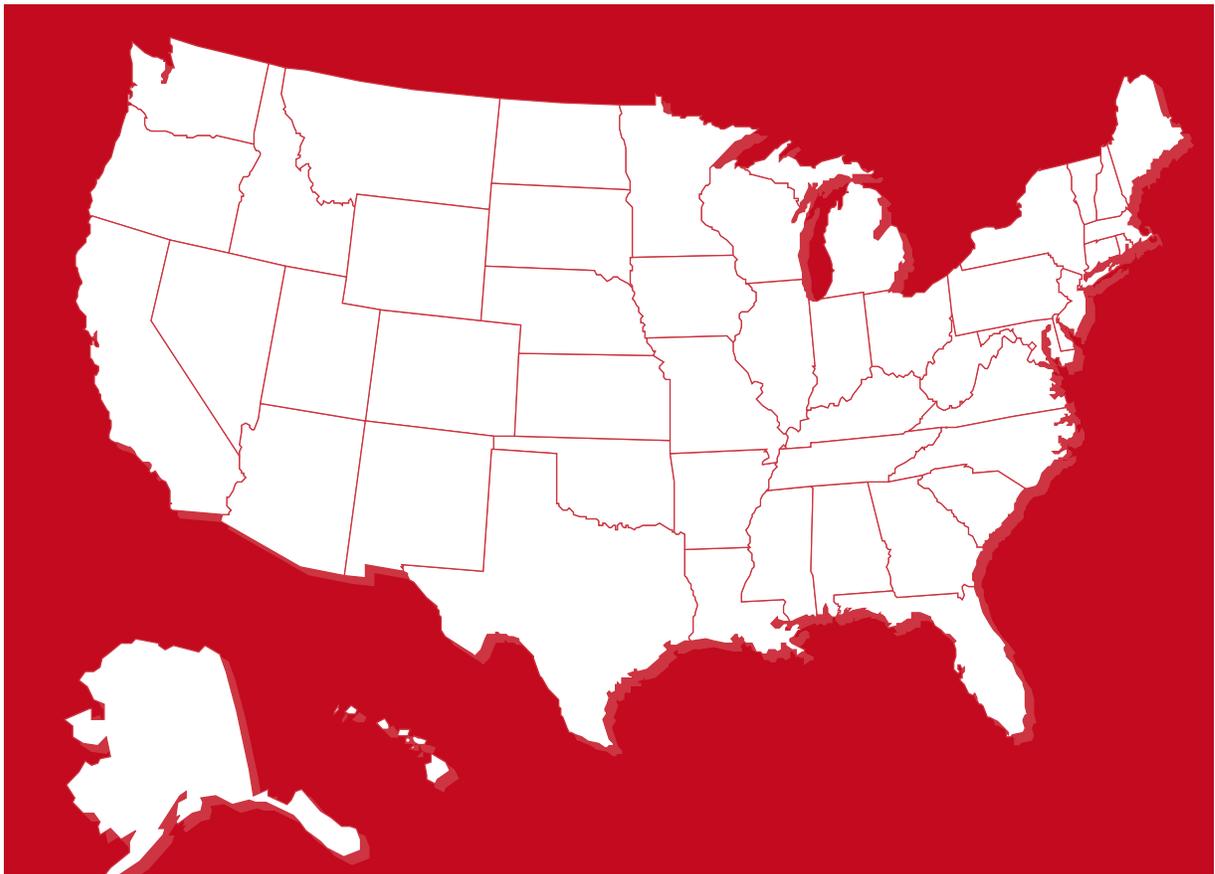


Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death



1999

"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."

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State Health Officer and Chief Executive
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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

December 1999



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



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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 public health expenditure targeting chronic diseases was only \$1.21 per person.

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 people do, or do not do, as they go about the business of daily living. Those 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, state-specific data on rates of death due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes allow for easy state-to-state comparisons. The third section provides information on the prevalence of three major risk behaviors—tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor nutrition—and on the use of preventive services: mammography screening, sigmoidoscopy, fecal occult blood test, and health care coverage. The fourth section provides more detailed information on the prevalence of these chronic diseases, risk factors, and preventive services in individual states. The appendix contains technical notes and a table that provides information on funding to states through CDC’s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 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.

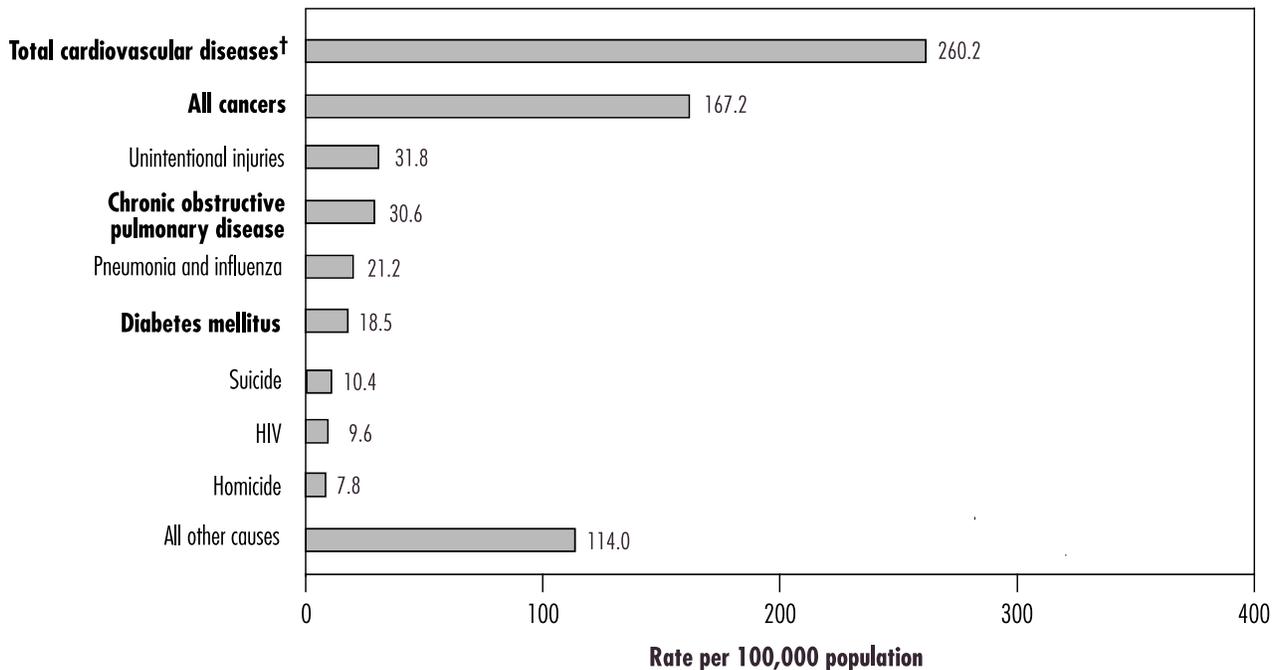
Section I

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 in the United States.
- All cancers are the second most common cause of death. 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 (i.e., bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic airway obstruction) is the fourth most common cause of death, and diabetes is the sixth.

Most Common Causes of Death, United States, 1996*



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

†The total cardiovascular disease death rate includes the rate of death due to ischemic heart disease (131.0 per 100,000) and the rate of death due to stroke (42.0 per 100,000).

Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases as a Percentage of All Deaths, United States, 1996

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percent
Four Chronic Diseases	1,661,734	71.8
Total cardiovascular diseases	954,407	41.2
All cancers	539,533	23.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	106,027	4.6
Diabetes	61,767	2.7
Other	652,956	28.2
TOTAL	2,314,690	100.0

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

Total Deaths and Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases,* by State, 1996

State	Total Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases*	Of All Deaths, Percentage Due to Four Chronic Diseases*
Alabama	42,827	29,724	69.4
Alaska	2,582	1,533	59.4
Arizona	36,592	24,897	68.0
Arkansas	26,534	18,916	71.3
California	233,447	158,784	71.1
Colorado	25,723	17,053	66.3
Connecticut	29,560	21,696	73.4
Delaware	6,503	4,664	71.7
District of Columbia	6,624	3,883	58.6
Florida	153,443	113,057	73.7
Georgia	58,754	39,736	67.6
Hawaii	7,948	5,569	70.1
Idaho	8,714	6,031	69.2
Illinois	106,092	76,309	71.9
Indiana	52,969	38,847	73.3
Iowa	27,840	20,831	74.8
Kansas	23,902	17,005	71.1
Kentucky	37,272	27,303	73.3
Louisiana	39,586	27,710	70.0
Maine	11,741	8,516	72.5
Maryland	41,955	28,919	68.9
Massachusetts	55,331	39,405	71.2
Michigan	83,622	61,783	73.9
Minnesota	37,184	25,866	69.6
Mississippi	26,682	19,119	71.7
Missouri	53,910	39,074	72.5
Montana	7,707	5,407	70.2
Nebraska	15,484	11,091	71.6
Nevada	13,185	9,301	70.5
New Hampshire	9,395	7,078	75.3
New Jersey	73,205	53,457	73.0
New Mexico	12,481	8,139	65.2
New York	164,395	122,400	74.5
North Carolina	66,293	46,914	70.8
North Dakota	6,011	4,419	73.5
Ohio	105,202	77,977	74.1
Oklahoma	33,119	24,122	72.8
Oregon	28,913	20,179	69.8
Pennsylvania	129,280	95,050	73.5
Rhode Island	9,546	7,280	76.3
South Carolina	34,053	23,863	70.1
South Dakota	6,797	4,896	72.0
Tennessee	51,419	36,783	71.5
Texas	139,962	98,779	70.6
Utah	11,112	7,000	63.0
Vermont	4,870	3,535	72.6
Virginia	53,505	37,522	70.1
Washington	42,256	29,793	70.5
West Virginia	20,420	15,244	74.7
Wisconsin	45,141	32,770	72.6
Wyoming	3,602	2,515	69.8
United States	2,314,690	1,661,734	71.8

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

Section II

**The Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases,
Cancer, and Diabetes**

Rates of Death Due to Total Cardiovascular Diseases,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Mississippi	333.6	27	Wisconsin	244.2
2	West Virginia	304.5	28	Nebraska	243.3
3	South Carolina	304.2	29	Iowa	242.5
4	Tennessee	301.3	30	Kansas	242.4
5	Oklahoma	300.7	31	Connecticut	240.2
6	Alabama	297.1	32	Maine	239.6
7	Georgia	296.4	33	South Dakota	237.6
8	Kentucky	292.1	34	Rhode Island	237.4
9	Louisiana	291.0	35	California	237.3
10	Arkansas	289.3	36	Vermont	237.3
11	Michigan	282.6	37	Florida	235.5
12	Missouri	282.4	38	North Dakota	232.9
13	North Carolina	282.1	39	Oregon	229.3
14	District of Columbia	280.1	40	Washington	226.7
15	Nevada	279.1	41	Massachusetts	224.3
16	Indiana	277.6	42	Arizona	223.9
17	New York	277.2	43	Montana	223.5
18	Pennsylvania	275.3	44	Wyoming	220.1
19	Ohio	274.9	45	Idaho	217.3
20	Illinois	272.4	46	New Mexico	211.8
21	Virginia	266.2	47	Hawaii	210.4
22	Delaware	264.3	48	Colorado	209.5
23	Texas	260.6	49	Minnesota	208.0
24	Maryland	252.5	50	Alaska	204.8
25	New Jersey	252.2	51	Utah	203.6
26	New Hampshire	249.9	United States		260.2

*ICD-9 codes: 390-459.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Total Cardiovascular Diseases,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	17,346	297.1	8,272	375.7	9,074	238.2
Alaska	709	204.8	396	236.3	313	173.0
Arizona	13,545	223.9	6,959	279.6	6,586	176.8
Arkansas	11,260	289.3	5,354	361.6	5,906	232.6
California	90,892	237.3	43,340	287.9	47,552	195.4
Colorado	9,192	209.5	4,302	253.6	4,890	174.4
Connecticut	12,626	240.2	5,648	294.7	6,978	197.4
Delaware	2,505	264.3	1,200	324.6	1,305	216.9
District of Columbia	2,138	280.1	1,027	368.9	1,111	218.9
Florida	63,842	235.5	32,008	298.1	31,834	183.9
Georgia	23,480	296.4	11,019	369.0	12,461	241.1
Hawaii	3,255	210.4	1,851	265.2	1,404	161.9
Idaho	3,324	217.3	1,692	271.1	1,632	172.8
Illinois	44,433	272.4	20,499	340.3	23,934	220.9
Indiana	22,262	277.6	10,341	348.1	11,921	224.5
Iowa	12,387	242.5	5,579	307.8	6,808	192.1
Kansas	9,926	242.4	4,538	304.3	5,388	194.2
Kentucky	15,355	292.1	7,362	371.8	7,993	231.2
Louisiana	15,333	291.0	7,273	361.9	8,060	237.1
Maine	4,602	239.6	2,151	302.8	2,451	189.3
Maryland	15,573	252.5	7,426	315.9	8,147	204.4
Massachusetts	21,657	224.3	9,634	284.0	12,023	178.8
Michigan	36,160	282.6	17,102	350.8	19,058	229.1
Minnesota	14,230	208.0	6,871	272.6	7,359	158.4
Mississippi	11,816	333.6	5,601	420.7	6,215	267.1
Missouri	23,334	282.4	10,520	349.5	12,814	231.6
Montana	2,906	223.5	1,480	284.3	1,426	171.0
Nebraska	6,649	243.3	3,015	306.1	3,634	195.5
Nevada	4,953	279.1	2,718	339.6	2,235	221.0
New Hampshire	3,912	249.9	1,831	316.5	2,081	196.9
New Jersey	29,965	252.2	13,920	314.9	16,045	204.3
New Mexico	4,314	211.8	2,207	264.5	2,107	168.5
New York	74,615	277.2	33,416	342.8	41,199	229.0
North Carolina	26,891	282.1	12,876	361.2	14,015	222.4
North Dakota	2,584	232.9	1,253	296.2	1,331	181.3
Ohio	43,916	274.9	20,536	345.8	23,380	221.3
Oklahoma	14,701	300.7	6,844	372.2	7,857	243.4
Oregon	11,115	229.3	5,395	285.0	5,720	184.6
Pennsylvania	55,546	275.3	25,496	346.3	30,050	221.4
Rhode Island	4,088	237.4	1,791	299.8	2,297	191.4
South Carolina	13,848	304.2	6,681	380.7	7,167	244.4
South Dakota	2,882	237.6	1,444	316.1	1,438	173.7
Tennessee	21,614	301.3	10,131	377.7	11,483	243.5
Texas	55,800	260.6	26,681	322.8	29,119	211.0
Utah	4,017	203.6	1,970	245.9	2,047	168.3
Vermont	1,931	237.3	894	294.7	1,037	192.3
Virginia	21,284	266.2	10,050	331.3	11,234	216.9
Washington	16,367	226.7	8,076	283.7	8,291	179.8
West Virginia	8,801	304.5	4,104	376.9	4,697	247.2
Wisconsin	19,115	244.2	9,295	319.0	9,820	186.6
Wyoming	1,317	220.1	632	260.4	685	182.9
United States	954,313	260.2	450,701	324.2	503,612	210.0

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Total Cardiovascular Diseases, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	13,143	281.3	4,146	368.7	8	—	19	—	30	147.0
Alaska	523	207.7	19	—	24	144.5	137	258.1	6	—
Arizona	11,898	226.4	291	312.6	49	114.7	292	217.2	1,015	190.8
Arkansas	9,683	281.8	1,547	372.4	5	—	8	—	17	—
California	70,676	248.6	6,862	368.7	4,976	168.5	277	146.1	8,101	162.7
Colorado	8,224	213.0	278	262.7	46	92.7	24	148.9	620	167.8
Connecticut	11,742	238.2	674	316.6	28	77.6	11	—	171	123.3
Delaware	2,107	254.8	368	341.2	3	—	12	—	15	—
District of Columbia	513	190.8	1,602	334.2	7	—	3	—	13	—
Florida	53,561	231.3	5,615	355.9	128	97.2	35	94.9	4,503	187.0
Georgia	17,235	279.5	6,084	379.4	65	124.7	12	—	84	85.5
Hawaii	805	200.7	12	—	2,339	221.3	8	—	91	144.6
Idaho	3,236	218.7	9	—	18	—	21	233.0	40	126.4
Illinois	37,609	264.7	5,791	378.0	342	142.7	15	—	676	125.2
Indiana	20,597	274.3	1,534	358.3	27	113.0	8	—	96	123.4
Iowa	12,193	242.1	139	360.5	17	—	4	—	34	139.5
Kansas	9,327	239.6	447	351.0	31	193.5	32	195.7	89	139.7
Kentucky	14,284	289.2	1,021	356.8	16	—	2	—	32	212.5
Louisiana	10,814	275.7	4,341	353.6	29	126.8	27	175.3	122	114.9
Maine	4,595	241.1	5	—	2	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	12,006	242.1	3,408	319.5	107	96.9	13	—	39	43.5
Massachusetts	20,726	225.6	606	260.7	121	133.3	12	—	192	119.2
Michigan	30,962	271.6	4,665	372.0	115	182.4	171	498.2	247	174.2
Minnesota	13,862	206.8	147	240.7	70	171.9	65	234.7	86	231.6
Mississippi	7,940	305.1	3,839	417.9	18	—	12	—	7	—
Missouri	21,162	276.6	2,039	361.8	43	187.9	22	121.4	68	133.8
Montana	2,796	221.2	5	—	3	—	88	299.7	14	—
Nebraska	6,383	240.5	180	389.1	13	—	30	424.3	43	124.4
Nevada	4,453	292.1	281	344.2	64	145.6	38	194.8	117	100.7
New Hampshire	3,884	251.1	16	—	5	—	0	0.0	7	—
New Jersey	25,960	254.1	2,955	316.7	250	110.3	11	—	789	128.7
New Mexico	2,963	222.9	55	198.4	17	—	162	173.0	1,117	192.4
New York	61,519	275.6	8,568	345.7	1,002	172.2	76	165.1	3,450	193.8
North Carolina	20,747	263.6	5,910	381.8	39	114.0	177	274.9	18	—
North Dakota	2,529	230.6	4	—	2	—	48	358.8	1	—
Ohio	39,459	269.7	4,147	339.2	75	129.9	14	—	221	205.4
Oklahoma	13,287	305.7	875	387.9	42	273.1	490	201.6	7	—
Oregon	10,766	231.2	122	311.7	89	165.5	62	220.9	76	105.9
Pennsylvania	50,969	270.6	4,141	344.8	131	138.3	8	—	297	184.0
Rhode Island	3,958	239.4	85	336.9	11	—	12	—	22	78.2
South Carolina	9,760	278.4	4,056	399.7	11	—	7	—	14	—
South Dakota	2,767	233.7	6	—	3	—	102	384.6	4	—
Tennessee	18,170	286.9	3,376	420.7	23	114.4	5	—	40	146.5
Texas	41,559	262.7	6,995	374.2	270	115.4	27	45.5	6,949	198.2
Utah	3,872	207.4	16	—	32	130.7	20	162.6	77	134.4
Vermont	1,920	238.0	5	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
Virginia	16,691	254.1	4,361	357.4	134	124.0	18	—	80	82.3
Washington	15,464	229.1	323	297.1	299	150.9	133	223.9	148	116.5
West Virginia	8,490	305.0	291	333.6	7	—	3	—	10	—
Wisconsin	18,444	242.3	492	322.7	41	155.7	88	373.9	50	82.4
Wyoming	1,246	218.8	7	—	4	—	15	—	45	232.4
United States	807,479	256.7	102,761	359.9	11,202	163.7	2,879	191.4	29,992	171.3

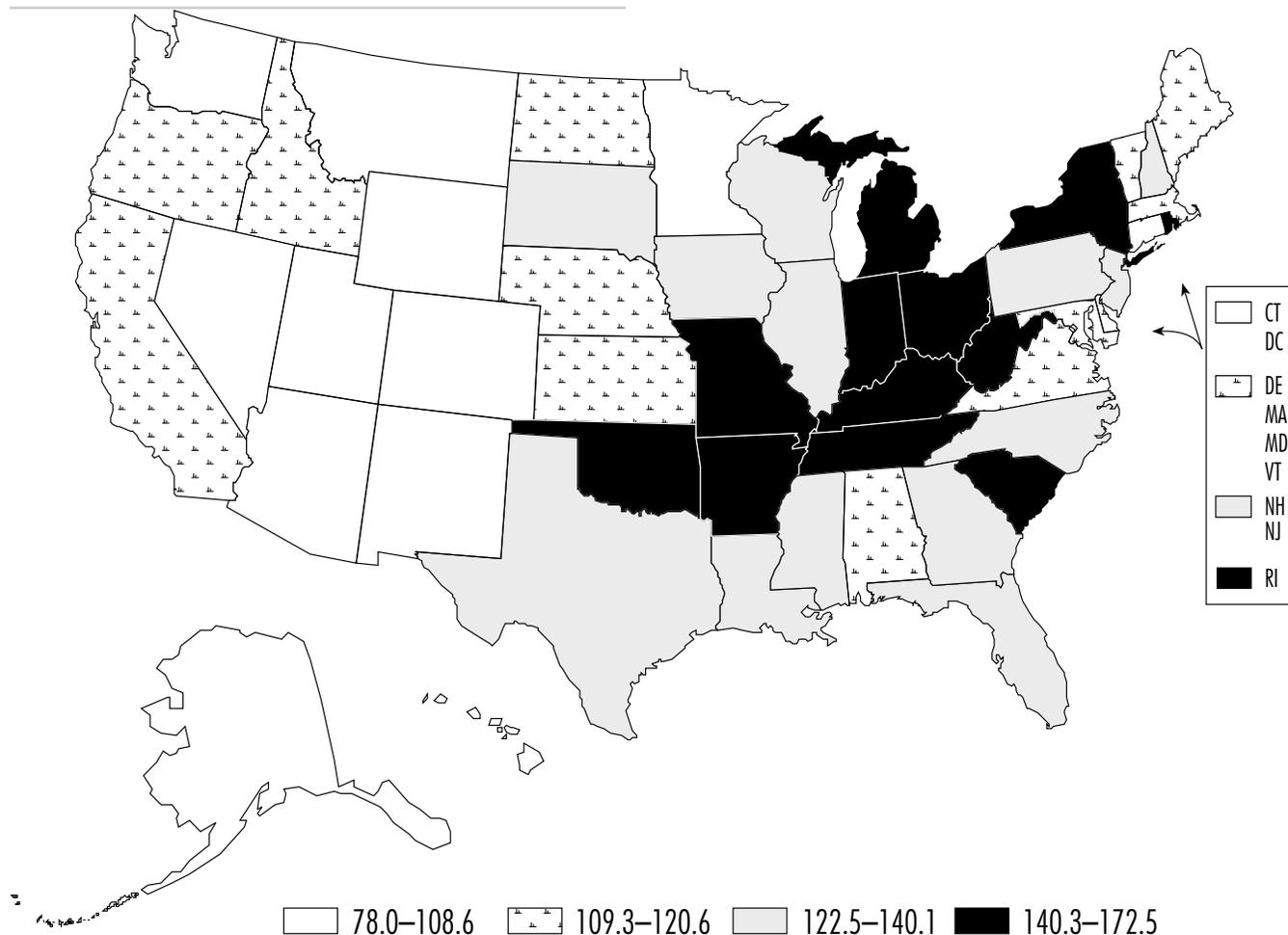
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

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 among the population can have a large public health impact.

- Ischemic heart disease, which killed more than 476,000 Americans in 1996, accounts for half of all deaths due to total cardiovascular diseases.
- More than one in five deaths in the United States each year are due to ischemic heart disease.
- More than half of American adults have cholesterol levels above the desired 200 mg/dL level.

Ischemic Heart Disease: 1996 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. ICD-9 codes: 410-414.

Rates of Death Due to Ischemic Heart Disease,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	New York	172.5	27	California	119.9
2	Oklahoma	157.5	28	North Dakota	118.8
3	West Virginia	156.8	29	Virginia	117.1
4	Missouri	155.7	30	Alabama	116.4
5	Tennessee	151.7	31	Delaware	114.9
6	Arkansas	148.6	32	Kansas	114.8
7	Kentucky	146.3	33	Vermont	113.1
8	Ohio	145.5	34	Massachusetts	112.6
9	Indiana	145.4	35	Idaho	110.4
10	South Carolina	142.4	36	Maryland	110.4
11	Michigan	141.2	37	Oregon	110.2
12	Rhode Island	140.3	38	Nebraska	109.3
13	North Carolina	140.1	39	Arizona	108.6
14	Illinois	139.4	40	Connecticut	107.6
15	Mississippi	137.7	41	Wyoming	104.4
16	New Jersey	136.9	42	Minnesota	99.6
17	Pennsylvania	135.6	43	Washington	98.4
18	Texas	130.5	44	Nevada	97.1
19	South Dakota	128.8	45	Montana	95.9
20	Florida	127.8	46	District of Columbia	93.8
21	Louisiana	127.8	47	Colorado	93.5
22	New Hampshire	125.8	48	Utah	86.2
23	Iowa	124.3	49	Alaska	82.6
24	Wisconsin	124.2	50	Hawaii	81.8
25	Georgia	122.5	51	New Mexico	78.0
26	Maine	120.6	United States		131.0

*ICD-9 codes: 410-414.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Ischemic Heart Disease,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	6,663	116.4	3,604	164.0	3,059	81.8
Alaska	303	82.6	195	102.0	108	61.3
Arizona	6,543	108.6	3,642	146.6	2,901	77.3
Arkansas	5,647	148.6	2,907	198.4	2,740	109.8
California	45,989	119.9	23,219	154.1	22,860	92.5
Colorado	3,982	93.5	2,221	130.4	1,771	65.4
Connecticut	5,692	107.6	2,722	141.6	2,970	81.8
Delaware	1,079	114.9	567	153.1	512	85.4
District of Columbia	734	93.8	367	131.5	367	68.0
Florida	34,993	127.8	18,426	170.4	16,567	93.5
Georgia	9,521	122.5	4,988	167.2	4,533	89.6
Hawaii	1,259	81.8	736	106.3	523	60.2
Idaho	1,617	110.4	931	151.9	686	75.4
Illinois	22,763	139.4	10,996	182.8	11,767	107.0
Indiana	11,402	145.4	5,898	198.8	5,504	105.6
Iowa	6,230	124.3	3,051	169.9	3,179	89.3
Kansas	4,539	114.8	2,355	160.3	2,184	79.9
Kentucky	7,486	146.3	3,993	201.8	3,493	103.9
Louisiana	6,571	127.8	3,490	174.1	3,081	93.1
Maine	2,254	120.6	1,168	165.8	1,086	85.3
Maryland	6,747	110.4	3,427	146.9	3,320	83.5
Massachusetts	10,634	112.6	5,234	154.9	5,400	81.6
Michigan	18,062	141.2	8,857	182.0	9,205	109.4
Minnesota	6,496	99.6	3,617	145.8	2,879	64.3
Mississippi	4,737	137.7	2,508	189.8	2,229	98.8
Missouri	12,664	155.7	6,212	207.3	6,452	117.2
Montana	1,191	95.9	705	137.6	486	60.6
Nebraska	2,867	109.3	1,452	149.7	1,415	78.8
Nevada	1,728	97.1	1,019	125.9	709	69.9
New Hampshire	1,940	125.8	983	170.1	957	91.5
New Jersey	16,303	136.9	7,872	178.2	8,431	105.8
New Mexico	1,570	78.0	881	105.8	689	55.8
New York	47,139	172.5	21,402	219.1	25,737	138.9
North Carolina	13,045	140.1	7,039	197.0	6,006	97.7
North Dakota	1,265	118.8	679	164.5	586	81.4
Ohio	22,957	145.5	11,588	195.6	11,369	108.4
Oklahoma	7,503	157.5	3,884	212.4	3,619	114.9
Oregon	5,125	110.2	2,856	153.1	2,269	75.9
Pennsylvania	27,104	135.6	13,401	182.2	13,703	101.2
Rhode Island	2,394	140.3	1,110	187.6	1,284	104.9
South Carolina	6,390	142.4	3,467	197.1	2,923	101.7
South Dakota	1,491	128.8	860	191.8	631	78.5
Tennessee	10,774	151.7	5,448	203.4	5,326	113.0
Texas	27,563	130.5	14,336	174.2	13,227	96.7
Utah	1,654	86.2	912	115.0	742	62.4
Vermont	893	113.1	456	151.1	437	82.5
Virginia	9,173	117.1	4,876	159.9	4,297	85.2
Washington	6,940	98.4	3,935	139.1	3,005	66.3
West Virginia	4,453	156.8	2,240	205.6	2,213	119.4
Wisconsin	9,421	124.2	5,047	174.9	4,374	85.3
Wyoming	603	104.4	337	139.0	266	72.7
United States	476,093	131.0	242,016	174.6	234,077	97.5

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Ischemic Heart Disease, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	5,341	116.9	1,295	117.6	3	—	9	—	15	—
Alaska	227	83.0	9	—	8	—	54	106.9	5	—
Arizona	5,854	111.8	106	116.0	19	—	117	89.7	447	86.0
Arkansas	4,910	146.8	725	176.3	1	—	1	—	10	—
California	36,798	129.4	2,849	154.6	2,234	76.1	136	72.6	3,972	82.3
Colorado	3,579	95.7	105	106.1	14	—	13	—	271	75.6
Connecticut	5,382	109.2	233	113.2	6	—	1	—	70	55.2
Delaware	953	117.1	115	108.7	1	—	4	—	6	—
District of Columbia	213	78.2	513	105.0	3	—	2	—	3	—
Florida	29,799	128.5	2,411	154.8	62	45.1	19	—	2,702	110.9
Georgia	7,501	124.2	1,960	125.1	25	53.0	2	—	33	34.7
Hawaii	304	77.5	3	—	914	85.9	2	—	36	59.1
Idaho	1,580	111.7	3	—	8	—	11	—	15	—
Illinois	19,982	142.0	2,308	150.9	176	74.4	8	—	289	56.2
Indiana	10,667	145.8	671	158.2	13	—	4	—	47	63.2
Iowa	6,153	124.5	55	146.0	4	—	3	—	15	—
Kansas	4,315	115.6	160	126.8	13	—	10	—	41	64.0
Kentucky	7,046	146.7	423	149.6	5	—	2	—	10	—
Louisiana	4,941	130.0	1,551	128.8	9	—	13	—	57	55.2
Maine	2,252	121.4	2	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	5,592	114.4	1,091	106.1	45	39.5	5	—	14	—
Massachusetts	10,250	114.5	255	110.0	47	52.3	1	—	81	54.6
Michigan	16,224	143.4	1,582	125.4	38	58.6	100	287.7	118	84.9
Minnesota	6,360	99.9	43	74.6	26	67.3	35	124.4	32	82.6
Mississippi	3,411	135.8	1,308	144.9	7	—	5	—	6	—
Missouri	11,588	154.8	1,002	177.2	22	102.6	16	—	36	72.6
Montana	1,153	95.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	123.8	3	—
Nebraska	2,751	108.1	79	176.2	2	—	13	—	22	63.2
Nevada	1,579	103.2	81	100.6	16	—	14	—	38	35.1
New Hampshire	1928	126.5	7	—	1	—	0	0.0	4	—
New Jersey	14,468	142.0	1,291	140.5	117	50.6	8	—	419	69.7
New Mexico	1,120	84.8	17	—	6	—	46	52.2	381	67.0
New York	39,764	176.6	4,717	191.2	623	110.9	50	109.2	1,985	114.4
North Carolina	10,457	136.7	2,479	162.8	12	—	90	141.4	7	—
North Dakota	1,243	118.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	168.1	0	0.0
Ohio	21,005	145.9	1,808	148.8	28	48.1	7	—	109	103.6
Oklahoma	6,817	161.2	388	174.4	20	—	275	115.9	3	—
Oregon	4,986	111.8	49	129.8	23	42.6	34	123.7	33	48.2
Pennsylvania	25,516	137.9	1,436	118.4	41	45.2	2	—	109	69.7
Rhode Island	2,331	142.4	42	170.3	4	—	5	—	12	—
South Carolina	4,854	141.0	1,520	152.0	6	—	3	—	7	—
South Dakota	1,427	126.3	3	—	2	—	57	218.3	2	—
Tennessee	9,423	150.8	1,317	165.2	13	—	3	—	18	—
Texas	20,959	134.8	2,960	160.1	124	52.9	17	—	3,503	101.8
Utah	1,595	87.8	3	—	12	—	12	—	32	55.4
Vermont	892	114.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Virginia	7,425	116.0	1,661	138.1	44	41.5	5	—	38	40.4
Washington	6,614	100.6	104	96.3	114	58.3	54	94.6	54	44.9
West Virginia	4,306	157.6	137	151.8	2	—	2	—	6	—
Wisconsin	9,138	124.4	203	134.3	14	—	43	178.9	23	40.5
Wyoming	572	104.0	2	—	1	—	7	—	21	112.1
United States	413,545	133.5	41,082	144.9	4,928	72.8	1,377	93.8	15,161	88.4

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

Rates of Death Due to Stroke,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	South Carolina	60.9	27	Wyoming	41.6
2	Arkansas	56.1	28	Iowa	41.5
3	Tennessee	54.1	29	Maryland	41.5
4	North Carolina	53.8	30	New Hampshire	41.4
5	Georgia	52.8	31	Minnesota	41.3
6	Oregon	51.3	32	Pennsylvania	41.0
7	Louisiana	48.0	33	Utah	41.0
8	Alabama	47.8	34	Ohio	40.8
9	Mississippi	47.4	35	West Virginia	40.6
10	Oklahoma	47.2	36	Montana	39.8
11	Kentucky	47.0	37	Nebraska	39.5
12	District of Columbia	46.8	38	Hawaii	38.6
13	Indiana	46.8	39	New Mexico	37.6
14	Virginia	46.7	40	Arizona	37.3
15	Washington	45.9	41	Vermont	37.2
16	Nevada	44.7	42	Colorado	37.1
17	Texas	44.5	43	South Dakota	36.9
18	Wisconsin	44.1	44	Maine	36.4
19	Illinois	43.6	45	Delaware	36.3
20	Missouri	43.6	46	New Jersey	35.7
21	Alaska	43.4	47	Connecticut	35.5
22	Michigan	43.4	48	Florida	35.3
23	North Dakota	43.4	49	Massachusetts	32.7
24	Kansas	42.8	50	Rhode Island	31.7
25	Idaho	42.6	51	New York	30.4
26	California	42.1	United States		42.0

*ICD-9 codes: 430-438.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Stroke,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	2,860	47.8	1,113	50.1	1,747	45.7
Alaska	142	43.4	53	37.9	89	48.2
Arizona	2,347	37.3	978	38.6	1,369	35.6
Arkansas	2,295	56.1	890	58.8	1,405	53.2
California	16,544	42.1	6,614	43.4	9,930	40.6
Colorado	1,680	37.1	604	35.9	1,076	37.6
Connecticut	1,954	35.5	726	37.3	1,228	33.7
Delaware	346	36.3	146	39.4	200	33.5
District of Columbia	367	46.8	148	52.3	219	42.8
Florida	9,871	35.3	4,205	37.9	5,666	32.9
Georgia	4,254	52.8	1,705	57.7	2,549	48.8
Hawaii	617	38.6	318	43.9	299	34.0
Idaho	687	42.6	295	46.0	392	39.8
Illinois	7,428	43.6	2,857	46.8	4,571	41.1
Indiana	3,951	46.8	1,419	47.5	2,532	46.0
Iowa	2,274	41.5	808	42.8	1,466	40.3
Kansas	1,878	42.8	696	44.8	1,182	41.2
Kentucky	2,584	47.0	1,008	50.8	1,576	44.2
Louisiana	2,576	48.0	1,051	52.2	1,525	44.5
Maine	731	36.4	298	40.9	433	33.2
Maryland	2,648	41.5	1,042	44.6	1,606	39.4
Massachusetts	3,358	32.7	1,171	33.6	2,187	31.4
Michigan	5,755	43.4	2,322	47.2	3,433	40.5
Minnesota	3,028	41.3	1,154	44.2	1,874	39.2
Mississippi	1,708	47.4	733	54.7	975	41.8
Missouri	3,780	43.6	1,392	45.4	2,388	42.0
Montana	549	39.8	217	40.6	332	38.6
Nebraska	1,140	39.5	434	42.3	706	37.4
Nevada	795	44.7	359	46.5	436	42.6
New Hampshire	686	41.4	256	43.8	430	39.4
New Jersey	4,298	35.7	1,722	38.6	2,576	33.3
New Mexico	792	37.6	325	38.6	467	36.7
New York	8,257	30.4	3,130	31.9	5,127	28.9
North Carolina	5,331	53.8	2,070	58.4	3,261	50.0
North Dakota	508	43.4	205	46.7	303	40.6
Ohio	6,765	40.8	2,598	43.5	4,167	38.6
Oklahoma	2,417	47.2	911	48.8	1,506	45.5
Oregon	2,621	51.3	1,008	51.7	1,613	50.6
Pennsylvania	8,656	41.0	3,317	44.0	5,339	38.4
Rhode Island	585	31.7	208	33.4	377	30.3
South Carolina	2,853	60.9	1,095	62.9	1,758	57.9
South Dakota	483	36.9	165	34.3	318	38.3
Tennessee	4,010	54.1	1,549	57.6	2,461	50.9
Texas	9,853	44.5	3,797	46.0	6,056	42.6
Utah	844	41.0	360	44.2	484	38.2
Vermont	321	37.2	122	39.3	199	36.1
Virginia	3,855	46.7	1,530	51.2	2,325	43.6
Washington	3,480	45.9	1,337	46.1	2,143	45.1
West Virginia	1,219	40.6	465	42.2	754	39.2
Wisconsin	3,685	44.1	1,451	48.6	2,234	40.4
Wyoming	265	41.6	94	38.7	171	42.2
United States	159,931	42.0	62,471	44.4	97,460	39.9

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Stroke, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	2,030	42.0	820	72.4	2	—	6	—	2	—
Alaska	101	44.5	4	—	11	—	26	45.2	0	0.0
Arizona	2,044	37.1	52	58.0	10	—	58	42.7	183	34.9
Arkansas	1,953	53.8	336	78.9	2	—	3	—	1	—
California	12,382	41.4	1,221	65.1	1,298	43.9	51	26.6	1,592	31.1
Colorado	1,494	37.4	49	46.8	11	—	2	—	124	33.0
Connecticut	1,819	34.9	96	45.5	12	—	2	—	25	18.0
Delaware	278	33.5	65	59.1	0	0.0	2	—	1	—
District of Columbia	88	31.3	272	55.6	1	—	1	—	5	—
Florida	8,174	33.6	1,071	68.0	26	22.9	9	—	591	24.8
Georgia	3,003	47.5	1,213	75.9	16	—	1	—	21	20.4
Hawaii	124	30.0	5	—	479	43.8	2	—	7	—
Idaho	669	42.7	1	—	5	—	5	—	7	—
Illinois	6,373	42.4	877	57.0	61	25.1	2	—	115	20.7
Indiana	3,663	46.1	259	60.1	9	—	0	0.0	20	—
Iowa	2,236	41.4	29	72.8	4	—	0	0.0	5	—
Kansas	1,755	41.8	91	68.9	11	—	2	—	19	—
Kentucky	2,387	46.1	185	64.0	4	—	0	0.0	8	—
Louisiana	1,733	42.7	803	65.5	7	—	6	—	27	25.0
Maine	729	36.5	1	—	1	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	2,015	38.7	600	55.8	24	23.0	1	—	8	—
Massachusetts	3,190	32.4	95	41.3	40	45.9	3	—	30	18.1
Michigan	4,893	41.2	761	59.4	28	44.3	27	77.2	46	32.8
Minnesota	2,956	41.0	23	39.5	20	—	9	—	20	—
Mississippi	1,098	40.8	605	66.9	3	—	2	—	0	0.0
Missouri	3,450	42.7	314	55.6	8	—	0	0.0	8	—
Montana	528	39.2	1	—	0	0.0	16	—	4	—
Nebraska	1,098	39.0	24	51.2	7	—	7	—	4	—
Nevada	713	46.5	43	54.3	15	—	2	—	22	18.1
New Hampshire	680	41.5	2	—	2	—	0	0.0	2	—
New Jersey	3,594	34.3	523	55.2	59	27.2	3	—	119	18.5
New Mexico	522	37.4	9	—	2	—	32	31.7	227	38.8
New York	6,722	29.3	944	37.7	141	23.4	8	—	442	24.0
North Carolina	3,981	48.3	1,297	82.3	10	—	39	61.5	4	—
North Dakota	501	43.3	0	0.0	1	—	6	—	0	0.0
Ohio	5,994	39.3	720	58.1	18	—	1	—	32	30.4
Oklahoma	2,188	47.8	156	68.3	6	—	65	26.2	2	—
Oregon	2,516	51.0	31	80.8	39	72.7	13	—	22	31.3
Pennsylvania	7,860	39.5	699	57.1	33	34.8	1	—	63	39.3
Rhode Island	568	32.1	14	—	1	—	0	0.0	2	—
South Carolina	1,883	51.8	962	93.6	1	—	2	—	5	—
South Dakota	468	36.6	1	—	0	0.0	14	—	0	0.0
Tennessee	3,308	50.2	689	85.2	3	—	1	—	9	—
Texas	7,234	43.5	1,338	70.9	70	30.2	2	—	1,209	33.8
Utah	806	41.1	4	—	11	—	4	—	19	—
Vermont	315	36.6	3	—	1	—	2	—	0	0.0
Virginia	2,925	42.5	886	72.0	31	28.4	2	—	11	—
Washington	3,263	45.7	63	58.5	78	38.7	34	58.3	42	33.5
West Virginia	1,171	40.5	45	51.8	1	—	0	0.0	2	—
Wisconsin	3,543	43.4	103	71.3	14	—	17	—	8	—
Wyoming	246	40.3	2	—	1	—	5	—	11	—
United States	133,264	40.3	18,407	63.9	2,638	38.5	496	32.4	5,126	28.8

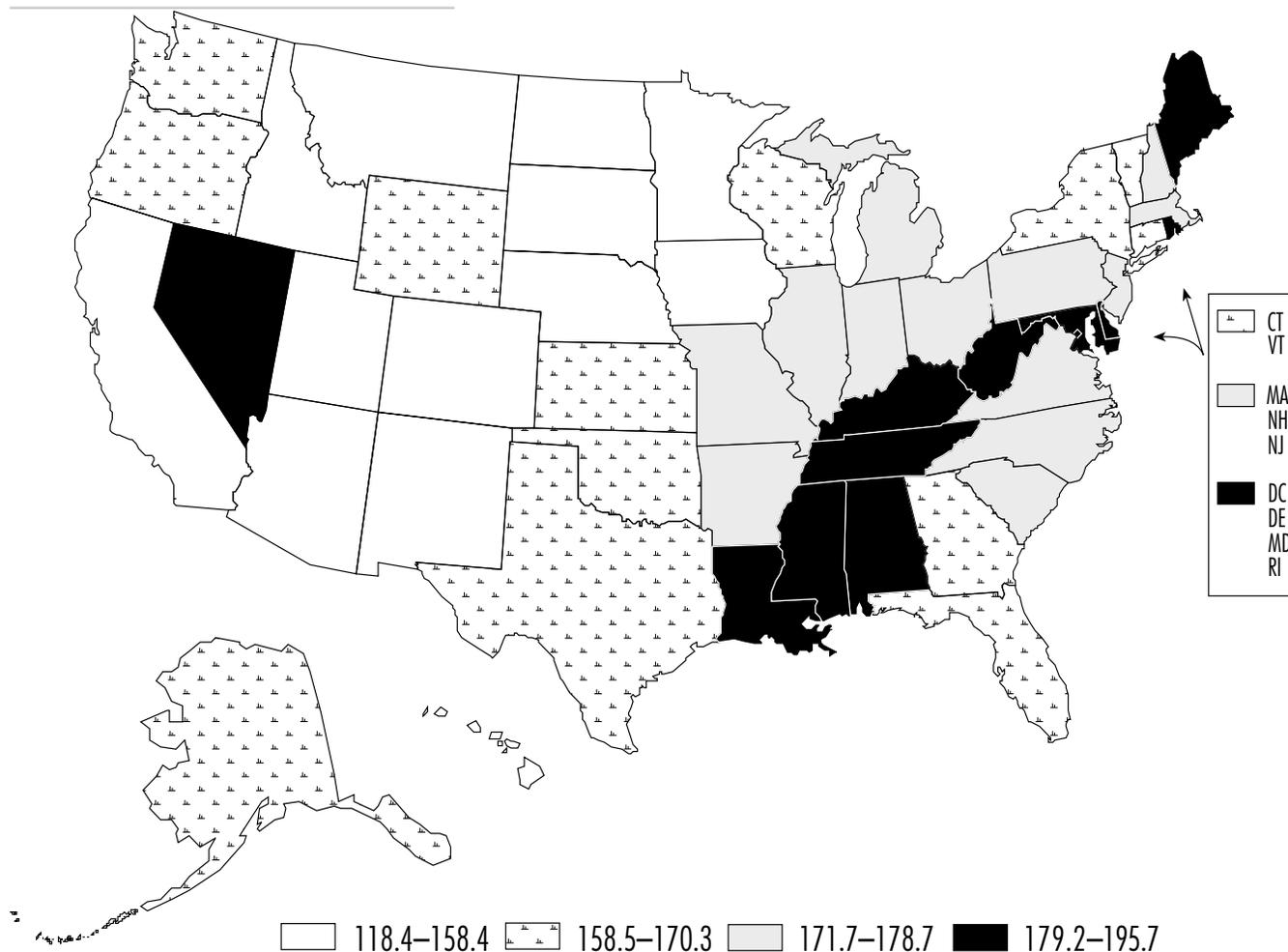
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

All Cancers

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the United States. The National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 8.2 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, physical inactivity, and sun exposure) and ensuring that screening services are available for those cancers that can be effectively treated if detected early.

- One of every four deaths in the United States is from cancer; more than 539,000 Americans died of cancer in 1996.
- The National Cancer Institute estimates that the overall annual cost of cancer in the United States is \$107 billion; this estimate includes health care costs, cost of lost productivity, and mortality costs.
- All cancers caused by cigarette smoking could be prevented. Instead, the American Cancer Society estimates that 173,000 Americans will lose their lives to tobacco-related cancer in 1999.
- According to the American Cancer Society, one-third of the 563,100 cancer deaths expected in 1999 are related to poor nutrition, another preventable cause of death.

All Cancers: 1996 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. ICD-9 codes: 140-208.

Rates of Death Due to All Cancers,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	District of Columbia	195.7	27	Oklahoma	168.1
2	Delaware	193.5	28	Georgia	168.0
3	Kentucky	192.3	29	Alaska	166.8
4	Louisiana	192.3	30	New York	165.0
5	Mississippi	181.4	31	Florida	164.8
6	Tennessee	180.2	32	Texas	163.5
7	Nevada	179.8	33	Oregon	162.5
8	West Virginia	179.7	34	Connecticut	161.4
9	Maryland	179.6	35	Kansas	160.4
10	Maine	179.3	36	Wyoming	159.7
11	Rhode Island	179.3	37	Wisconsin	159.6
12	Alabama	179.2	38	Washington	158.5
13	Ohio	178.7	39	Iowa	158.4
14	New Hampshire	178.5	40	North Dakota	157.3
15	South Carolina	178.1	41	South Dakota	156.8
16	Arkansas	177.5	42	Minnesota	156.1
17	Indiana	176.7	43	Montana	154.7
18	New Jersey	175.8	44	Nebraska	152.5
19	Pennsylvania	174.8	45	Arizona	151.2
20	Illinois	174.2	46	California	150.5
21	North Carolina	173.8	47	Idaho	146.7
22	Virginia	172.8	48	New Mexico	145.3
23	Massachusetts	172.6	49	Colorado	141.3
24	Michigan	172.0	50	Hawaii	130.4
25	Missouri	171.7	51	Utah	118.4
26	Vermont	170.3	United States		167.2

*ICD-9 codes: 140-208.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to All Cancers,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	9,502	179.2	5,178	237.9	4,324	140.3
Alaska	646	166.8	351	189.1	295	148.1
Arizona	8,318	151.2	4,520	184.9	3,798	125.3
Arkansas	5,962	177.5	3,317	232.0	2,645	138.7
California	51,055	150.5	25,983	176.5	25,072	132.5
Colorado	5,655	141.3	2,918	170.9	2,737	121.1
Connecticut	7,146	161.4	3,596	194.7	3,550	139.5
Delaware	1,688	193.5	894	241.5	794	161.0
District of Columbia	1,380	195.7	725	260.5	655	155.2
Florida	37,691	164.8	20,418	202.9	17,273	135.8
Georgia	12,432	168.0	6,702	222.5	5,730	132.1
Hawaii	1,861	130.4	1,048	157.8	813	107.3
Idaho	1,987	146.7	1,108	182.5	879	119.0
Illinois	24,782	174.2	12,733	215.8	12,049	146.5
Indiana	12,487	176.7	6,475	220.5	6,012	147.0
Iowa	6,493	158.4	3,347	195.5	3,146	133.4
Kansas	5,344	160.4	2,799	198.3	2,545	134.9
Kentucky	9,025	192.3	4,883	248.9	4,142	152.3
Louisiana	9,314	192.3	5,089	253.8	4,225	150.2
Maine	2,952	179.3	1,533	222.3	1,419	150.3
Maryland	10,160	179.6	5,321	225.6	4,839	148.2
Massachusetts	13,951	172.6	7,004	213.9	6,947	145.8
Michigan	19,585	172.0	10,186	211.6	9,399	144.7
Minnesota	8,846	156.1	4,540	187.8	4,306	135.1
Mississippi	5,757	181.4	3,212	246.1	2,545	137.2
Missouri	11,960	171.7	6,296	216.5	5,664	141.0
Montana	1,768	154.7	949	186.2	819	131.0
Nebraska	3,326	152.5	1,708	186.3	1,618	128.1
Nevada	3,192	179.8	1,795	216.9	1,397	149.3
New Hampshire	2,386	178.5	1,205	211.2	1,181	156.0
New Jersey	18,311	175.8	9,229	212.7	9,082	151.7
New Mexico	2,740	145.3	1,431	171.9	1,309	126.3
New York	38,149	165.0	18,906	198.8	19,243	143.0
North Carolina	15,192	173.8	8,203	288.9	6,989	136.6
North Dakota	1,392	157.3	753	194.6	639	129.4
Ohio	25,326	178.7	12,928	220.0	12,398	150.9
Oklahoma	7,121	168.1	3,790	211.2	3,331	137.7
Oregon	6,711	162.5	3,565	197.4	3,146	136.3
Pennsylvania	30,511	174.8	15,754	219.4	14,757	144.7
Rhode Island	2,516	179.3	1,269	223.5	1,247	151.5
South Carolina	7,619	178.1	4,116	232.6	3,503	141.2
South Dakota	1,541	156.8	844	196.8	697	127.7
Tennessee	11,616	180.2	6,293	236.3	5,323	141.5
Texas	32,004	163.5	17,032	205.9	14,972	133.7
Utah	2,105	118.4	1,117	140.4	988	103.5
Vermont	1,207	170.3	635	213.2	572	140.7
Virginia	12,708	172.8	6,636	216.7	6,072	144.1
Washington	10,063	158.5	5,202	187.1	4,861	137.8
West Virginia	4,673	179.7	2,394	220.8	2,279	152.5
Wisconsin	10,483	159.6	5,500	197.1	4,983	133.0
Wyoming	869	159.7	453	187.3	416	138.6
United States	539,508	167.2	281,883	206.9	257,625	139.6

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Cancers

Deaths Due to All Cancers, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	7,271	172.8	2,205	210.2	5	—	5	—	16	—
Alaska	493	166.1	20	—	20	—	105	207.8	8	—
Arizona	7,297	156.5	182	197.9	32	67.4	159	115.8	648	118.2
Arkansas	5,150	174.5	787	214.0	5	—	10	—	10	—
California	38,968	163.9	3,827	211.2	3,270	108.7	129	72.6	4,861	94.5
Colorado	4,955	142.9	180	171.9	52	94.1	24	138.8	444	121.5
Connecticut	6,573	162.7	431	203.8	36	84.9	8	—	98	71.6
Delaware	1,367	183.4	302	289.0	4	—	5	—	10	—
District of Columbia	291	137.5	1,074	233.4	6	—	3	—	6	—
Florida	31,697	168.6	3,265	208.3	122	79.8	22	57.1	2,585	114.6
Georgia	9,265	162.6	3,058	198.9	47	75.9	8	—	54	58.9
Hawaii	498	133.2	7	—	1,288	133.4	1	—	67	108.1
Idaho	1,939	149.0	7	—	13	—	5	—	23	67.4
Illinois	20,366	170.7	3,746	250.4	203	78.3	11	—	456	77.9
Indiana	11,443	175.1	961	232.6	15	—	9	—	59	75.6
Iowa	6,378	158.6	75	201.2	9	—	6	—	25	89.9
Kansas	4,967	159.3	266	227.3	20	—	26	173.5	65	96.0
Kentucky	8,387	190.6	600	234.0	13	—	6	—	19	—
Louisiana	6,433	182.0	2,763	237.2	24	86.4	11	—	83	79.5
Maine	2,946	180.7	5	—	1	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	7,653	174.9	2,351	223.6	106	81.5	14	—	36	35.8
Massachusetts	13,180	173.9	488	212.9	138	132.1	6	—	139	79
Michigan	16,632	167.1	2,642	220.1	75	97.9	87	249.9	149	103.2
Minnesota	8,525	154.8	135	233.6	51	105.5	58	221	77	232.9
Mississippi	3,879	168.0	1,859	222.2	5	—	8	—	6	—
Missouri	10,688	168.3	1,182	226.4	31	107.5	12	—	47	91.4
Montana	1,697	153.8	4	—	2	—	59	214.8	6	—
Nebraska	3,171	151.7	103	222.8	8	—	14	—	30	85.9
Nevada	2,874	190.8	158	191.8	64	134.6	18	—	78	63.6
New Hampshire	2,362	179.4	10	—	6	—	2	—	6	—
New Jersey	15,390	178.4	2,122	230.3	204	77.8	7	—	588	90.8
New Mexico	1,848	155.0	28	103.2	5	—	125	140.0	734	130.9
New York	30,837	169.7	4,811	196.8	628	97.0	30	69.2	1,843	99.3
North Carolina	11,782	165.5	3,255	222.2	37	94.8	101	153.6	17	—
North Dakota	1,350	155.4	2	—	1	—	37	279.6	2	—
Ohio	22,254	173.9	2,873	242.0	54	79.4	9	—	136	127
Oklahoma	6,414	172.5	409	197.0	21	—	277	121.5	0	0.0
Oregon	6,461	164.5	74	203.6	75	118.5	40	134.9	61	79.7
Pennsylvania	27,490	171.1	2,737	239.7	91	76.8	12	—	181	108.3
Rhode Island	2,415	181.1	61	228.3	14	—	7	—	19	—
South Carolina	5,431	166.3	2,158	222.8	16	—	4	—	10	—
South Dakota	1,470	154.2	1	—	3	—	65	245.3	2	—
Tennessee	9,833	174.3	1,730	232.9	22	73.8	4	—	27	103.6
Texas	23,770	170.0	4,003	226.1	214	75.1	18	—	3,999	113.9
Utah	1,983	118.8	14	—	34	136.9	10	—	64	98.8
Vermont	1,199	170.9	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Virginia	9,762	164.4	2,721	234.4	150	105.5	7	—	68	65.9
Washington	9,406	161.1	237	211.8	234	111.3	84	143.3	102	79.2
West Virginia	4,486	179.0	172	236.8	4	—	1	—	10	—
Wisconsin	9,975	157.9	382	246.3	37	115.7	51	212.2	38	67.9
Wyoming	832	161.3	7	—	2	—	2	—	26	138.4
United States	451,733	167.8	60,492	221.2	7,518	104.0	1,723	118.2	18,042	101.7

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

Rates of Death Due to Lung Cancer,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Kentucky	68.1	27	Oregon	49.2
2	Delaware	60.6	28	Pennsylvania	48.4
3	Tennessee	60.0	29	Massachusetts	48.0
4	Arkansas	59.6	30	New Jersey	47.5
5	Louisiana	58.2	31	Kansas	47.3
6	West Virginia	57.6	32	Washington	46.9
7	Nevada	57.3	33	Vermont	46.8
8	Mississippi	57.0	34	District of Columbia	46.6
9	Maine	55.9	35	South Dakota	45.7
10	Indiana	55.0	36	Iowa	45.2
11	Missouri	55.0	37	Connecticut	44.5
12	North Carolina	55.0	38	Arizona	43.7
13	Oklahoma	55.0	39	Montana	43.5
14	Alabama	54.2	40	New York	43.5
15	Maryland	54.0	41	Nebraska	42.8
16	Ohio	53.6	42	Wisconsin	41.6
17	Rhode Island	53.4	43	California	41.2
18	South Carolina	53.0	44	Minnesota	40.1
19	Virginia	51.8	45	North Dakota	38.9
20	Georgia	51.7	46	Idaho	37.6
21	Michigan	51.5	47	Wyoming	37.6
22	Florida	50.8	48	Colorado	34.9
23	Illinois	50.3	49	Hawaii	33.2
24	New Hampshire	50.1	50	New Mexico	32.1
25	Texas	49.6	51	Utah	22.3
26	Alaska	49.3	United States		48.8

*ICD-9 codes: 162.2-162.9.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Lung Cancer,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	2,777	54.2	1,792	83.0	985	33.5
Alaska	181	49.3	107	60.1	74	39.6
Arizona	2,352	43.7	1,407	58.3	945	31.6
Arkansas	1,920	59.6	1,276	90.6	644	35.9
California	13,597	41.2	7,595	52.4	6,002	32.6
Colorado	1,349	34.9	811	48.2	538	24.9
Connecticut	1,889	44.5	1,056	58.2	833	34.4
Delaware	513	60.6	294	79.5	219	46.8
District of Columbia	314	46.6	194	71.3	120	29.4
Florida	11,280	50.8	6,791	69.3	4,489	35.9
Georgia	3,690	51.7	2,418	80.5	1,272	31.2
Hawaii	465	33.2	290	44.8	175	23.1
Idaho	488	37.6	292	49.3	196	27.7
Illinois	6,877	50.3	4,104	70.4	2,773	35.7
Indiana	3,738	55.0	2,300	79.0	1,438	37.4
Iowa	1,746	45.2	1,090	65.3	656	30.3
Kansas	1,486	47.3	886	64.9	600	33.9
Kentucky	3,081	68.1	1,938	99.5	1,143	45.1
Louisiana	2,740	58.2	1,757	88.2	983	36.2
Maine	886	55.9	504	73.9	382	42.7
Maryland	2,966	54.0	1,739	74.1	1,227	39.1
Massachusetts	3,689	48.0	2,049	63.6	1,640	37.3
Michigan	5,655	51.5	3,400	71.4	2,255	36.7
Minnesota	2,121	40.1	1,237	52.8	884	30.5
Mississippi	1,749	57.0	1,177	91.5	572	32.0
Missouri	3,652	55.0	2,292	80.2	1,360	36.4
Montana	486	43.5	292	57.1	194	33.4
Nebraska	875	42.8	542	60.7	333	28.8
Nevada	1,014	57.3	587	69.9	427	46.4
New Hampshire	642	50.1	355	63.2	287	40.8
New Jersey	4,783	47.5	2,735	63.8	2,048	35.9
New Mexico	590	32.1	339	41.0	251	25.1
New York	9,711	43.5	5,586	59.5	4,125	31.9
North Carolina	4,668	55.0	3,074	85.7	1,594	32.5
North Dakota	319	38.9	197	52.8	122	28.0
Ohio	7,326	53.6	4,342	74.5	2,984	38.4
Oklahoma	2,240	55.0	1,423	80.3	817	35.8
Oregon	1,942	49.2	1,127	63.7	815	37.9
Pennsylvania	8,153	48.4	4,999	70.4	3,154	32.4
Rhode Island	715	53.4	413	73.4	302	39.8
South Carolina	2,217	53.0	1,440	80.9	777	32.7
South Dakota	423	45.7	278	67.1	145	28.4
Tennessee	3,728	60.0	2,458	93.0	1,270	35.5
Texas	9,354	49.6	5,741	70.2	3,613	33.9
Utah	377	22.3	229	29.8	148	16.2
Vermont	316	46.8	187	63.6	129	33.8
Virginia	3,704	51.8	2,249	73.5	1,455	36.0
Washington	2,862	46.9	1,623	59.4	1,239	37.1
West Virginia	1,470	57.6	885	81.4	585	40.7
Wisconsin	2,588	41.6	1,536	56.3	1,052	30.1
Wyoming	198	37.6	121	50.2	77	27.1
United States	151,902	48.8	91,554	68.1	60,348	34.3

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Cancers

Deaths Due to Lung Cancer, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	2,277	55.6	496	50.8	1	—	0	0.0	3	—
Alaska	136	47.6	5	—	4	—	34	72.3	2	—
Arizona	2,174	47.5	53	57.3	6	—	13	—	106	20.4
Arkansas	1,717	60.1	195	60.1	1	—	2	—	5	—
California	11,052	47.7	1,006	57.4	713	24.5	42	23.6	784	16.4
Colorado	1,202	35.9	45	42.8	10	—	10	—	82	23.5
Connecticut	1,772	45.9	94	44.9	7	—	1	—	15	—
Delaware	428	59.6	80	79.6	2	—	2	—	1	—
District of Columbia	66	34.1	248	55.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	9,863	54.3	796	52.0	26	19.9	8	—	587	26.5
Georgia	2,966	53.7	706	48.2	8	—	4	—	6	—
Hawaii	134	37.0	3	—	313	32.8	0	0.0	15	—
Idaho	482	38.6	2	—	2	—	0	0.0	2	—
Illinois	5,665	49.7	1,095	74.9	43	17.9	3	—	71	13.5
Indiana	3,466	55.2	253	62.6	4	—	5	—	10	—
Iowa	1,718	45.4	20	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
Kansas	1,397	47.6	65	58.8	4	—	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	2,878	67.9	192	77.6	3	—	2	—	6	—
Louisiana	1,974	57.2	741	66	3	—	5	—	17	—
Maine	885	56.4	0	0.0	1	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	2,269	53.4	664	64.3	21	17.4	5	—	7	—
Massachusetts	3,526	49.0	102	45.5	34	33.6	1	—	26	14.8
Michigan	4,800	50.1	780	67.1	11	—	35	104.7	29	21.0
Minnesota	2,046	39.8	35	66.4	8	—	17	—	15	—
Mississippi	1,286	56.9	460	58.7	3	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	3,310	54.7	322	64.3	9	—	3	—	8	—
Montana	460	42.5	2	—	1	—	21	79.3	2	—
Nebraska	844	43.0	26	59.1	0	0.0	2	—	3	—
Nevada	933	62.1	51	62.2	15	—	4	—	11	—
New Hampshire	637	50.4	2	—	2	—	0	0.0	1	—
New Jersey	4,092	49.2	541	60.1	39	16.0	2	—	109	17.6
New Mexico	449	38.4	5	—	0	0.0	14	—	122	23.0
New York	8,059	46.3	1,184	49.0	139	23.1	12	—	317	17.6
North Carolina	3,858	55.6	776	55.3	9	—	24	38.3	1	—
North Dakota	304	37.8	1	—	1	—	13	—	0	0.0
Ohio	6,478	52.6	812	69.7	8	—	3	—	25	24.2
Oklahoma	2,063	57.6	109	55.6	6	—	62	29.5	0	0.0
Oregon	1,879	50.0	26	73.8	14	—	14	—	9	—
Pennsylvania	7,302	47.1	787	71.0	22	20.2	5	—	37	24.8
Rhode Island	686	54.0	20	79.2	4	—	3	—	2	—
South Carolina	1,703	52.9	507	54.5	4	—	0	0.0	3	—
South Dakota	397	44.0	1	—	2	—	23	89.5	0	0.0
Tennessee	3,244	59.5	476	67.8	3	—	1	—	4	—
Texas	7,542	55.8	1,073	63.7	34	14.1	7	—	698	21.1
Utah	356	22.5	4	—	6	—	1	—	10	—
Vermont	313	46.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—	2	—
Virginia	2,981	51.5	683	60.9	29	22.7	2	—	9	—
Washington	2,696	48.1	66	59.7	56	26.9	26	45.8	18	—
West Virginia	1,427	58.0	38	51.8	1	—	0	0.0	4	—
Wisconsin	2,435	40.7	121	80.9	5	—	19	—	8	—
Wyoming	194	38.8	3	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
United States	130,821	50.5	15,772	59.7	1,639	23.7	463	33.4	3,207	19.1

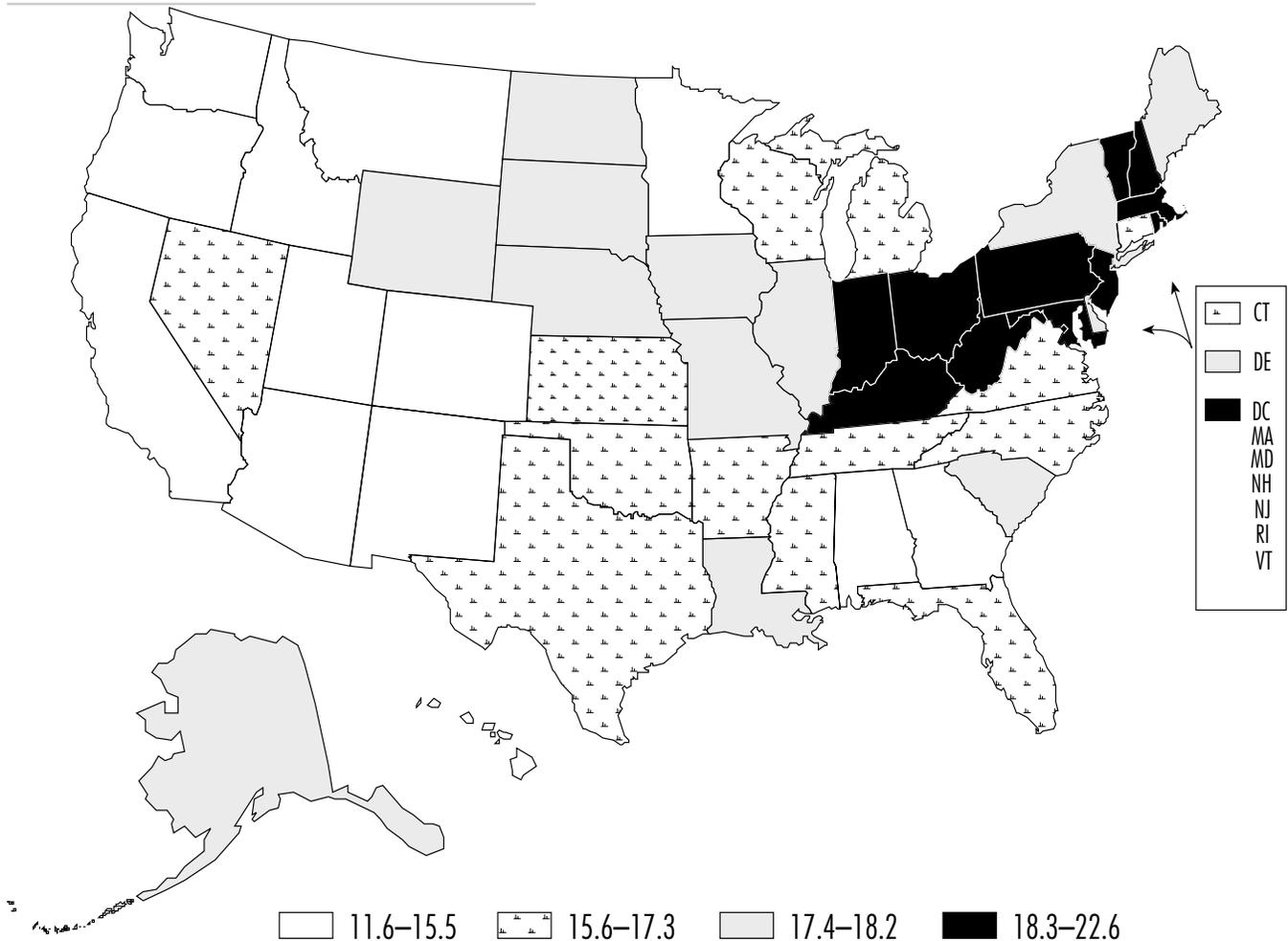
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States, accounting for about 11% of all cancer deaths. People who are older than age 50, who have had colorectal polyps or colorectal cancer previously, or who have a family history of colorectal cancer are at higher risk. In addition, people who eat a diet 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 have been shown to be effective screening tools for colorectal cancer.

- Colorectal cancer killed almost 57,000 Americans in 1996.
- In 1996, rates of death from colorectal cancer were 37% higher among blacks than whites.
- In 1997, 70% of Americans aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years, and 82% had not had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.

Colorectal Cancer: 1996 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. ICD-9 codes: 153-154.1, 159.0.

Rates of Death Due to Colorectal Cancer,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Vermont	22.6	27	Mississippi	17.1
2	Rhode Island	20.4	28	Nevada	16.8
3	District of Columbia	20.2	29	Tennessee	16.8
4	New Jersey	20.1	30	Arkansas	16.6
5	Kentucky	19.8	31	North Carolina	16.5
6	Maryland	19.3	32	Oklahoma	16.3
7	Pennsylvania	19.2	33	Wisconsin	16.2
8	Indiana	18.7	34	Virginia	16.1
9	New Hampshire	18.6	35	Texas	16.0
10	Massachusetts	18.5	36	Kansas	15.8
11	West Virginia	18.5	37	Connecticut	15.6
12	Ohio	18.3	38	Florida	15.6
13	Louisiana	18.2	39	Alabama	15.5
14	North Dakota	18.2	40	Oregon	15.5
15	Wyoming	18.2	41	Washington	15.5
16	Iowa	18.0	42	Minnesota	15.2
17	Maine	18.0	43	Montana	15.1
18	South Dakota	18.0	44	Georgia	15.0
19	Alaska	17.9	45	Idaho	14.9
20	Illinois	17.9	46	Arizona	14.8
21	New York	17.9	47	California	14.7
22	Nebraska	17.7	48	Colorado	14.2
23	South Carolina	17.5	49	New Mexico	13.9
24	Delaware	17.4	50	Hawaii	12.9
25	Missouri	17.4	51	Utah	11.6
26	Michigan	17.3	United States		16.9

*ICD-9 codes: 153-154.1, 159.0.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Colorectal Cancer,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	851	15.5	430	19.8	421	12.4
Alaska	62	17.9	34	20.2	28	15.7
Arizona	834	14.8	447	18.2	387	12.2
Arkansas	586	16.6	280	19.3	306	14.6
California	5,097	14.7	2,589	17.6	2,508	12.3
Colorado	581	14.2	286	16.9	295	12.4
Connecticut	732	15.6	368	19.7	364	12.6
Delaware	154	17.4	80	22.2	74	13.7
District of Columbia	151	20.2	72	25.3	79	16.7
Florida	3,853	15.6	1,963	18.8	1,890	13.1
Georgia	1,134	15.0	523	17.3	611	13.2
Hawaii	185	12.9	97	14.4	88	11.6
Idaho	209	14.9	116	19.1	93	11.3
Illinois	2,670	17.9	1,303	22.0	1,367	15.1
Indiana	1,374	18.7	662	22.6	712	15.8
Iowa	780	18.0	357	20.8	423	15.8
Kansas	570	15.8	271	18.9	299	13.2
Kentucky	976	19.8	469	23.9	507	16.7
Louisiana	903	18.2	438	21.9	465	15.6
Maine	316	18.0	156	22.3	160	15.2
Maryland	1,115	19.3	573	24.4	542	15.7
Massachusetts	1,596	18.5	743	22.4	853	15.7
Michigan	2,053	17.3	1,015	21.0	1,038	14.6
Minnesota	913	15.2	454	18.8	459	12.4
Mississippi	562	17.1	279	21.4	283	13.7
Missouri	1,274	17.4	619	21.1	655	14.4
Montana	183	15.1	96	18.9	87	11.6
Nebraska	412	17.7	216	22.9	196	14.1
Nevada	298	16.8	181	22.6	117	11.9
New Hampshire	258	18.6	118	20.8	140	16.6
New Jersey	2,184	20.1	1,111	25.4	1,073	16.3
New Mexico	270	13.9	146	17.4	124	11.1
New York	4,366	17.9	2,138	22.3	2,228	14.9
North Carolina	1,495	16.5	724	20.1	771	14.0
North Dakota	172	18.2	97	24.5	75	13.3
Ohio	2,713	18.3	1,301	22.1	1,412	15.5
Oklahoma	721	16.3	337	18.7	384	14.4
Oregon	660	15.5	333	18.7	327	12.8
Pennsylvania	3,544	19.2	1,671	23.1	1,873	16.3
Rhode Island	315	20.4	154	26.6	161	16.3
South Carolina	768	17.5	368	20.8	400	15.3
South Dakota	189	18.0	102	23.3	87	14.1
Tennessee	1,120	16.8	542	20.3	578	14.5
Texas	3,219	16.0	1,643	19.8	1,576	13.0
Utah	210	11.6	101	12.5	109	11.0
Vermont	171	22.6	82	27.7	89	18.6
Virginia	1,213	16.1	550	18.1	663	14.6
Washington	1,010	15.5	501	18.2	509	13.4
West Virginia	509	18.5	247	22.6	262	15.4
Wisconsin	1,119	16.2	561	20.1	558	13.2
Wyoming	104	18.2	45	18.8	59	17.4
United States	56,754	16.9	27,989	20.5	28,765	14.2

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Cancers

Deaths Due to Colorectal Cancer, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	648	14.9	201	18.4	1	—	1	—	0	0.0
Alaska	49	18.6	3	—	0	0.0	9	—	1	—
Arizona	724	15.0	25	27.7	0	0.0	13	—	72	13.7
Arkansas	493	15.9	93	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	3,897	15.6	393	21.7	377	12.7	9	—	421	8.6
Colorado	511	14.3	14	—	5	—	3	—	48	13.4
Connecticut	680	15.5	40	18.6	3	—	0	0.0	9	—
Delaware	126	16.4	26	26.0	1	—	1	—	0	0.0
District of Columbia	33	13.0	117	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Florida	3,249	15.8	307	19.7	13	—	2	—	282	12.3
Georgia	832	14.2	295	18.9	5	—	1	—	1	—
Hawaii	51	14.1	2	—	129	13.3	0	0.0	3	—
Idaho	200	14.8	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
Illinois	2,206	17.4	398	26.6	20	—	0	0.0	46	8.4
Indiana	1,229	17.9	132	32.0	1	—	1	—	11	14.2
Iowa	770	18.1	7	—	0	0.0	1	—	2	—
Kansas	529	15.6	28	23.3	1	—	4	—	8	—
Kentucky	907	19.6	67	25.0	1	—	0	0.0	1	—
Louisiana	621	16.9	273	23.3	0	0.0	1	—	8	—
Maine	315	18.1	1	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	845	18.7	255	24.7	11	—	0	0.0	4	—
Massachusetts	1,517	18.5	50	22.9	11	—	2	—	16	—
Michigan	1,729	16.6	293	24.1	6	—	9	—	16	—
Minnesota	875	14.9	14	—	4	—	12	—	8	—
Mississippi	363	14.9	197	23.7	0	0.0	1	—	1	—
Missouri	1,135	16.9	126	24.1	3	—	1	—	9	—
Montana	179	15.3	1	—	0	0.0	2	—	1	—
Nebraska	393	17.6	12	—	2	—	1	—	4	—
Nevada	268	17.5	14	—	7	—	0	0.0	9	—
New Hampshire	256	18.7	2	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,872	20.4	237	25.9	17	—	0	0.0	58	9.2
New Mexico	178	14.3	4	—	0	0.0	8	—	80	14.2
New York	3,604	18.5	542	22.4	62	10.6	2	—	156	8.6
North Carolina	1,155	15.7	329	21.8	4	—	6	—	1	—
North Dakota	165	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	—	0	0.0
Ohio	2,414	17.9	275	23.0	6	—	1	—	17	—
Oklahoma	635	16.1	43	20.9	3	—	40	17.8	0	0.0
Oregon	635	15.6	7	—	8	—	5	—	5	—
Pennsylvania	3,243	19.1	287	24.3	7	—	0	0.0	7	—
Rhode Island	307	20.9	7	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
South Carolina	534	15.9	232	23.4	1	—	0	0.0	1	—
South Dakota	179	17.5	0	0.0	1	—	9	—	0	0.0
Tennessee	933	15.9	180	24.1	1	—	2	—	4	—
Texas	2,403	16.5	450	25.0	15	—	2	—	349	10.0
Utah	195	11.3	1	—	5	—	0	0.0	9	—
Vermont	171	22.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	920	15.0	274	23.5	13	—	1	—	5	—
Washington	953	15.9	22	19.1	16	—	11	—	8	—
West Virginia	484	18.2	23	19.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	—
Wisconsin	1,066	16.0	39	26.3	2	—	7	—	5	—
Wyoming	99	18.1	2	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	—
United States	47,775	16.8	6,341	23.0	765	10.8	176	12.2	1,697	9.8

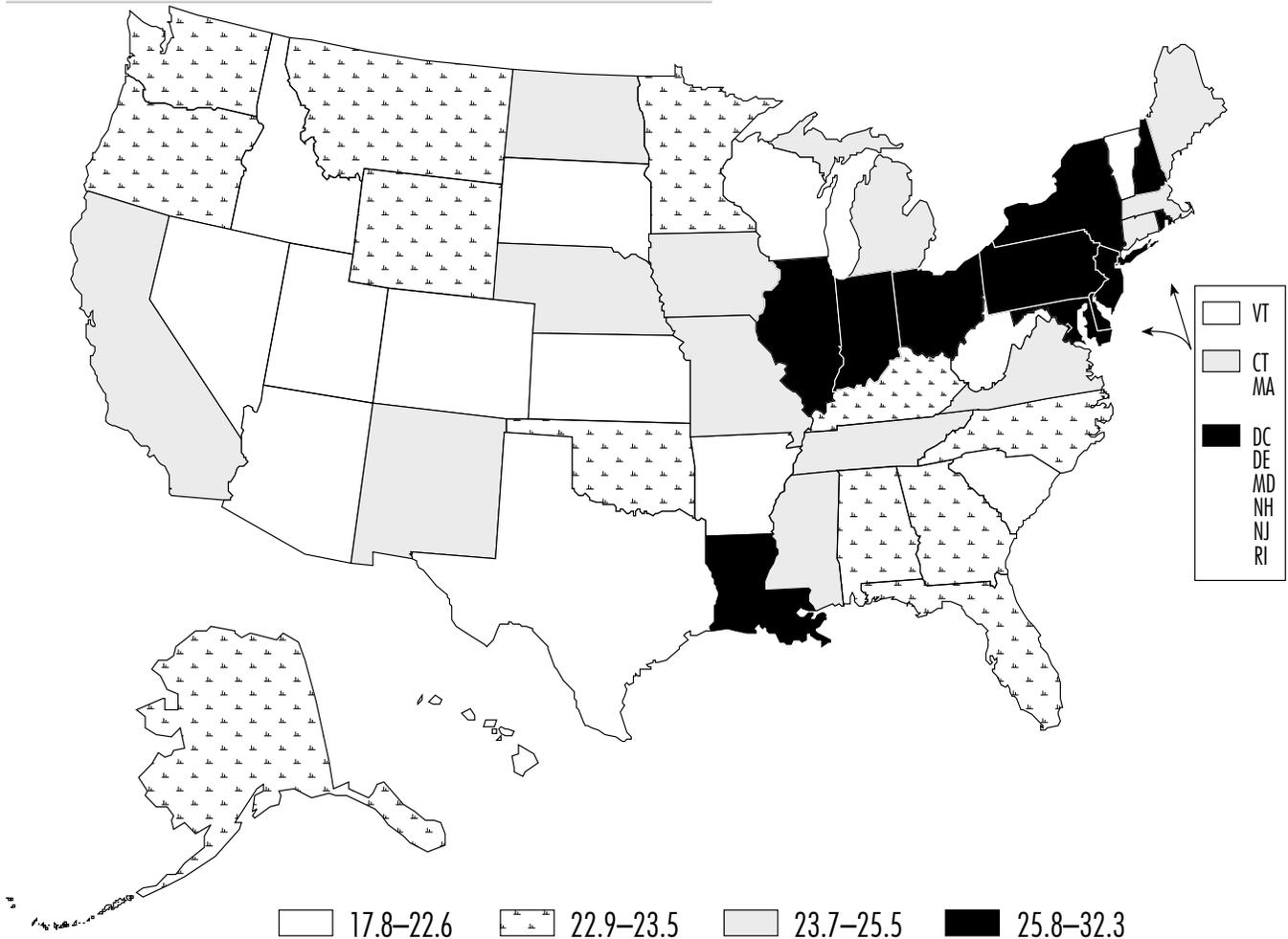
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

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 among women are breast cancers. 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 detecting breast cancer early, before it has spread.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that during the 1990s, almost 2 million American women have been diagnosed with breast cancer.
- In 1996, approximately 43,000 U.S. women died of breast cancer.
- Breast cancer death rates were 29% higher among black women than among white women.
- Eighty percent of all cases of breast cancer are among women aged 50 years or older.
- About 30% of deaths from breast cancer could be prevented if women aged 50 years or older received regular mammograms for early detection.

Breast Cancer Among Women: 1996 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. ICD-9 code: 174.

Rates of Death Due to Breast Cancer Among Women,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	District of Columbia	32.3	27	North Carolina	23.4
2	Rhode Island	28.3	28	Alabama	23.3
3	New York	27.4	29	Minnesota	23.3
4	New Jersey	27.0	30	Oklahoma	23.3
5	Delaware	26.8	31	Florida	23.2
6	Ohio	26.8	32	Alaska	23.1
7	Illinois	26.6	33	Georgia	23.0
8	Maryland	26.6	34	Kentucky	23.0
9	Pennsylvania	26.4	35	Washington	23.0
10	Louisiana	26.3	36	Montana	22.9
11	Indiana	26.2	37	Oregon	22.9
12	New Hampshire	25.8	38	South Carolina	22.6
13	Connecticut	25.5	39	Wisconsin	22.6
14	Michigan	25.2	40	West Virginia	22.5
15	Nebraska	25.1	41	South Dakota	22.4
16	Massachusetts	25.0	42	Kansas	22.1
17	Mississippi	24.7	43	Texas	22.0
18	Virginia	24.7	44	Arkansas	21.9
19	New Mexico	24.4	45	Vermont	21.9
20	North Dakota	24.4	46	Nevada	21.6
21	Maine	24.0	47	Idaho	20.2
22	California	23.8	48	Utah	19.9
23	Iowa	23.8	49	Arizona	19.8
24	Tennessee	23.8	50	Colorado	19.6
25	Missouri	23.7	51	Hawaii	17.8
26	Wyoming	23.5	United States		24.4

*ICD-9 code: 174.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Breast Cancer Among Women, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	Total		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	673	23.3	471	20.9	200	32.5	0	0.0	1	—	1	—
Alaska	53	23.1	43	24.8	2	—	0	0.0	8	—	0	0.0
Arizona	580	19.8	498	20.4	15	—	1	—	10	—	56	17.1
Arkansas	391	21.9	333	21.6	57	26.3	0	0.0	1	—	0	0.0
California	4,315	23.8	3,327	27.1	355	33.2	198	11.0	9	—	426	14.1
Colorado	439	19.6	386	20.1	21	33.2	2	—	1	—	29	13.5
Connecticut	604	25.5	559	26.3	37	28.5	2	—	0	0.0	6	—
Delaware	130	26.8	104	25.2	25	39.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
District of Columbia	127	32.3	24	20.4	101	39.2	1	—	1	—	0	0.0
Florida	2,732	23.2	2,251	23.8	255	26.9	5	—	1	—	220	17.9
Georgia	994	23.0	707	21.9	276	27.3	3	—	0	0.0	8	—
Hawaii	129	17.8	45	24.4	1	—	79	16.1	1	—	3	—
Idaho	146	20.2	139	20.0	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Illinois	2,108	26.6	1,748	26.5	301	32.9	15	—	0	0.0	44	13.6
Indiana	1,042	26.2	939	25.7	95	39.5	1	—	1	—	6	—
Iowa	526	23.8	517	23.9	7	—	1	—	0	0.0	1	—
Kansas	395	22.1	367	21.9	20	30.8	2	—	2	—	4	—
Kentucky	607	23.0	562	22.8	43	26.7	1	—	0	0.0	1	—
Louisiana	711	26.3	468	24.3	234	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	—
Maine	209	24.0	208	24.1	1	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	849	26.6	645	27.0	192	29.0	8	—	1	—	3	—
Massachusetts	1,153	25.0	1,093	25.5	41	27.9	9	—	1	—	9	—
Michigan	1,597	25.2	1,334	24.2	233	32.8	8	—	6	—	16	—
Minnesota	725	23.3	705	23.5	7	—	5	—	3	—	5	—
Mississippi	434	24.7	266	21.2	167	33.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Missouri	897	23.7	781	22.9	110	35.0	3	—	1	—	2	—
Montana	143	22.9	138	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	—	0	0.0
Nebraska	309	25.1	292	24.8	11	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Nevada	200	21.6	179	23.3	12	—	3	—	1	—	5	—
New Hampshire	194	25.8	188	25.4	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
New Jersey	1,550	27.0	1,280	27.6	208	37.2	18	11.6	0	0.0	44	11.3
New Mexico	245	24.4	163	26.2	4	—	1	—	14	—	63	19.9
New York	3,531	27.4	2,818	28.4	480	31.7	34	8.5	1	—	198	17.0
North Carolina	1,145	23.4	864	21.9	268	30.9	1	—	11	—	1	—
North Dakota	113	24.4	111	24.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	—	0	0.0
Ohio	2,110	26.8	1,859	26.3	237	33.8	7	—	0	0.0	7	—
Oklahoma	537	23.3	470	23.5	44	36.0	2	—	21	16.6	0	0.0
Oregon	512	22.9	493	23.3	3	—	6	—	4	—	6	—
Pennsylvania	2,536	26.4	2,303	26.3	208	30.2	7	—	1	—	17	—
Rhode Island	219	28.3	212	28.9	4	—	0	0.0	1	—	2	—
South Carolina	548	22.6	383	21.0	164	27.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
South Dakota	115	22.4	111	22.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	—	0	0.0
Tennessee	853	23.8	705	22.7	143	31.0	4	—	0	0.0	1	—
Texas	2,403	22.0	1,727	22.5	331	30.8	11	—	5	—	329	16.1
Utah	190	19.9	179	20.1	0	0.0	3	—	2	—	6	—
Vermont	95	21.9	94	21.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Virginia	1,000	24.7	756	23.8	231	33.3	8	—	1	—	4	—
Washington	771	23.0	708	23.1	26	42.7	17	12.2	9	—	11	—
West Virginia	322	22.5	305	22.1	16	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Wisconsin	815	22.6	785	22.8	26	24.4	1	—	0	0.0	3	—
Wyoming	68	23.5	67	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
United States	43,090	24.4	35,710	24.5	5,216	31.5	471	10.5	134	16.0	1,559	15.0

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

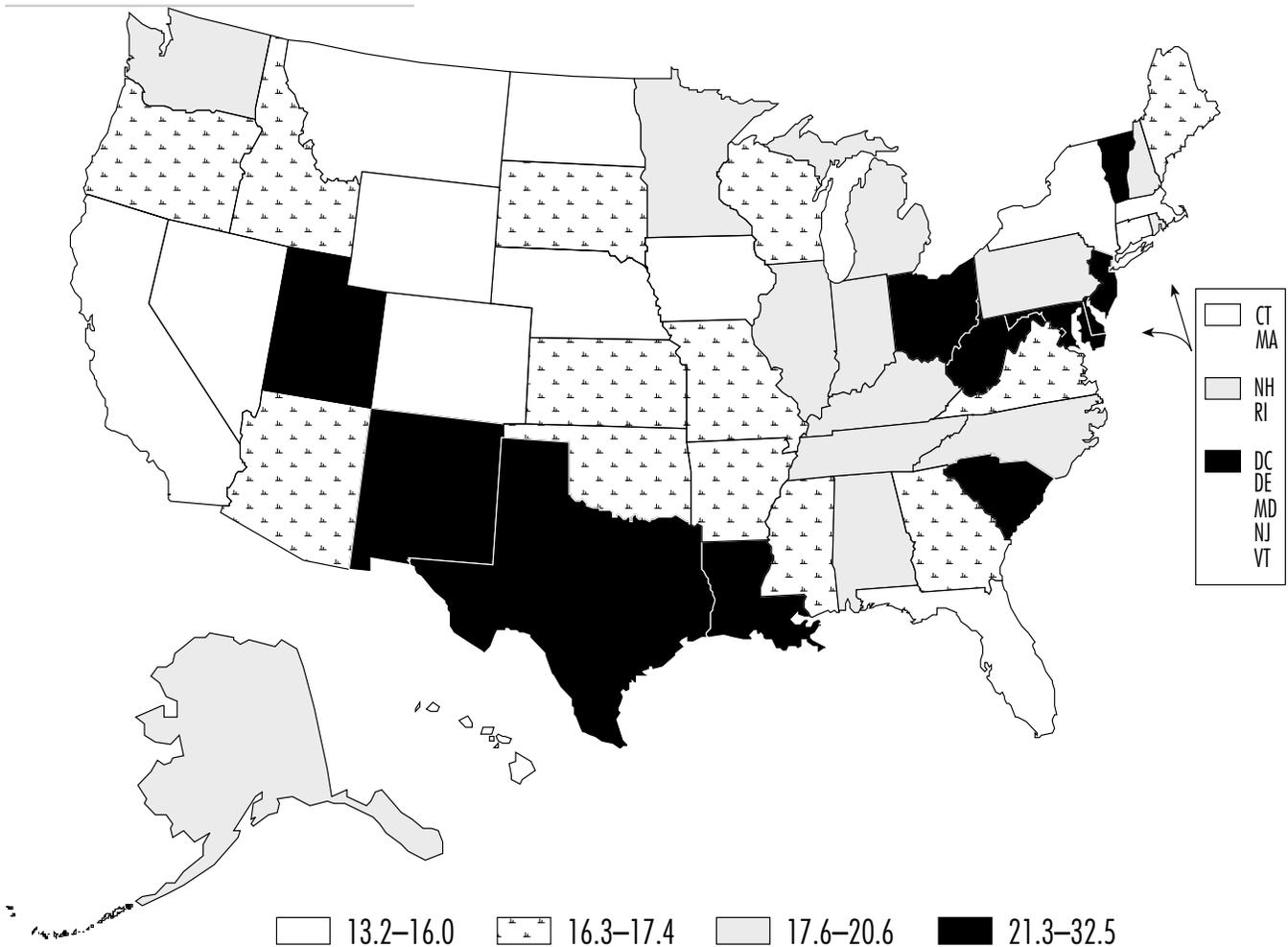
Cancers

Diabetes

A serious, lifelong condition, diabetes can cause devastating complications, including heart disease, kidney failure, and blindness, that often result in disability and death. Much of the burden of diabetes could be prevented with early detection, improved delivery of care, and diabetes self-management education.

- About 16 million people in the United States have diabetes, and over 5 million of these people are unaware that they have the disease.
- Among people with diabetes, each year an estimated 12,000 to 24,000 become blind because of diabetic eye disease, more than 100,000 receive treatment for kidney failure, and about 86,000 undergo diabetes-related lower-extremity amputations.
- In 1996, diabetes was the underlying cause of more than 61,700 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 131,300 deaths. Nevertheless, diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates.
- The American Diabetes Association estimates that diabetes costs this nation more than \$98 billion annually in medical care and lost wages.

Diabetes: 1996 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. ICD-9 code: 250.

Rates of Death Due to Diabetes,* by State Rank, 1996

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Louisiana	32.5	27	Idaho	17.3
2	District of Columbia	28.7	28	Missouri	17.3
3	West Virginia	25.1	29	Kansas	17.2
4	Ohio	24.5	30	Georgia	17.0
5	Maryland	24.2	31	Virginia	16.8
6	Texas	23.0	32	South Dakota	16.7
7	New Mexico	22.9	33	Wisconsin	16.6
8	Utah	22.5	34	Mississippi	16.5
9	New Jersey	22.2	35	Arizona	16.4
10	South Carolina	21.6	36	Oklahoma	16.4
11	Delaware	21.4	37	Arkansas	16.3
12	Vermont	21.3	38	Oregon	16.3
13	Alabama	20.6	39	Florida	16.0
14	New Hampshire	20.3	40	North Dakota	15.9
15	North Carolina	20.3	41	Massachusetts	15.8
16	Indiana	20.1	42	California	15.6
17	Kentucky	19.8	43	Montana	15.6
18	Michigan	19.7	44	Connecticut	15.3
19	Pennsylvania	19.6	45	Wyoming	14.9
20	Tennessee	18.8	46	New York	14.7
21	Illinois	18.4	47	Hawaii	14.6
22	Minnesota	18.1	48	Nevada	14.5
23	Alaska	17.7	49	Nebraska	13.7
24	Rhode Island	17.7	50	Iowa	13.6
25	Washington	17.6	51	Colorado	13.2
26	Maine	17.4	United States		18.5

*ICD-9 code: 250.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Diabetes,* by Sex, 1996

State	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	1,135	20.6	431	19.7	704	21.0
Alaska	65	17.7	33	17.3	32	17.6
Arizona	899	16.4	417	17.3	482	15.7
Arkansas	577	16.3	232	16.3	345	16.0
California	5,406	15.6	2,574	17.3	2,832	14.2
Colorado	552	13.2	250	14.1	302	12.3
Connecticut	712	15.3	325	17.3	387	14.0
Delaware	192	21.4	83	21.9	109	21.2
District of Columbia	202	28.7	77	27.3	125	29.5
Florida	3,803	16.0	1,863	18.3	1,940	14.2
Georgia	1,291	17.0	556	18.1	735	16.2
Hawaii	214	14.6	105	15.9	109	13.5
Idaho	243	17.3	118	19.1	125	15.8
Illinois	2,730	18.4	1,269	21.3	1,461	16.3
Indiana	1,490	20.1	673	22.7	817	17.9
Iowa	605	13.6	274	15.7	331	12.0
Kansas	603	17.2	249	17.6	354	16.9
Kentucky	977	19.8	423	21.2	554	18.5
Louisiana	1,624	32.5	635	31.5	989	32.8
Maine	303	17.4	136	19.5	167	15.7
Maryland	1,413	24.2	647	27.1	766	22.1
Massachusetts	1,354	15.8	662	19.8	692	12.9
Michigan	2,352	19.7	1,004	20.6	1,348	19.1
Minnesota	1,109	18.1	523	21.2	586	15.6
Mississippi	538	16.5	215	16.3	323	16.5
Missouri	1,274	17.3	531	18.1	743	16.6
Montana	188	15.6	88	16.9	100	14.4
Nebraska	333	13.7	152	16.0	181	12.2
Nevada	263	14.5	149	17.6	114	11.8
New Hampshire	286	20.3	153	26.6	133	15.7
New Jersey	2,362	22.2	1,044	24.2	1,318	20.6
New Mexico	432	22.9	189	22.9	243	22.5
New York	3,520	14.7	1,507	15.7	2,013	13.8
North Carolina	1,819	20.3	787	21.8	1,032	19.1
North Dakota	164	15.9	85	20.7	79	12.0
Ohio	3,611	24.5	1,568	26.5	2,043	22.9
Oklahoma	722	16.4	324	18.0	398	15.1
Oregon	713	16.3	327	17.6	386	15.2
Pennsylvania	3,565	19.6	1,602	22.2	1,963	17.6
Rhode Island	266	17.7	129	22.7	137	14.3
South Carolina	937	21.6	376	20.8	561	22.0
South Dakota	179	16.7	73	16.8	106	16.6
Tennessee	1,252	18.8	502	18.7	750	18.8
Texas	4,585	23	2,034	24.4	2,551	21.9
Utah	418	22.5	194	24.1	224	21.2
Vermont	154	21.3	75	24.9	79	18.7
Virginia	1,259	16.8	556	18.0	703	15.8
Washington	1,152	17.6	570	20.3	582	15.3
West Virginia	669	25.1	286	26.6	383	23.6
Wisconsin	1,170	16.6	540	18.8	630	15.0
Wyoming	84	14.9	31	12.6	53	17.1
United States	61,766	18.5	27,646	20.1	34,120	17.2

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

Diabetes

Deaths Due to Diabetes, by Race and Ethnicity, 1996

State	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Alabama	697	15.6	432	41.1	1	—	2	—	3	14.4
Alaska	57	21.0	3	—	1	—	4	—	0	0.0
Arizona	595	12.4	47	50.4	3	—	91	67.9	163	30.1
Arkansas	439	14.1	137	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
California	3,161	12.7	706	38.7	389	13.1	30	17.4	1,120	23.0
Colorado	411	11.3	33	30.6	8	—	1	—	99	26.9
Connecticut	600	13.7	80	38.4	3	—	1	—	28	22.3
Delaware	137	17.8	51	46.8	1	—	1	—	2	—
District of Columbia	23	10.3	176	38.7	2	—	0	0.0	1	—
Florida	2,688	13.6	655	42.5	17	—	3	—	440	18.7
Georgia	797	13.5	481	31.5	4	—	1	—	8	—
Hawaii	24	6.1	3	—	172	17.5	1	—	14	—
Idaho	230	16.9	0	0.0	1	—	3	—	9	—
Illinois	2,032	16.0	530	34.5	31	13.4	6	—	131	25.0
Indiana	1,276	18.3	192	46.6	3	—	2	—	17	—
Iowa	580	13.2	19	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Kansas	515	15.5	55	47.2	2	—	7	—	24	38.7
Kentucky	854	18.4	118	43.6	1	—	0	0.0	4	—
Louisiana	916	24.6	685	58.5	6	—	1	—	16	—
Maine	303	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	919	19.7	474	45.5	16	—	1	—	3	—
Massachusetts	1,245	15.3	71	31.3	9	—	1	—	28	18.7
Michigan	1,918	18.2	374	30.4	5	—	22	66.5	33	23.9
Minnesota	1,032	17.1	29	52.9	5	—	26	93.9	17	—
Mississippi	271	11.3	259	30.9	0	0.0	7	—	1	—
Missouri	1,089	16.2	171	30.9	2	—	1	—	11	—
Montana	164	14.1	1	—	0	0.0	21	81.6	2	—
Nebraska	304	12.9	16	—	0	0.0	5	—	8	—
Nevada	213	13.8	30	35.4	8	—	3	—	9	—
New Hampshire	279	20.0	4	—	2	—	1	—	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,762	19.5	452	49.6	24	10.6	2	—	122	20.0
New Mexico	170	13.7	7	—	2	—	71	85.4	182	33.4
New York	2,405	12.3	739	30.1	55	9.3	13	—	308	17.2
North Carolina	1,147	15.6	636	42.7	2	—	33	54.3	1	—
North Dakota	151	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	—	1	—
Ohio	3,064	22.7	501	42.4	5	—	0	0.0	41	37.0
Oklahoma	576	14.7	71	33.3	0	0.0	75	35.3	0	0.0
Oregon	664	15.9	12	—	10	—	14	—	13	—
Pennsylvania	3,075	18.2	441	38.3	6	—	0	0.0	43	28.4
Rhode Island	246	16.8	10	—	2	—	1	—	7	—
South Carolina	511	15.3	422	43.6	1	—	0	0.0	3	—
South Dakota	145	13.7	1	—	0	0.0	33	121.5	0	0.0
Tennessee	954	16.3	288	38.0	6	—	0	0.0	4	—
Texas	2,434	16.5	763	42.9	27	12.2	3	—	1,358	40.8
Utah	374	21.3	7	—	9	—	5	—	23	40.9
Vermont	154	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	840	13.7	401	34.5	9	—	0	0.0	9	—
Washington	1,015	16.7	51	48.1	32	16.4	21	36.2	33	25.1
West Virginia	622	24.1	46	64.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	—
Wisconsin	1,067	15.6	70	48.2	4	—	18	—	11	—
Wyoming	71	13.1	3	—	0	0.0	5	—	5	—
United States	45,216	15.9	10,753	39.1	887	12.9	549	38.2	4,361	25.6

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few numbers to calculate a stable estimate.

Section III

**Risk Factors and
Use of Preventive Services**

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Current Cigarette Smoking,* by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Kentucky	30.8	27	Colorado	22.8
2	Nevada	30.4	28	Wyoming	22.8
3	West Virginia	27.9	29	New Mexico	22.6
4	Michigan	27.4	30	Rhode Island	22.6
5	South Dakota	27.2	31	Maine	22.4
6	Missouri	26.4	32	Maryland	22.4
7	Alaska	26.1	33	Vermont	22.3
8	Ohio	26.1	34	Florida	22.0
9	Tennessee	26.1	35	Nebraska	22.0
10	Indiana	26.0	36	Arizona	21.9
11	Arkansas	25.9	37	Texas	21.9
12	Louisiana	25.5	38	District of Columbia	21.6
13	South Carolina	24.7	39	Montana	21.5
14	Alabama	24.6	40	Washington	21.4
15	North Carolina	24.6	41	Connecticut	21.2
16	Delaware	24.4	42	Kansas	21.1
17	Mississippi	24.1	43	Oregon	21.1
18	New York	24.1	44	Massachusetts	20.9
19	Oklahoma	23.9	45	Idaho	20.3
20	Pennsylvania	23.8	46	North Dakota	20.0
21	Georgia	23.6	47	Hawaii	19.5
22	Iowa	23.4	48	California	19.2
23	Wisconsin	23.4	49	New Jersey	19.1
24	New Hampshire	23.3	50	Minnesota	18.0
25	Illinois	23.1	51	Utah	14.2
26	Virginia	22.9		Median	22.9

*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Current Cigarette Smoking,* by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian/Pacific Islander†	American Indian/ Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	24.6	27.2	22.3	26.2	20.3	—	—	14.9
Alaska	26.1	28.3	23.7	23.9	—	—	40.0	27.0
Arizona	21.9	24.6	19.2	22.8	—	—	—	19.7
Arkansas	25.9	28.5	23.7	26.2	22.7	—	—	24.7
California	19.2	21.9	16.6	20.1	21.7	11.0	—	18.7
Colorado	22.8	26.4	19.4	20.3	35.6	—	—	31.7
Connecticut	21.2	22.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	9.2	—	32.8
Delaware	24.4	27.3	21.8	24.4	23.8	—	—	33.1
District of Columbia	21.6	24.4	19.3	19.4	23.8	—	—	12.4
Florida	22.0	23.4	20.6	24.2	14.2	—	—	16.9
Georgia	23.6	28.0	19.7	25.2	18.8	—	—	24.7
Hawaii	19.5	22.2	16.7	18.1	—	20.2	—	19.9
Idaho	20.3	21.9	18.7	20.0	—	—	38.7	21.7
Illinois	23.1	25.9	20.6	23.4	25.4	12.9	—	20.3
Indiana	26.0	29.6	22.7	26.0	25.3	—	—	27.6
Iowa	23.4	25.9	21.1	23.1	—	—	—	26.0
Kansas	21.1	23.0	19.4	20.8	22.9	—	—	22.2
Kentucky	30.8	33.4	28.5	30.7	26.3	—	—	—
Louisiana	25.5	28.2	23.1	26.8	21.8	—	—	28.6
Maine	22.4	21.2	23.5	22.6	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.4	24.3	20.7	21.5	23.5	21.3	—	29.0
Massachusetts	20.9	22.5	19.5	20.9	20.0	13.3	—	25.5
Michigan	27.4	30.3	24.8	28.1	23.6	—	—	24.0
Minnesota	18.0	19.7	16.4	17.5	27.7	13.3	—	19.6
Mississippi	24.1	26.9	21.6	25.2	21.6	—	—	24.4
Missouri	26.4	29.4	23.6	26.4	23.4	—	—	39.5
Montana	21.5	21.5	21.4	20.5	—	—	42.6	28.6
Nebraska	22.0	25.3	19.1	21.3	31.6	—	—	33.9
Nevada	30.4	32.6	28.0	32.1	20.0	—	—	18.1
New Hampshire	23.3	25.7	21.0	22.7	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	19.1	20.9	17.4	19.0	23.2	7.0	—	23.7
New Mexico	22.6	25.1	20.2	22.4	9.8	—	19.0	23.2
New York	24.1	25.6	22.8	25.3	18.4	18.2	—	24.6
North Carolina	24.6	27.4	22.2	25.3	20.6	—	—	29.0
North Dakota	20.0	21.8	18.3	18.9	—	—	47.9	—
Ohio	26.1	29.7	22.8	26.9	20.1	—	—	15.4
Oklahoma	23.9	26.7	21.2	23.2	22.5	—	29.5	40.9
Oregon	21.1	21.6	20.5	20.7	—	—	—	22.5
Pennsylvania	23.8	24.1	23.5	22.9	34.7	—	—	15.9
Rhode Island	22.6	24.0	21.3	22.8	22.6	—	—	18.9
South Carolina	24.7	29.8	20.1	26.2	19.1	—	—	28.7
South Dakota	27.2	36.5	18.4	25.5	—	—	66.1	—
Tennessee	26.1	30.2	22.3	25.4	30.4	—	—	—
Texas	21.9	25.3	18.8	22.3	21.5	20.2	—	20.4
Utah	14.2	16.0	12.6	13.7	—	—	—	19.1
Vermont	22.3	23.7	21.0	22.6	—	—	—	—
Virginia	22.9	25.8	20.2	24.5	20.2	—	—	17.2
Washington	21.4	22.4	20.4	21.1	23.1	15.7	—	27.1
West Virginia	27.9	29.7	26.4	27.8	36.2	—	—	—
Wisconsin	23.4	24.0	22.8	23.1	28.5	—	—	—
Wyoming	22.8	23.9	21.8	22.6	—	—	—	22.0
United States	22.8	25.3	20.6	23.5	21.9	14.1	34.6	20.3

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

†A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

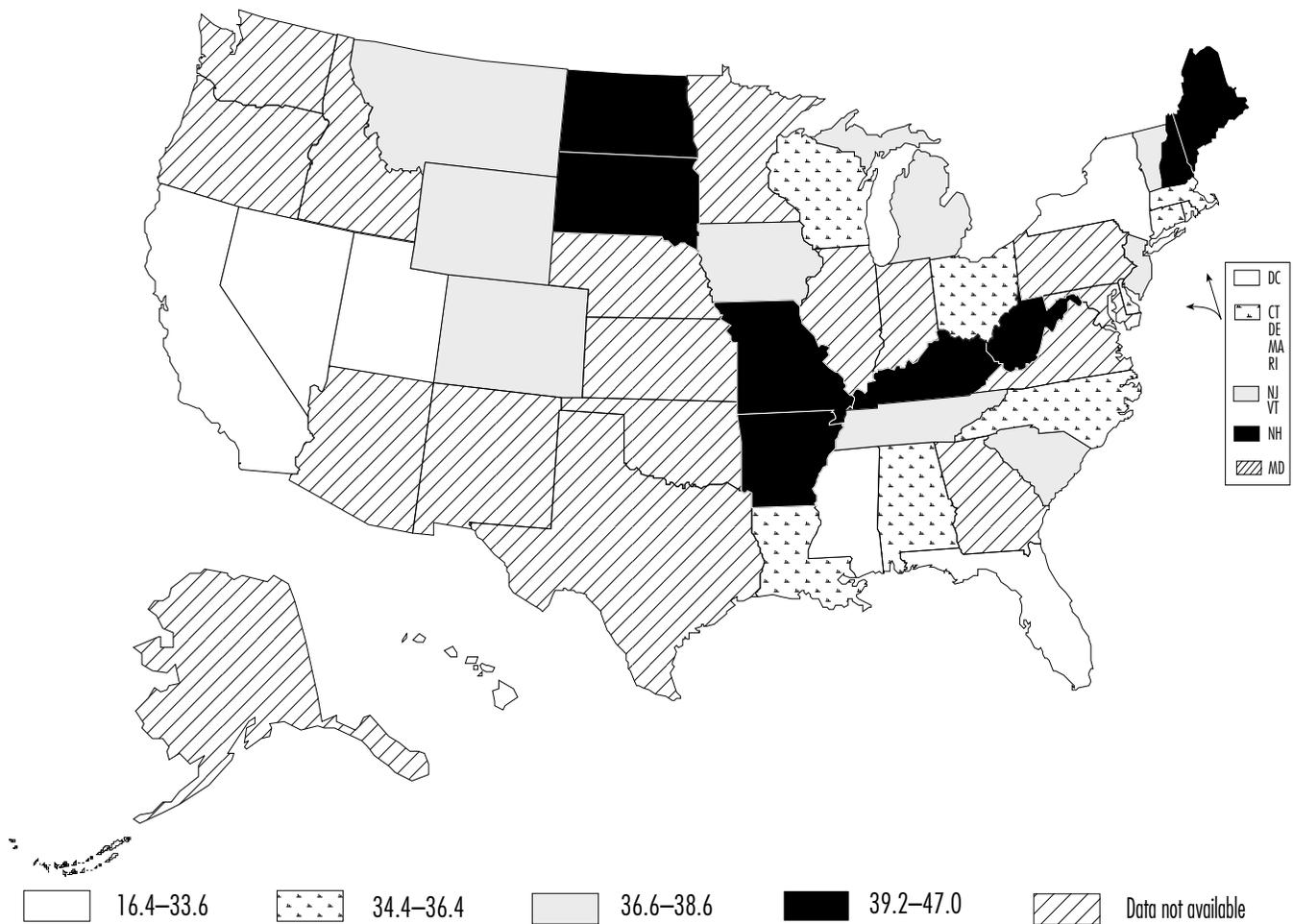
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

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, and peer and parental influences.

- Every day, nearly 3,000 people younger than age 18 become daily cigarette smokers.
- If current patterns continue, one in three adolescents who are regular smokers will eventually die of a smoking-related disease.
- In 1997, 36% of high school students had smoked cigarettes in the last month.
- The prevalence of smoking among high school students in the states reporting the behavior in 1997 ranged from 16% in Utah to 47% in Kentucky.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 1997



*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,* by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1997

State†	Total	Male	Female	White‡	Black‡	Hispanic‡	Other‡
Alabama	35.8	39.5	32.2	41.2	24.1	—	—
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas	43.2	45.6	40.8	48.1	29.2	—	44.6
California§	26.6	28.6	24.8	31.4	15.1	26.8	22.7
Colorado§	36.6	35.2	38.1	35.2	—	42.9	—
Connecticut	35.2	34.0	36.5	36.8	—	29.5	37.1
Delaware§	35.0	36.1	34.0	40.6	19.5	—	33.5
District of Columbia	22.7	24.3	21.3	—	21.7	32.8	—
Florida§	33.6	32.8	34.4	38.9	9.6	31.9	30.1
Georgia							
Hawaii	29.2	27.4	30.7	35.0	—	—	27.9
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
Iowa	37.5	39.6	35.4	37.5	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky	47.0	48.4	45.3	47.7	—	—	—
Louisiana	36.4	38.2	34.6	47.3	19.2	38.4	42.7
Maine	39.2	37.7	40.8	38.7	—	—	—
Maryland							
Massachusetts	34.4	33.0	35.8	38.1	24.6	19.3	26.6
Michigan	38.2	38.2	38.2	41.1	18.7	—	47.4
Minnesota							
Mississippi	31.3	37.6	25.4	44.1	22.2	—	—
Missouri	40.3	39.7	40.8	43.4	21.9	—	—
Montana	38.1	38.8	37.3	35.7	—	—	50.3
Nebraska							
Nevada	29.4	28.3	30.3	30.2	—	27.4	33.1
New Hampshire§	39.6	36.3	42.5	39.0	—	—	—
New Jersey§	37.9	36.7	38.8	42.8	17.8	33.8	31.4
New Mexico							
New York	32.9	32.7	33.1	40.2	15.0	24.8	25.2
North Carolina§	35.8	37.6	34.1	42.9	24.5	—	34.9
North Dakota§	45.0	43.2	46.8	44.6	—	—	—
Ohio	34.5	36.9	32.0	38.1	19.6	—	31.5
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	35.4	35.3	35.4	40.1	—	14.8	29.6
South Carolina	38.6	40.6	36.5	47.2	28.4	—	41.4
South Dakota	44.0	44.3	43.6	42.8	—	—	—
Tennessee§	38.6	39.6	38.0	44.0	21.5	—	—
Texas							
Utah	16.4	17.4	15.0	15.0	—	—	—
Vermont*¶	38.3	37.8	38.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	41.9	42.4	41.3	41.6	—	—	—
Wisconsin	36.0	39.8	31.7	36.8	—	—	—
Wyoming	37.4	38.1	36.7	36.4	—	47.3	40.8
United States	36.4	37.7	34.7	39.7	22.7	34.0	34.1

*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. †States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1997. ‡A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 100 respondents in this category. §Unweighted data. ||Does not include the Los Angeles Unified School District. ¶Did not collect data by race/ethnicity on this topic.

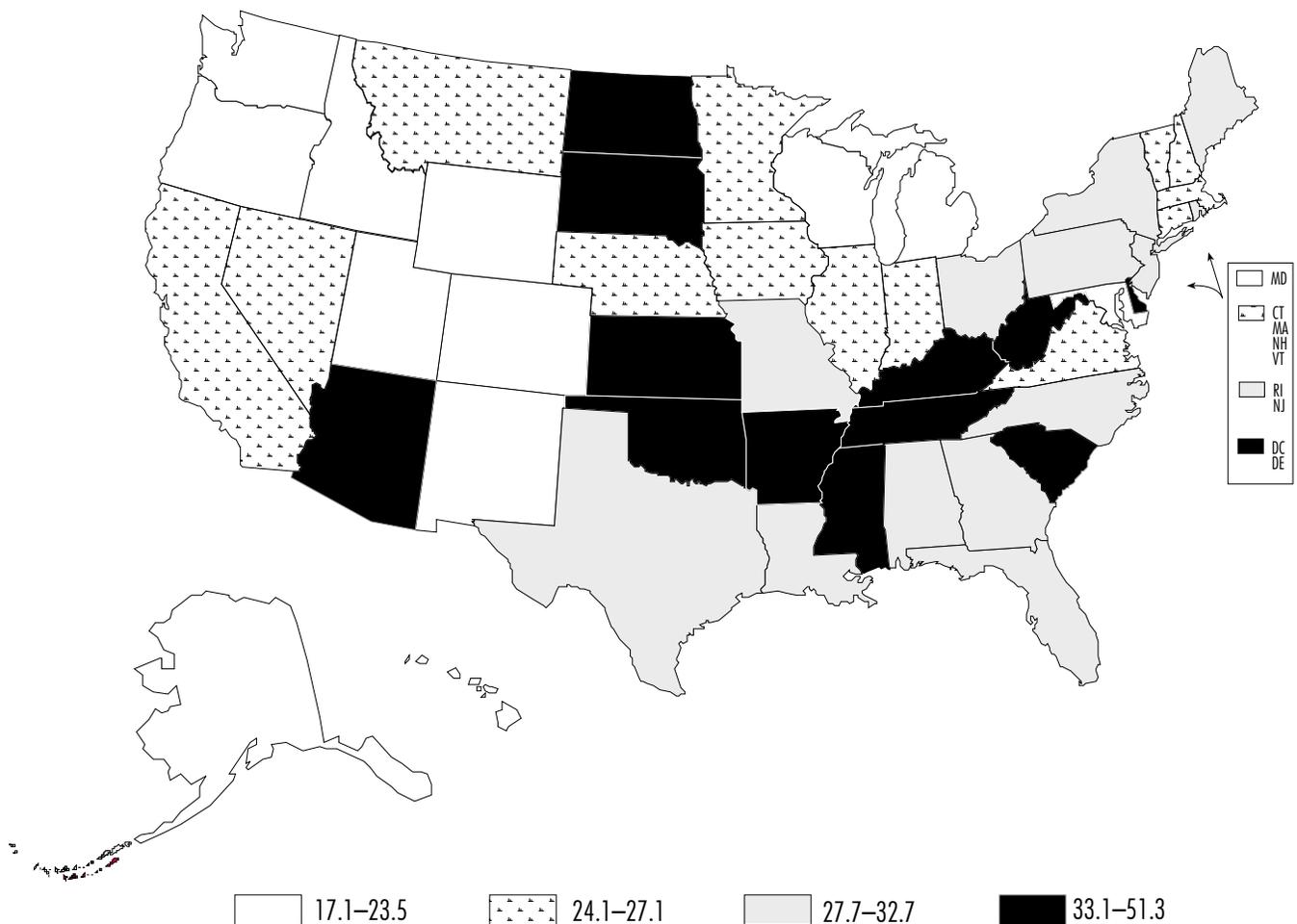
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity Among Adults

Physical activity decreases the risk of early death in general and of heart disease, diabetes, colon cancer, high blood pressure, obesity, osteoporosis, muscle and joint disorders, and symptoms of anxiety and depression in particular. Among the other benefits of regular physical activity are improved strength and endurance, healthy bones and muscles, and weight control. Moreover, physical activity need not be strenuous to be beneficial; men and women of all ages benefit from moderate physical activity, such as 30 minutes of brisk walking five or more times a week.

- Despite the proven benefits of being physically active, 28% of U.S. adults are sedentary.
- In 1998, women were slightly more likely than men to report no leisure-time physical activity.
- The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity among adults ranged from 17% in Utah to 51% in Arizona.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* 1998



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Arizona	51.3	27	Connecticut	27.1
2	West Virginia	43.7	28	Illinois	27.1
3	Oklahoma	43.0	29	Indiana	27.1
4	Kentucky	42.7	30	Iowa	26.7
5	District of Columbia	38.5	31	Nebraska	26.1
6	Kansas	38.3	32	Vermont	26.0
7	Arkansas	35.9	33	California	25.5
8	Tennessee	35.8	34	Minnesota	25.5
9	Delaware	35.4	35	Massachusetts	25.4
10	Mississippi	33.8	36	Montana	25.2
11	South Carolina	33.7	37	New Hampshire	24.9
12	South Dakota	33.3	38	Virginia	24.8
13	North Dakota	33.1	39	Nevada	24.1
14	Pennsylvania	32.7	40	Alaska	23.5
15	New Jersey	32.6	41	Wisconsin	23.4
16	Louisiana	32.2	42	New Mexico	23.0
17	Florida	31.1	43	Michigan	21.4
18	New York	31.0	44	Colorado	21.3
19	Rhode Island	29.9	45	Wyoming	21.1
20	Ohio	29.8	46	Idaho	20.4
21	Alabama	29.7	47	Maryland	20.3
22	Georgia	29.6	48	Oregon	18.9
23	Missouri	27.9	49	Hawaii	18.0
24	Texas	27.9	50	Washington	17.6
25	Maine	27.7	51	Utah	17.1
26	North Carolina	27.7		Median	27.7

*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian/Pacific Islander†	American Indian/ Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	29.7	25.5	33.5	28.9	33.0	—	—	26.4
Alaska	23.5	23.5	23.5	21.5	—	—	32.7	25.0
Arizona	51.3	52.3	50.5	48.2	—	—	—	67.0
Arkansas	35.9	33.7	37.9	35.1	41.9	—	—	30.5
California	25.5	23.6	27.4	18.8	21.7	29.1	—	38.2
Colorado	21.3	20.9	21.7	17.9	23.9	—	—	36.8
Connecticut	27.1	24.1	29.8	25.6	36.0	26.5	—	39.1
Delaware	35.4	34.3	36.4	34.2	41.9	—	—	39.2
District of Columbia	38.5	31.6	44.3	21.1	49.0	—	—	41.2
Florida	31.1	29.3	32.7	27.8	34.5	—	—	45.1
Georgia	29.6	26.6	32.5	27.6	35.6	—	—	27.9
Hawaii	18.0	13.5	22.5	13.7	—	20.2	—	18.3
Idaho	20.4	19.4	21.4	20.0	—	—	20.4	30.3
Illinois	27.1	25.1	28.9	24.9	29.6	—	—	42.8
Indiana	27.1	23.1	30.8	26.3	31.2	—	—	44.3
Iowa	26.7	26.4	26.9	26.7	36.6	—	—	28.5
Kansas	38.3	38.8	37.7	37.2	45.1	—	—	46.5
Kentucky	42.7	40.0	45.1	42.5	44.0	—	—	—
Louisiana	32.2	28.8	35.3	31.3	34.4	—	—	33.7
Maine	27.7	26.6	28.7	27.0	—	—	—	—
Maryland	20.3	19.3	21.2	17.9	25.7	29.3	—	23.4
Massachusetts	25.4	23.7	26.8	24.5	33.0	27.5	—	35.3
Michigan	21.4	19.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	—	—	11.5
Minnesota	25.5	25.8	25.1	25.8	24.2	30.4	—	18.6
Mississippi	33.8	30.8	36.5	31.7	38.4	—	—	21.1
Missouri	27.9	25.6	30.0	27.4	32.7	—	—	22.2
Montana	25.2	23.2	27.1	24.7	—	—	30.4	—
Nebraska	26.1	26.6	25.6	26.0	31.1	—	—	30.9
Nevada	24.1	20.3	27.9	24.9	17.6	—	—	25.6
New Hampshire	24.9	23.9	25.8	24.5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	32.6	27.6	37.2	30.0	38.5	35.8	—	45.9
New Mexico	23.0	19.5	26.4	20.0	20.5	—	20.4	27.8
New York	31.0	26.4	35.1	26.9	40.0	39.2	—	45.1
North Carolina	27.7	24.1	31.1	25.2	33.5	—	—	40.5
North Dakota	33.1	32.9	33.4	32.5	—	—	48.0	—
Ohio	29.8	25.8	33.4	29.2	38.2	—	—	17.2
Oklahoma	43.0	40.2	45.4	43.4	37.6	—	38.3	45.2
Oregon	18.9	16.8	20.9	17.7	—	—	—	23.4
Pennsylvania	32.7	29.2	35.9	32.3	40.2	—	—	28.1
Rhode Island	29.9	26.5	32.9	29.0	35.3	—	—	36.3
South Carolina	33.7	32.7	34.6	31.5	39.5	—	—	34.9
South Dakota	33.3	40.1	26.9	33.2	—	—	40.9	—
Tennessee	35.8	33.3	38.0	35.4	38.8	—	—	—
Texas	27.9	24.3	31.2	23.9	27.1	23.9	—	37.3
Utah	17.1	15.4	18.8	16.5	—	—	—	25.8
Vermont	26.0	25.0	26.9	25.8	—	—	—	—
Virginia	24.8	22.0	27.4	22.1	32.4	—	—	31.1
Washington	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.4	22.6	—	—	19.2
West Virginia	43.7	43.0	44.4	43.9	52.3	—	—	—
Wisconsin	23.4	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.3	—	—	—
Wyoming	21.1	20.0	22.1	21.2	—	—	—	15.8
United States	29.1	26.6	31.4	26.7	33.8	28.8	31.4	41.0

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

†A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

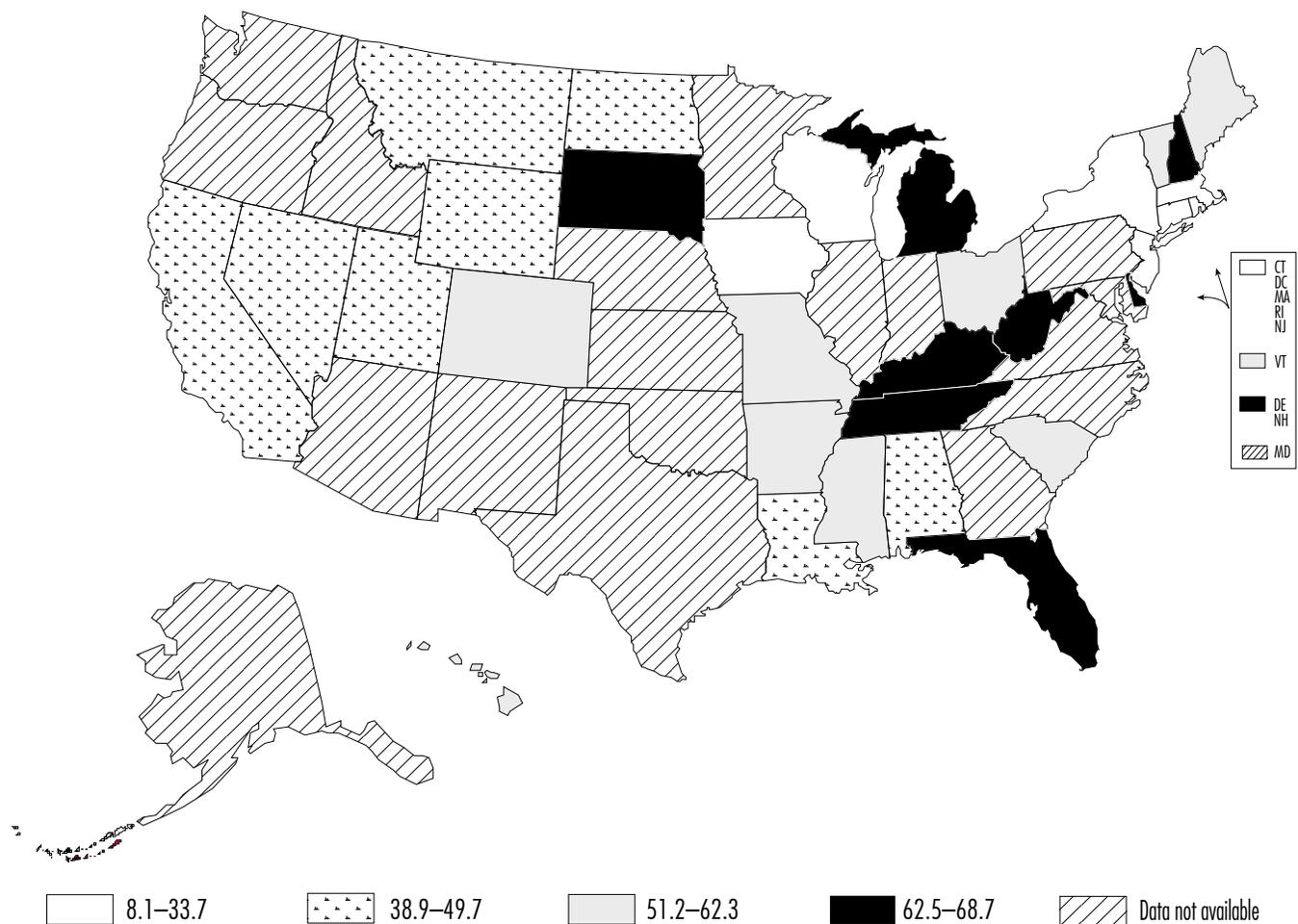
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Enrollment in Physical Education Class Among High School Students

High school physical education (PE) classes provide an opportunity to ensure that young people have a minimal, regular amount of physical activity and to help establish physical activity patterns that may extend into adulthood.

- In 1997, 51% of U.S. high school students were not enrolled in a PE class.
- Daily participation in a PE class by high school students decreased from 42% in 1991 to 27% in 1997.
- Among both male and female students, those in grades 11 and 12 are more likely not to be enrolled in a PE class than those in grade 9.
- The prevalence of not being enrolled in a PE class in the states reporting this behavior in 1997 ranged from 8% in New York to 69% in Kentucky.

Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Class, 1997



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Not Being Enrolled in Physical Education Classes, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1997

State*	Total	Male	Female	White†	Black†	Hispanic†	Other†
Alabama	49.7	42.0	57.3	50.4	47.9	—	—
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas	62.3	66.3	58.5	64.4	58.8	—	56.5
California [‡]	45.6	42.6	48.1	48.3	36.9	40.1	48.5
Colorado [‡]	59.4	53.3	65.2	60.0	—	59.6	50.9
Connecticut	29.9	31.1	28.7	29.7	—	34.5	22.5
Delaware [‡]	62.8	60.0	65.4	65.5	56.9	—	60.5
District of Columbia	33.4	34.7	32.1	—	30.9	—	—
Florida [‡]	64.5	56.6	72.1	66.6	53.8	62.5	65.5
Georgia							
Hawaii	59.6	65.3	54.3	62.2	—	—	60.1
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
Iowa	22.0	23.4	20.6	21.4	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky	68.7	74.5	63.1	70.1	58.4	—	—
Louisiana	38.9	43.8	34.0	39.2	38.4	40.4	38.7
Maine	52.7	50.8	54.6	53.0	—	—	49.7
Maryland							
Massachusetts	27.5	26.3	28.9	25.4	39.8	30.5	32.1
Michigan	62.8	55.4	70.7	63.8	59.8	64.3	60.8
Minnesota							
Mississippi	60.9	52.3	69.4	70.6	54.3	—	—
Missouri	53.8	61.4	46.4	53.4	56.5	—	—
Montana	46.4	43.6	49.5	46.7	—	—	44.0
Nebraska							
Nevada	42.7	37.9	47.8	45.0	—	37.8	40.0
New Hampshire [‡]	63.1	58.9	66.7	63.0	—	—	—
New Jersey [‡]	13.3	13.9	12.7	13.1	14.2	17.5	10.0
New Mexico							
New York	8.1	7.5	8.7	5.4	13.1	13.3	10.1
North Carolina [§]	n/a						
North Dakota	41.9	39.8	43.9	42.1	—	—	—
Ohio	59.1	56.0	62.5	61.3	53.7	—	52.2
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	9.2	10.4	8.0	8.2	—	16.4	11.2
South Carolina	59.7	53.3	66.3	62.6	57.9	—	50.5
South Dakota	67.8	68.1	67.6	68.4	—	—	—
Tennessee [‡]	62.5	58.4	66.0	63.6	61.4	—	—
Texas							
Utah	47.0	40.5	53.8	47.7	—	—	—
Vermont [¶]	51.2	49.0	53.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	64.6	58.4	70.4	65.5	—	—	—
Wisconsin	33.7	31.1	36.3	34.4	—	—	—
Wyoming	46.7	42.5	50.9	46.7	—	45.0	46.4
United States	51.2	48.0	55.1	50.5	53.7	48.4	54.0

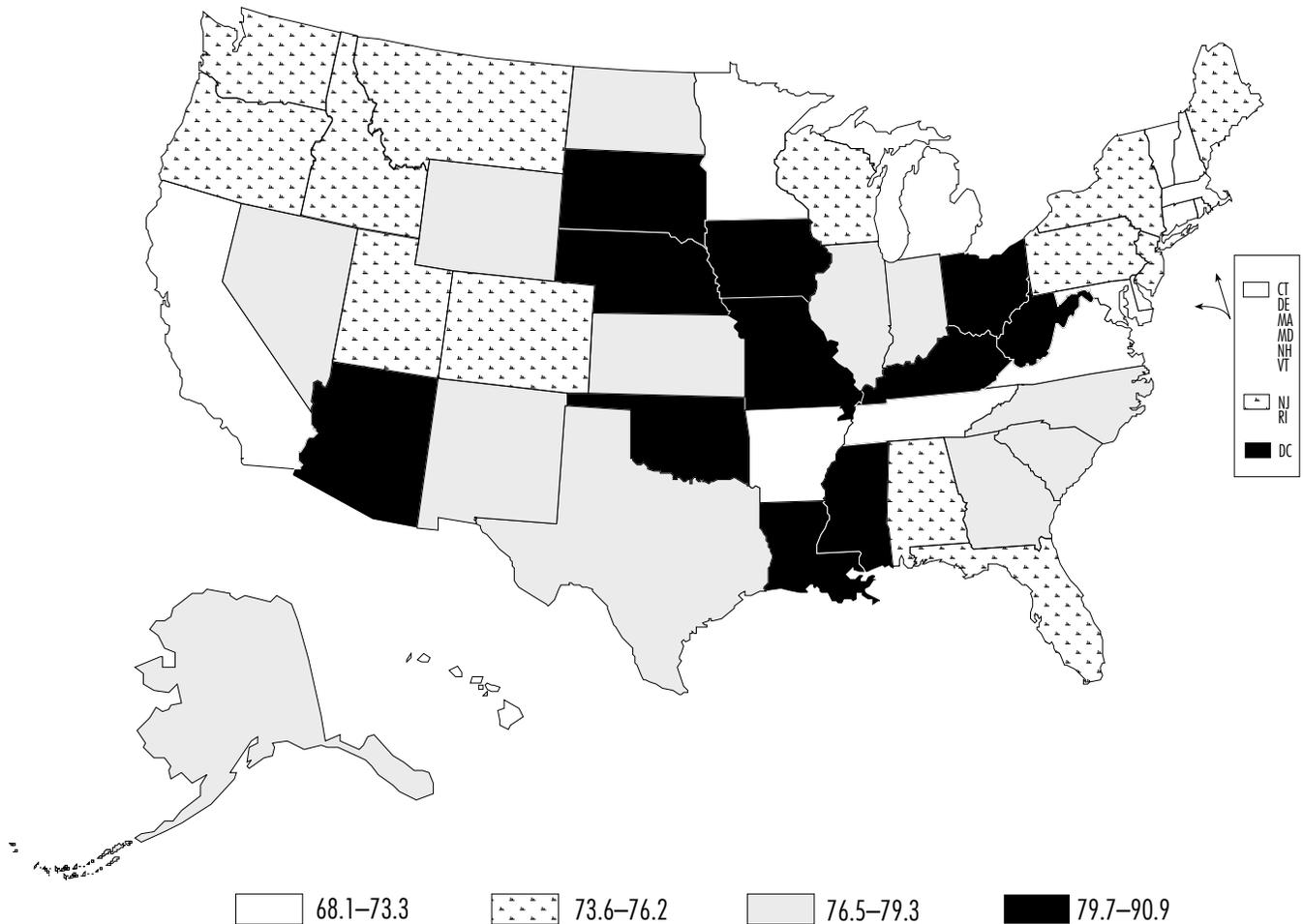
*States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1997. †A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 100 respondents in this category. ‡Unweighted data. †Does not include the Los Angeles Unified School District. §Did not collect data on this topic. ¶Did not collect data by race/ethnicity on this topic. Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

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. Improving the American diet could extend productive life span and reduce the occurrence of chronic diseases, including total cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer.

- According to the American Cancer Society, of all cancer deaths, approximately 30% are attributable to dietary risk factors.
- Poor nutrition and lack of physical exercise are associated with 300,000 deaths each year, making these factors second only to tobacco use as a cause of death.
- In 1998, less than one-fourth of U.S. adults reported eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables daily.
- The prevalence of not eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables among adults ranged from 68% in Minnesota to 91% in Arizona.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, 1998



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Arizona	90.9	27	Alabama	76.1
2	Kentucky	84.4	28	Rhode Island	75.4
3	Mississippi	84.4	29	Pennsylvania	75.2
4	Ohio	84.0	30	Florida	75.1
5	Louisiana	82.7	31	Oregon	75.1
6	District of Columbia	82.3	32	New York	74.5
7	Nebraska	82.3	33	Wisconsin	74.3
8	Iowa	81.4	34	Washington	74.2
9	West Virginia	81.4	35	Colorado	74.0
10	Missouri	80.0	36	New Jersey	73.9
11	South Dakota	80.0	37	Utah	73.8
12	Oklahoma	79.7	38	Maine	73.6
13	Georgia	79.3	39	Delaware	73.3
14	New Mexico	79.3	40	Virginia	73.1
15	Wyoming	78.8	41	Michigan	72.6
16	North Carolina	78.6	42	California	72.5
17	South Carolina	78.2	43	Hawaii	72.5
18	Nevada	77.9	44	Arkansas	72.1
19	Texas	77.5	45	Connecticut	72.1
20	Illinois	77.3	46	New Hampshire	72.1
21	North Dakota	77.2	47	Vermont	70.8
22	Alaska	76.9	48	Tennessee	70.3
23	Indiana	76.5	49	Maryland	69.9
24	Kansas	76.5	50	Massachusetts	69.0
25	Idaho	76.2	51	Minnesota	68.1
26	Montana	76.2		Median	76.2

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	76.1	76.5	75.7	75.9	78.4	—	—	71.1
Alaska	76.9	79.0	74.5	75.6	—	—	82.2	85.2
Arizona	90.9	92.3	89.6	90.0	—	—	—	93.7
Arkansas	72.1	75.6	68.9	71.3	78.4	—	—	69.4
California	72.5	77.7	67.4	72.4	77.9	72.4	—	71.4
Colorado	74.0	78.3	69.9	73.0	78.9	—	—	79.5
Connecticut	72.1	77.4	67.3	72.0	75.2	64.1	—	72.1
Delaware	73.3	78.3	68.9	73.2	75.2	—	—	76.0
District of Columbia	82.3	82.5	82.1	80.4	84.7	—	—	64.3
Florida	75.1	79.7	71.0	73.3	77.0	—	—	81.6
Georgia	79.3	82.3	76.6	78.1	83.7	—	—	76.2
Hawaii	72.5	78.2	66.7	67.7	—	74.8	—	75.9
Idaho	76.2	81.7	70.9	75.9	—	—	86.9	79.4
Illinois	77.3	82.9	72.4	76.0	80.6	—	—	80.3
Indiana	76.5	79.7	73.7	76.7	78.2	—	—	77.3
Iowa	81.4	84.7	78.3	81.3	90.4	—	—	88.0
Kansas	76.5	80.1	73.1	76.4	84.7	—	—	77.8
Kentucky	84.4	87.9	81.1	84.0	91.1	—	—	—
Louisiana	82.7	84.2	81.3	82.6	83.1	—	—	82.6
Maine	73.6	78.4	69.1	73.6	—	—	—	—
Maryland	69.9	74.5	65.8	69.5	72.7	74.8	—	63.3
Massachusetts	69.0	74.8	63.7	68.8	71.1	69.1	—	74.8
Michigan	72.6	77.9	67.7	72.2	73.8	—	—	75.8
Minnesota	68.1	70.8	65.5	67.8	67.1	79.7	—	70.2
Mississippi	84.4	86.9	82.2	82.5	88.5	—	—	85.4
Missouri	80.0	85.1	75.5	79.7	82.3	—	—	82.2
Montana	76.2	81.6	71.1	75.8	—	—	91.5	—
Nebraska	82.3	87.1	78.0	82.2	85.7	—	—	82.6
Nevada	77.9	80.8	74.9	79.1	74.3	—	—	71.6
New Hampshire	72.1	78.6	66.1	71.7	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	73.9	77.9	70.3	72.3	80.2	76.3	—	76.7
New Mexico	79.3	83.0	75.9	76.7	90.1	—	75.9	83.3
New York	74.5	78.7	70.8	73.4	74.2	84.0	—	77.4
North Carolina	78.6	83.6	74.0	76.9	83.1	—	—	88.3
North Dakota	77.2	84.1	70.6	76.6	—	—	91.9	—
Ohio	84.0	88.5	79.9	84.0	87.3	—	—	61.4
Oklahoma	79.7	82.7	76.9	79.7	77.2	—	85.2	81.9
Oregon	75.1	80.5	70.0	75.6	—	—	—	69.3
Pennsylvania	75.2	77.7	72.9	74.8	82.3	—	—	71.5
Rhode Island	75.4	79.4	71.9	75.2	82.0	—	—	78.2
South Carolina	78.2	81.8	75.0	76.0	83.7	—	—	90.9
South Dakota	80.0	86.7	73.7	80.4	—	—	84.1	—
Tennessee	70.3	73.6	67.3	68.3	82.4	—	—	—
Texas	77.5	81.1	74.2	75.7	82.6	70.8	—	80.9
Utah	73.8	78.1	69.6	74.6	—	—	—	72.3
Vermont	70.8	76.8	65.2	70.9	—	—	—	—
Virginia	73.1	77.6	68.8	72.6	76.2	—	—	75.7
Washington	74.2	80.6	68.1	74.2	75.2	74.2	—	80.1
West Virginia	81.4	85.0	78.1	81.2	89.6	—	—	—
Wisconsin	74.3	82.8	66.4	74.4	81.2	—	—	—
Wyoming	78.8	84.2	73.5	79.2	—	—	—	71.8
United States	76.1	80.3	72.2	75.3	80.0	74.4	75.9	78.6

*A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

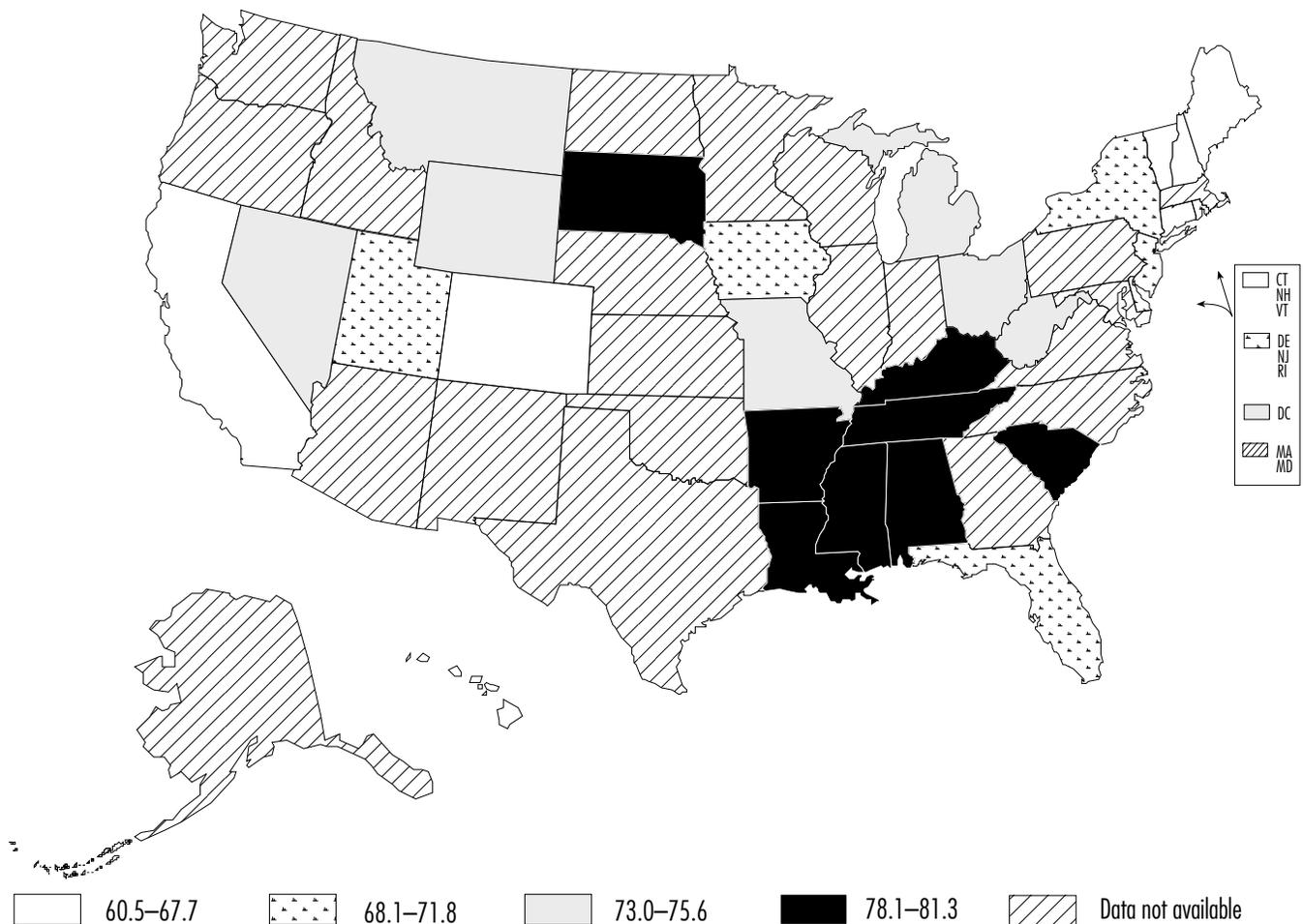
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

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 carried into adulthood, thus increasing a person's risk for cancer and other chronic diseases. Along with physical inactivity, poor eating habits are a root cause of overweight and obesity.

- In 1997, 71% 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.
- In 1997, 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 ranged from 61% in Vermont to 81% in Louisiana.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, 1997



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1997

State*	Total	Male	Female	White†	Black†	Hispanic†	Other†
Alabama	81.0	78.8	83.3	82.1	80.1	—	—
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas	80.1	77.0	83.4	81.2	79.8	—	70.7
California*§	67.5	64.6	69.9	67.4	77.2	69.7	63.0
Colorado‡	67.7	64.1	71.5	67.6	—	73.4	65.4
Connecticut	66.5	63.4	70.1	66.9	—	70.9	62.6
Delaware‡	71.8	68.1	75.1	72.8	71.4	—	62.9
District of Columbia	73.2	67.4	70.2	—	70.7	—	—
Florida‡	70.9	68.2	73.5	72.6	69.4	70.4	61.0
Georgia							
Hawaii	67.2	62.6	72.2	73.4	—	—	65.8
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
Iowa	70.8	68.4	73.3	71.0	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky	78.3	74.1	82.7	79.6	68.0	—	—
Louisiana	81.3	78.0	84.5	83.8	79.7	74.6	72.5
Maine	67.6	65.9	69.2	67.3	—	—	74.6
Maryland							
Massachusetts	n/a						
Michigan	74.2	71.8	76.5	73.6	77.5	83.1	72.1
Minnesota							
Mississippi	78.9	75.7	82.0	83.0	76.8	—	—
Missouri	75.0	71.3	78.7	76.1	74.3	—	—
Montana	73.0	70.6	75.4	73.1	—	—	72.5
Nebraska							
Nevada	74.6	72.7	76.5	75.3	—	70.4	69.4
New Hampshire‡	67.7	60.7	74.0	—	—	—	—
New Jersey‡	68.8	67.1	70.6	68.0	72.2	74.3	63.3
New Mexico							
New York	68.5	64.6	72.5	68.7	70.1	70.4	64.3
North Carolina	n/a						
North Dakota	n/a						
Ohio	75.6	73.0	78.4	75.5	80.0	—	63.5
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	68.1	65.2	71.1	68.7	—	70.3	63.2
South Carolina	80.1	76.9	83.4	80.8	80.5	71.4	73.2
South Dakota	79.6	76.3	83.0	80.0	—	—	—
Tennessee‡	78.1	74.8	80.9	79.6	76.4	—	—
Texas							
Utah	68.4	64.6	72.2	67.9	—	—	—
Vermont* [¶]	60.5	57.8	63.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	75.5	72.5	78.4	76.2	—	—	—
Wisconsin	n/a						
Wyoming	74.2	70.7	77.9	74.3	—	76.1	71.8
United States	70.7	67.9	74.3	71.2	72.3	72.3	66.1

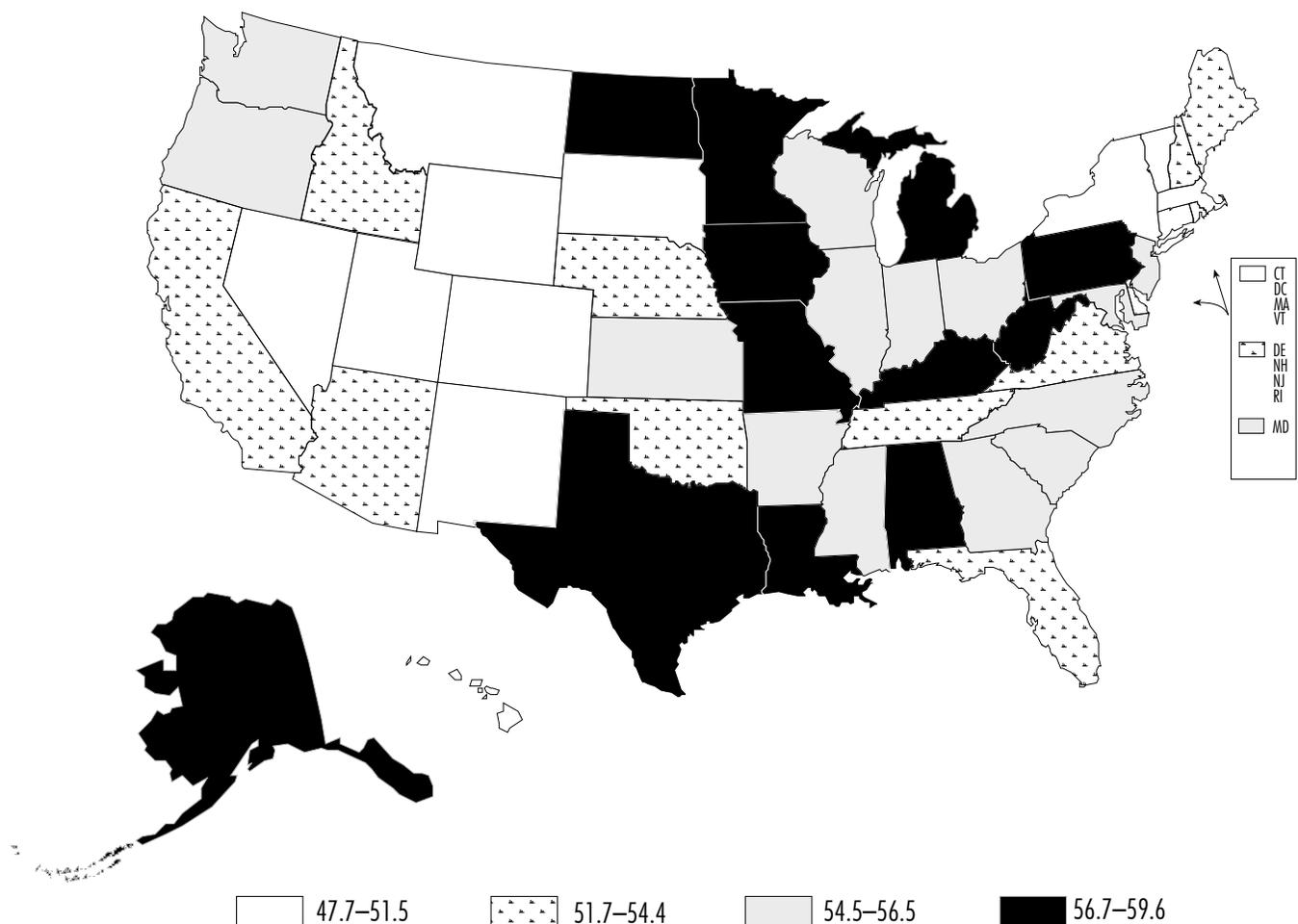
*States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1997. †A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 100 respondents in this category. ‡Unweighted data. §Does not include the Los Angeles Unified School District. ‖Did not collect data on this topic. ¶Did not collect data by race/ethnicity on this topic. Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Overweight Among Adults

A growing obesity epidemic is threatening the health of millions of Americans. Obesity and overweight are linked to cardiovascular disease, the nation's leading cause of death, as well as to diabetes, some cancers, and other chronic conditions.

- According to the latest guidelines for overweight, about 55% of American adults were overweight by self-reported height and weight in 1998.
- Men were more likely than women to be overweight according to self-reported height and weight.
- The prevalence of being overweight among adults ranged from 48% in Hawaii to 60% in Alabama and Minnesota.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* 1998



*Body mass index ≥ 25.0 kg/m².
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Alabama	59.6	27	New Jersey	54.4
2	Minnesota	59.5	28	Tennessee	54.4
3	Mississippi	59.3	29	Nebraska	54.1
4	Pennsylvania	58.6	30	California	53.6
5	Alaska	58.3	31	Florida	53.5
6	Kentucky	58.1	32	Delaware	53.2
7	Michigan	57.5	33	Virginia	53.2
8	Texas	57.3	34	Idaho	53.1
9	West Virginia	57.2	35	Oklahoma	53.0
10	Missouri	57.1	36	Rhode Island	52.4
11	North Dakota	57.1	37	New Hampshire	51.9
12	Iowa	56.7	38	New Mexico	51.7
13	Wisconsin	56.5	39	Montana	51.5
14	Louisiana	56.4	40	South Dakota	51.5
15	Indiana	56.2	41	Wyoming	51.5
16	North Carolina	56.1	42	New York	51.3
17	Maryland	55.5	43	District of Columbia	50.7
18	Illinois	55.1	44	Nevada	50.2
19	Ohio	55.1	45	Massachusetts	49.9
20	Arkansas	55.0	46	Connecticut	49.8
21	South Carolina	55.0	47	Arizona	49.5
22	Kansas	54.8	48	Colorado	49.3
23	Georgia	54.6	49	Utah	49.3
24	Oregon	54.6	50	Vermont	47.9
25	Washington	54.5	51	Hawaii	47.7
26	Maine	54.4		Median	54.4

*Body mass index ≥ 25.0 kg/m².

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* By Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian/Pacific Islander†	American Indian/ Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	59.6	69.4	50.4	56.7	70.5	—	—	51.7
Alaska	58.3	69.1	46.2	57.0	—	—	68.1	58.5
Arizona	49.5	62.8	36.5	44.9	—	—	—	64.7
Arkansas	55.0	63.6	46.8	54.0	65.3	—	—	43.1
California	53.6	61.1	46.0	52.3	62.3	32.4	—	60.5
Colorado	49.3	59.5	39.3	47.8	63.9	—	—	59.7
Connecticut	49.8	62.8	37.2	49.6	69.7	24.6	—	43.3
Delaware	53.2	62.6	44.3	52.5	58.1	—	—	52.1
District of Columbia	50.7	52.9	48.8	31.0	64.4	—	—	41.5
Florida	53.5	62.1	45.4	51.2	63.0	—	—	60.6
Georgia	54.6	61.8	47.7	52.5	61.8	—	—	44.7
Hawaii	47.7	58.4	36.7	46.5	—	45.9	—	56.6
Idaho	53.1	63.2	43.0	52.9	—	—	70.5	57.2
Illinois	55.1	62.0	48.5	54.5	63.8	—	—	58.3
Indiana	56.2	64.8	48.1	54.8	73.9	—	—	62.8
Iowa	56.7	66.2	47.9	57.1	69.3	—	—	44.4
Kansas	54.8	65.2	44.2	54.6	63.2	—	—	58.5
Kentucky	58.1	68.1	48.8	57.5	71.5	—	—	—
Louisiana	56.4	65.7	47.7	53.1	64.7	—	—	51.6
Maine	54.4	62.1	47.0	54.4	—	—	—	—
Maryland	55.5	64.8	46.5	51.1	69.0	42.0	—	51.4
Massachusetts	49.9	61.2	39.1	50.0	65.7	—	—	46.8
Michigan	57.5	64.3	51.0	56.2	70.7	—	—	53.8
Minnesota	59.5	72.8	46.8	59.7	64.9	33.7	—	57.0
Mississippi	59.3	64.7	54.3	54.8	68.3	—	—	64.8
Missouri	57.1	64.6	50.2	55.9	68.9	—	—	54.3
Montana	51.5	59.1	43.8	51.7	—	—	63.7	—
Nebraska	54.1	62.1	46.3	53.6	78.0	—	—	61.8
Nevada	50.2	59.7	40.1	50.6	68.2	—	—	44.3
New Hampshire	51.9	62.2	41.7	51.9	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	54.4	65.1	43.9	53.9	59.9	36.6	—	61.5
New Mexico	51.7	58.2	45.4	47.2	62.3	—	63.3	56.6
New York	51.3	60.0	43.1	50.3	59.8	24.7	—	60.7
North Carolina	56.1	64.6	47.7	53.4	66.1	—	—	57.1
North Dakota	57.1	68.2	46.0	57.1	—	—	63.5	—
Ohio	55.1	62.6	47.7	54.3	60.1	—	—	71.4
Oklahoma	53.0	60.4	46.0	52.9	62.7	—	53.4	49.9
Oregon	54.6	63.3	46.1	54.5	—	—	—	60.3
Pennsylvania	58.6	66.0	51.5	57.8	71.4	—	—	65.6
Rhode Island	52.4	63.9	41.5	51.7	69.6	—	—	64.3
South Carolina	55.0	63.4	47.0	51.8	63.9	—	—	61.8
South Dakota	51.5	60.5	42.6	49.7	—	—	83.1	—
Tennessee	54.4	61.2	48.0	52.6	63.7	—	—	—
Texas	57.3	64.3	50.4	54.4	68.1	32.2	—	63.1
Utah	49.3	56.6	41.9	49.2	—	—	—	54.9
Vermont	47.9	57.7	38.2	47.9	—	—	—	—
Virginia	53.2	61.3	45.2	51.7	65.9	—	—	50.8
Washington	54.5	64.5	44.3	54.3	63.3	38.5	—	62.3
West Virginia	57.2	64.7	50.2	57.2	67.1	—	—	—
Wisconsin	56.5	66.6	46.8	56.5	65.3	—	—	—
Wyoming	51.5	59.7	43.2	51.2	—	—	—	58.0
United States	54.7	63.1	46.5	53.4	65.0	31.5	53.2	59.6

*Body mass index ≥ 25.0 kg/m².

†A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

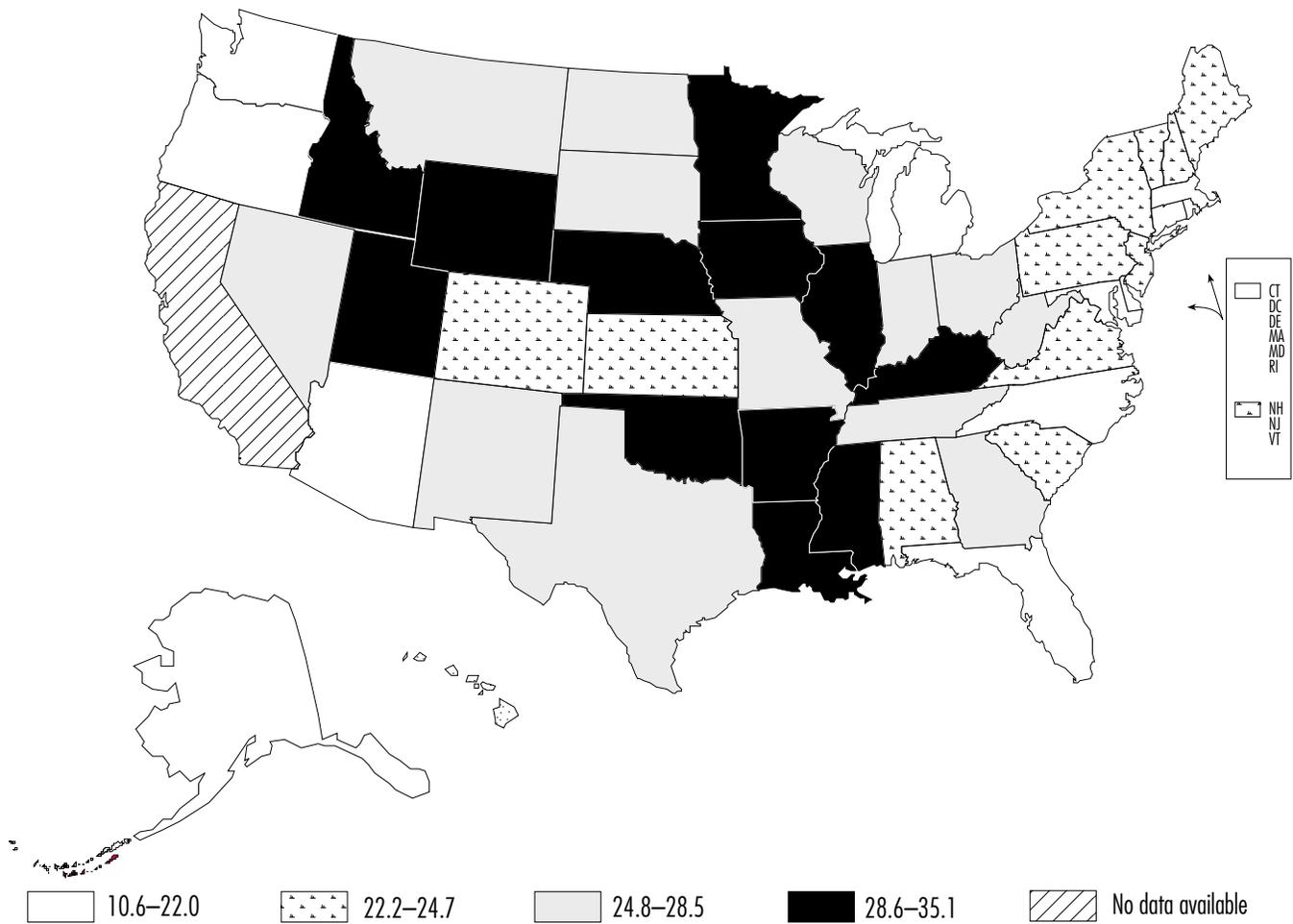
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Mammography Screening

Mammography screening is the most effective method for detecting breast cancer early, before it has spread. The American Cancer Society recommends that women aged 40 years or older have an annual mammogram, an annual clinical breast exam, and a monthly breast self-examination.

- In 1998, 27% of American women aged 40 years or older and 24% of those aged 50 years or older reported that they had not had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- In 1998, the prevalence of not having had a mammogram during the past 2 years among women aged 50 years or older ranged from 11% in the District of Columbia to 35% in Minnesota.

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Last 2 Years, 1998



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Last 2 Years, by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Minnesota	35.1	27	New Jersey	24.5
2	Arkansas	34.1	28	Alabama	23.9
3	Mississippi	32.1	29	Vermont	23.0
4	Kentucky	31.6	30	Hawaii	22.9
5	Wyoming	31.3	31	Maine	22.9
6	Nebraska	30.3	32	New Hampshire	22.9
7	Louisiana	29.8	33	New York	22.9
8	Idaho	29.1	34	South Carolina	22.8
9	Oklahoma	29.1	35	Pennsylvania	22.7
10	Utah	28.8	36	Colorado	22.6
11	Illinois	28.6	37	Virginia	22.2
12	Iowa	28.6	38	Connecticut	22.0
13	Indiana	28.5	39	Florida	22.0
14	Nevada	28.4	40	Washington	21.6
15	Montana	27.7	41	Oregon	21.3
16	Georgia	27.5	42	Michigan	21.1
17	Texas	27.3	43	North Carolina	21.0
18	Ohio	26.6	44	Alaska	20.9
19	Missouri	26.0	45	Maryland	19.2
20	Wisconsin	26.0	46	Rhode Island	18.8
21	North Dakota	25.1	47	Delaware	18.7
22	New Mexico	25.0	48	Arizona	17.4
23	South Dakota	25.0	49	Massachusetts	15.8
24	West Virginia	25.0	50	District of Columbia	10.6
25	Tennessee	24.8	n/a	California*	n/a
26	Kansas	24.7		Median	24.8

*Questions used to collect data on this topic differed from those used in other states.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Last 2 Years, by Race and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	White*	Black*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	23.9	21.8	27.6	—	—	—
Alaska	20.9	21.0	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17.4	17.3	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	34.1	33.9	27.8	—	—	—
California [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Colorado	22.6	22.6	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	22.0	22.1	—	—	—	—
Delaware	18.7	18.4	20.4	—	—	—
District of Columbia	10.6	4.1	12.9	—	—	—
Florida	22.0	20.1	27.4	—	—	—
Georgia	27.5	29.3	22.7	—	—	—
Hawaii	22.9	24.0	—	22.3	—	—
Idaho	29.1	28.8	—	—	—	—
Illinois	28.6	29.2	26.9	—	—	—
Indiana	28.5	28.1	—	—	—	—
Iowa	28.6	28.8	—	—	—	—
Kansas	24.7	24.6	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	31.6	32.0	25.8	—	—	—
Louisiana	29.8	30.2	26.0	—	—	—
Maine	22.9	22.8	—	—	—	—
Maryland	19.2	18.1	17.4	—	—	—
Massachusetts	15.8	16.2	—	—	—	—
Michigan	21.1	21.6	18.5	—	—	—
Minnesota	35.1	34.8	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	32.1	31.7	33.9	—	—	—
Missouri	26.0	27.7	8.3	—	—	—
Montana	27.7	27.3	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	30.3	30.4	—	—	—	—
Nevada	28.4	28.5	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	22.9	23.6	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	24.5	25.6	18.8	—	—	—
New Mexico	25.0	25.1	—	—	—	25.3
New York	22.9	22.3	23.4	—	—	—
North Carolina	21.0	20.6	23.2	—	—	—
North Dakota	25.1	25.4	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26.6	27.5	19.7	—	—	—
Oklahoma	29.1	29.0	—	—	—	—
Oregon	21.3	20.7	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	22.7	23.3	15.8	—	—	—
Rhode Island	18.8	18.9	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	22.8	21.9	25.6	—	—	—
South Dakota	25.0	25.5	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	24.8	24.7	26.6	—	—	—
Texas	27.3	24.3	19.9	—	—	42.1
Utah	28.8	28.3	—	—	—	—
Vermont	23.0	22.9	—	—	—	—
Virginia	22.2	23.2	20.3	—	—	—
Washington	21.6	21.7	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	25.0	24.9	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	26.0	26.3	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	31.3	31.5	—	—	—	—
United States	24.3	24.0	22.8	18.3	24.1	30.0

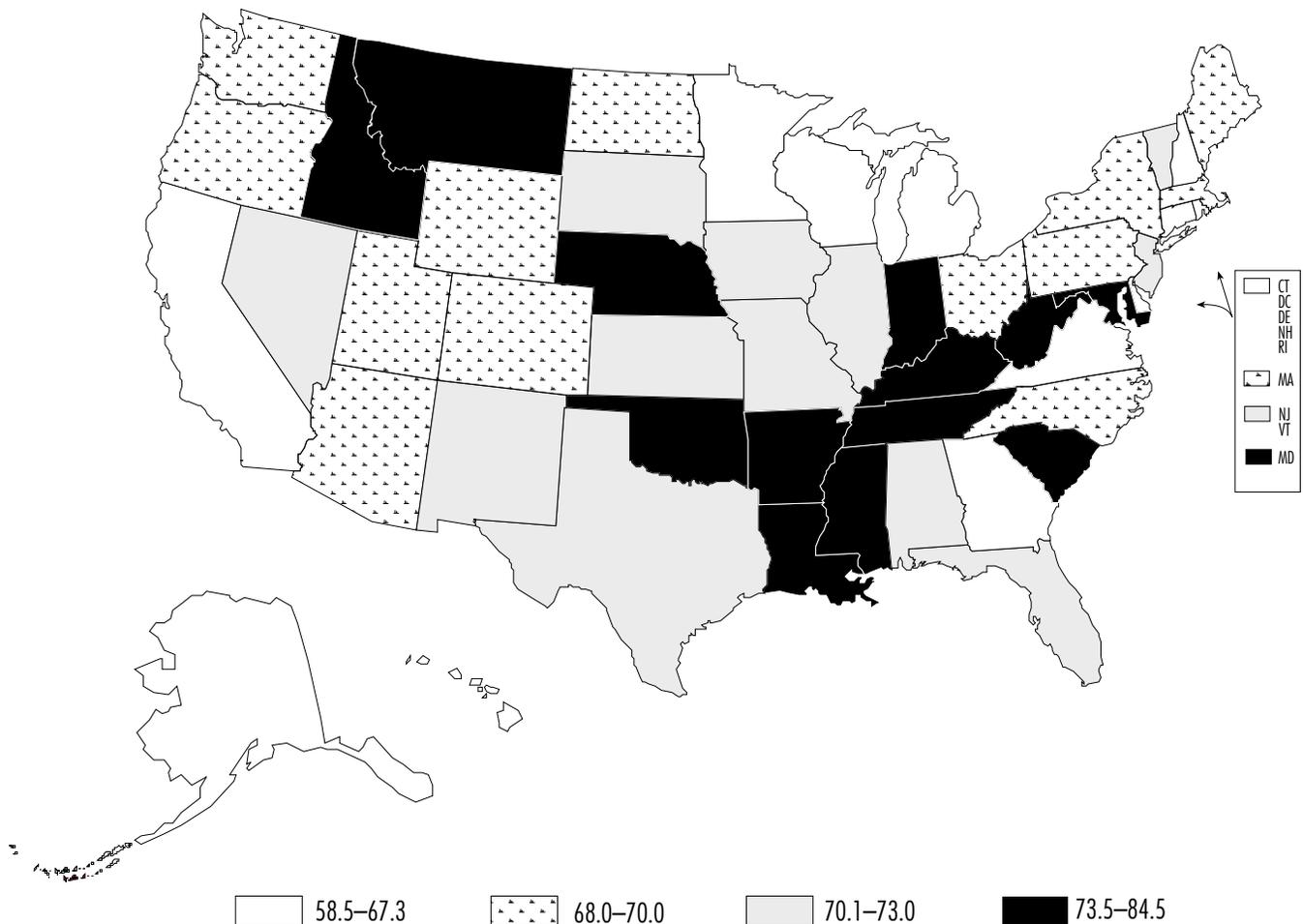
*A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category. [†]Questions used to collect data on this topic differed from those used in other states. Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Sigmoidoscopy

Sigmoidoscopy is an effective screening tool both for preventing cancer by detecting precancerous polyps and for detecting colorectal cancer early, when treatment is most effective. Sigmoidoscopy, which can detect 65%–75% of polyps and 40%–65% of colorectal cancers, is recommended every 5 years for persons aged 50 years or older. However, colorectal cancer screening is underused and lags far behind screening for other cancers.

- In 1997, 70% of Americans aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- The prevalence of not having had a sigmoidoscopy during the past 5 years among Americans aged 50 years or older ranged from 59% in the District of Columbia to 85% in Oklahoma.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy in the Last 5 years, 1997



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy in the Last 5 years, by State Rank, 1997

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Oklahoma	84.5	27	Ohio	69.9
2	South Carolina	78.8	28	North Dakota	69.8
3	Arkansas	77.1	29	Utah	69.8
4	Indiana	76.1	30	Colorado	69.3
5	Nebraska	75.9	31	North Carolina	69.2
6	West Virginia	75.3	32	Oregon	69.2
7	Kentucky	74.7	33	Massachusetts	69.0
8	Montana	74.6	34	Washington	68.9
9	Mississippi	74.3	35	Arizona	68.7
10	Maryland	74.2	36	New York	68.3
11	Idaho	73.9	37	Pennsylvania	68.1
12	Louisiana	73.8	38	Maine	68.0
13	Tennessee	73.5	39	Rhode Island	67.3
14	New Mexico	73.0	40	Alaska	67.0
15	Texas	72.5	41	New Hampshire	66.6
16	Iowa	72.1	42	Virginia	66.5
17	South Dakota	72.1	43	Wisconsin	65.7
18	Vermont	71.5	44	Michigan	65.4
19	Florida	71.4	45	Connecticut	64.9
20	Nevada	70.9	46	California	64.6
21	Illinois	70.8	47	Delaware	62.9
22	Alabama	70.4	48	Georgia	61.5
23	Missouri	70.4	49	Minnesota	60.4
24	New Jersey	70.4	50	Hawaii	60.3
25	Kansas	70.1	51	District of Columbia	58.5
26	Wyoming	70.0		Median	70.0

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy in the Last 5 years, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1997

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	70.4	64.1	75.1	71.7	63.5	—	—	—
Alaska	67.0	64.6	69.5	66.1	—	—	72.4	—
Arizona	68.7	64.6	71.9	68.2	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	77.1	74.4	79.2	75.6	89.1	—	—	—
California	64.6	59.9	68.3	61.9	72.2	75.7	—	68.9
Colorado	69.3	65.8	72.3	67.8	—	—	—	81.9
Connecticut	64.9	62.1	67.2	63.7	—	—	—	—
Delaware	62.9	57.1	67.7	62.0	69.4	—	—	—
District of Columbia	58.5	55.2	60.9	50.9	61.7	—	—	—
Florida	71.4	67.9	74.2	70.4	79.3	—	—	76.4
Georgia	61.5	56.3	65.6	60.6	63.8	—	—	—
Hawaii	60.3	54.2	65.9	62.3	—	59.3	—	59.3
Idaho	73.9	70.3	76.9	73.9	—	—	—	—
Illinois	70.8	64.6	75.3	68.9	74.0	—	—	—
Indiana	76.1	71.3	79.9	76.8	—	—	—	—
Iowa	72.1	66.7	76.2	71.8	—	—	—	—
Kansas	70.1	64.6	74.7	71.0	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	74.7	70.5	78.0	74.9	71.7	—	—	—
Louisiana	73.8	71.0	75.9	74.6	71.4	—	—	—
Maine	68.0	66.2	69.4	68.5	—	—	—	—
Maryland	74.2	65.8	81.1	75.9	66.4	—	—	—
Massachusetts	69.0	59.3	76.8	67.9	—	—	—	—
Michigan	65.4	63.2	67.3	65.1	69.0	—	—	—
Minnesota	60.4	55.1	64.8	60.0	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	74.3	74.4	74.3	74.0	75.2	—	—	—
Missouri	70.4	67.8	72.3	69.8	73.2	—	—	—
Montana	74.6	74.0	75.1	74.7	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	75.9	70.7	80.2	75.7	84.0	—	—	—
Nevada	70.9	60.6	80.0	70.5	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	66.6	58.9	73.2	66.5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	70.4	62.2	76.7	68.6	78.3	—	—	—
New Mexico	73.0	66.3	78.6	69.6	—	—	—	79.6
New York	68.3	63.1	56.9	68.8	63.9	—	—	63.4
North Carolina	69.2	65.7	72.0	69.8	63.8	—	—	—
North Dakota	69.8	66.4	72.7	69.7	—	—	—	—
Ohio	69.9	63.1	75.3	69.8	72.0	—	—	—
Oklahoma	84.5	86.3	83.0	84.4	—	—	—	—
Oregon	69.2	64.9	72.8	69.5	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	68.1	61.5	73.0	68.2	63.2	—	—	—
Rhode Island	67.3	62.7	70.8	67.1	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	78.8	75.0	81.8	78.1	81.4	—	—	—
South Dakota	72.1	65.5	77.4	72.4	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	73.5	73.1	73.9	73.2	76.9	—	—	—
Texas	72.5	70.1	74.6	71.6	74.6	—	—	78.9
Utah	69.8	62.0	74.6	69.5	—	—	—	—
Vermont	71.5	66.9	75.3	71.1	—	—	—	—
Virginia	66.5	62.8	69.5	65.8	68.4	—	—	—
Washington	68.9	65.0	72.2	68.8	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	75.3	72.0	77.8	75.2	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	65.7	61.3	69.3	65.1	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	70.0	67.4	72.2	70.3	—	—	—	—
United States	70.0	65.0	74.2	69.7	71.9			76.4

*A dash indicates that the sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

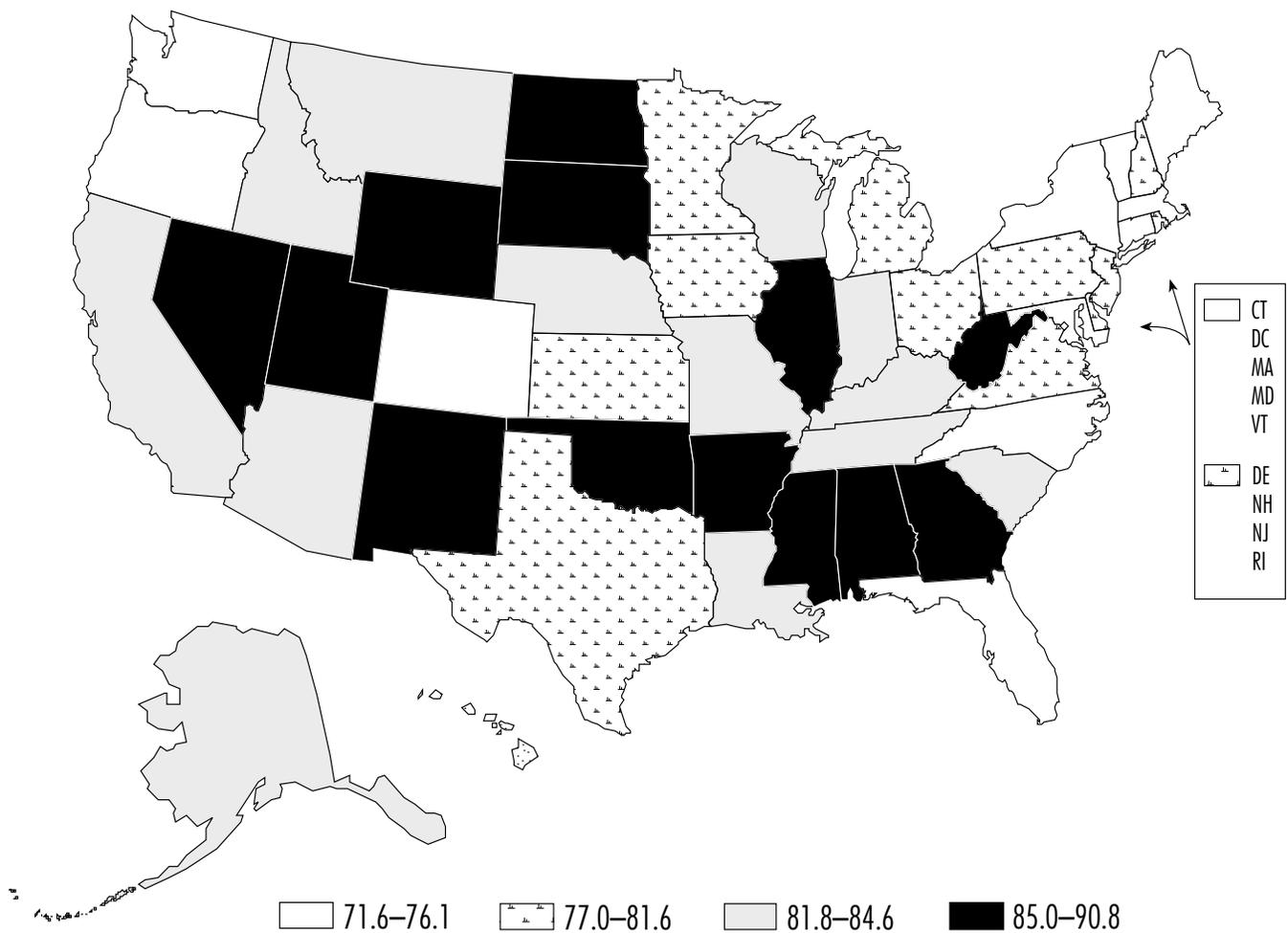
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Fecal Occult Blood Test

Studies have shown that annual fecal occult blood tests can reduce the number of colorectal cancer deaths by one-third. The American Cancer Society recommends an annual fecal occult blood test for people aged 50 years or older. However, colorectal cancer screening is underused and lags far behind screening for other cancers.

- In 1997, 82% of Americans aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- The prevalence of not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year among Americans aged 50 years or older ranged from 72% in Maine to 91% in Mississippi.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test Within the Last Year, 1997



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test Within the Last Year, By State Rank, 1997

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	90.8	27	Ohio	81.6
2	Nevada	89.3	28	Iowa	81.4
3	Oklahoma	89.1	29	Texas	80.5
4	West Virginia	88.1	30	Virginia	80.2
5	Arkansas	86.6	31	Rhode Island	78.9
6	Alabama	85.7	32	Hawaii	78.4
7	Wyoming	85.7	33	New Jersey	78.3
8	Illinois	85.6	34	Minnesota	78.1
9	Georgia	85.3	35	Pennsylvania	78.0
10	North Dakota	85.3	36	Michigan	77.6
11	Utah	85.3	37	Delaware	77.5
12	New Mexico	85.0	38	Kansas	77.0
13	South Dakota	85.0	39	New Hampshire	77.0
14	Alaska	84.6	40	Florida	76.1
15	South Carolina	84.5	41	Oregon	76.1
16	Tennessee	84.1	42	Colorado	76.0
17	Indiana	84.0	43	Connecticut	75.8
18	California	83.6	44	Washington	75.6
19	Montana	83.4	45	New York	75.2
20	Arizona	83.2	46	Maryland	74.9
21	Louisiana	83.1	47	District of Columbia	74.4
22	Missouri	82.8	48	Vermont	73.4
23	Wisconsin	82.8	49	North Carolina	72.8
24	Idaho	82.5	50	Massachusetts	71.9
25	Nebraska	82.2	51	Maine	71.6
26	Kentucky	81.8		Median	81.8

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test Within the Last Year, By Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1997

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	85.7	84.8	86.4	86.7	80.8	—	—	—
Alaska	84.6	85.3	83.9	84.4	—	—	87.7	—
Arizona	83.2	80.3	85.4	83.5	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	86.6	86.1	87.1	85.4	97.0	—	—	—
California	83.6	86.7	81.0	80.3	81.1	97.5	—	92.4
Colorado	76.0	75.0	76.9	75.9	—	—	—	87.5
Connecticut	75.8	78.2	73.9	75.2	—	—	—	—
Delaware	77.5	75.9	78.8	77.2	78.7	—	—	—
District of Columbia	74.4	75.4	73.6	68.9	76.8	—	—	—
Florida	76.1	77.8	74.6	73.8	—	—	—	88.7
Georgia	85.3	85.9	84.7	84.1	88.1	—	—	—
Hawaii	78.4	81.6	75.3	83.0	—	76.2	—	74.3
Idaho	82.5	85.6	79.7	81.8	—	—	—	—
Illinois	85.6	85.6	85.6	86.3	73.9	—	—	—
Indiana	84.0	86.0	82.3	84.6	—	—	—	—
Iowa	81.4	82.6	80.5	81.7	—	—	—	—
Kansas	77.0	77.6	76.6	77.3	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	81.8	84.6	79.6	82.4	71.8	—	—	—
Louisiana	83.1	83.9	82.6	83.8	77.7	—	—	—
Maine	71.6	74.7	69.0	71.2	—	—	—	—
Maryland	74.9	75.4	74.5	74.8	75.5	—	—	—
Massachusetts	71.9	78.9	66.3	71.1	—	—	—	—
Michigan	77.6	80.4	75.3	76.8	83.3	—	—	—
Minnesota	78.1	79.3	77.1	77.7	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	90.8	93.9	88.3	90.9	89.7	—	—	—
Missouri	82.8	84.8	81.3	83.1	78.9	—	—	—
Montana	83.4	87.0	80.3	83.4	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	82.2	84.2	80.5	82.5	75.5	—	—	—
Nevada	89.3	86.4	91.9	88.2	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	73.2	77.0	73.2	73.5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	78.3	78.5	78.2	78.3	77.6	—	—	—
New Mexico	85.0	87.6	82.8	84.9	—	—	—	84.2
New York	75.2	74.7	75.6	77.5	56.7	—	—	71.4
North Carolina	72.8	76.9	69.4	71.5	78.6	—	—	—
North Dakota	85.3	89.2	81.9	85.8	—	—	—	—
Ohio	81.6	81.8	81.4	81.3	83.0	—	—	—
Oklahoma	89.1	90.8	87.8	89.2	—	—	—	—
Oregon	76.1	80.0	72.9	76.1	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	78.0	78.8	77.4	77.9	77.8	—	—	—
Rhode Island	78.9	81.7	76.7	78.4	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	84.5	86.5	83.0	83.0	88.1	—	—	—
South Dakota	85.0	86.4	83.9	84.9	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	84.1	87.3	81.5	83.5	89.5	—	—	—
Texas	80.5	79.4	81.3	77.2	81.1	—	—	94.2
Utah	85.3	85.9	84.8	85.6	—	—	—	—
Vermont	73.4	74.9	72.3	73.2	—	—	—	—
Virginia	80.2	81.9	78.8	80.4	80.7	—	—	—
Washington	75.6	80.3	71.5	75.4	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	88.1	88.6	87.7	88.3	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	82.8	84.5	81.5	82.1	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	85.7	87.5	84.1	85.6	—	—	—	—
United States	80.2	81.7	79.1	79.5	79.3	89.9	86.4	87.3

*A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

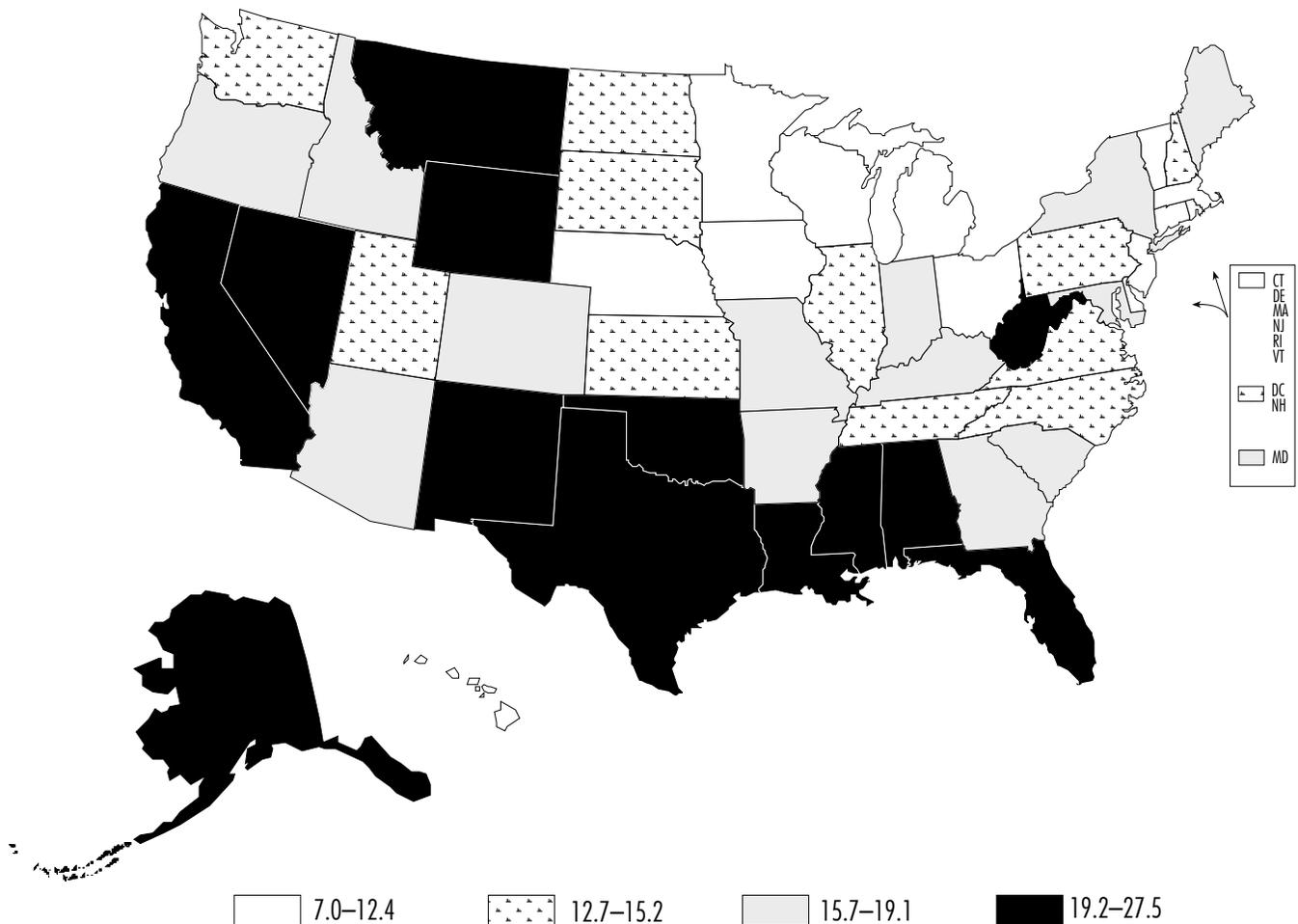
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

No Health Care Coverage

The U.S. health care system is rapidly changing. Many of these changes are related to the health care coverage options available. Health care coverage includes health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, and government plans such as Medicaid and Medicare. As the health care system evolves, health care plans need to ensure access to affordable, high-quality preventive services (e.g., screening for early detection) for all Americans.

- Among adults aged 18–64 years, men were slightly more likely than women to have no health care coverage in 1998.
- The prevalence of having no health care coverage among U.S. adults aged 18–64 years ranged from 7% in Hawaii to 28% in Texas.
- Hispanics were almost three times more likely than whites to report having no health care coverage.

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Care Coverage, 1998



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Care Coverage, by State Rank, 1998

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Texas	27.5	27	North Carolina	15.2
2	Louisiana	25.9	28	South Dakota	15.2
3	New Mexico	25.7	29	Tennessee	14.8
4	Mississippi	22.5	30	Utah	13.8
5	Florida	22.4	31	Virginia	13.8
6	Oklahoma	22.4	32	New Hampshire	13.7
7	Alaska	21.8	33	District of Columbia	13.0
8	Montana	21.3	34	Illinois	13.0
9	California	21.2	35	Kansas	13.0
10	West Virginia	20.6	36	Pennsylvania	12.9
11	Wyoming	20.2	37	Washington	12.8
12	Alabama	19.5	38	North Dakota	12.7
13	Nevada	19.2	39	Vermont	12.4
14	Arkansas	19.1	40	Michigan	11.9
15	South Carolina	18.7	41	New Jersey	11.8
16	Idaho	18.3	42	Rhode Island	11.7
17	Colorado	17.3	43	Iowa	10.8
18	Kentucky	17.3	44	Connecticut	10.6
19	Georgia	16.9	45	Massachusetts	10.5
20	New York	16.6	46	Ohio	10.4
21	Indiana	15.9	47	Wisconsin	10.0
22	Missouri	15.9	48	Minnesota	9.9
23	Arizona	15.8	49	Nebraska	9.8
24	Oregon	15.8	50	Delaware	9.7
25	Maine	15.7	51	Hawaii	7.0
26	Maryland	15.7		Median	15.7

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Care Coverage, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1998

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian/Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	19.5	20.1	19.0	16.7	30.0	—	—	16.0
Alaska	21.8	23.7	19.7	18.1	—	—	37.9	33.0
Arizona	15.8	15.3	16.3	8.5	—	—	—	35.0
Arkansas	19.1	19.1	19.2	17.9	27.8	—	—	—
California	21.2	23.1	19.3	13.5	18.9	13.7	—	36.7
Colorado	17.3	19.4	15.2	11.9	—	—	—	39.9
Connecticut	10.6	11.5	9.7	8.7	17.5	9.8	—	25.3
Delaware	9.7	10.9	8.5	8.0	15.4	—	—	17.7
District of Columbia	13.0	16.1	10.1	7.5	15.9	—	—	21.5
Florida	22.4	23.6	21.3	18.2	27.4	—	—	34.8
Georgia	16.9	16.4	17.4	15.6	18.7	—	—	21.1
Hawaii	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.9	—	6.2	—	6.4
Idaho	18.3	19.8	16.8	17.6	—	—	—	26.8
Illinois	13.0	13.4	12.5	9.7	17.3	21.9	—	27.1
Indiana	15.9	16.5	15.4	15.1	22.3	—	—	26.4
Iowa	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.2	—	—	—	19.7
Kansas	13.0	14.4	11.5	10.9	22.2	—	—	22.4
Kentucky	17.3	17.8	16.9	16.8	26.1	—	—	—
Louisiana	25.9	23.7	27.9	18.8	38.0	—	—	39.8
Maine	15.7	17.7	13.8	15.1	—	—	—	—
Maryland	15.7	16.3	15.2	12.4	21.6	23.6	—	21.8
Massachusetts	10.5	13.2	7.9	9.5	11.2	8.0	—	26.6
Michigan	11.9	13.3	10.5	11.3	13.9	—	—	7.8
Minnesota	9.9	11.7	8.0	9.7	14.4	—	—	9.2
Mississippi	22.5	21.6	23.3	18.1	29.6	—	—	—
Missouri	15.9	15.4	16.3	14.8	22.7	—	—	16.8
Montana	21.3	24.0	18.7	21.1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	9.8	10.9	8.8	9.1	11.6	—	—	22.5
Nevada	19.2	17.6	20.8	18.0	31.0	—	—	25.1
New Hampshire	13.7	16.0	11.3	13.7	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11.8	11.9	11.7	9.1	17.2	15.5	—	25
New Mexico	25.7	23.4	27.9	17.7	—	—	42.9	32.8
New York	16.6	19.9	13.3	13.4	21.9	26.0	—	26
North Carolina	15.2	16.2	14.2	13.5	18.1	—	—	31.8
North Dakota	12.7	13.9	11.3	11.3	—	—	40.3	—
Ohio	10.4	9.2	11.7	9.9	15.9	—	—	2.7
Oklahoma	22.4	22.0	22.7	20.5	23.5	—	29.8	—
Oregon	15.8	15.3	16.4	14.2	—	—	—	29.7
Pennsylvania	12.9	13.8	12.0	11.5	21.4	—	—	26.3
Rhode Island	11.7	13.6	9.8	10.3	22.4	—	—	24.5
South Carolina	18.7	19.2	18.3	15.3	25.9	—	—	32.3
South Dakota	15.2	16.8	13.5	14.1	—	—	30.1	—
Tennessee	14.8	16.0	13.8	13.5	21.7	—	—	—
Texas	27.5	27.1	28.0	15.8	28.1	19.8	—	48.7
Utah	13.8	13.5	14.1	12.5	—	—	—	27.8
Vermont	12.4	14.2	10.6	12.3	—	—	—	—
Virginia	13.8	14.1	13.6	11.0	20.4	—	—	25.8
Washington	12.8	14.4	11.2	12.0	17.7	8.3	—	21.4
West Virginia	20.6	21.1	20.0	20.4	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.1	17.1	—	—	—
Wyoming	20.2	19.4	21.0	19.2	—	—	—	32.7
United States	16.8	17.7	16.0	13.1	22.1	15.9	24.9	32.5

*A dash indicates that the state sample had fewer than 50 respondents in this category.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Section IV

**Chronic Diseases, Risk Factors,
and Preventive Services, by State**

Alabama: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Alabama had the sixth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,663 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Alabama had the eighth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

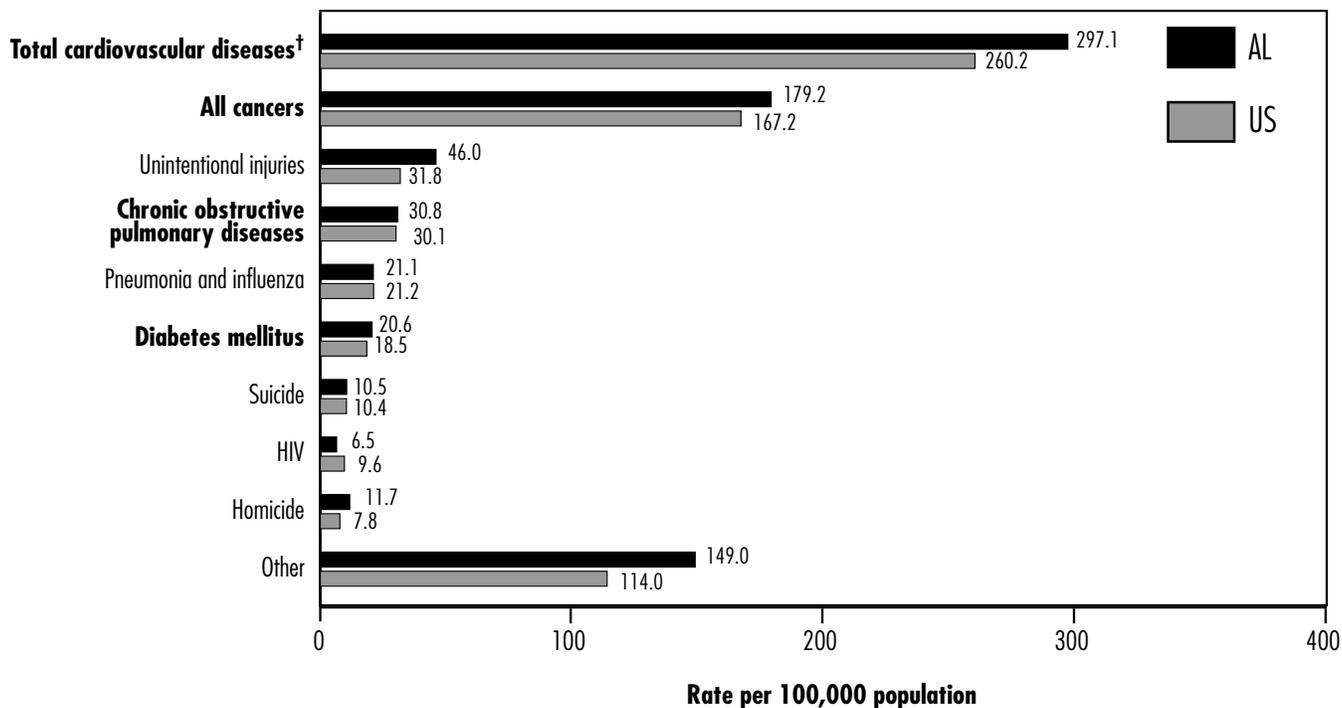
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Alabama 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 148% higher among men than women.
- Rates of death from breast cancer were 56% higher among black women than among white women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 21,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alabama in 1999, including 2,900 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,700 Alabama residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 301,039 Alabama adults had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,135 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,822 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 163% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Alabama Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (116.4 per 100,000 in Alabama and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.8 per 100,000 in Alabama and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Alabama: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of whites and 20% of blacks in Alabama reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 34% of women and 26% of men.
- In all racial and ethnic groups, more than 70% of Alabama residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Alabama had the highest percentage of adults classified as overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

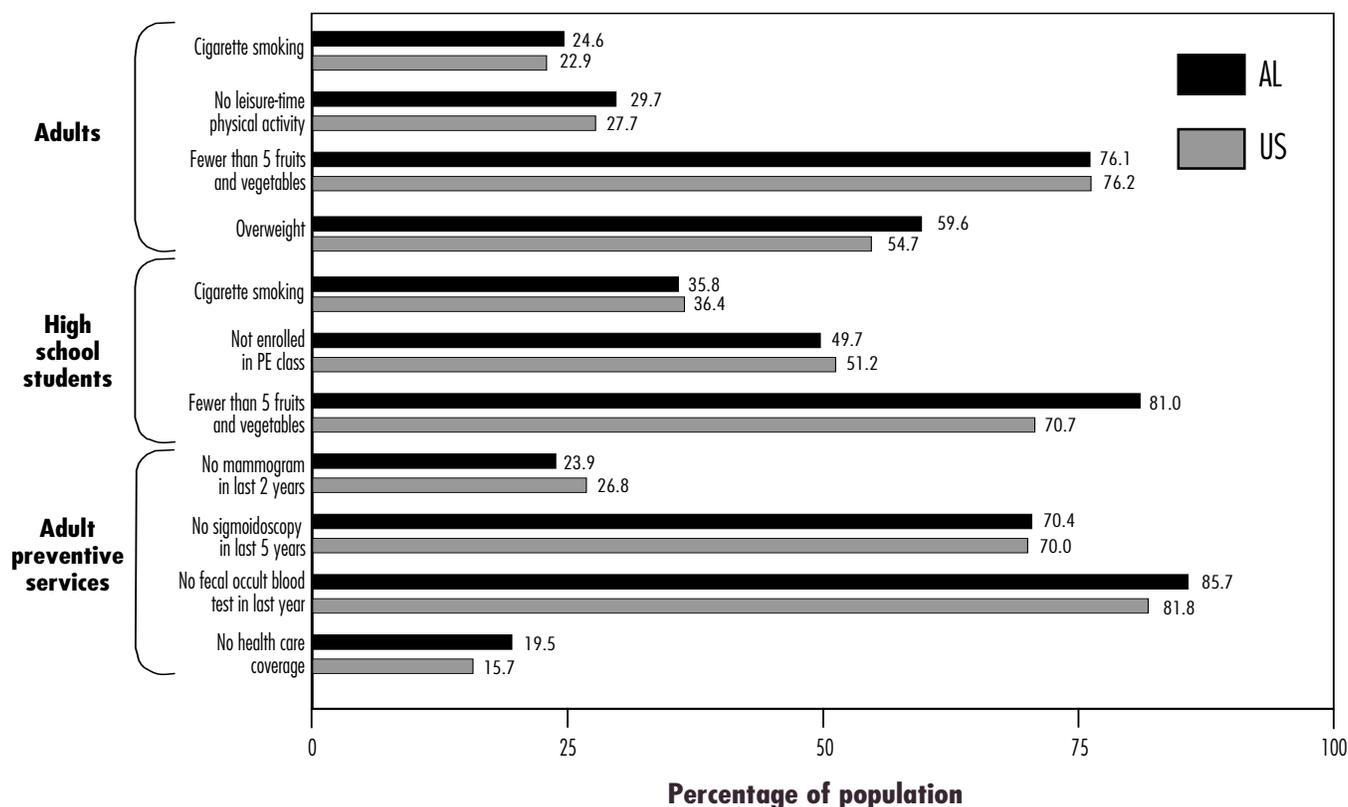
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 41% of white students in Alabama, compared with 24% of black students.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 57% of female and 42% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 79% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 28% of blacks and 22% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 64% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Alabama had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 30% of blacks, compared with 17% of Hispanics and 14% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alabama Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Alaska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths in Alaska in 1996.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases in Alaska were 24% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 303 deaths, or 12% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 29% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Cancer

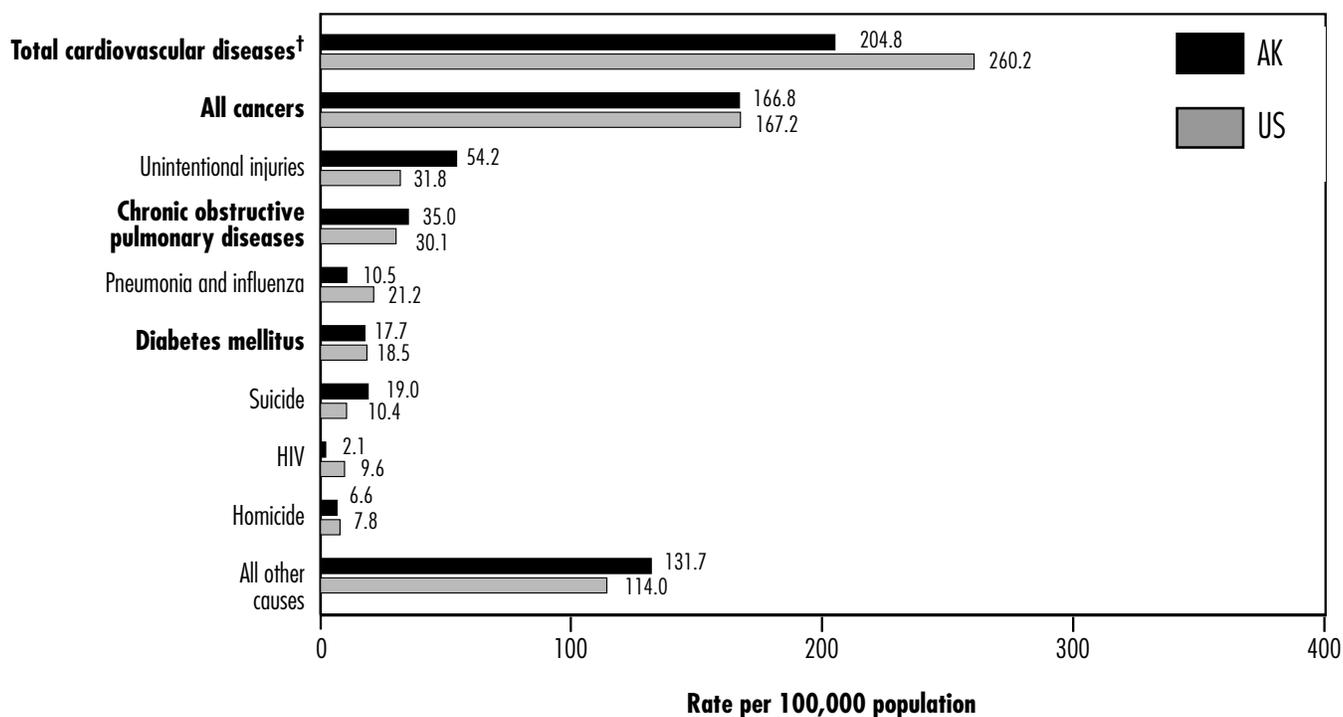
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Alaska in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer in Alaska were 52% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alaska in 1999, including 200 new cases of lung cancer, 200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 600 Alaska residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 13,398 adults in Alaska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 65 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 110 deaths.

Causes of Death, Alaska Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (82.6 per 100,000 in Alaska and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in Alaska and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Alaska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Alaska had the seventh highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, compared with 24% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 22% of whites.
- Eighty-five percent of Hispanics and 76% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Among states, Alaska had the fifth highest percentage of adults classified as overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

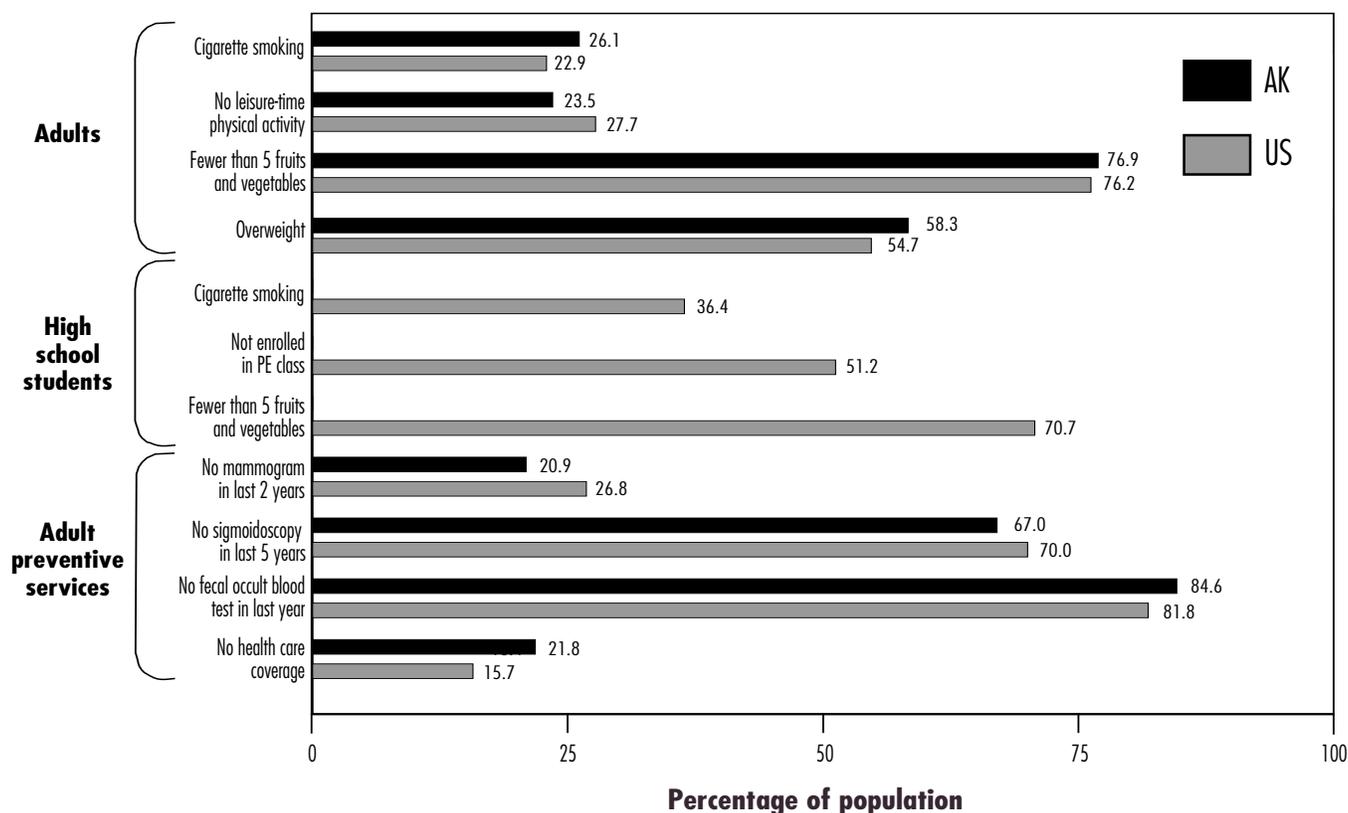
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Alaska.

Preventive Services

- Twenty-one percent of women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 66% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 84% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among states, Alaska had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who had no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 38% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of Hispanics, compared with 18% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alaska Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Arizona: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Arizona in 1996, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 58% higher among men than among women.
- In 1996, 6,543 deaths were due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 18% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 56% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

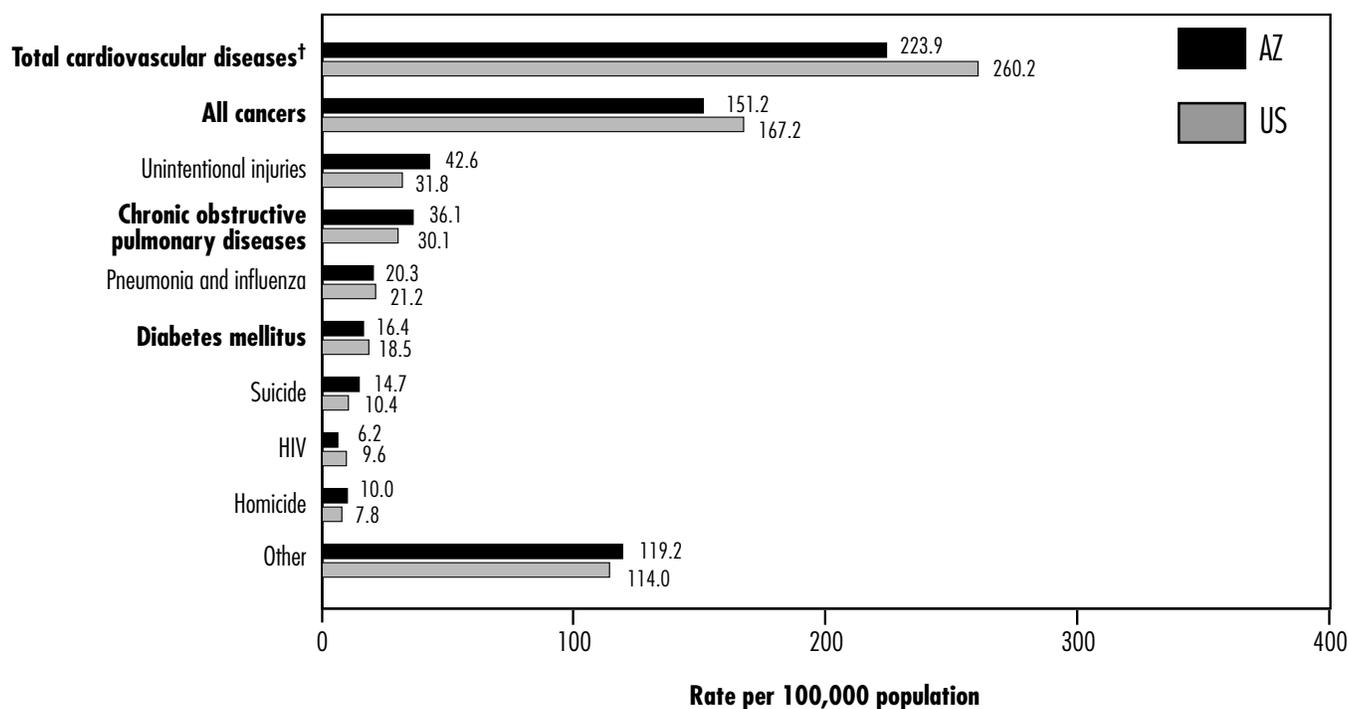
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Arizona in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 84% higher among men than among women.
- Rates of death from colorectal cancer were 85% higher among blacks than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arizona in 1999, including 2,800 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,200 Arizona residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 119,637 adults in Arizona had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 899 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,367 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 448% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives, 306% higher among blacks, and 143% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, Arizona Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (108.6 per 100,000 in Arizona and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.3 per 100,000 in Arizona and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Arizona: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 25% of men and 19% of women in Arizona reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Arizona had the highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 67% of Hispanics and 48% of whites.
- Arizona had the highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men were overweight, compared with 37% of women.

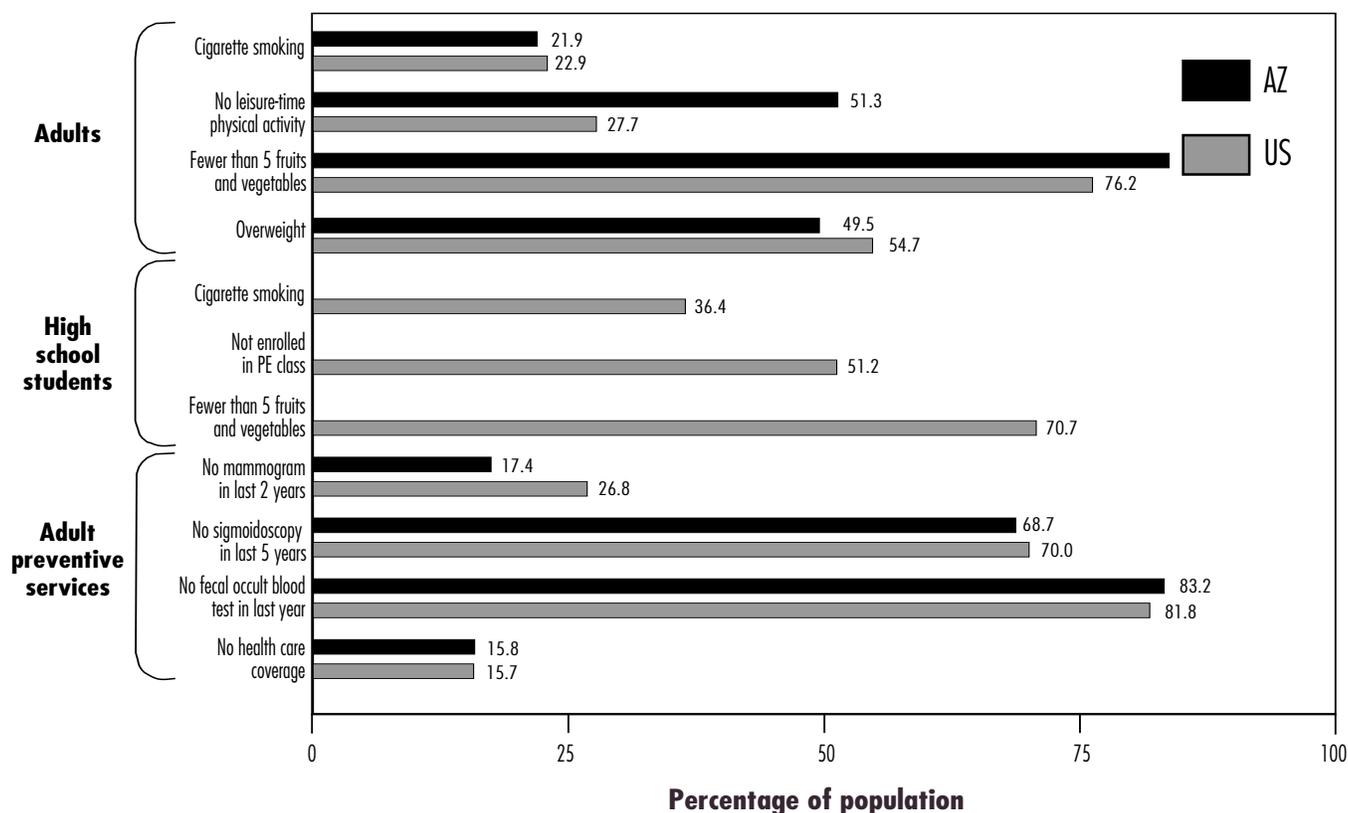
Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 17% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of women and 80% of men reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 35% of Hispanics but only 9% of whites.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Arizona.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arizona Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Arkansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Arkansas had the tenth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the sixth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,647 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the second highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

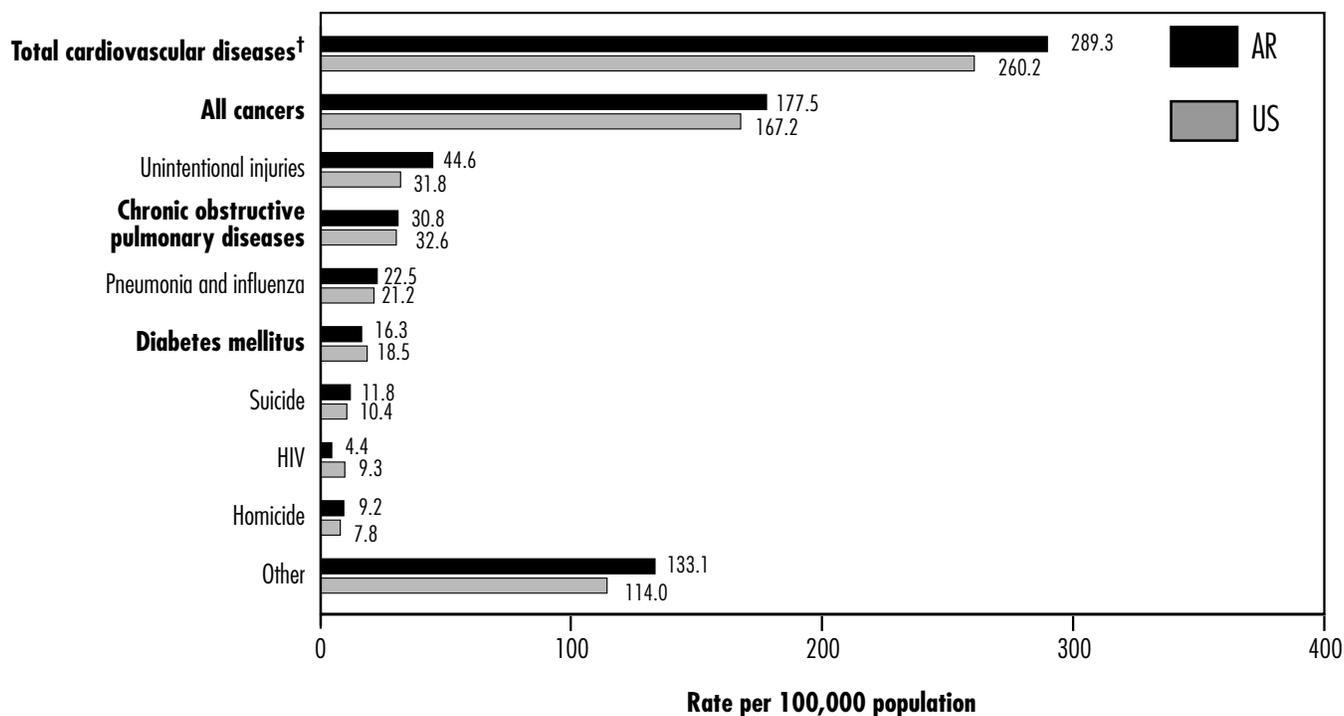
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Arkansas in 1996.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the fourth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arkansas in 1999, including 2,300 new cases of lung cancer, 1,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,400 Arkansas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 91,582 adults in Arkansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 577 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 966 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 148% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Arkansas Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (148.6 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (56.1 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Arkansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of men and 24% of women in Arkansas reported current cigarette smoking.
- Arkansas had the seventh highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of blacks and 71% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of men and 47% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

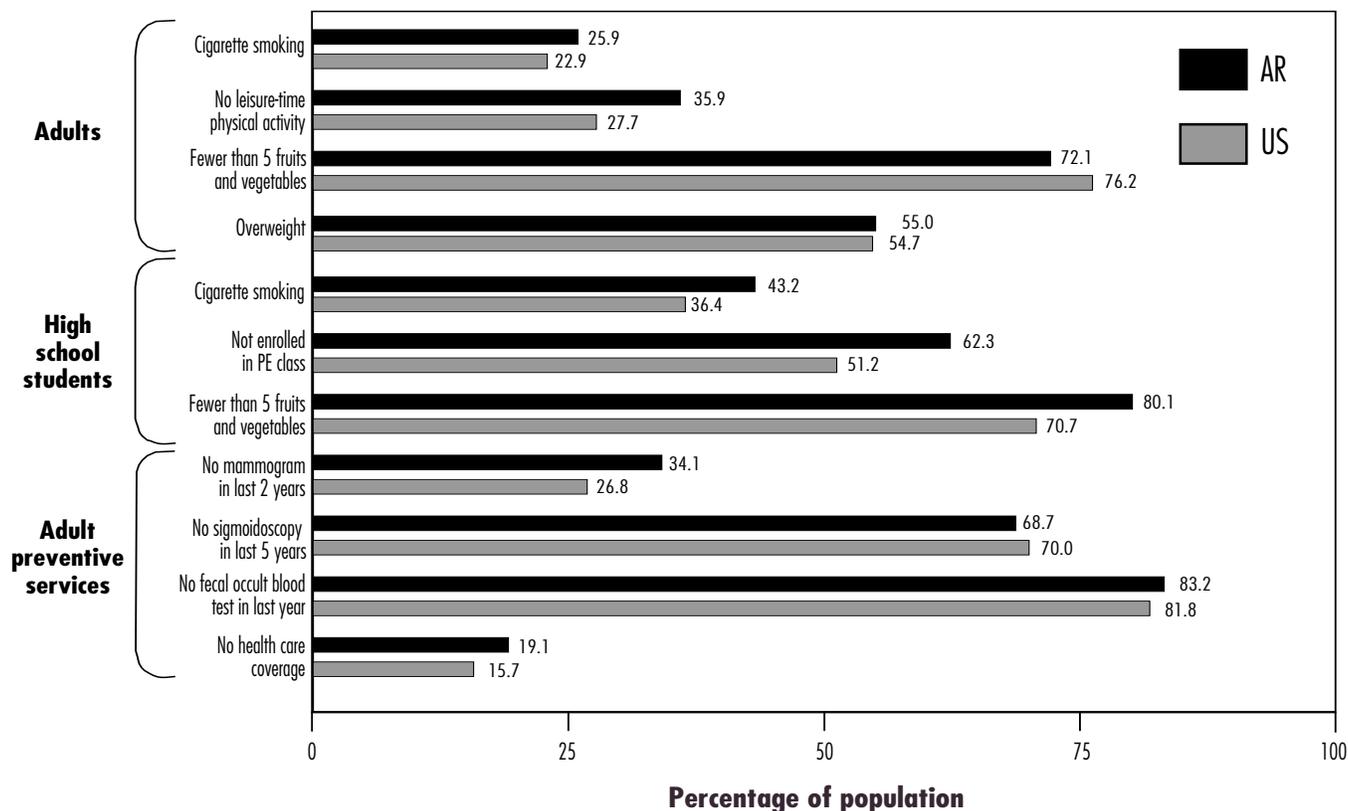
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 48% of white students in Arkansas, compared with 29% of black students.
- Sixty-four percent of white and 59% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 77% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Arkansas had the second highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Arkansas had the third highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Arkansas had the fifth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- No health care coverage was reported by 24% of black and 14% of white adults aged 18–64 years.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arkansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

California: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in California in 1996, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 47% higher among men than among women.
- In 1996, 45,989 deaths were due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 57% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

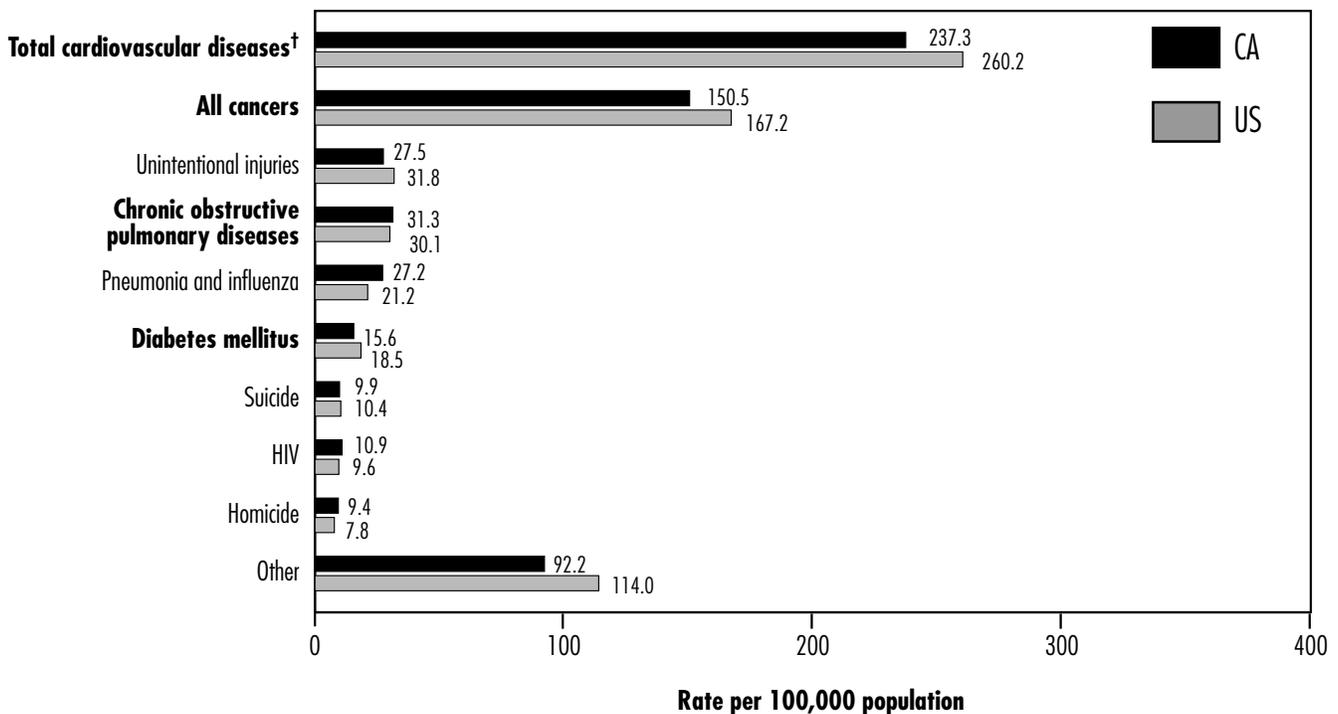
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in California in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 61% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 112,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in California in 1999, including 14,600 new cases of lung cancer, 11,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 16,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 16,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 51,700 California residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 1,269,412 adults in California had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 5,406 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 16,207 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 205% higher among blacks and 81% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, California Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (119.9 per 100,000 in California and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.1 per 100,000 in California and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

California: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 22% of men and 17% of women in California reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of Hispanics and 19% of whites.
- More than 70% of all racial and ethnic groups reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

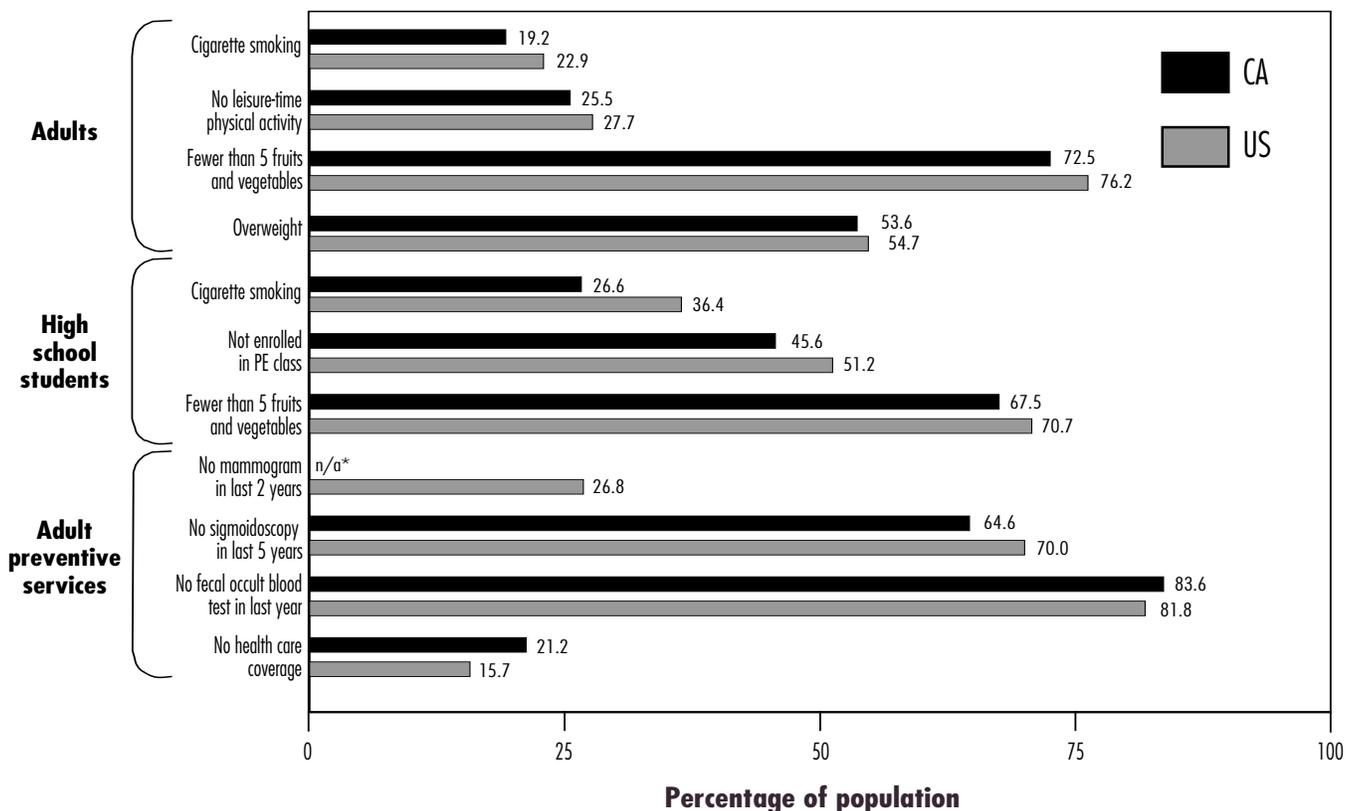
- In 1997, 31% of white, 27% of Hispanic, and 15% of black students in California reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 48% of whites, 40% of Hispanics, and 37% of blacks.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of black and 70% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 62% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 98% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 80% of whites.
- Of all states, California had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were about three times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, California Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Colorado: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Colorado in 1996, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 37% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 3,982 deaths, or 15% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 25% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

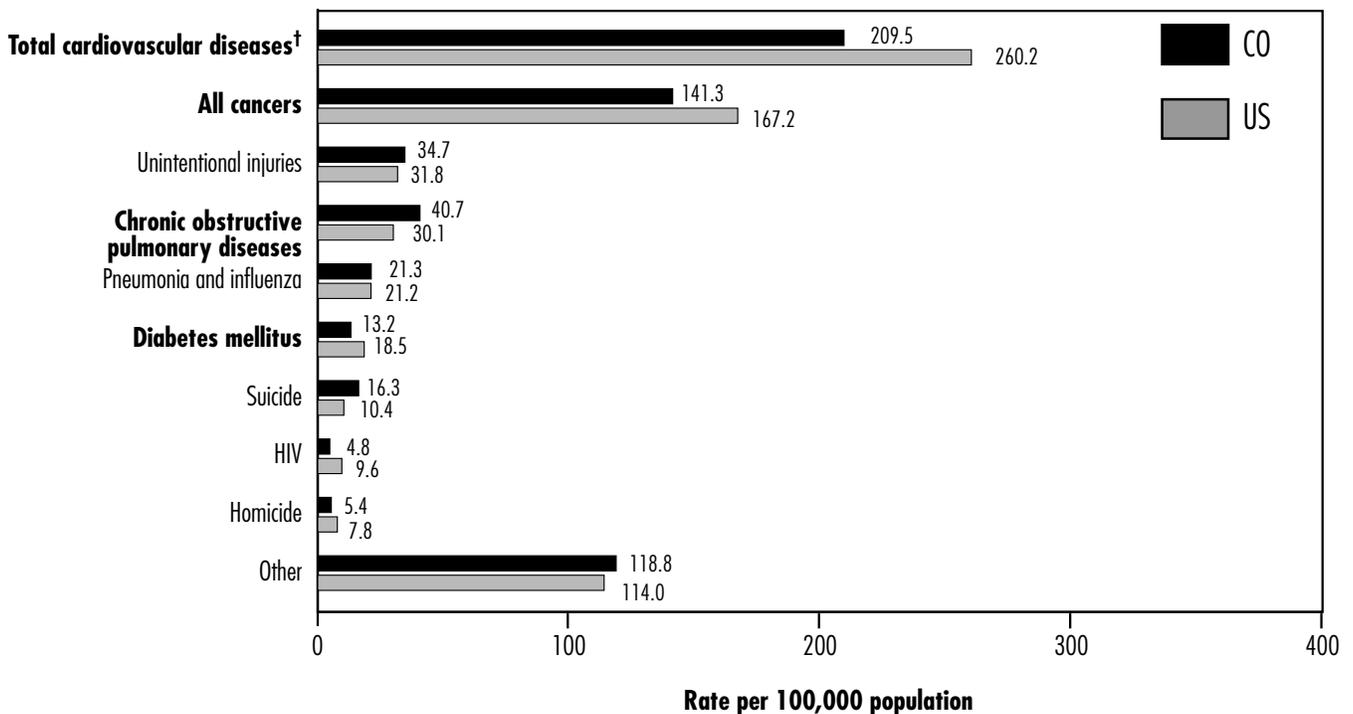
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Colorado in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 94% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Colorado in 1999, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,200 Colorado residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 97,743 adults in Colorado had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 552 deaths in Colorado and a contributing cause of an additional 1,306 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 171% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Colorado Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (93.5 per 100,000 in Colorado and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.1 per 100,000 in Colorado and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Colorado: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 36% of blacks, 32% of Hispanics, and 20% of whites in Colorado reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 37% of Hispanics and 24% of blacks.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of Hispanics and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 60% of Hispanics, and 48% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

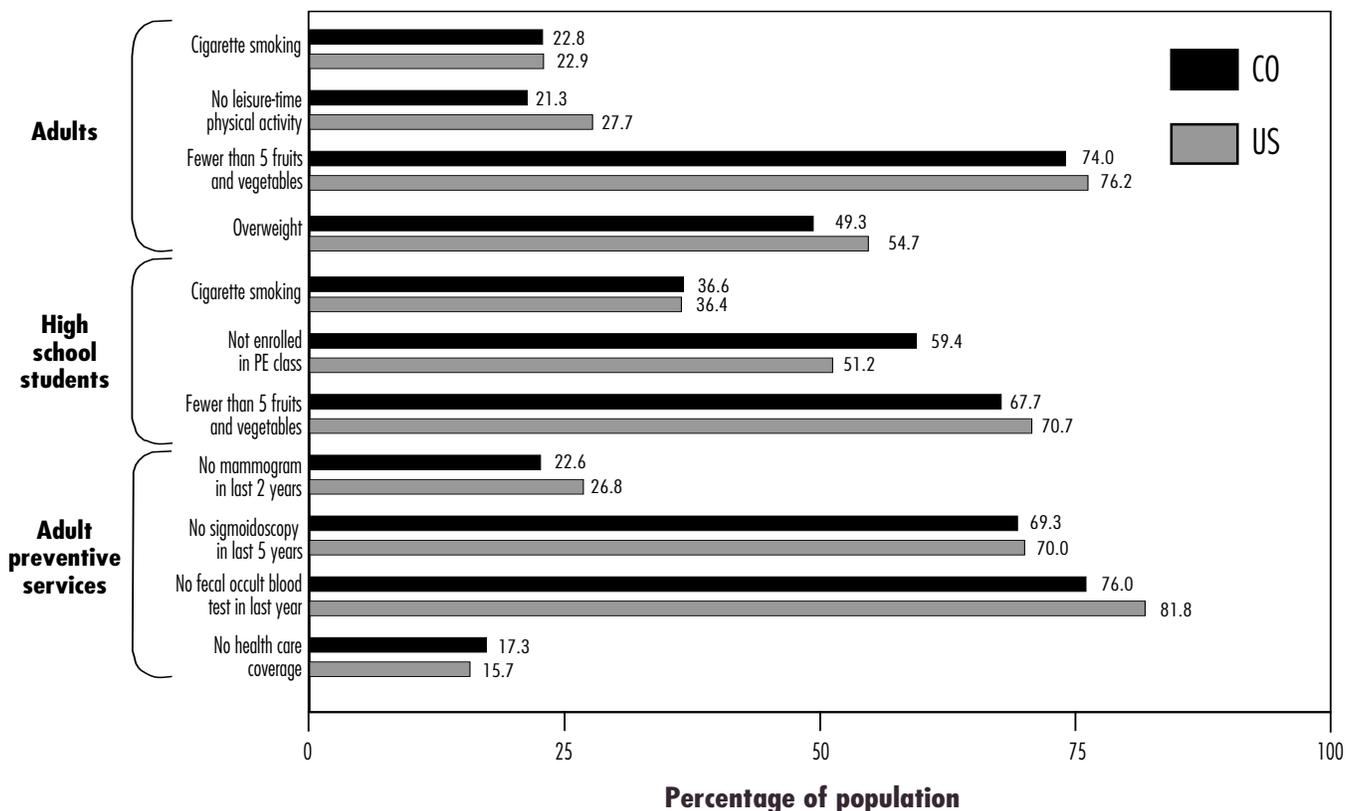
- In 1997, 43% of Hispanic and 36% of white students in Colorado reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 65% of female and 53% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 73% of Hispanic and 68% of white students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of Hispanics, compared with 12% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Colorado Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Connecticut: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Connecticut in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 49% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,692 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were about twice as high among blacks and whites as among Hispanics.

Cancer

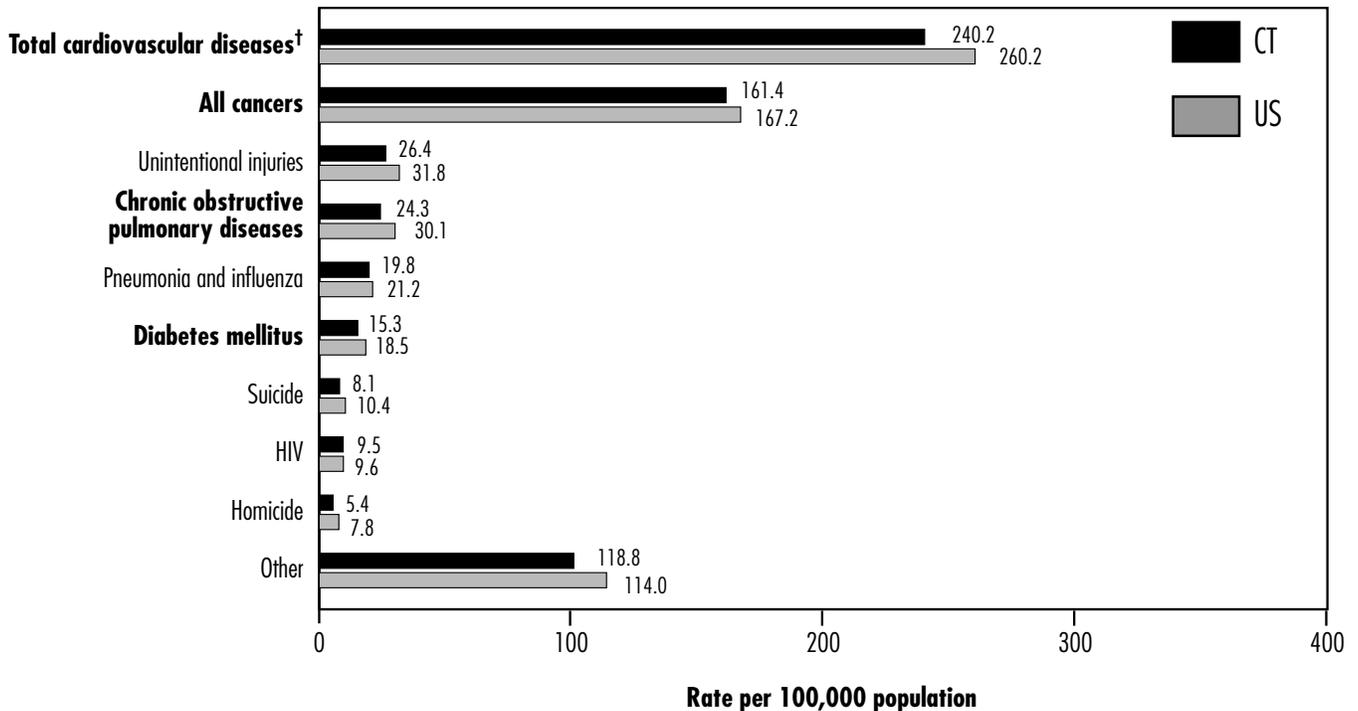
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Connecticut in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 69% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Connecticut in 1999, including 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 Connecticut residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 115,434 adults in Connecticut had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 712 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,893 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 180% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Connecticut Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (107.6 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.5 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Connecticut: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 33% of Hispanics, 21% of whites, and 20% of blacks in Connecticut reported current cigarette smoking.
- Thirty-nine percent of Hispanics, 36% of blacks, and 26% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of blacks, 72% of whites, and 72% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks and 50% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

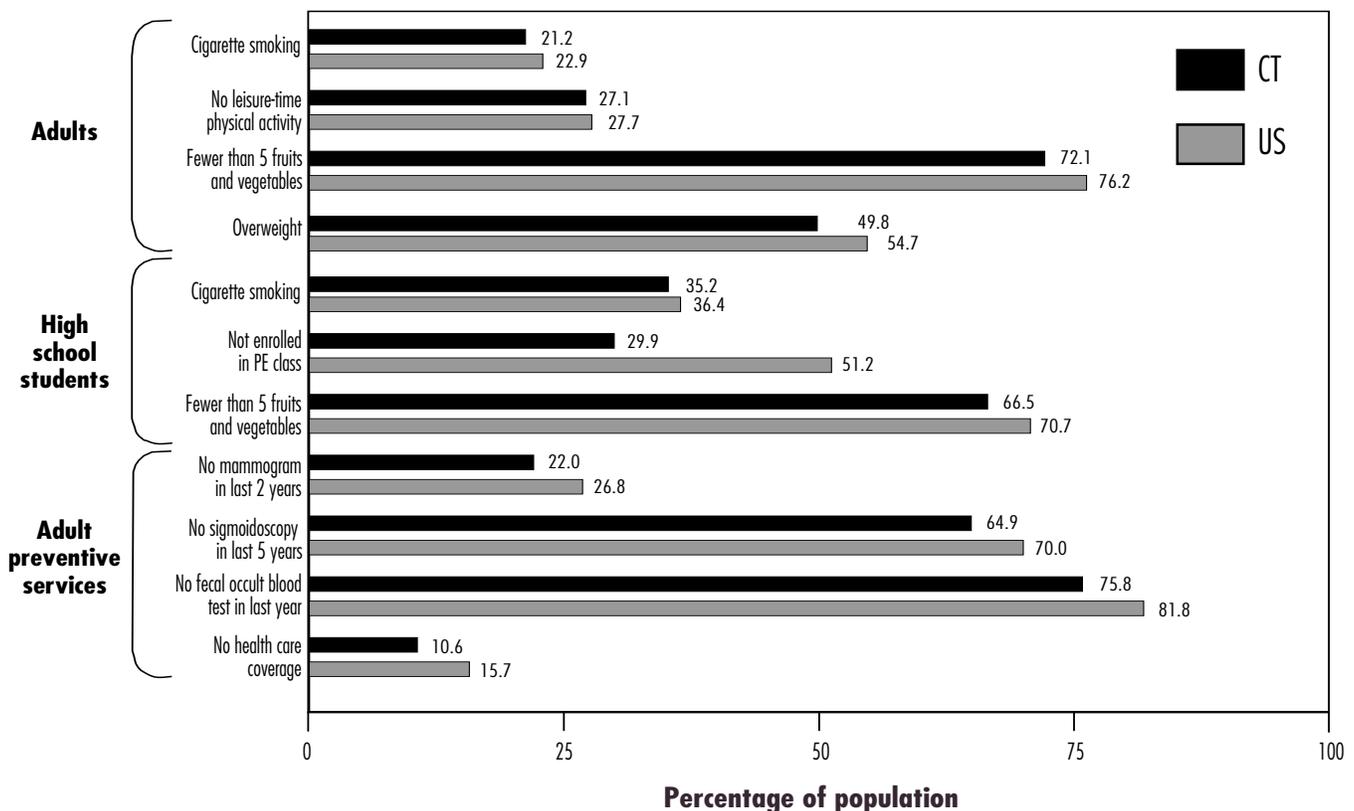
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 37% of white and 30% of black students in Connecticut in 1997.
- Thirty-five percent of Hispanics and 30% of whites reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 71% of Hispanics and 67% of whites.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among Connecticut residents aged 50 years or older, 67% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of men and 74% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, compared with 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Connecticut Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Delaware: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Delaware, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 50% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,079 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 76% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

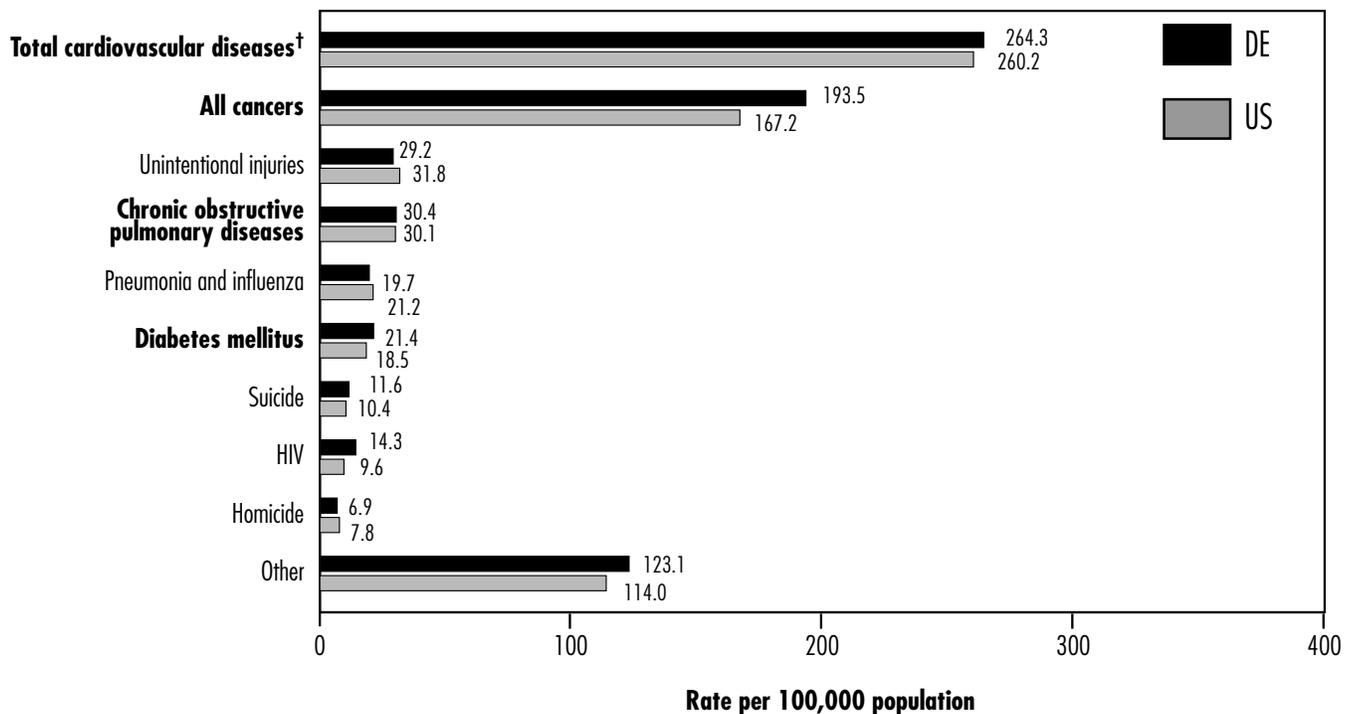
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Delaware in 1996.
- Among states, Delaware had the second highest rate of death due to all cancers, the second highest due to lung cancer, and the fifth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 59% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Delaware in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,800 Delaware residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 29,144 adults in Delaware had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 192 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 339 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 163% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Delaware Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.9 per 100,000 in Delaware and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.3 per 100,000 in Delaware and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Delaware: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 33% of Hispanics in Delaware, compared with 24% of blacks and 24% of whites.
- Of all states, Delaware had the ninth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 69% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men and 44% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

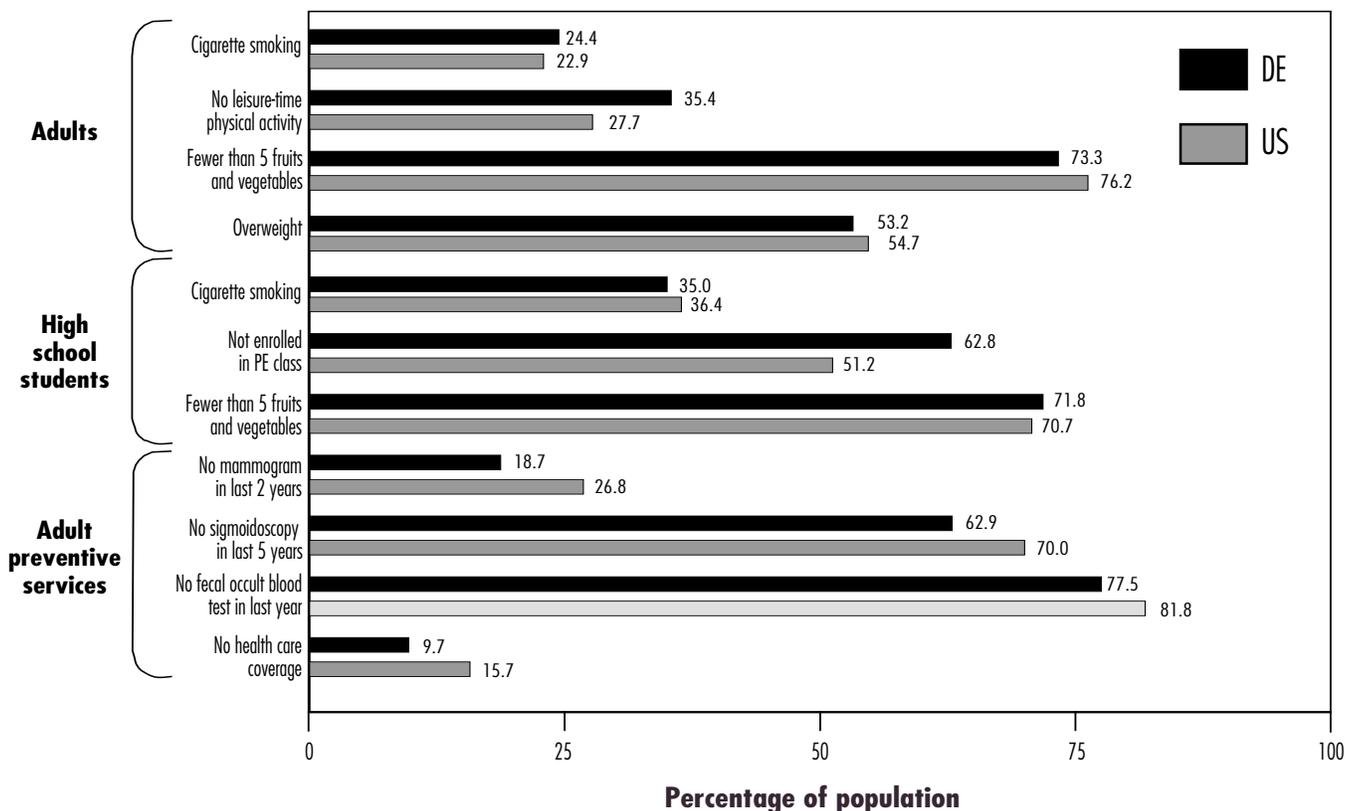
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 41% of white students, compared with 20% of black students in Delaware.
- Sixty-six percent of white and 57% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of female and 68% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of blacks and 62% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of women and 76% of men reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 18% of Hispanics, 15% of blacks, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Delaware Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

District of Columbia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in the District of Columbia, accounting for 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 75% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 734 deaths, or 11% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 78% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

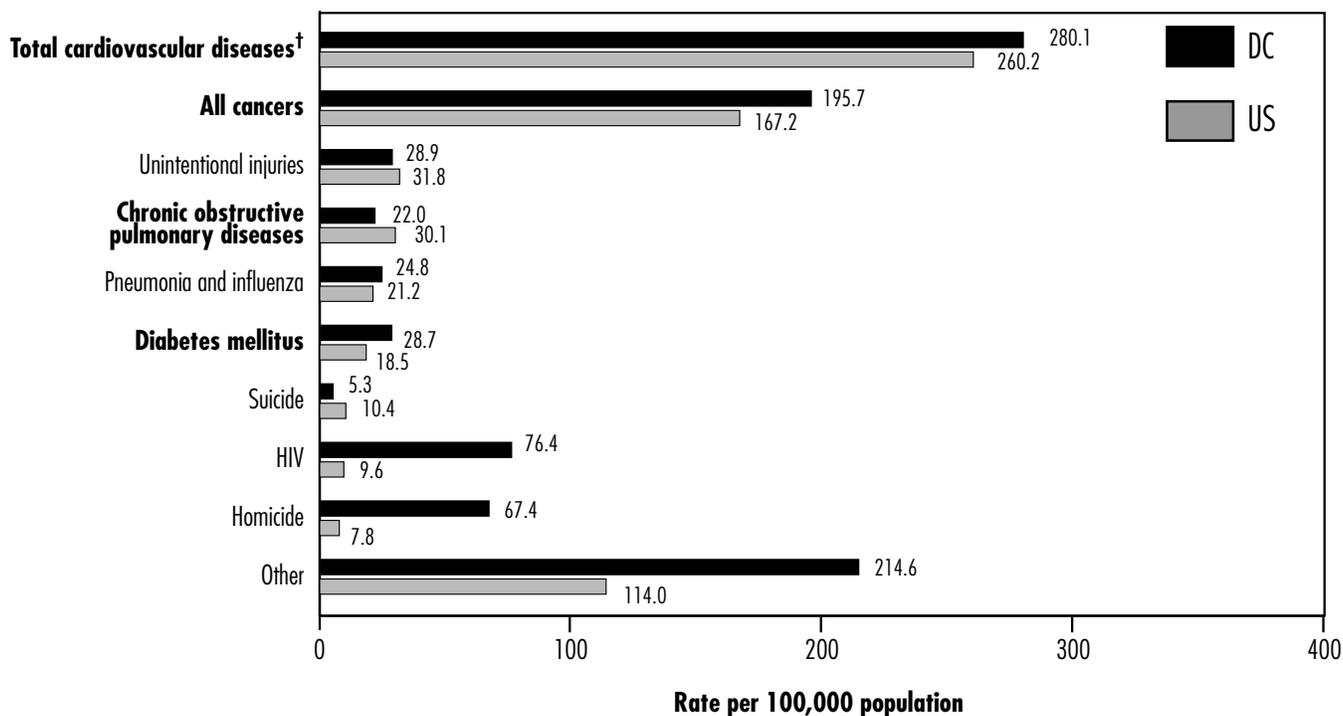
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in the District of Columbia in 1996.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of death due to all cancers, the third highest due to colorectal cancer, and the highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- Rates of death due to breast cancer were 92% higher among black women than among white women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the District of Columbia in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 District of Columbia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 21,892 adults in the District of Columbia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had second highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 202 deaths in the District of Columbia and a contributing cause of an additional 340 deaths.

Causes of Death, District of Columbia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (93.8 per 100,000 in District of Columbia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.8 per 100,000 in District of Columbia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

District of Columbia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, in 1998 the District of Columbia had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Forty-nine percent of blacks and 41% of Hispanics, compared with 21% of whites, reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

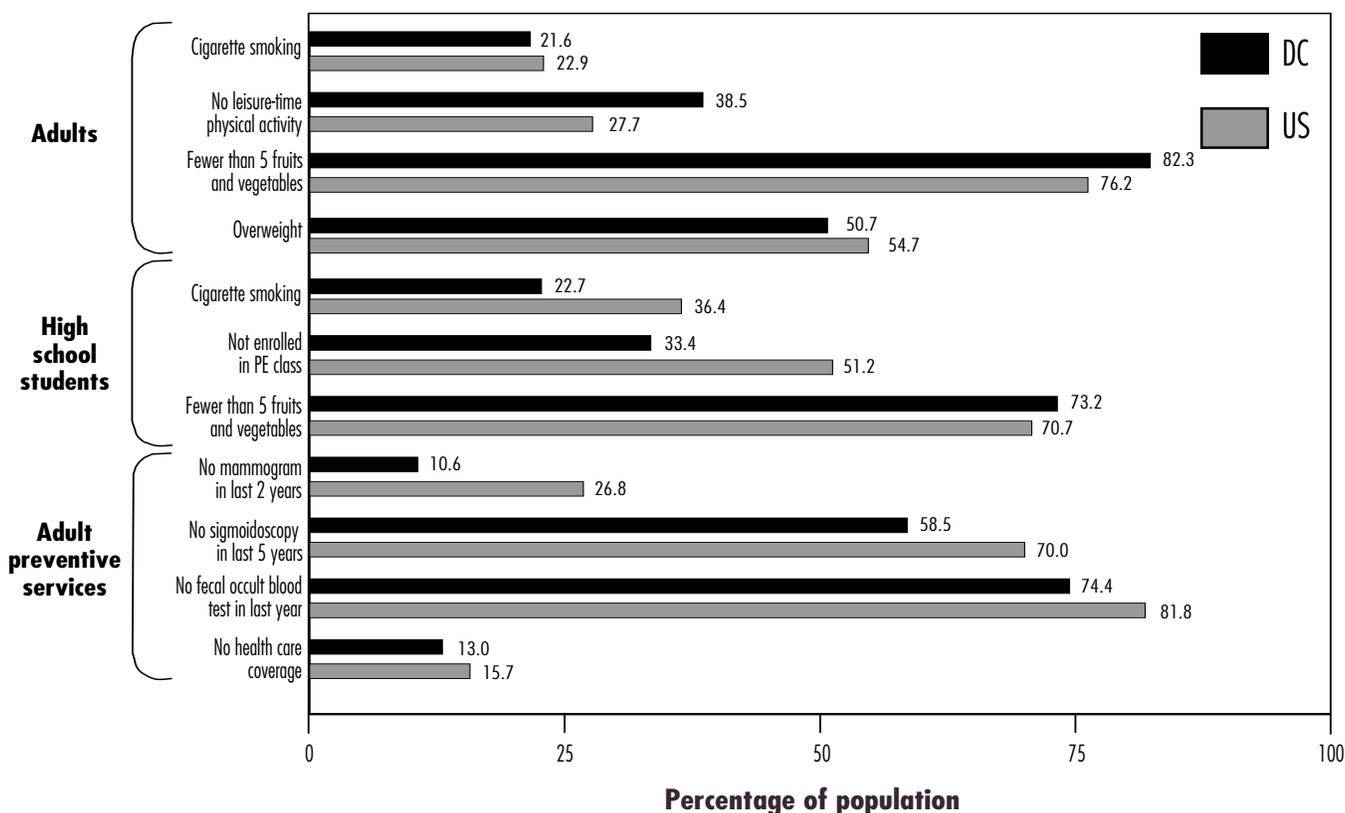
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 33% of Hispanics and 22% of blacks in the District of Columbia.
- Thirty-five percent of male and 30% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 70% of female and 67% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 13% of blacks, compared with 4% of whites, reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 62% of blacks and 51% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of blacks and 69% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of Hispanics and 16% of blacks, compared with 8% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, District of Columbia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Florida: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996 cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Florida, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 54% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 34,993 deaths, or 23% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 102% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

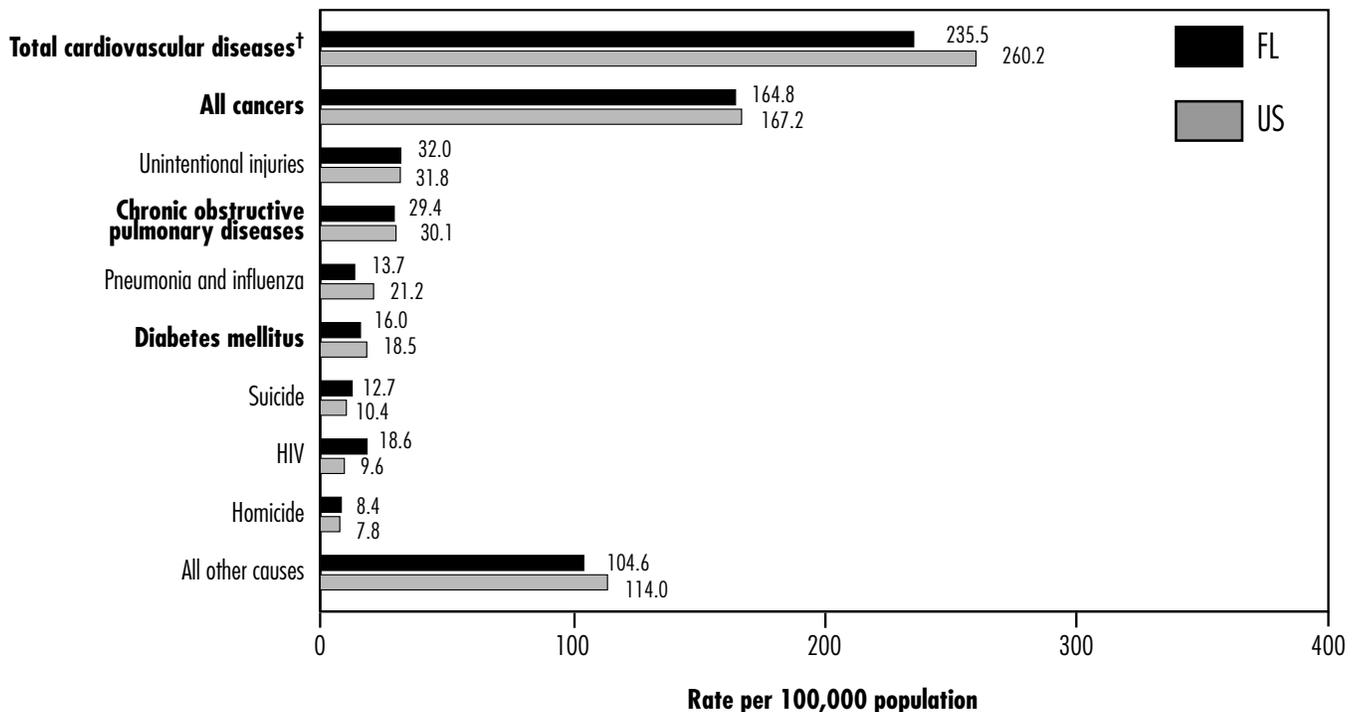
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Florida.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 93% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 88,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Florida in 1999, including 13,000 new cases of lung cancer, 8,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 13,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,600 Florida residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 598,871 adults in Florida had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,803 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 6,032 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 213% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Florida Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.8 per 100,000 in Florida and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.3 per 100,000 in Florida and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Florida: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of whites, 17% of Hispanics, and 14% of blacks in Florida.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 28% of whites.
- Eighty-two percent of Hispanics, 77% of blacks, and 73% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

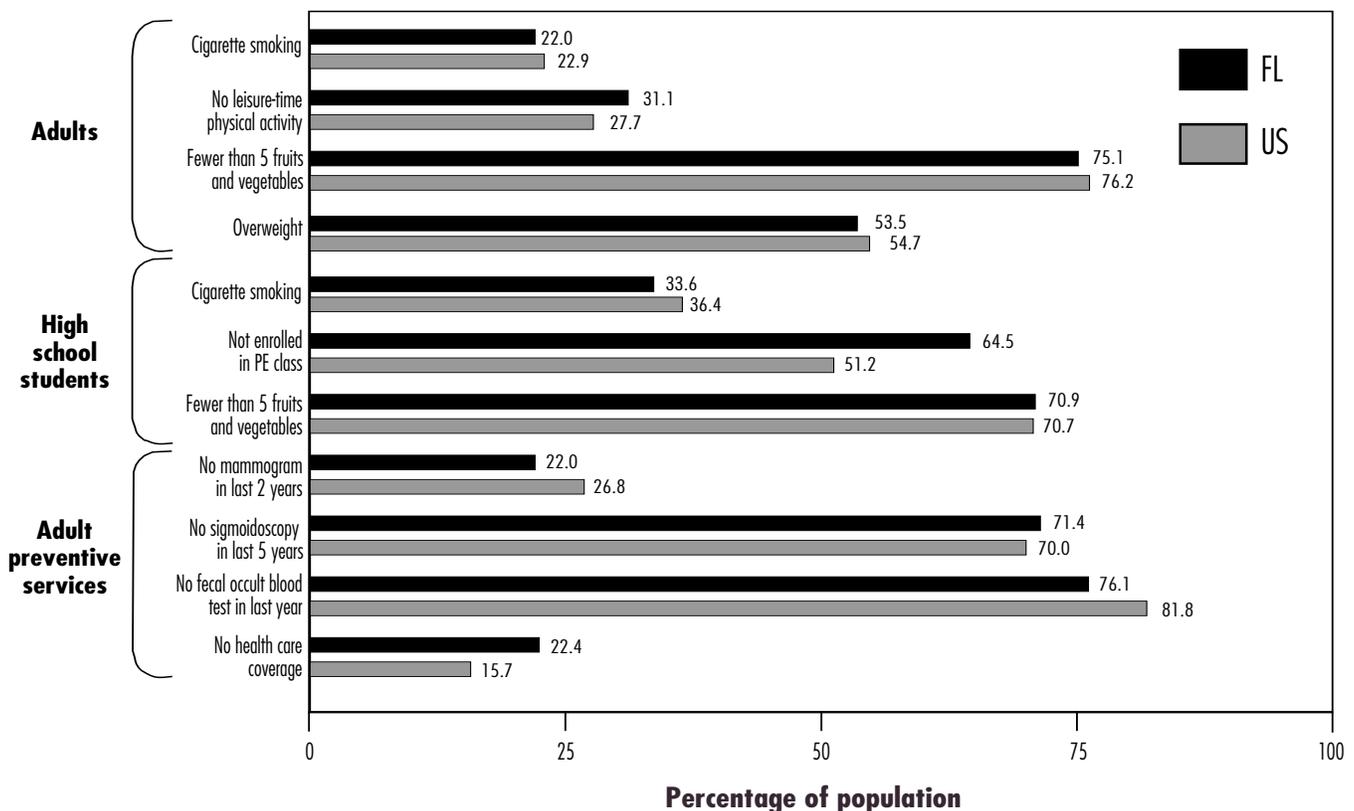
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 39% of white and 32% of Hispanic students in Florida, compared with 10% of black students.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 72% of female and 57% of male students.

- Among high school students, 73% of whites, 70% of blacks, and 70% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 27% of blacks and 20% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks, 76% of Hispanics, and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 89% of Hispanics and 74% of whites.
- Of all states, Florida had the eighth highest percentage of adults who had no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Florida Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Georgia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Georgia, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the seventh highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,521 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the fifth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

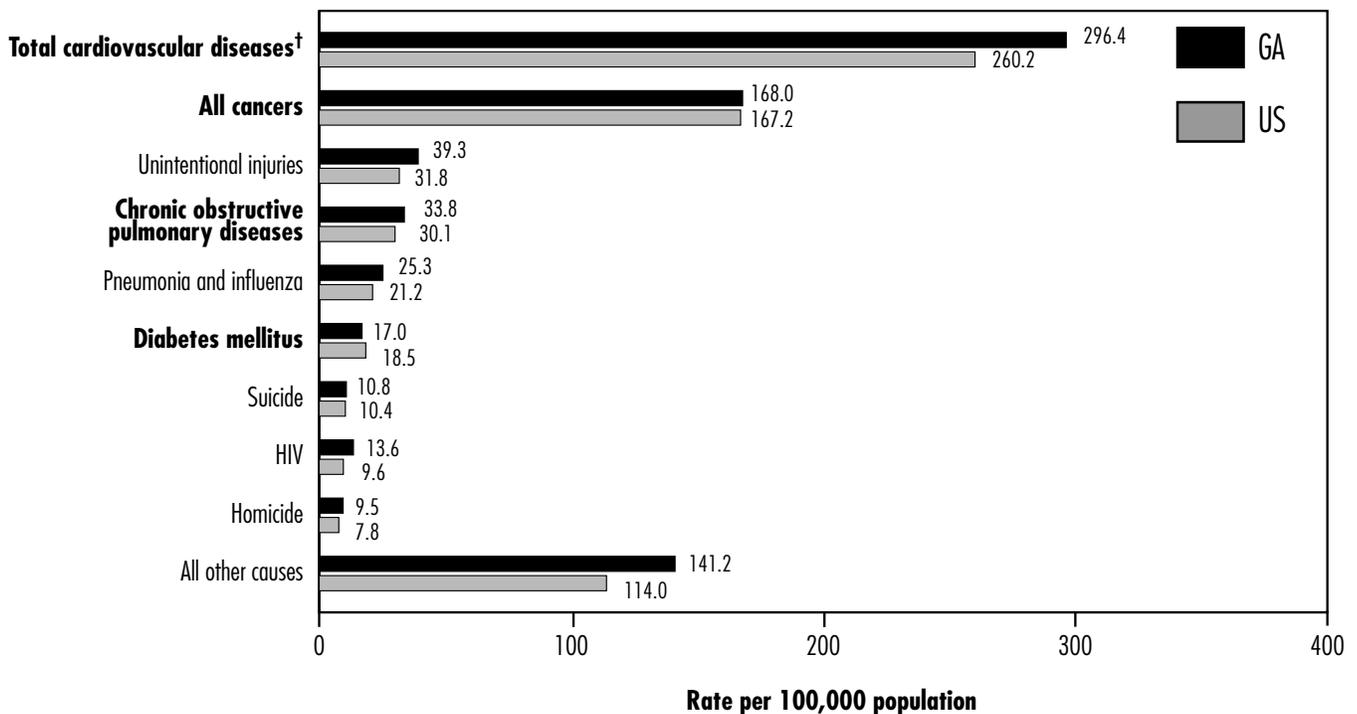
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Georgia.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 158% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,400 Georgia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 212,287 adults in Georgia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,291 deaths in Georgia and a contributing cause of an additional 2,961 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 133% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Georgia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (122.5 per 100,000 in Georgia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (52.8 per 100,000 in Georgia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Georgia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 19% of blacks in Georgia.
- Thirty-six percent of blacks, 28% of Hispanics, and 28% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of blacks, 78% of whites, and 76% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 53% of whites, and 45% of Hispanics were overweight.

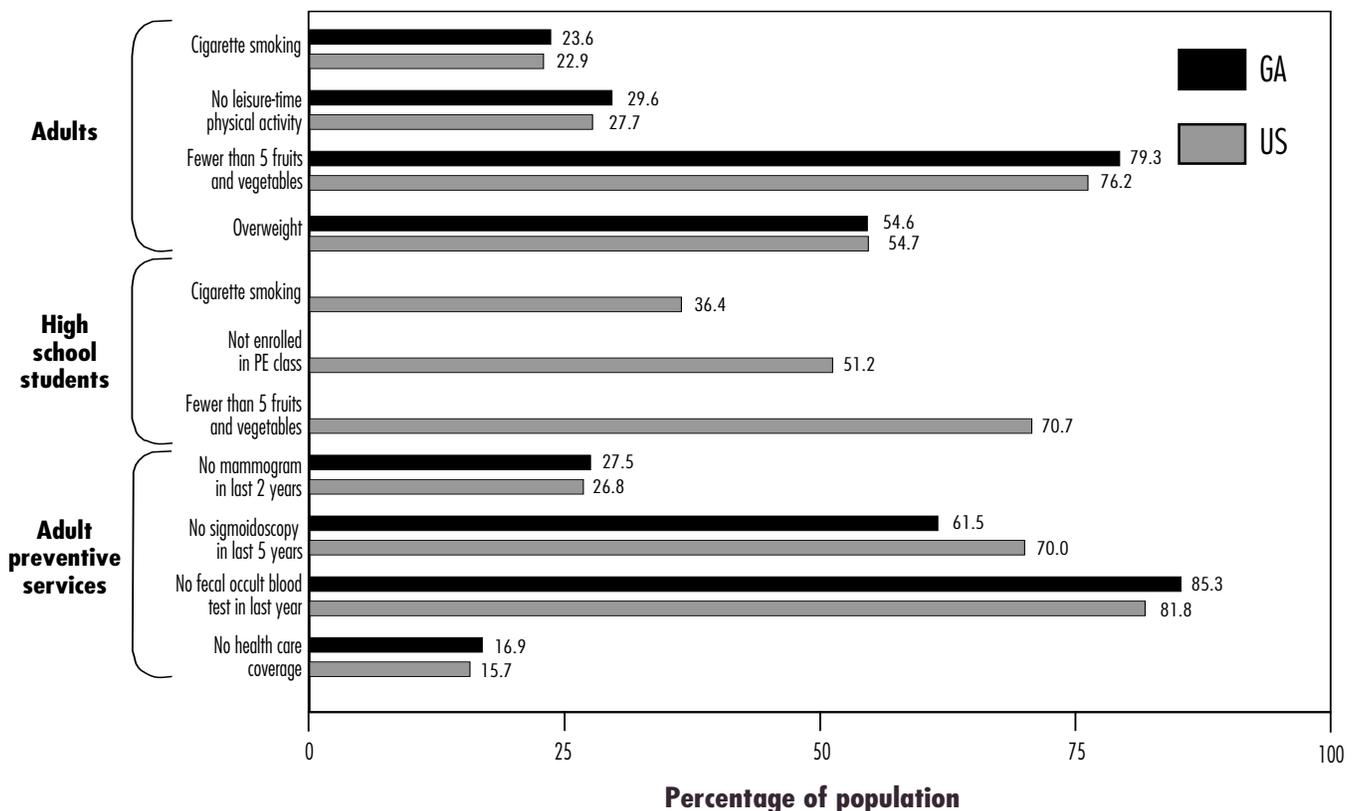
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Georgia.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 29% of whites and 23% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 66% of women and 56% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Georgia had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older reporting not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 21% of Hispanics, 18% of blacks, and 16% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Georgia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Hawaii: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Hawaii, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 64% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,259 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 46% higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than among whites.

Cancer

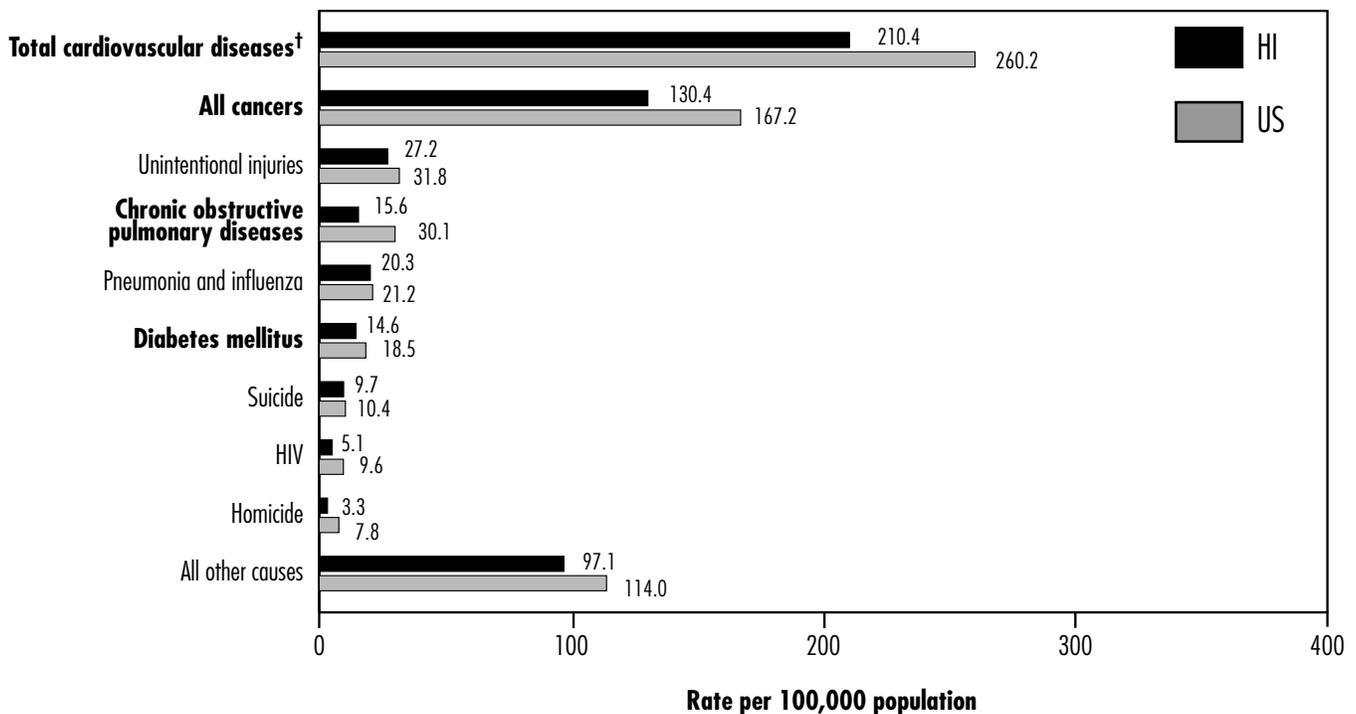
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Hawaii.
- Rates of death due to breast cancer in women were 52% higher among whites than among Asians/Pacific Islanders.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Hawaii in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 Hawaii residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 38,105 adults in Hawaii had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 214 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 657 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were about three times higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than whites.

Causes of Death, Hawaii Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (81.8 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (38.6 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Hawaii: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 20% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 18% of whites in Hawaii.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 20% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 14% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of men and 37% of women were overweight.

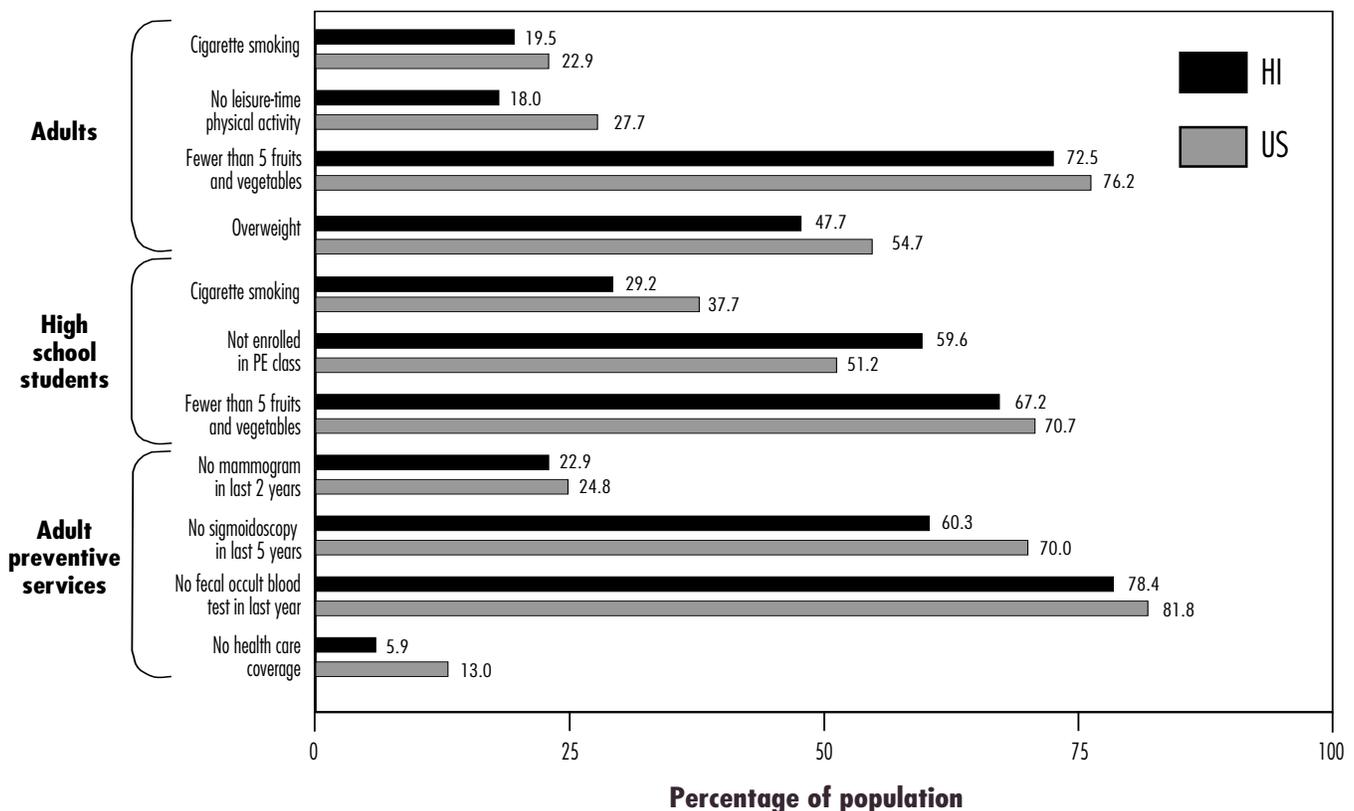
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, cigarette smoking was reported by 31% of female and 27% of male students in Hawaii.
- Sixty-five percent of male and 54% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 72% of female and 63% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 24% of whites and 22% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years was reported by 66% of women and 54% of men.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites, 76% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 74% of Hispanics reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Hawaii had the lowest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Hawaii Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Idaho: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Idaho, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 57% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,617 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 687 deaths.

Cancer

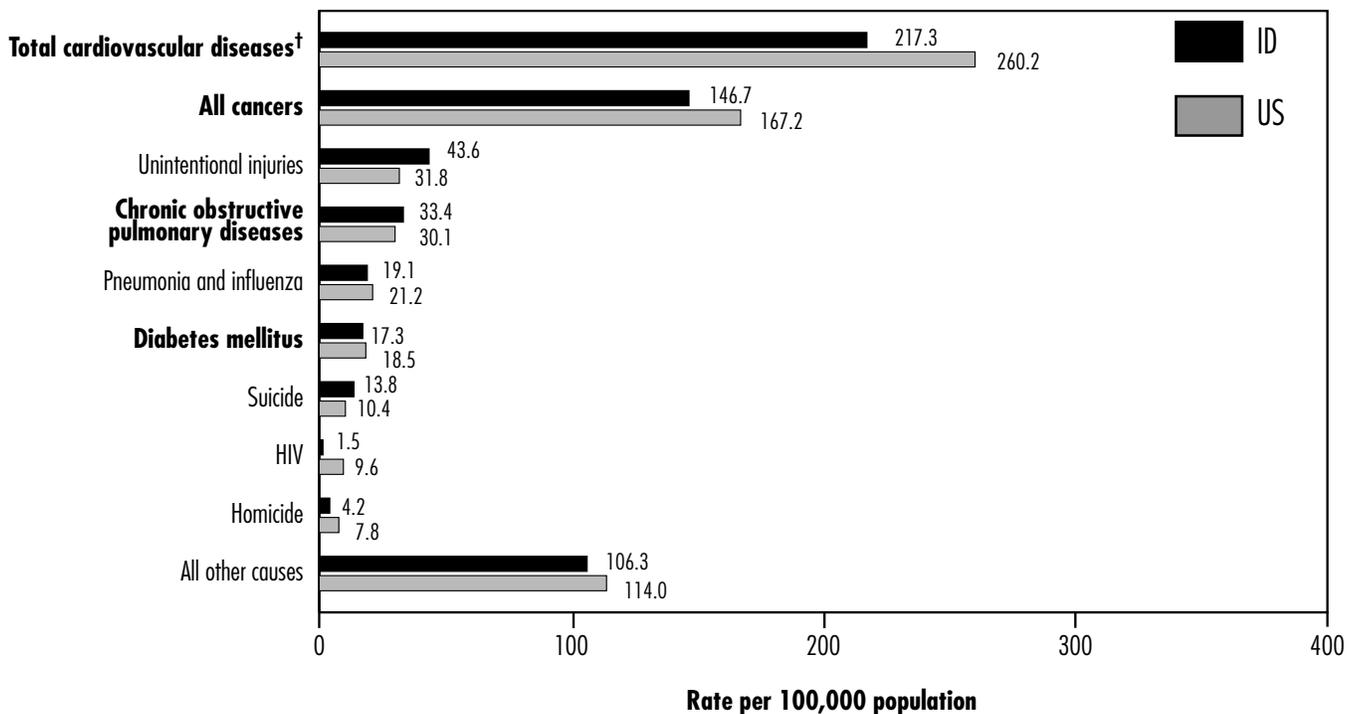
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Idaho.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 78% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Idaho in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,100 Idaho residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 30,414 adults in Idaho had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 243 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 412 deaths.

Causes of Death, Idaho Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.4 per 100,000 in Idaho and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.6 per 100,000 in Idaho and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Idaho: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 39% of American Indians/Alaska Natives in Idaho, compared with 20% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Hispanics, 20% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 20% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 87% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 79% of Hispanics, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 71% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 58% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

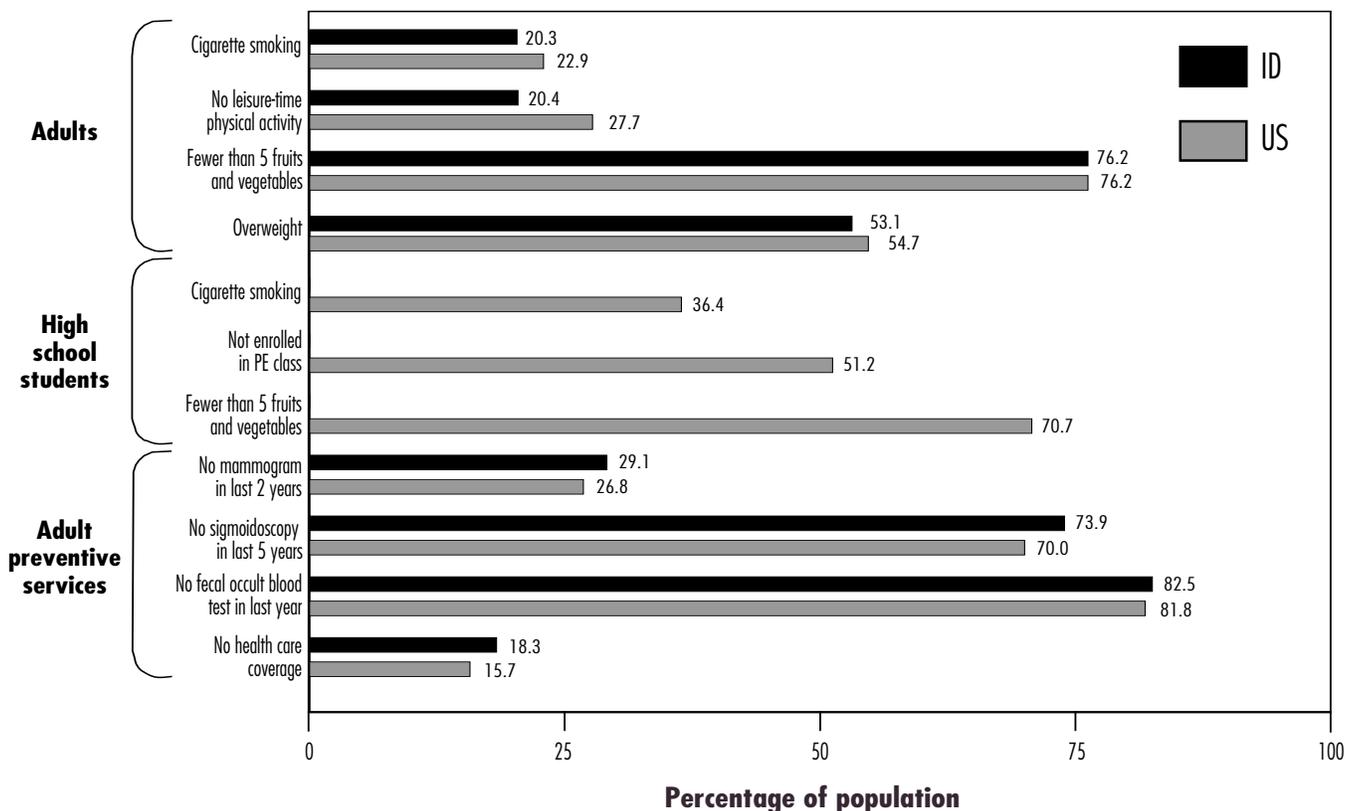
Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 70% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Idaho.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Idaho Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Illinois: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Illinois, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 22,763 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Rates of death for ischemic heart disease were about twice as high among blacks and whites as among Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.
- Stroke accounted for 7,428 deaths.

Cancer

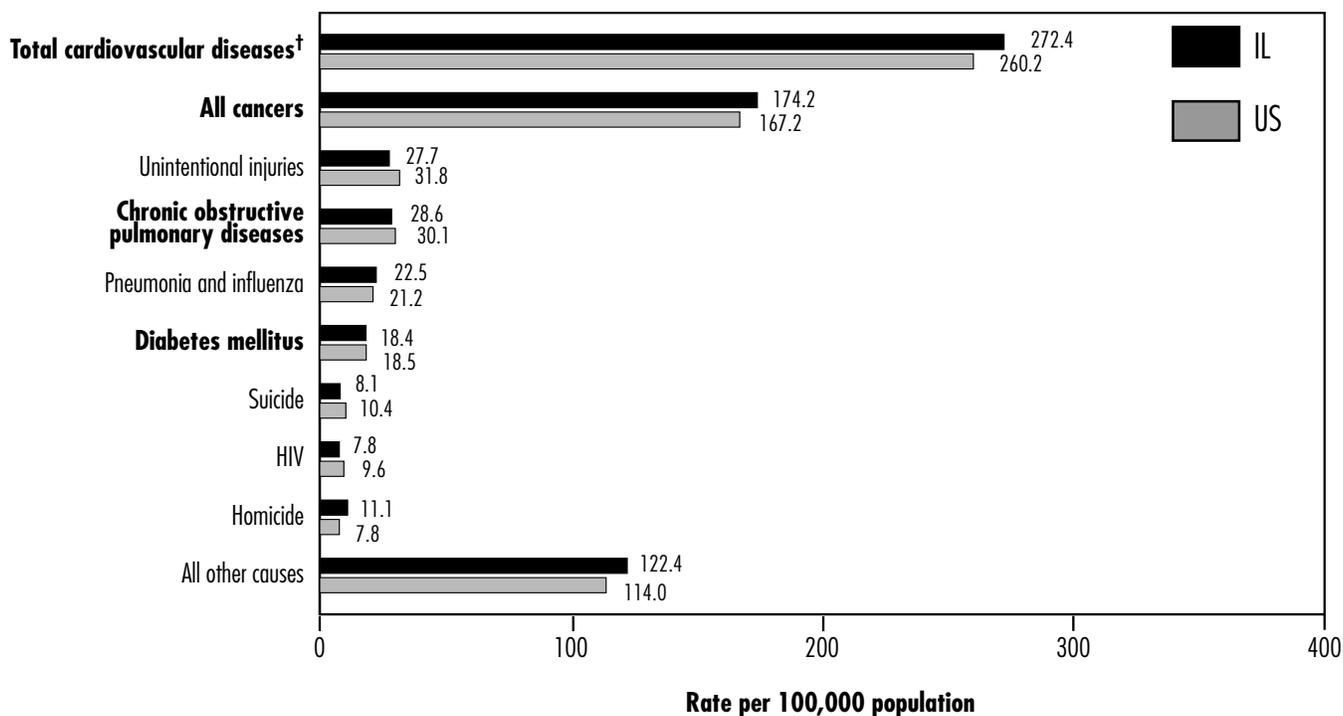
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Illinois.
- Of all states, Illinois had the seventh highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 97% higher among men than among women.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 53% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 56,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Illinois in 1999, including 7,800 new cases of lung cancer, 6,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 7,700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 8,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,200 Illinois residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 532,582 adults in Illinois had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,730 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 6,105 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 116% higher among blacks and 56% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, Illinois Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (139.4 per 100,000 in Illinois and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.6 per 100,000 in Illinois and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Illinois: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of men and 21% of women in Illinois.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 43% of Hispanics, compared with 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of men and 72% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks and 55% of whites were overweight.

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among all states, Illinois had the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 22% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, compared with 10% of whites.

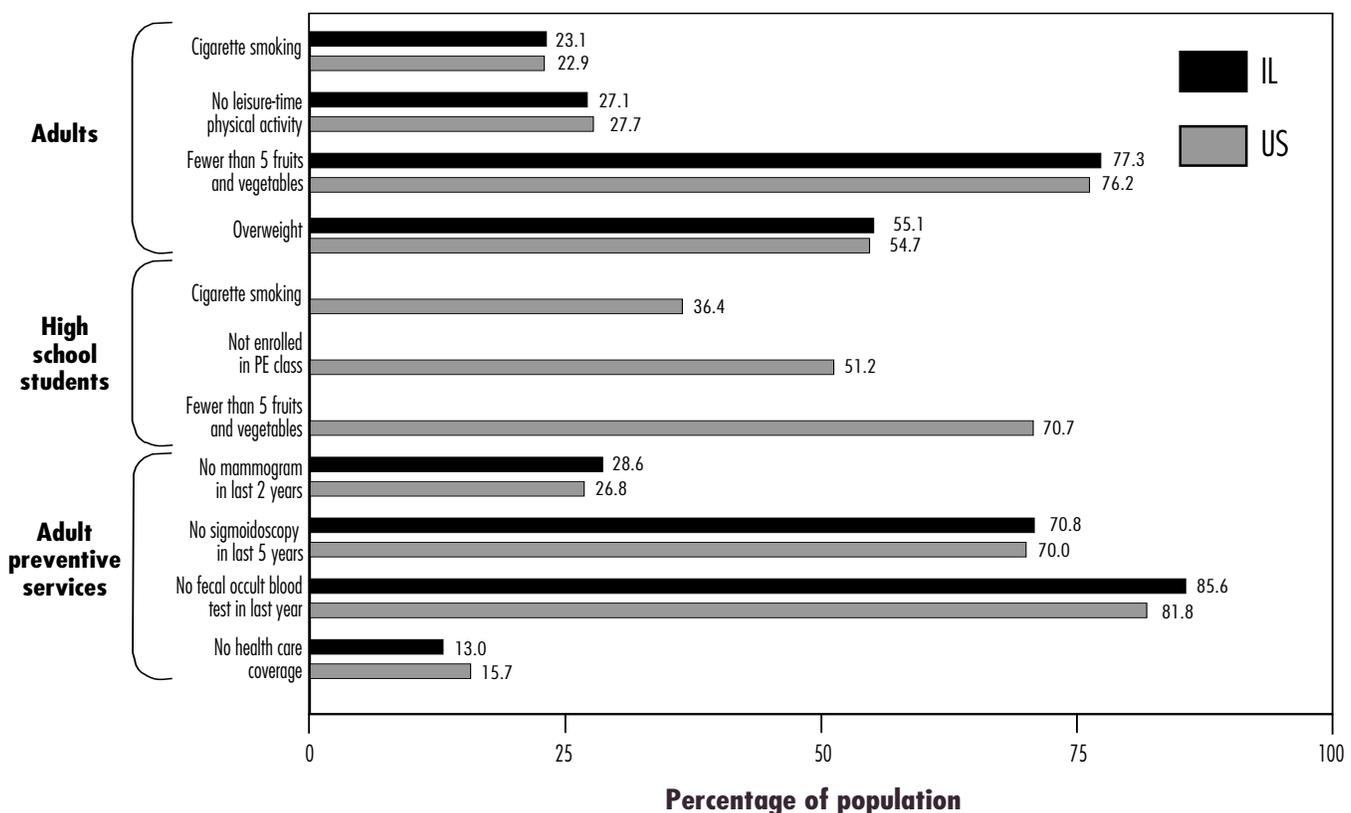
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Illinois.

Preventive Services

- Illinois was in the highest quartile of states for women aged 50 years or older reporting not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Illinois Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Indiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Indiana, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Indiana had the ninth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 11,402 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 30% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

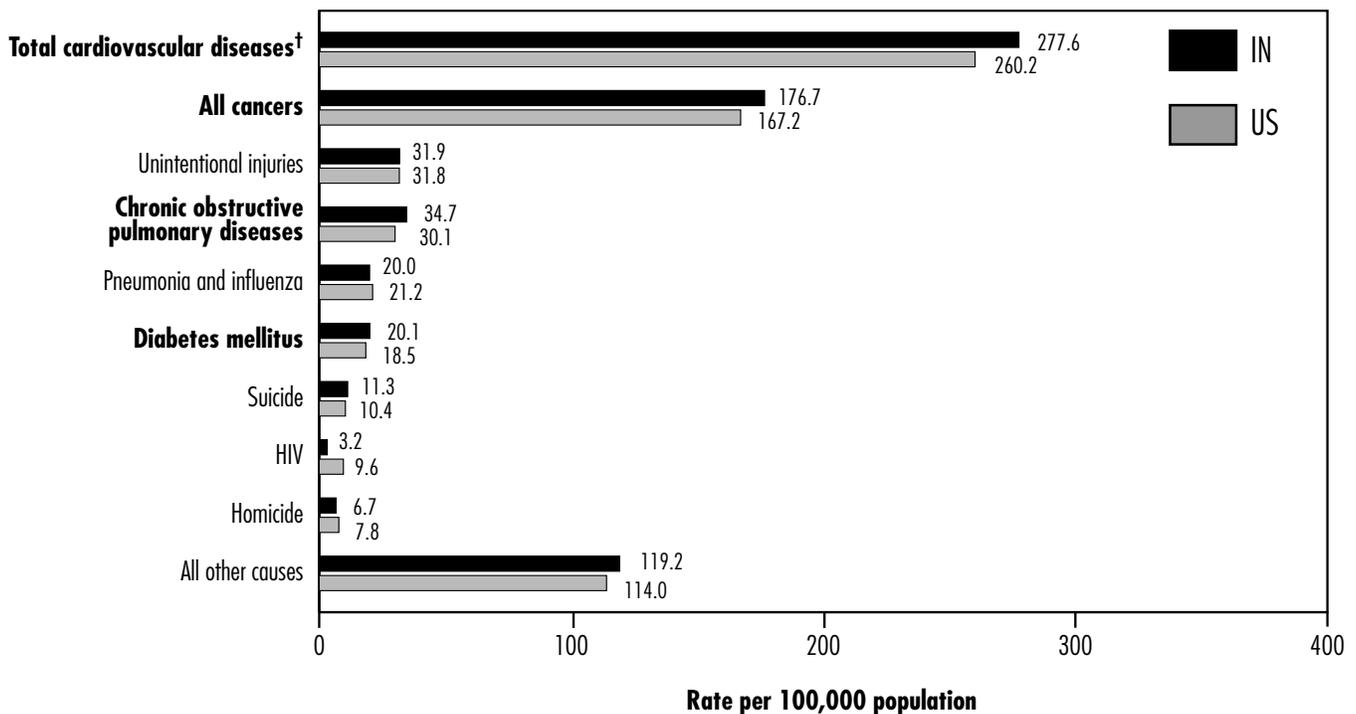
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Indiana.
- Of all states, Indiana had the eighth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the tenth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 79% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Indiana in 1999, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates 12,900 Indiana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 222,257 adults in Indiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,490 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,088 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 155% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Indiana Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.4 per 100,000 in Indiana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.8 per 100,000 in Indiana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Indiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Indiana had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 44% of Hispanics, 31% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of men and 74% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 74% of blacks and 55% of whites were overweight.

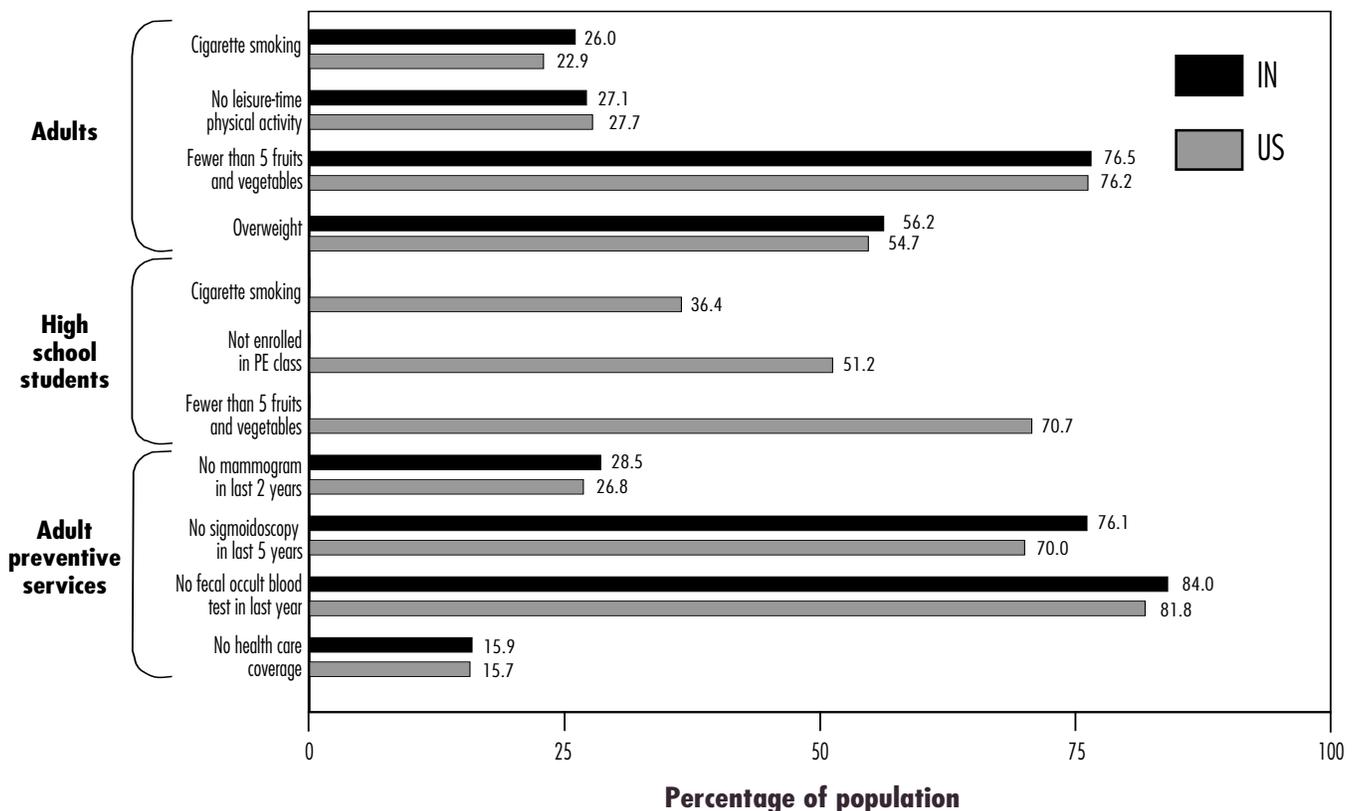
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Indiana.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Indiana had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 26% of Hispanics, 22% of blacks, and 15% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Indiana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Iowa: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, 12,387 deaths in Iowa were due to cardiovascular diseases.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,230 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,274 deaths.

Cancer

- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Iowa.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Iowa in 1999,

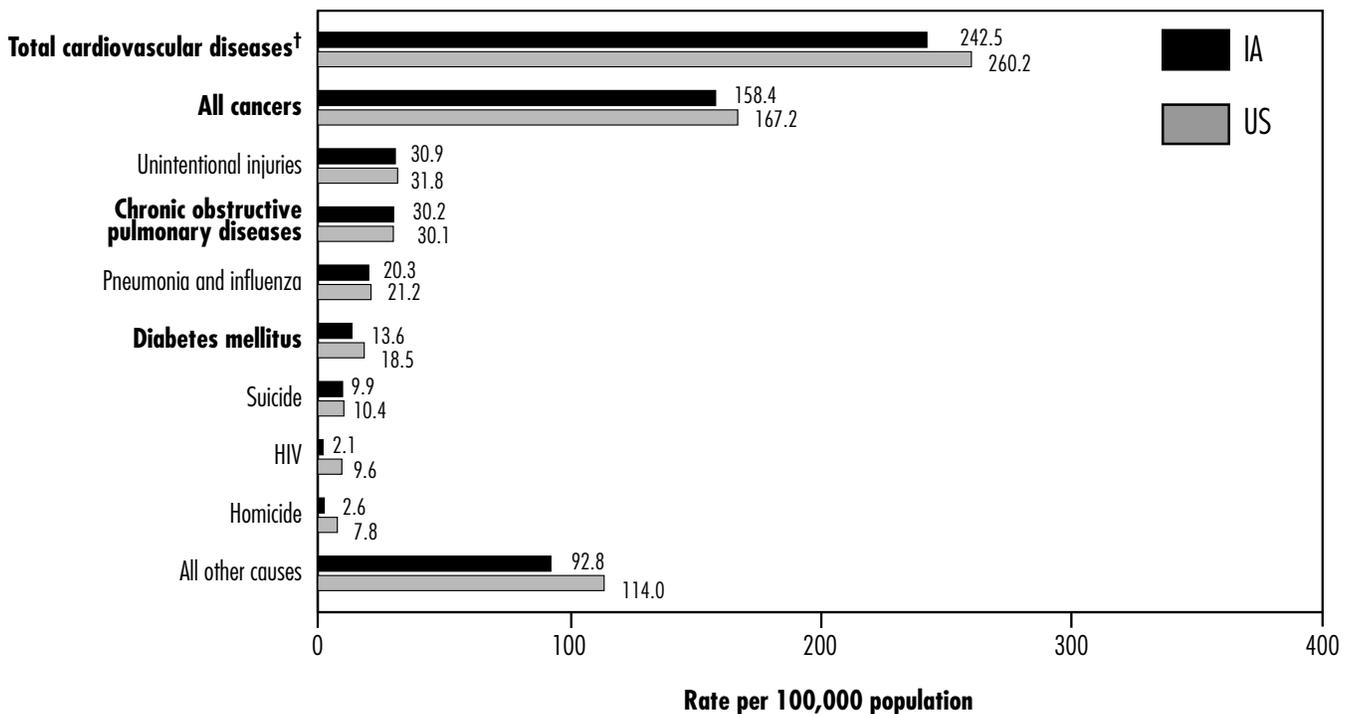
including 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,600 Iowa residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 99,960 adults in Iowa had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 605 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,650 deaths.

Causes of Death, Iowa Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.3 per 100,000 in Iowa and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.5 per 100,000 in Iowa and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Iowa: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 23% of whites in Iowa.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 37% of blacks, 29% of Hispanics, and 27% of whites.
- Of all states, Iowa had the eighth highest percentage of residents who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks, 57% of whites, and 44% of Hispanics were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

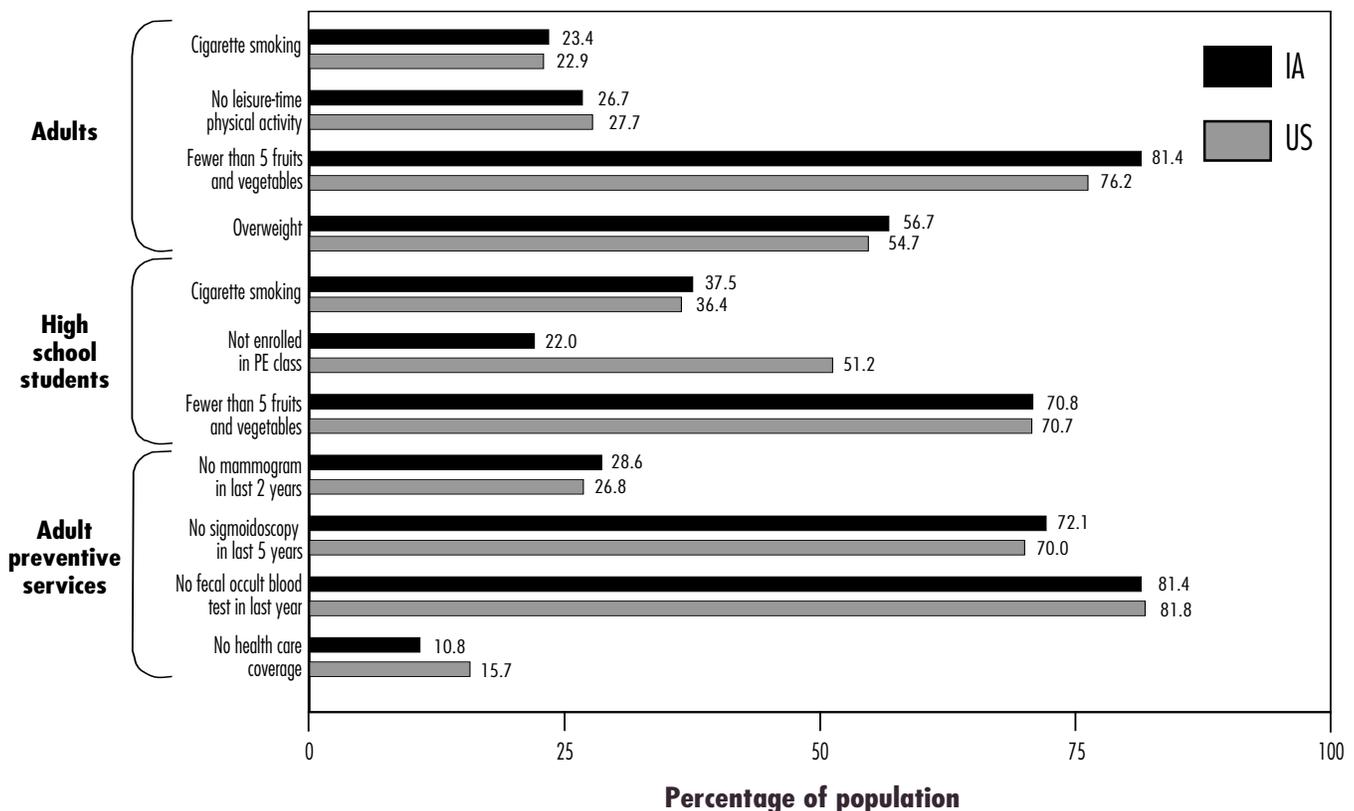
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of male and 35% of female students in Iowa.
- More than 20% of both male and female students were not enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 73% of female and 68% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- More than 80% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Iowa Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Kansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Kansas, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 4,539 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 1,878 deaths.

Cancer

- In 1996, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Kansas.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kansas in 1999, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,200 new cases

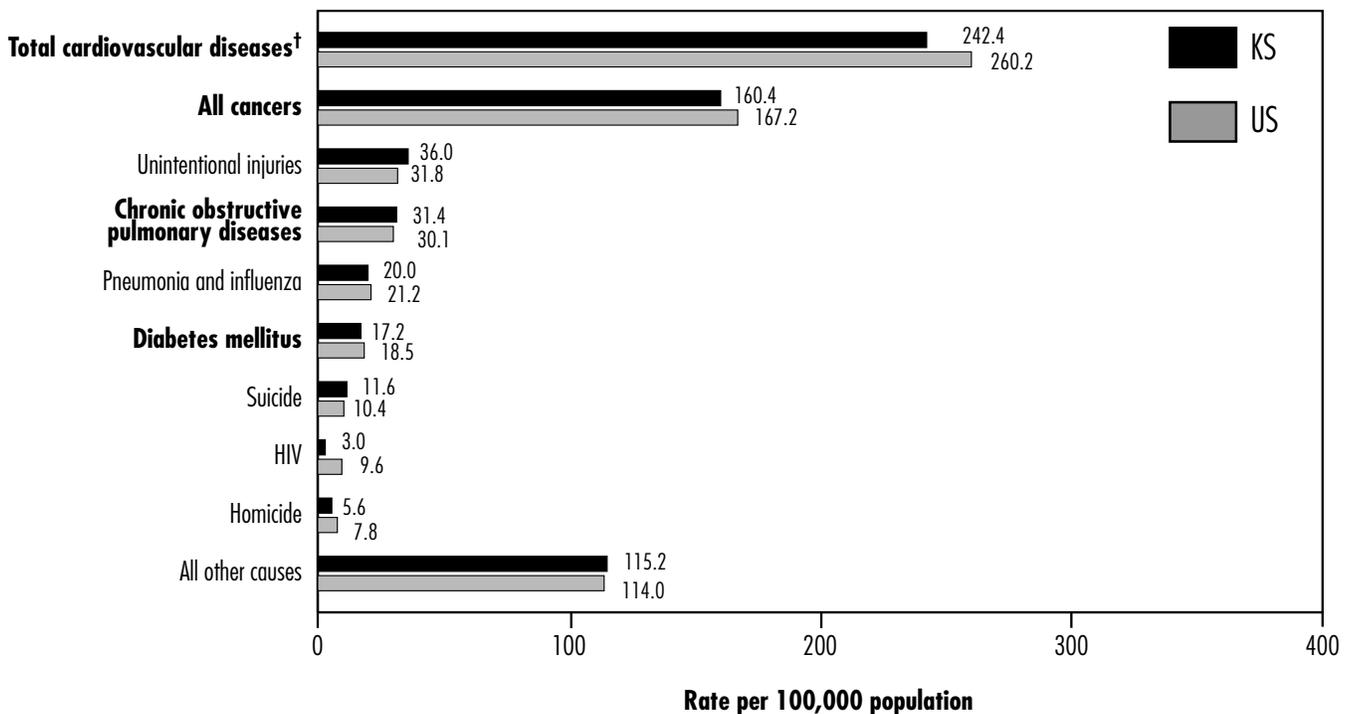
of colorectal cancer, 1,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,600 Kansas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 72,015 adults in Kansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 603 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,168 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 205% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Kansas Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.8 per 100,000 in Kansas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.8 per 100,000 in Kansas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Kansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 23% of men and 19% of women in Kansas.
- Of all states, Kansas had the sixth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of blacks and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 55% of whites were overweight.

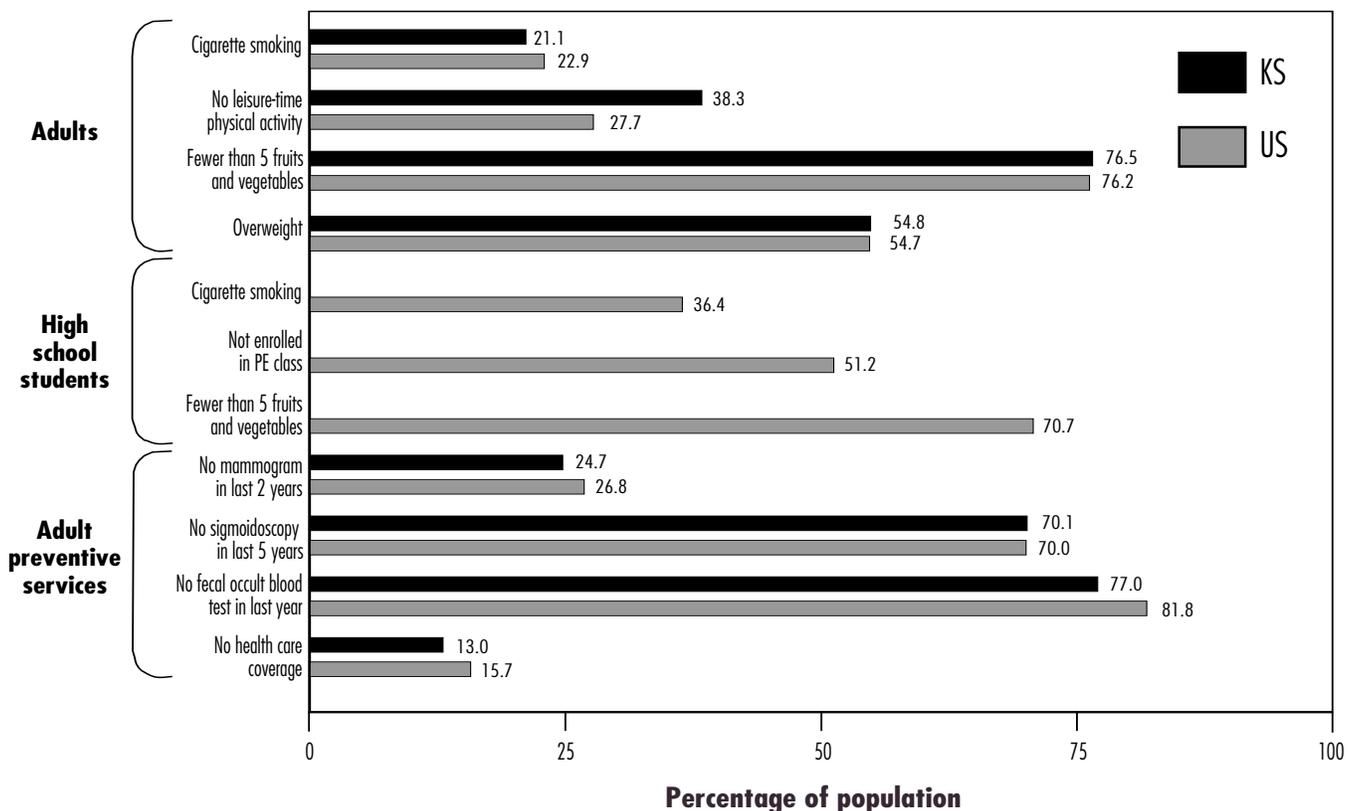
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Kansas.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- More than 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of blacks, 22% of Hispanics, and 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Kentucky: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Kentucky had the eighth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Kentucky, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the seventh highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 20% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 2,584 deaths.

Cancer

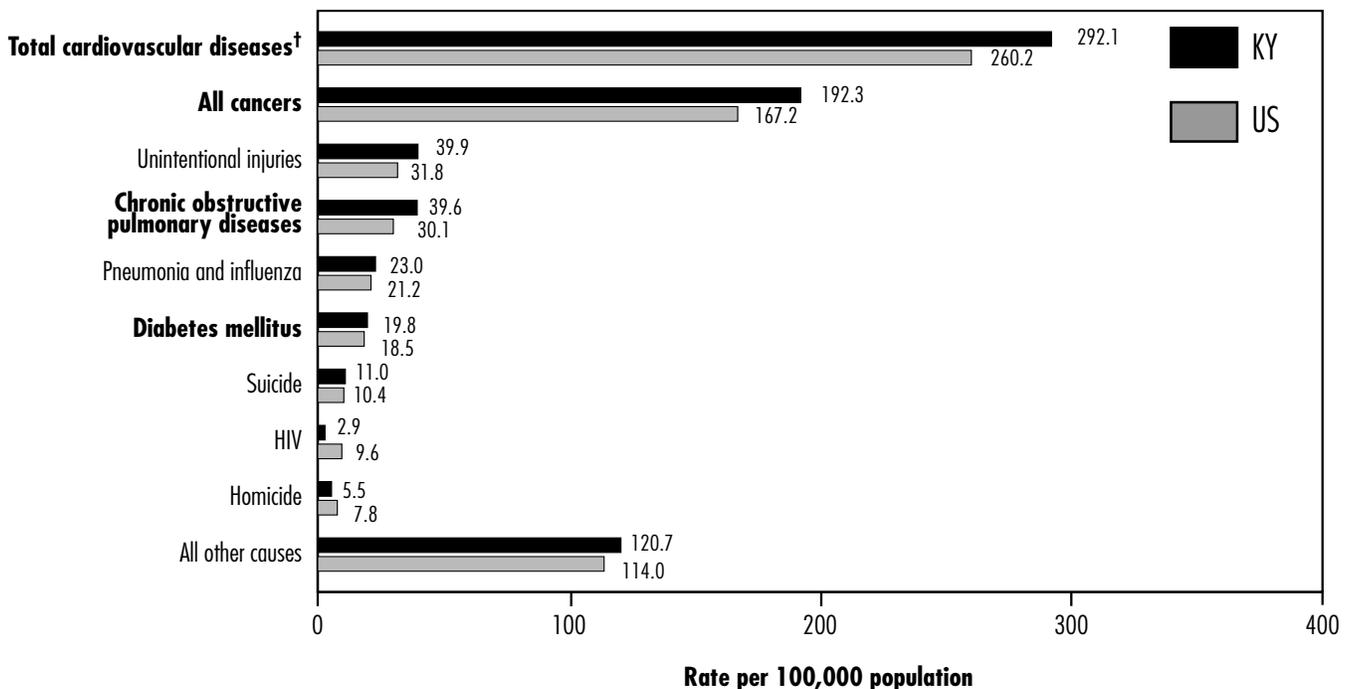
- Of all states, Kentucky had the third highest rate of death due to all cancers, the highest due to lung cancer, and the fifth highest due to colorectal cancer in 1996.
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kentucky in 1999, including 3,500 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,500 Kentucky residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 127,958 adults in Kentucky had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 977 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,697 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 137% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Kentucky Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (146.3 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.0 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Kentucky: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Kentucky had the highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Kentucky had the fourth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the second highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Kentucky had the sixth highest percentage of overweight adults.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

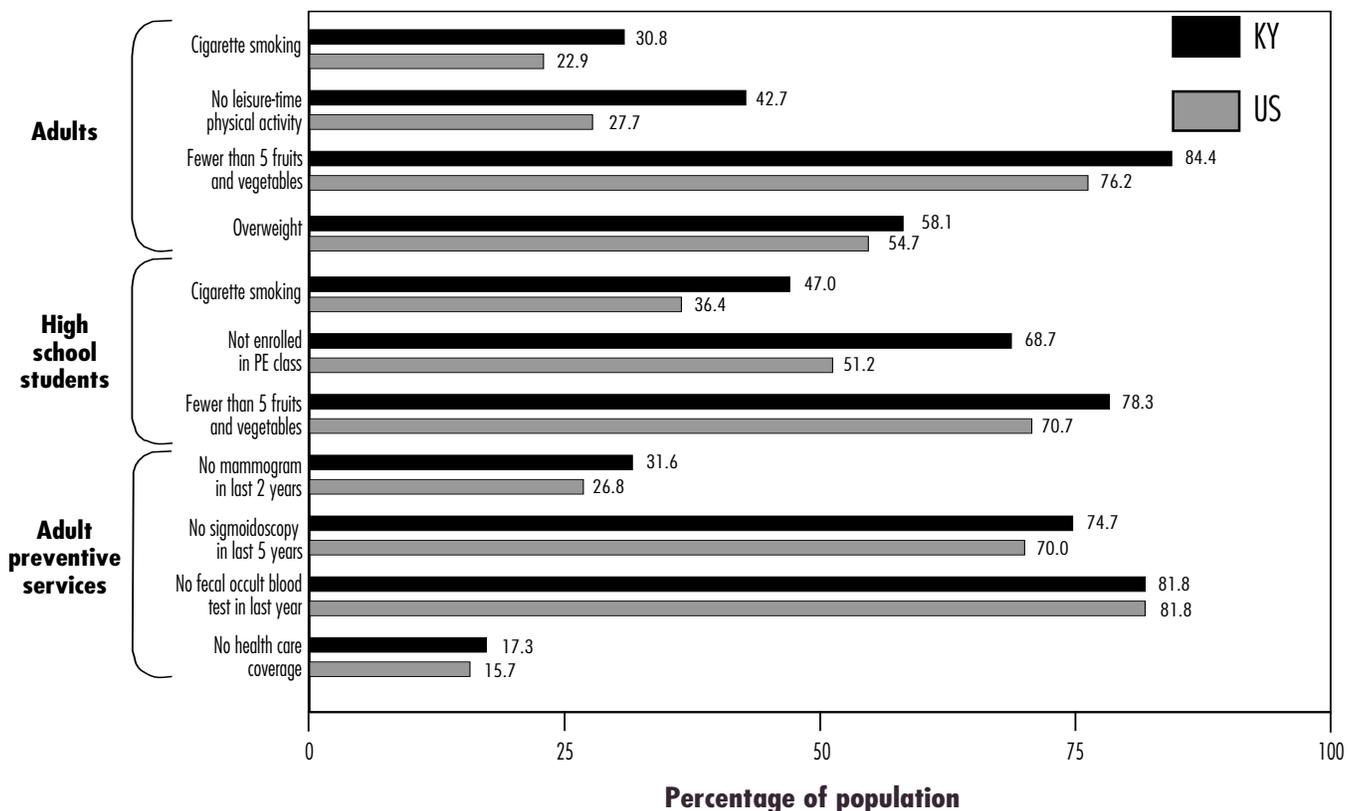
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 48% of male and 45% of female students in Kentucky.
- Seventy percent of white and 58% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 74% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Kentucky had the fourth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Kentucky had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of whites and 72% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 26% of blacks, and 17% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kentucky Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Louisiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Louisiana had the ninth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,571 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the seventh highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

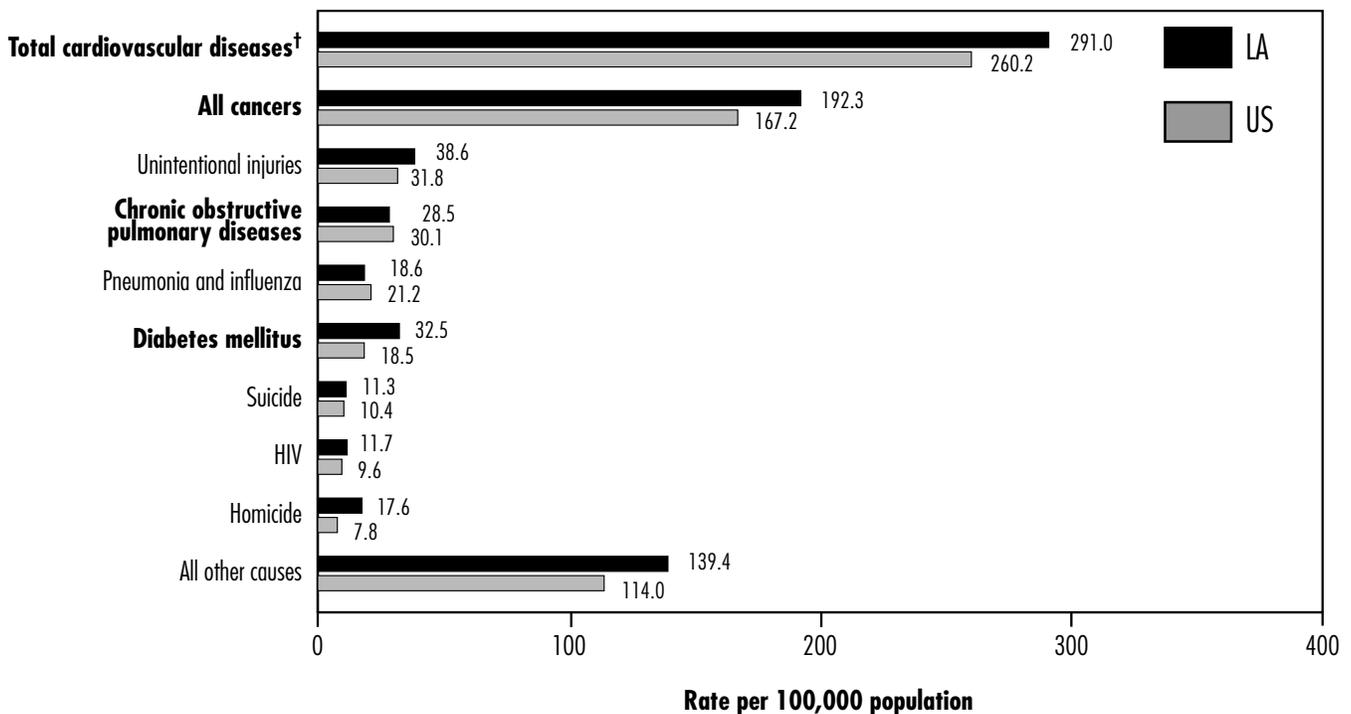
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Louisiana in 1996.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the fourth highest rate of death due to all cancers, the fifth highest due to lung cancer, and the tenth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Louisiana in 1999, including 3,000 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,400 Louisiana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 187,297 adults in Louisiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,624 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,282 deaths.

Causes of Death, Louisiana Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.8 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (48.0 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Louisiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, Louisiana was in the highest quartile of states for the percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking.
- Thirty-five percent of women and 29% of men reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Louisiana had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

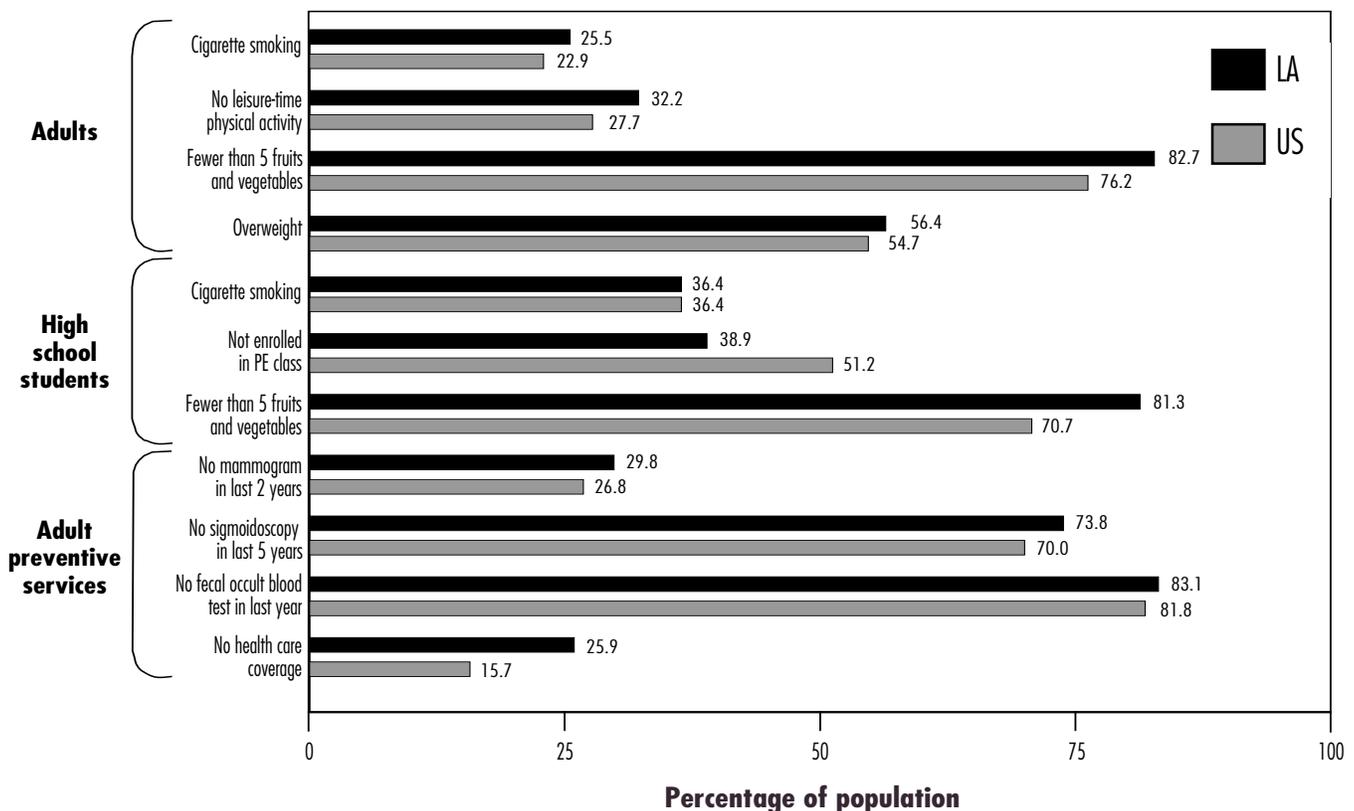
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 47% of whites and 38% of Hispanics in Louisiana, compared with 19% of blacks.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 45% of male and 34% of female students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of female and 78% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Louisiana had the seventh highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of whites and 71% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of whites and 78% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the second highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Louisiana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Maine: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Maine in 1996, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 4,602 deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease was responsible for 2,254 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 731 deaths.

Cancer

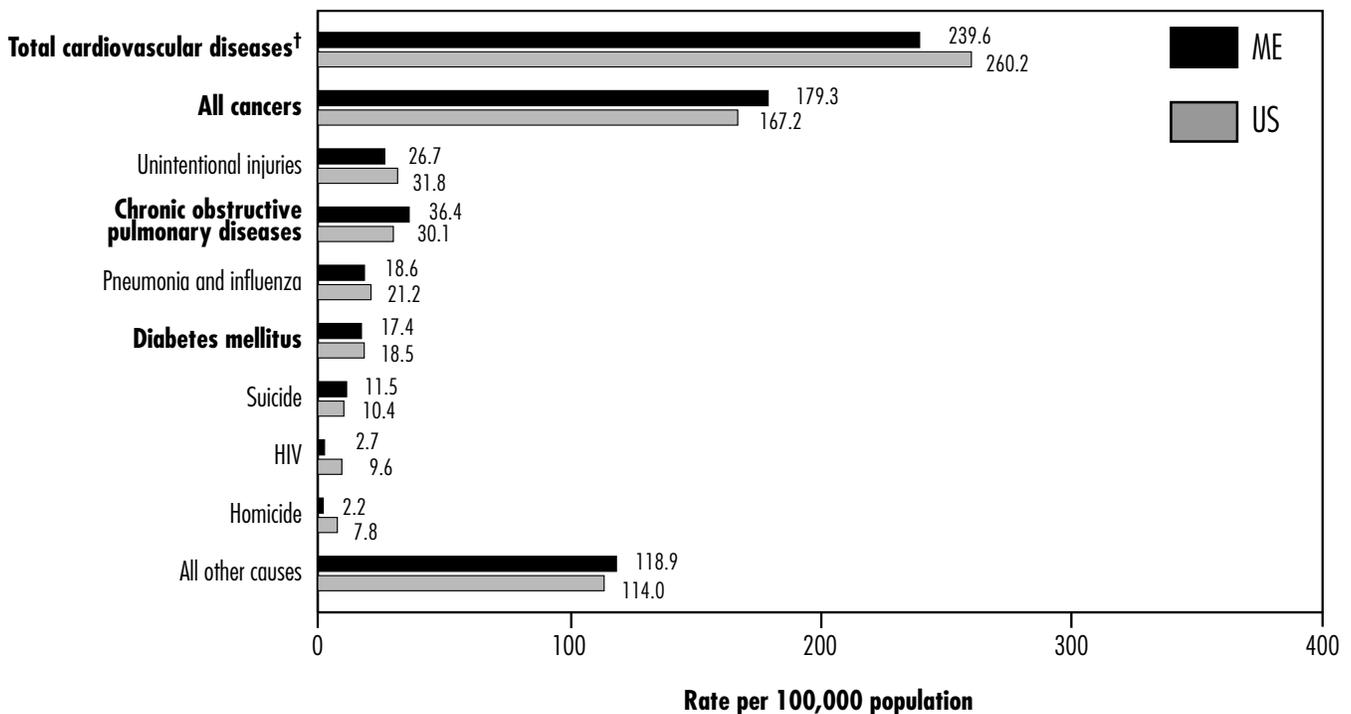
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Maine in 1996.
- Of all states, Maine had the tenth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the ninth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maine in 1999, including 1,100 new cases of lung cancer, 700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,200 Maine residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 39,210 adults in Maine had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 303 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 667 deaths.

Causes of Death, Maine Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (120.6 per 100,000 in Maine and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.4 per 100,000 in Maine and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Maine: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of women and 21% of men in Maine.
- Twenty-nine percent of women and 27% of men reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of men were overweight, compared with 47% of women.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

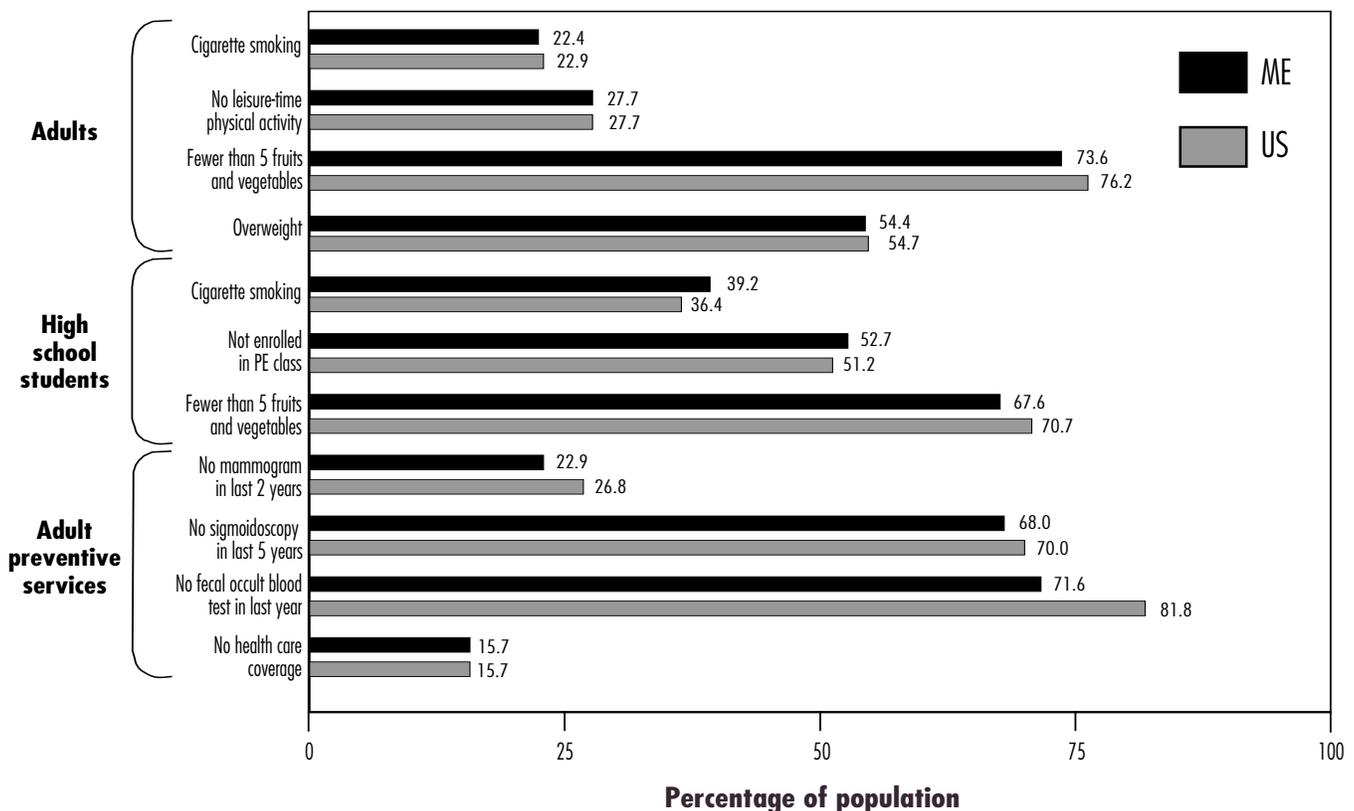
- In 1997, 41% of female and 38% of male students in Maine reported smoking cigarettes.
- Forty-nine percent of female and 45% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 69% of female and 66% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of women and 66% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of men and 69% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- No health care coverage was reported by 16% of adults aged 18–64 years.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Maine Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Maryland: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Maryland in 1996, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 15,573 deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,747 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,648 deaths.

Cancer

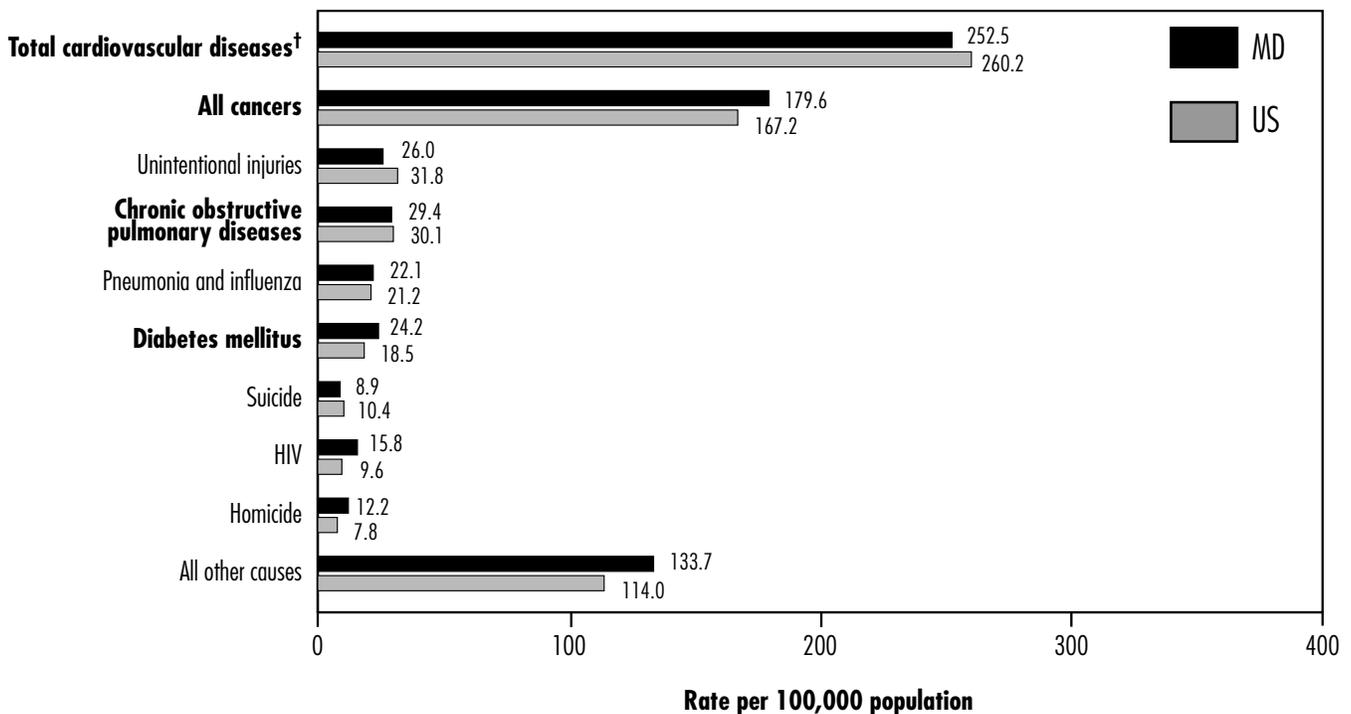
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Maryland in 1996.
- Of all states, Maryland had the ninth highest rate of death due to all cancers, the sixth highest due to colorectal cancer, and the eighth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 22,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maryland in 1999, including 3,200 new cases of lung cancer, 2,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,400 Maryland residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 191,827 adults in Maryland had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Maryland had the fifth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,413 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,026 deaths.

Causes of Death, Maryland Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.4 per 100,000 in Maryland and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.5 per 100,000 in Maryland and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Maryland: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of Hispanics and 22% of whites in Maryland.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 29% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 26% of blacks, and 18% of whites.
- Seventy-five percent of men and 66% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks were overweight, compared with 51% of Hispanics, 51% of whites, and 42% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

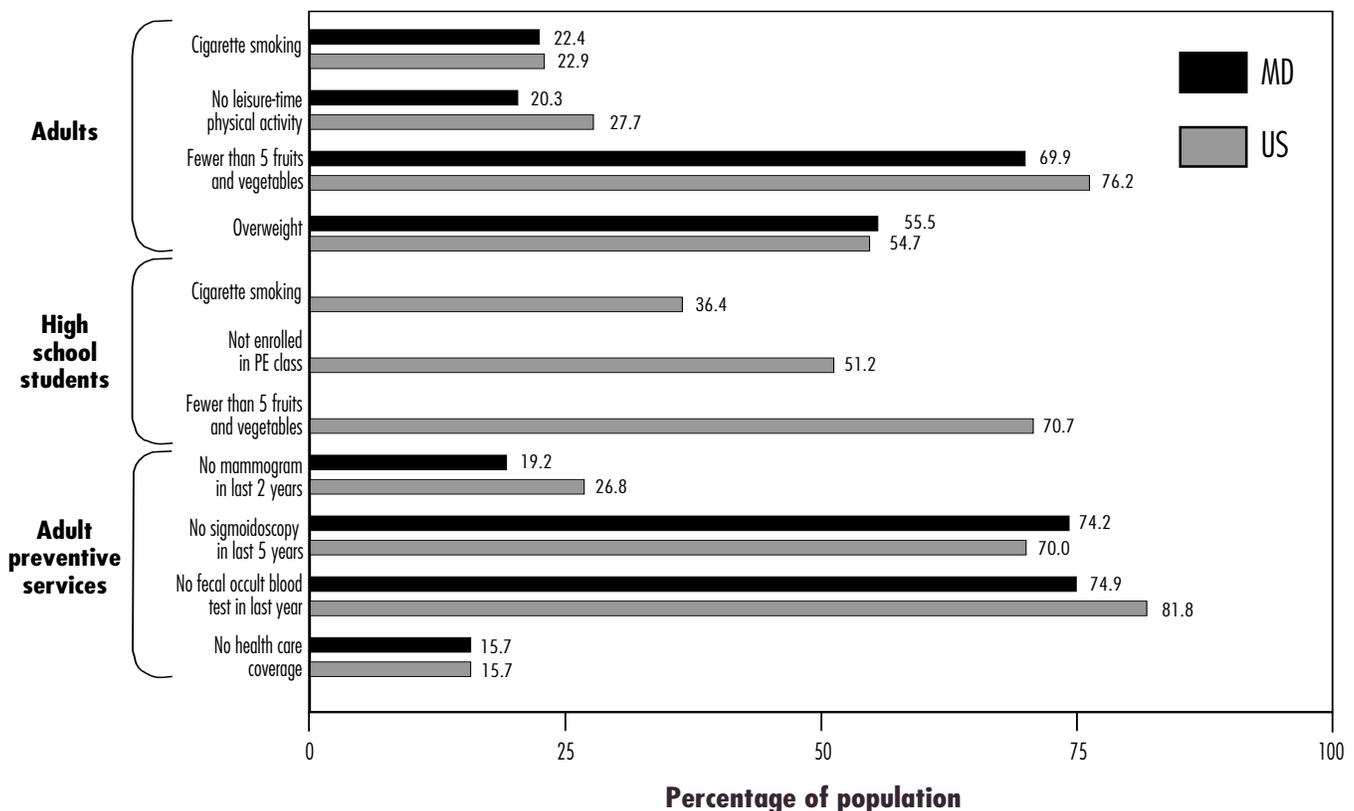
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Maryland.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Maryland had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Seventy-five percent of men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 22% of blacks, 22% of Hispanics, and 12% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Maryland Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Massachusetts: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 21,657 deaths in Massachusetts in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 10,634 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,358 deaths.

Cancer

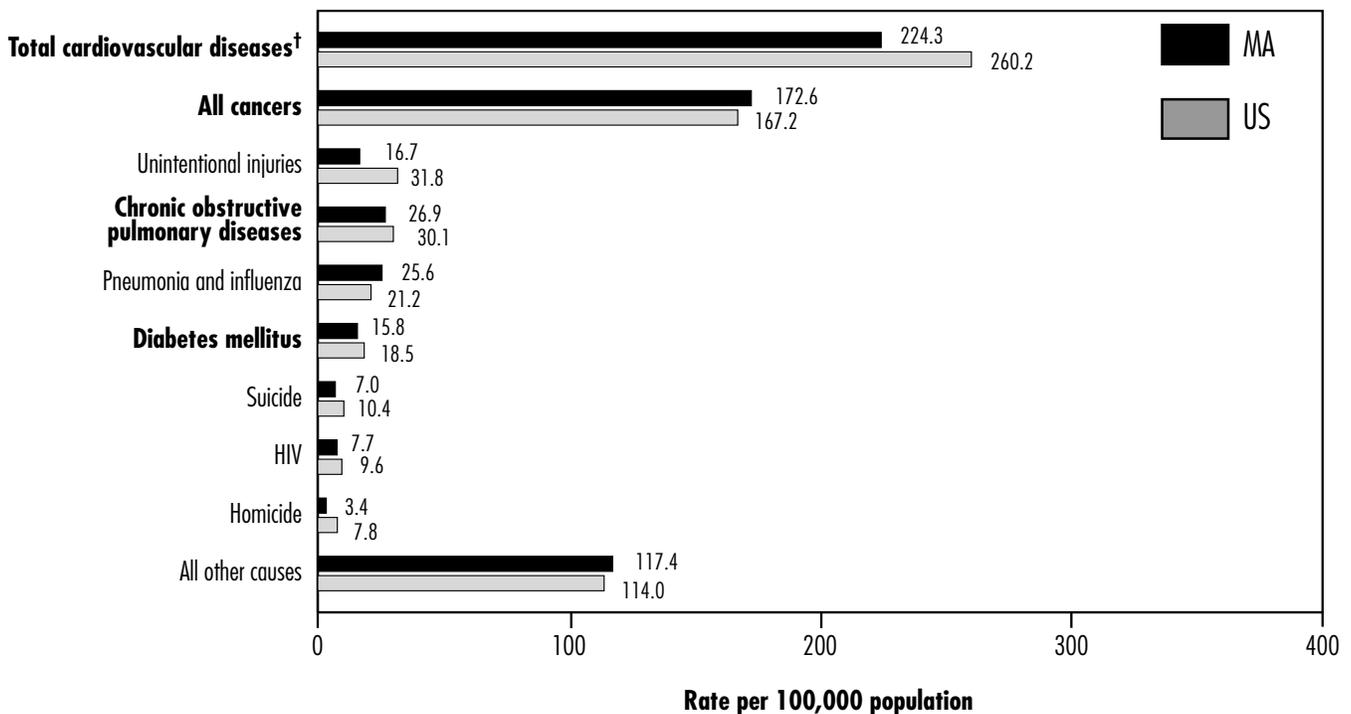
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Massachusetts in 1996.
- Of all states, Massachusetts had the tenth highest death rate due to colorectal cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Massachusetts in 1999, including 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,200 Massachusetts residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 214,652 adults in Massachusetts had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,354 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,995 deaths.

Causes of Death, Massachusetts Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (112.6 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (32.7 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Massachusetts: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 21% of whites in Massachusetts.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 35% of Hispanics, 33% of blacks, 28% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of Hispanics, 71% of blacks, and 69% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 50% of whites, and 47% of Hispanics were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

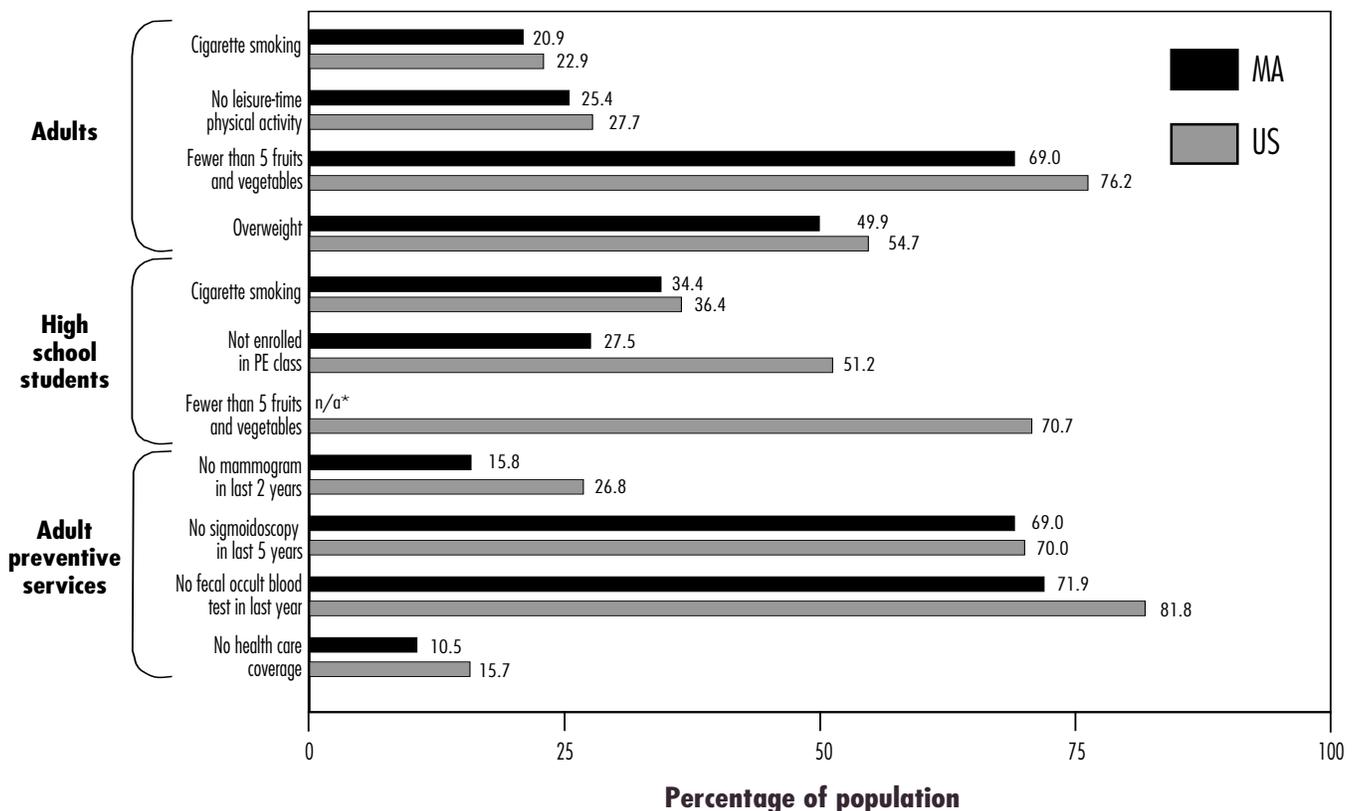
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 38% of whites, 25% of blacks, and 19% of Hispanics in Massachusetts.

- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 40% of blacks, compared with 25% of whites.

Preventive Services

- Sixteen percent of women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women, compared with 59% of men, reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of men and 66% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics, compared with 11% of blacks, 10% of whites, and 8% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Massachusetts Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Michigan: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Michigan in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 18,062 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 5,755 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Michigan in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 44,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Michigan in 1999,

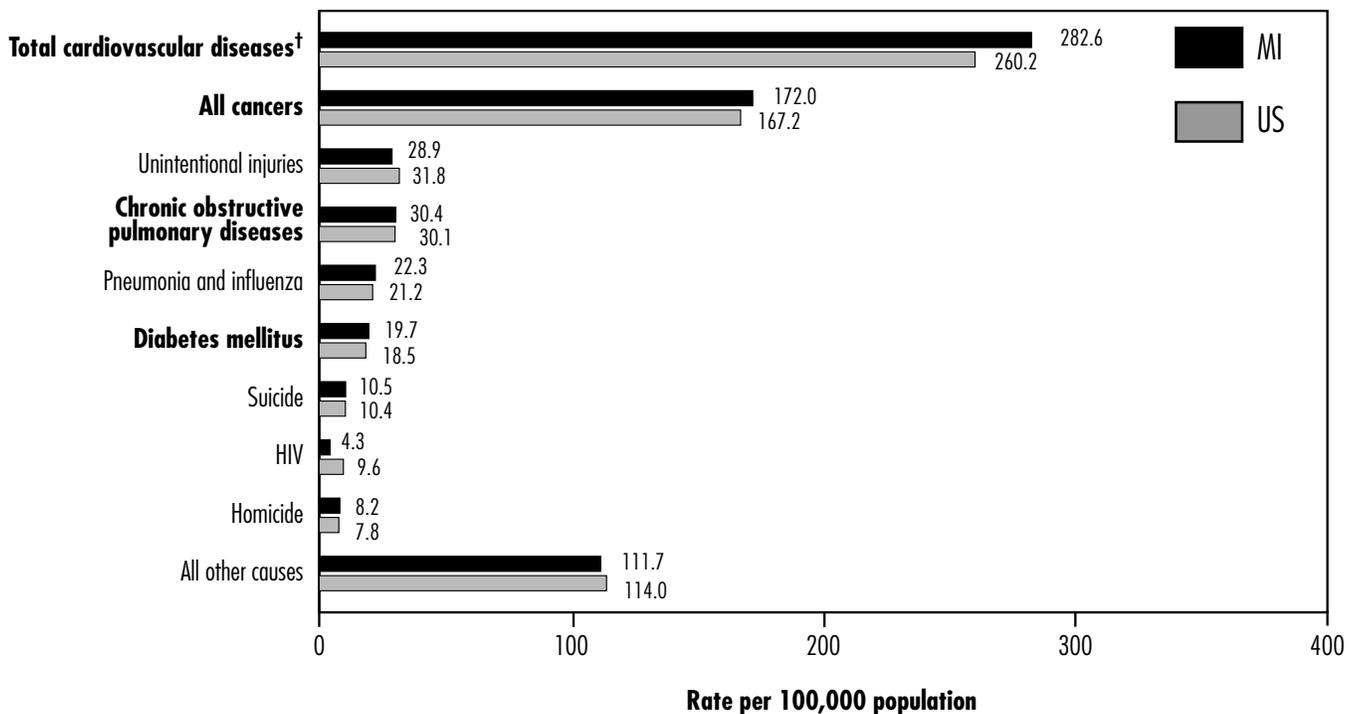
including 6,400 new cases of lung cancer, 4,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 6,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 6,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,400 Michigan residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 397,445 adults in Michigan had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,352 deaths in Michigan and a contributing cause of an additional 5,081 deaths.

Causes of Death, Michigan Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (141.2 per 100,000 in Michigan and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in Michigan and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Michigan: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Michigan had the fourth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of blacks, 20% of whites, and 12% of Hispanics.
- Seventy-six percent of Hispanics and 72% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Michigan had the seventh highest percentage of overweight adults.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

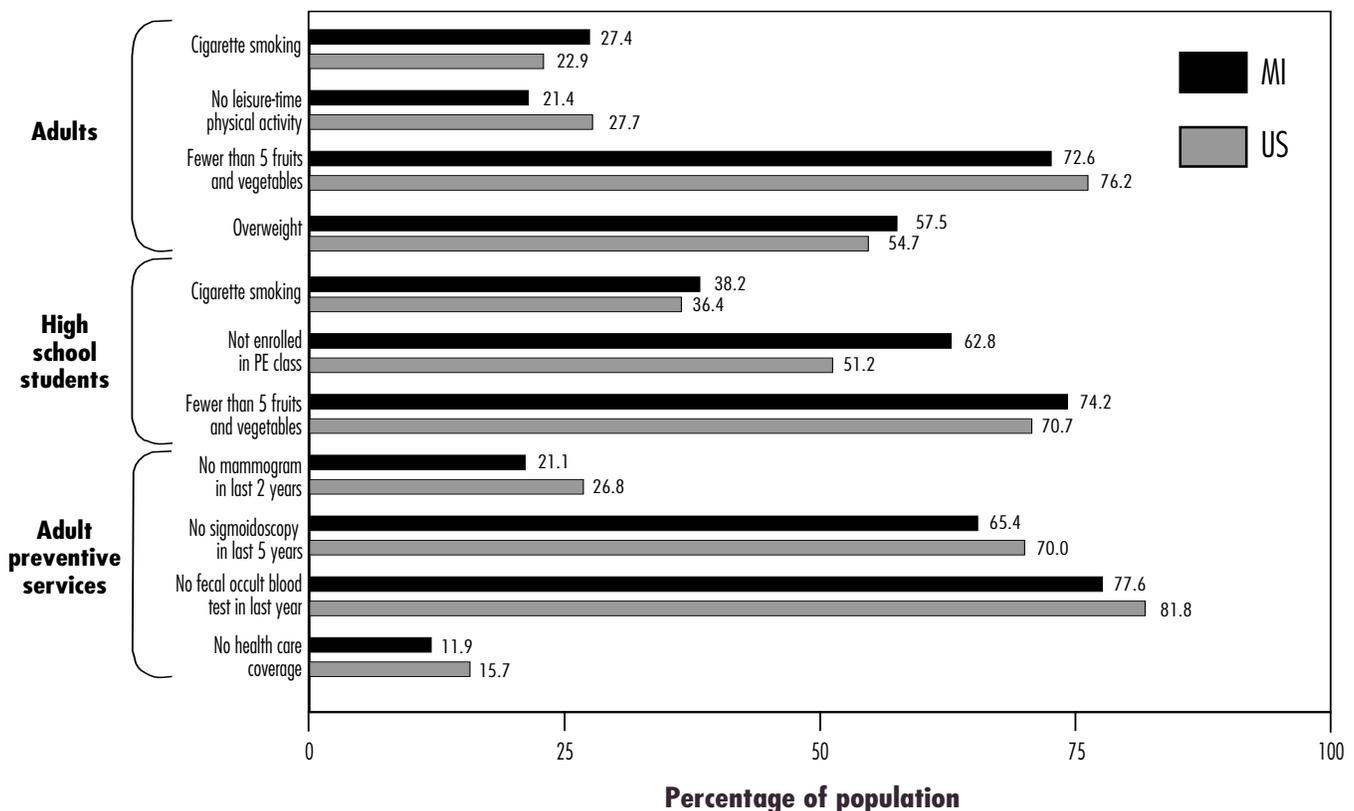
- In 1997, 41% of white and 19% of black students in Michigan reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 71% of female students, compared with 55% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of female and 72% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 67% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of blacks and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of blacks, 11% of whites, and 8% of Hispanics.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Michigan Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Minnesota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Minnesota in 1996, accounting for 14,230 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,496 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,028 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Minnesota in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 19,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Minnesota in 1999, including 2,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases

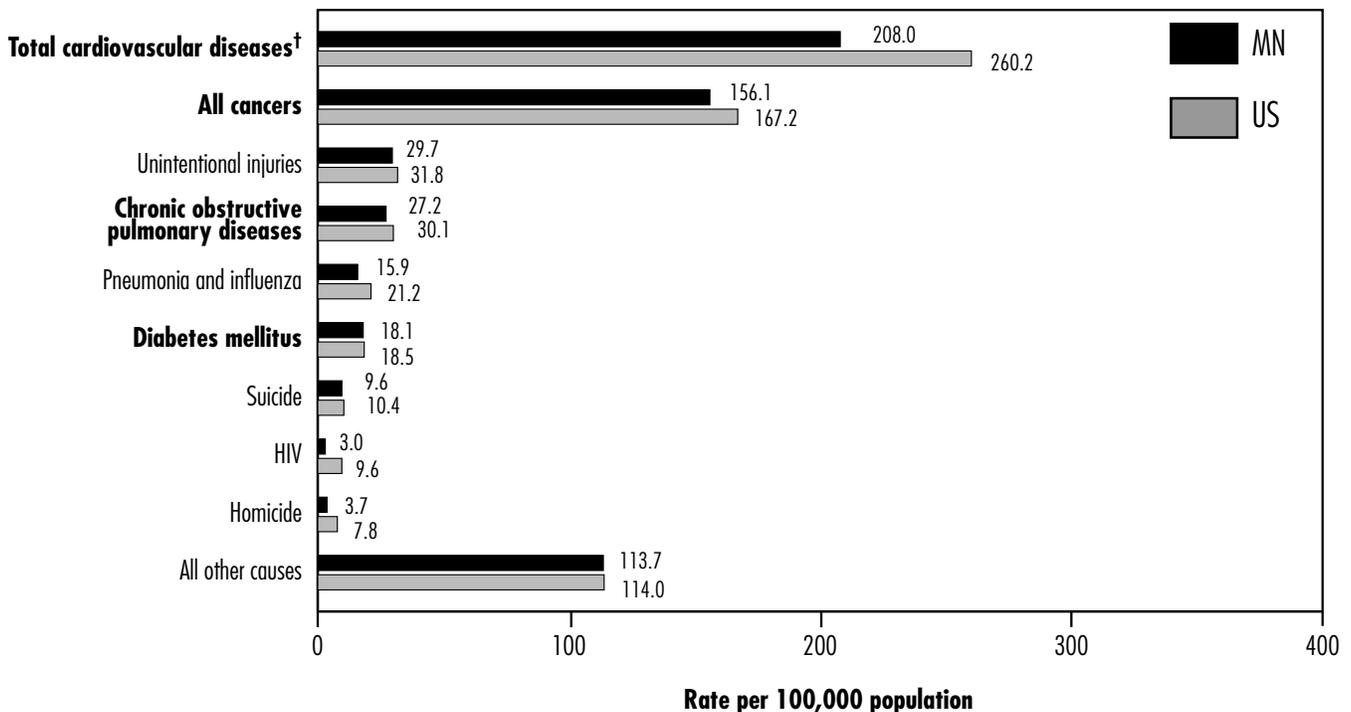
of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,800 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,000 Minnesota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 129,074 adults in Minnesota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,109 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,058 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 209% higher among blacks and 449% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Causes of Death, Minnesota Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (99.6 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.3 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Minnesota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 28% of blacks, 20% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites in Minnesota.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 26% of whites, 24% of blacks, and 19% of Hispanics.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported 80% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 68% of whites.
- Of all states, Minnesota had the second highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

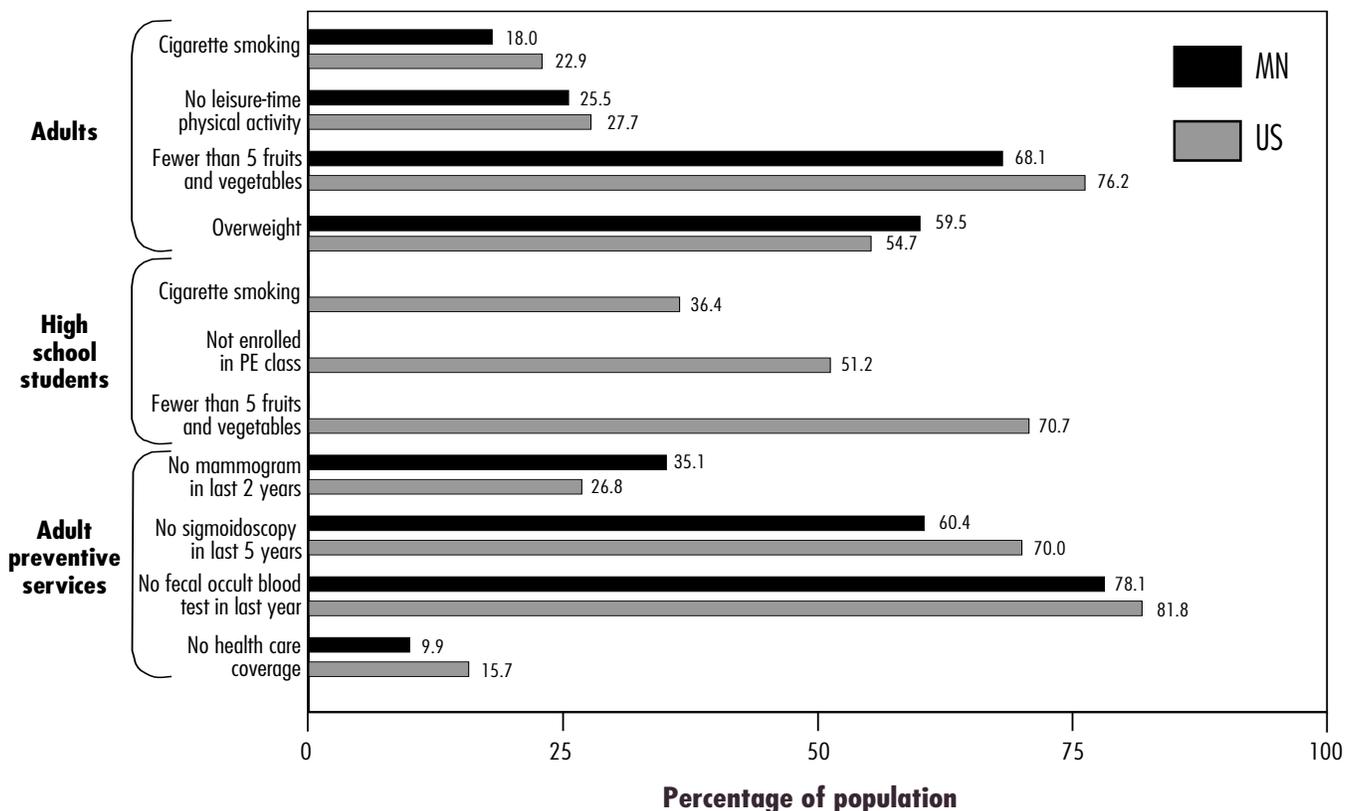
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Minnesota.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Minnesota had the highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 65% of women and 55% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- More than 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of blacks, 10% of whites, and 9% of Hispanics.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Minnesota Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Mississippi: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 4,737 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 92% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the ninth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

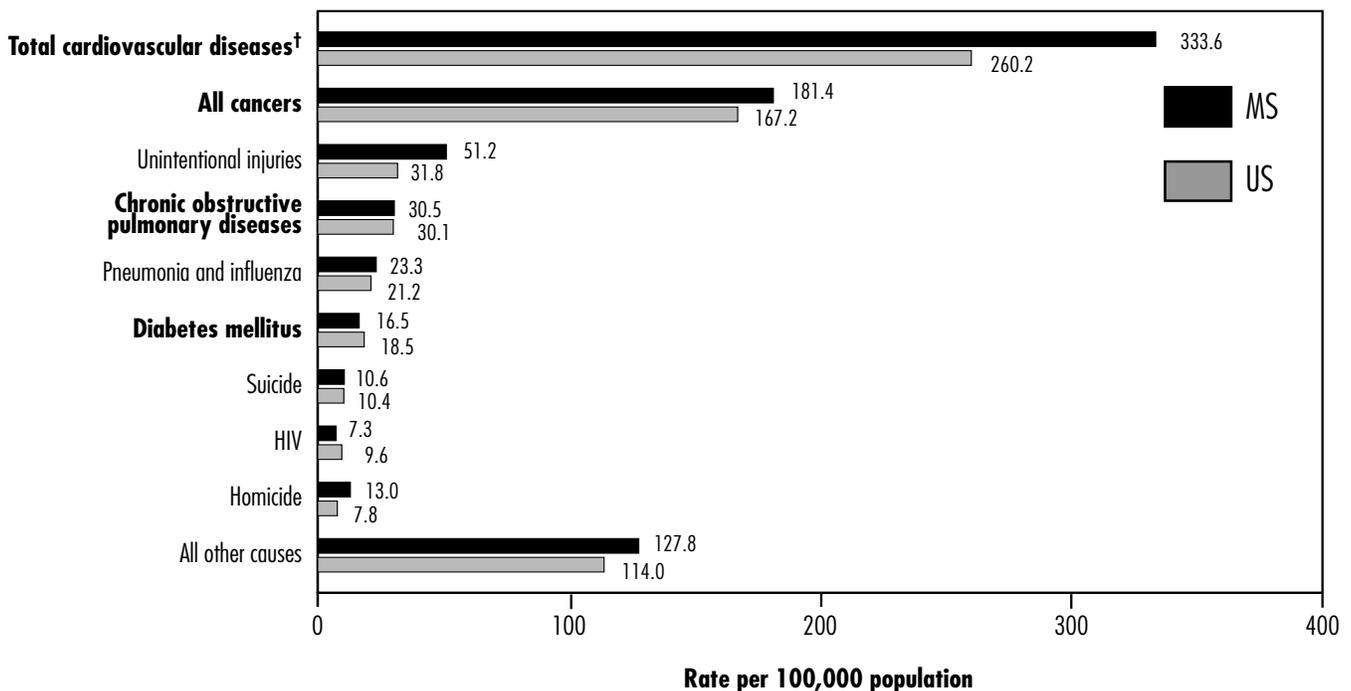
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Mississippi in 1996.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the fifth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the eighth highest due to lung cancer.

- Rates of death from lung cancer were 186% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Mississippi in 1999, including 1,800 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,000 Mississippi residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 119,464 adults in Mississippi had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 538 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,502 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 173% higher among blacks than whites.

Causes of Death, Mississippi Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (137.7 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.4 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Mississippi: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of men and 22% of women in Mississippi.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the tenth highest percentage of adults reporting no leisure-time physical activity.
- Mississippi had the third highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Mississippi had the third highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

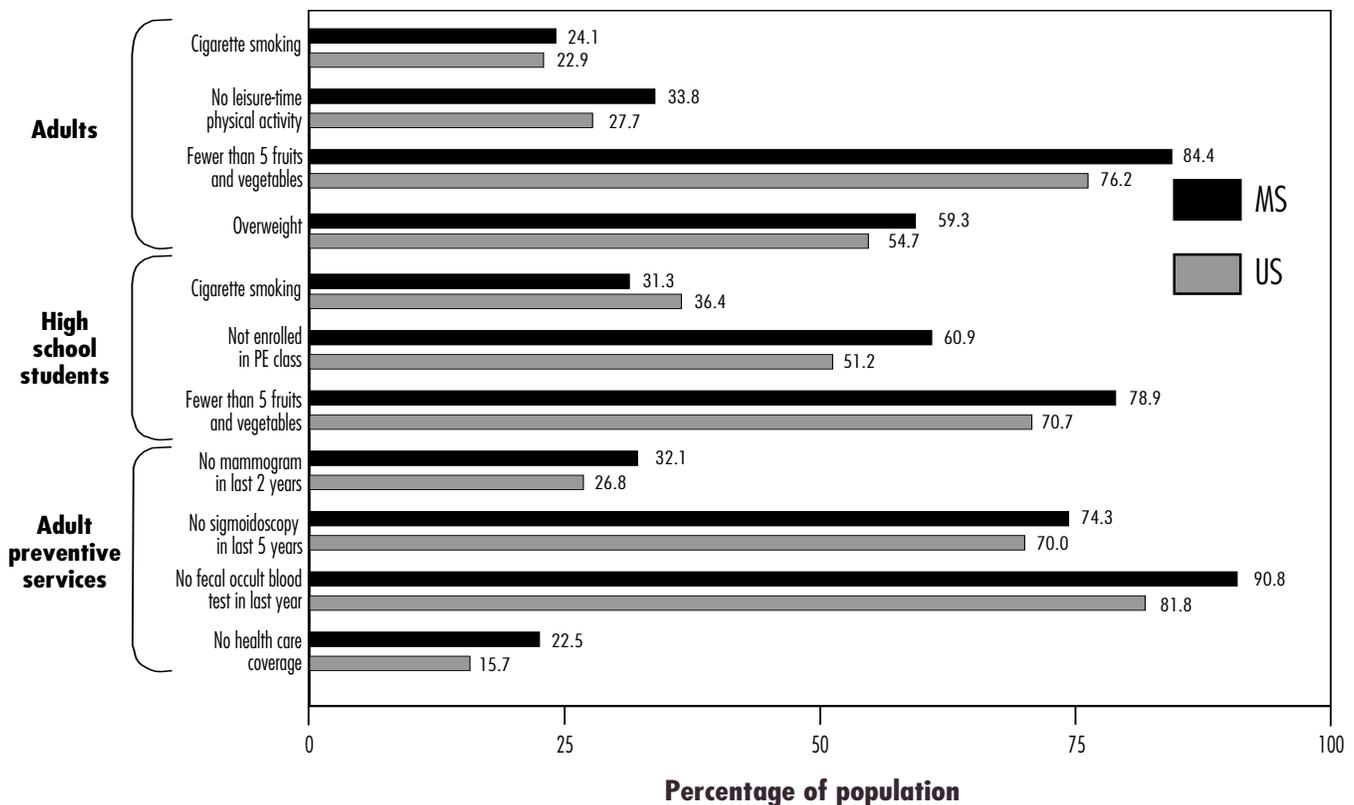
- In 1997, 44% of white and 22% of black students in Mississippi reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 71% of whites and 54% of blacks.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of whites and 77% of blacks.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Mississippi had the third highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who had not had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Mississippi had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Mississippi had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Mississippi Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Missouri: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Missouri in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 51% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Missouri had the fourth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,780 deaths.

Cancer

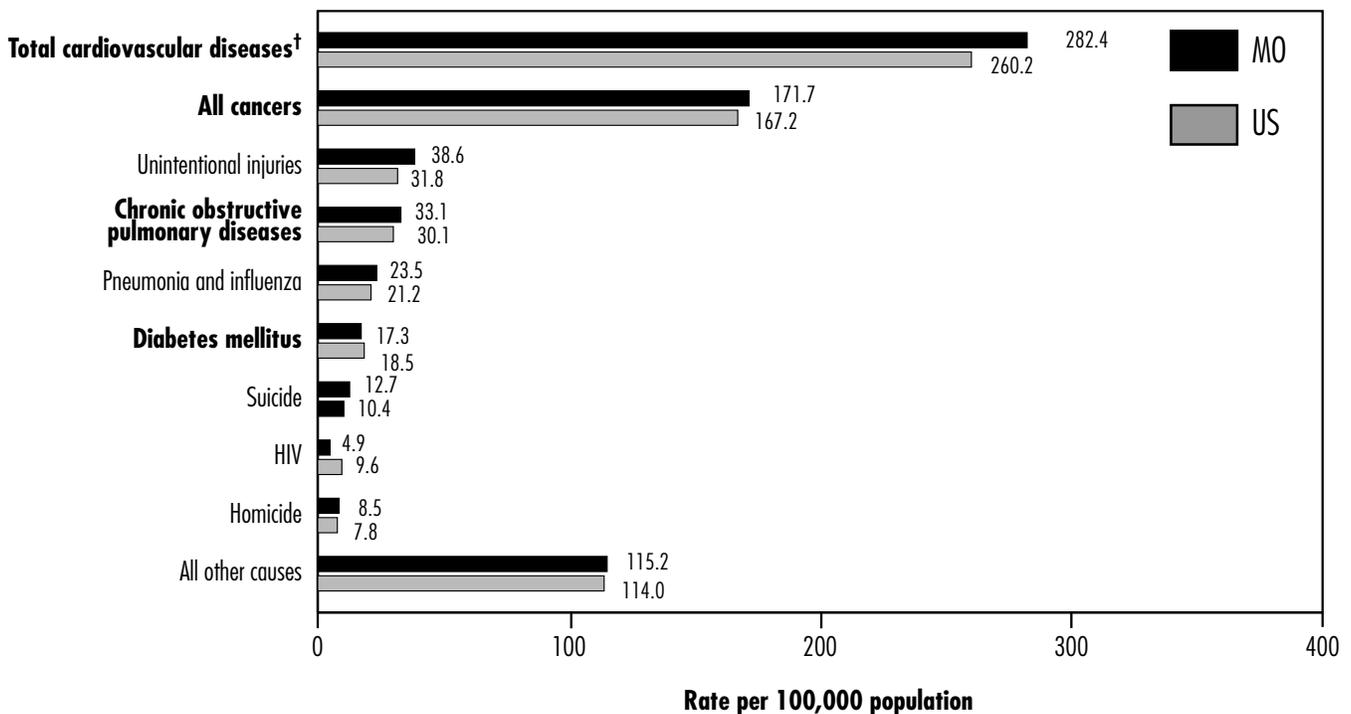
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Missouri in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 120% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Missouri in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,900 Missouri residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 175,715 adults in Missouri had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,274 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,015 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 91% higher among blacks than whites.

Causes of Death, Missouri Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (155.7 per 100,000 in Missouri and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.6 per 100,000 in Missouri and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Missouri: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 40% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 23% of blacks in Missouri.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of blacks, 27% of whites, and 22% of Hispanics.
- Among states, Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

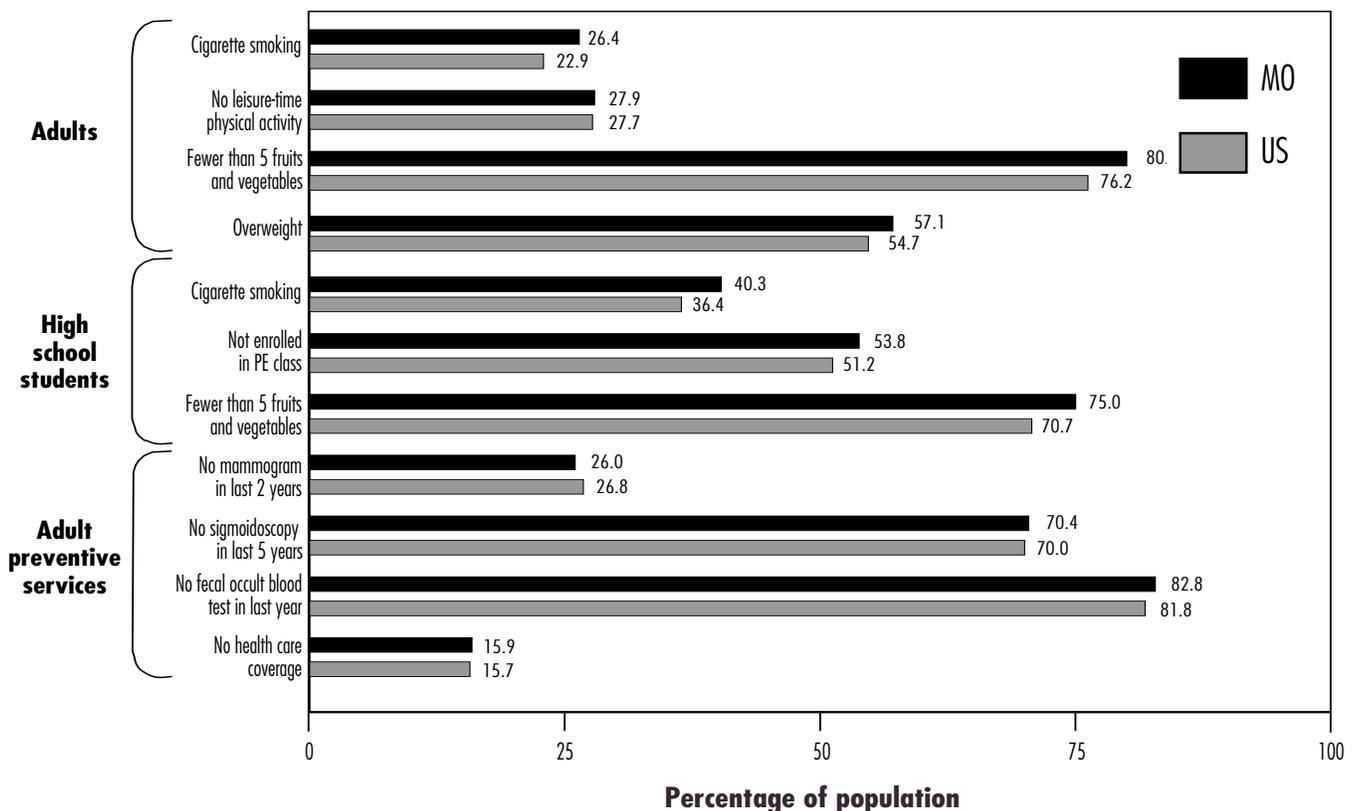
- In 1997, 43% of white and 22% of black students in Missouri reported smoking cigarettes.
- Sixty-one percent of male and 46% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 79% of female students and 71% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, whites were more than three times as likely as blacks to report not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 70% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites and 79% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of blacks, 17% of Hispanics, and 15% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Missouri Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Montana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Montana in 1996, accounting for 2,906 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,191 deaths, and 549 deaths were due to stroke.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 127% higher among men than among women.

Cancer

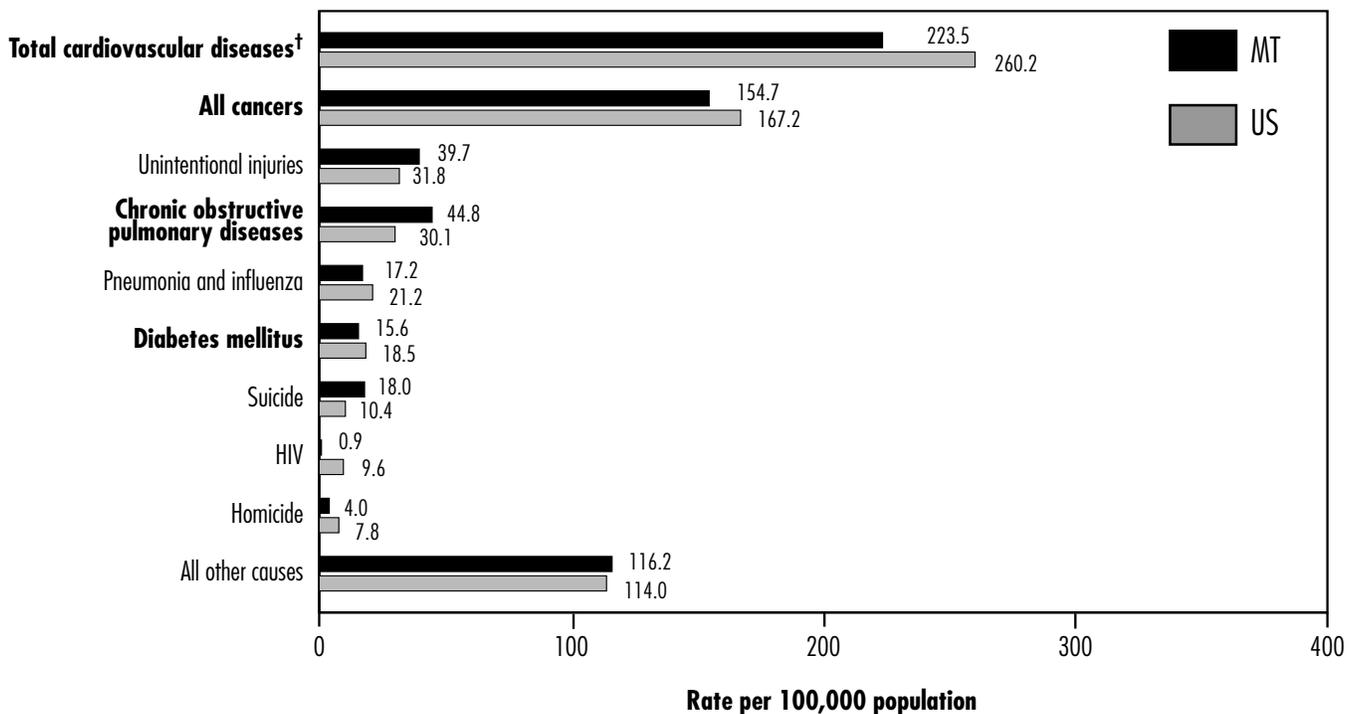
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Montana in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 87% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Montana in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,900 Montana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 20,566 adults in Montana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 188 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 348 deaths.

Causes of Death, Montana Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (95.9 per 100,000 in Montana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.8 per 100,000 in Montana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Montana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 43% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 20% of whites in Montana.
- Thirty percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 25% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

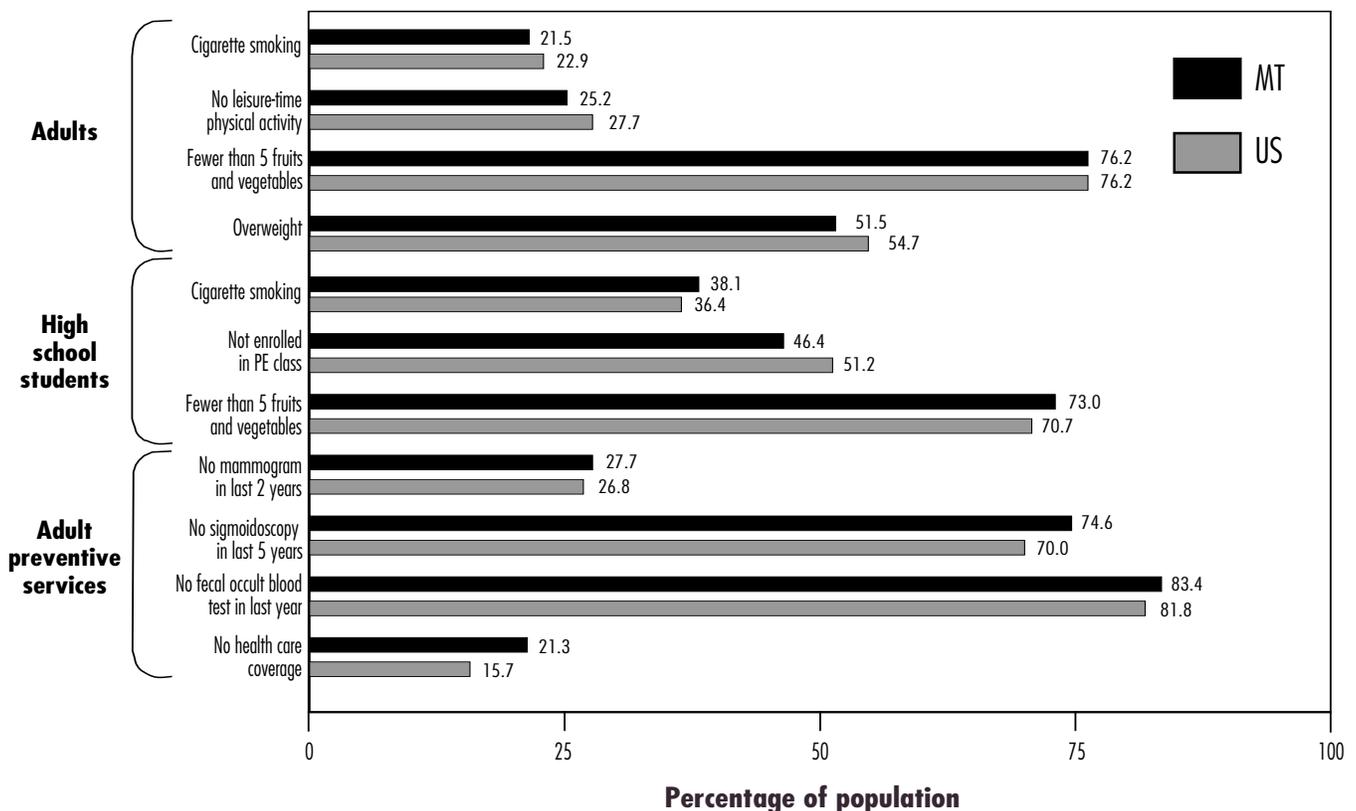
- In 1997, almost 40% of both male and female students in Montana reported smoking cigarettes.

- Fifty percent of female and 44% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of female and 71% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Montana had the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among states, Montana has the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Montana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Nebraska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Nebraska in 1996, accounting for 6,649 deaths, or 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 76% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 2,867 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 1,140 deaths.

Cancer

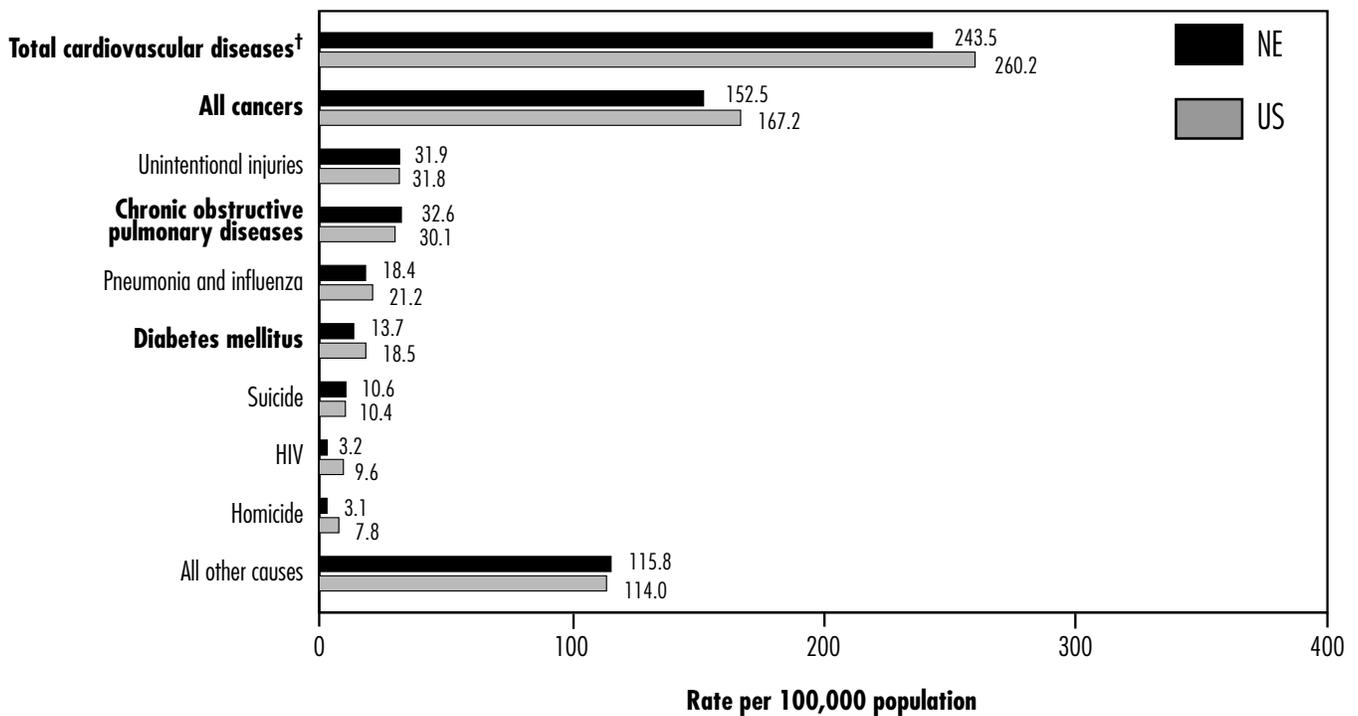
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Nebraska in 1996.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nebraska in 1999, including 1,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 Nebraska residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 55,288 adults in Nebraska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 333 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 936 deaths.

Causes of Death, Nebraska Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (109.3 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.5 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Nebraska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 34% of Hispanics, 32% of blacks, and 21% of whites in Nebraska reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 87% of men and 78% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 78% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 54% of whites were overweight.

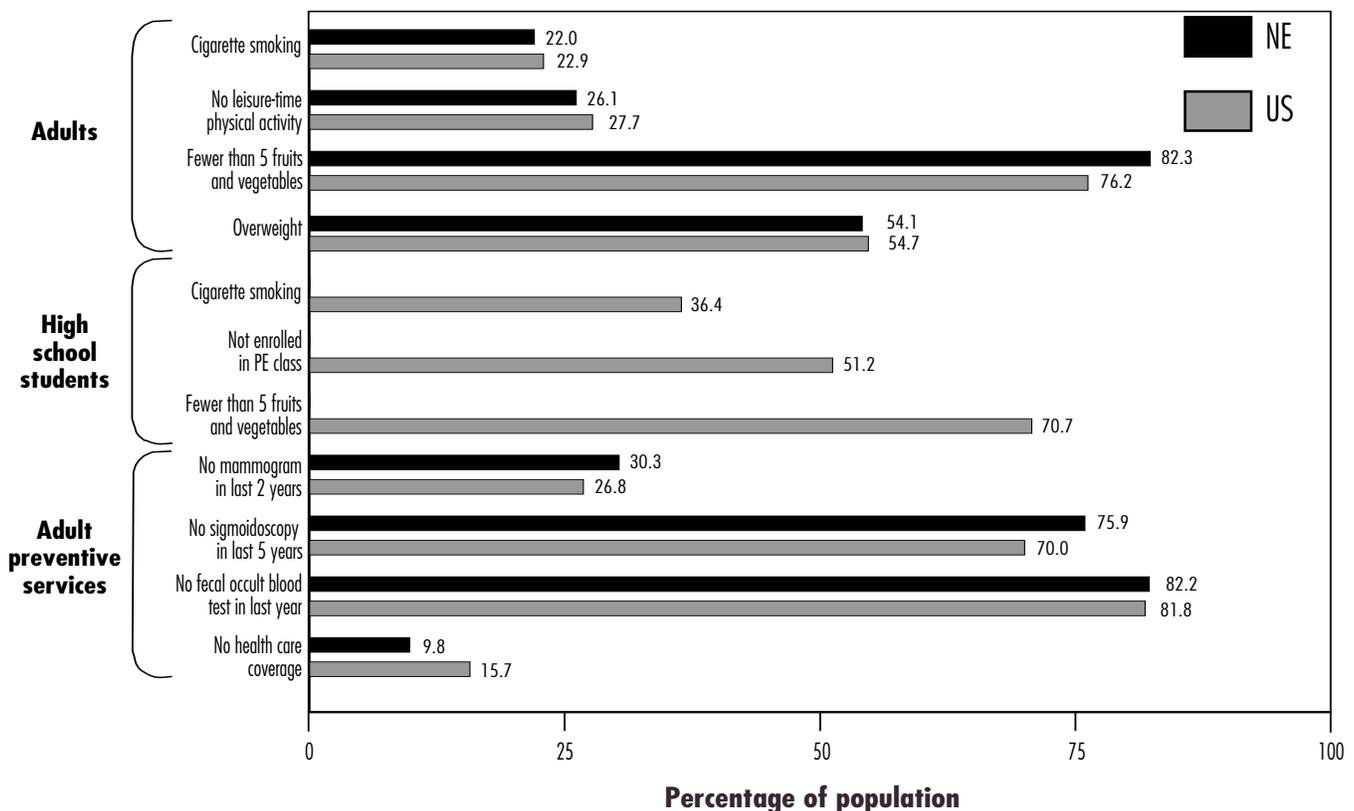
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Nebraska.

Preventive Services

- Nebraska had the sixth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Nebraska had the fifth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites and 76% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were about two times as likely as whites or blacks to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nebraska Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Nevada: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Nevada in 1996, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,728 deaths, or 13% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 795 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Nevada in 1996.
- Of all states, Nevada had the seventh highest rate of death due to all cancers and the seventh highest due to lung cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nevada in 1999,

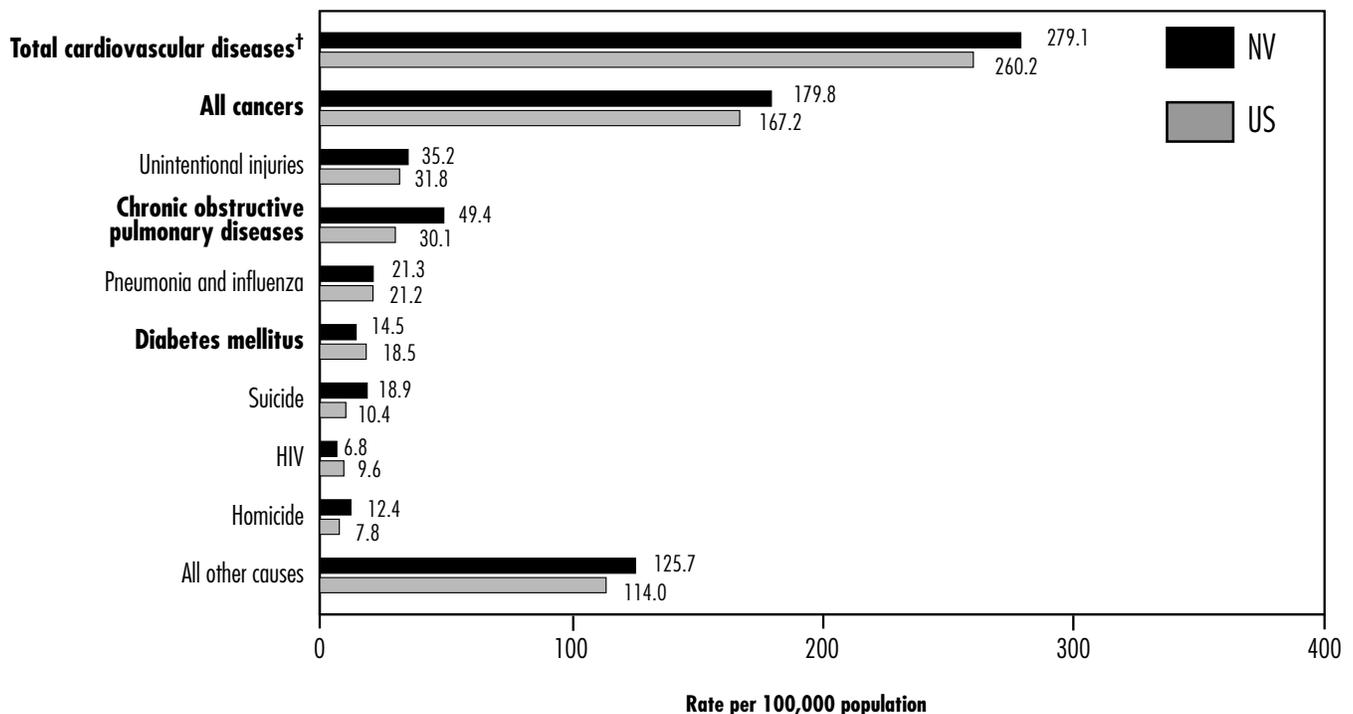
including 1,200 new cases of lung cancer, 800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,800 Nevada residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 50,842 adults in Nevada had diagnosed diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 157% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 263 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 593 deaths.

Causes of Death, Nevada Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (97.1 per 100,000 in Nevada and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.7 per 100,000 in Nevada and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Nevada: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of women and 20% of men.
- Seventy-eight percent of adults reported eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of blacks, 51% of whites, and 44% of Hispanics were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

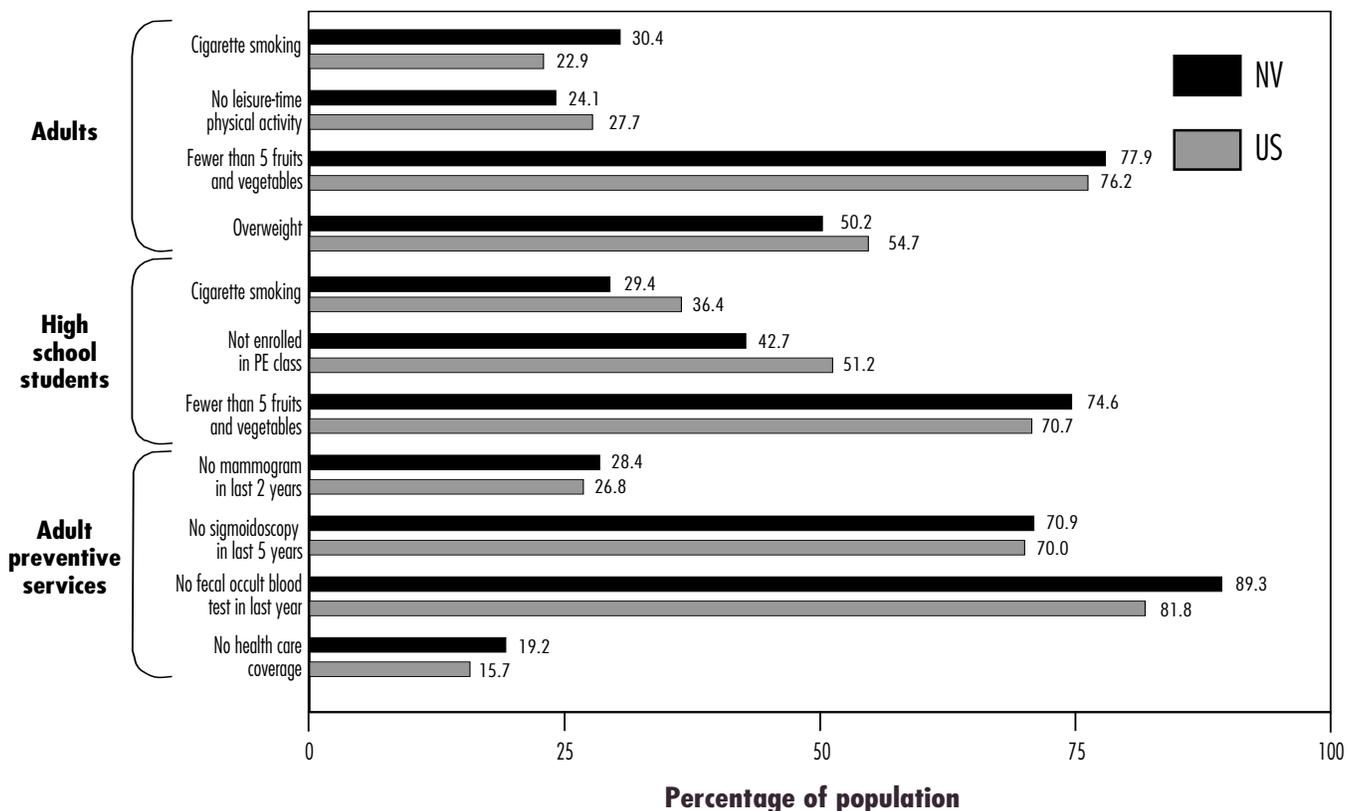
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 30% of white and 27% of Hispanic students in Nevada in 1997.
- Forty-five percent of white and 38% of Hispanic students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of white and 70% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 28% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of women and 61% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 31% of blacks, 25% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nevada Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

New Hampshire: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Hampshire in 1996, accounting for 3,912 deaths, or 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,940 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 686 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Hampshire in 1996.
- Of all states, New Hampshire had the ninth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Hampshire in

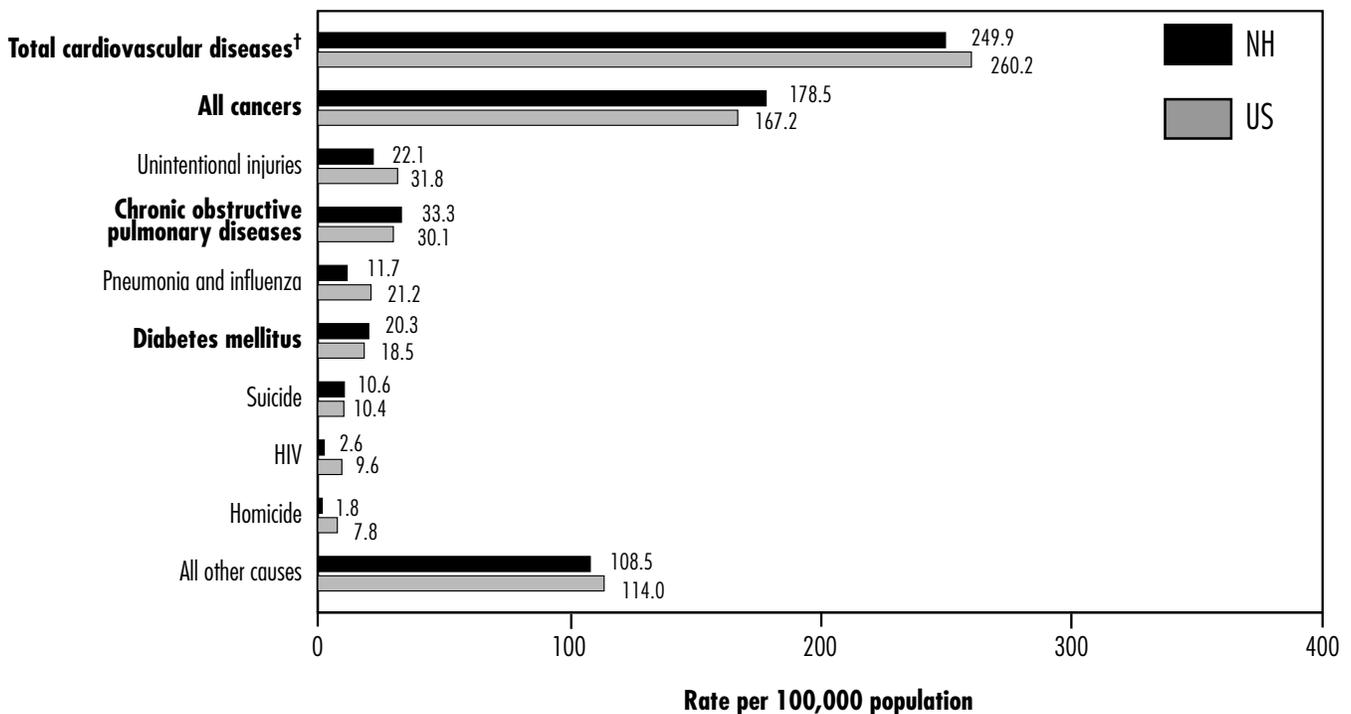
1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 New Hampshire residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 35,632 adults in New Hampshire had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 286 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 569 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 70% higher among men than among women.

Causes of Death, New Hampshire Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (125.8 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.4 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New Hampshire: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of men and 21% of women in New Hampshire reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 26% of women and 24% of men.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 79% of men and 66% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of men and 42% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

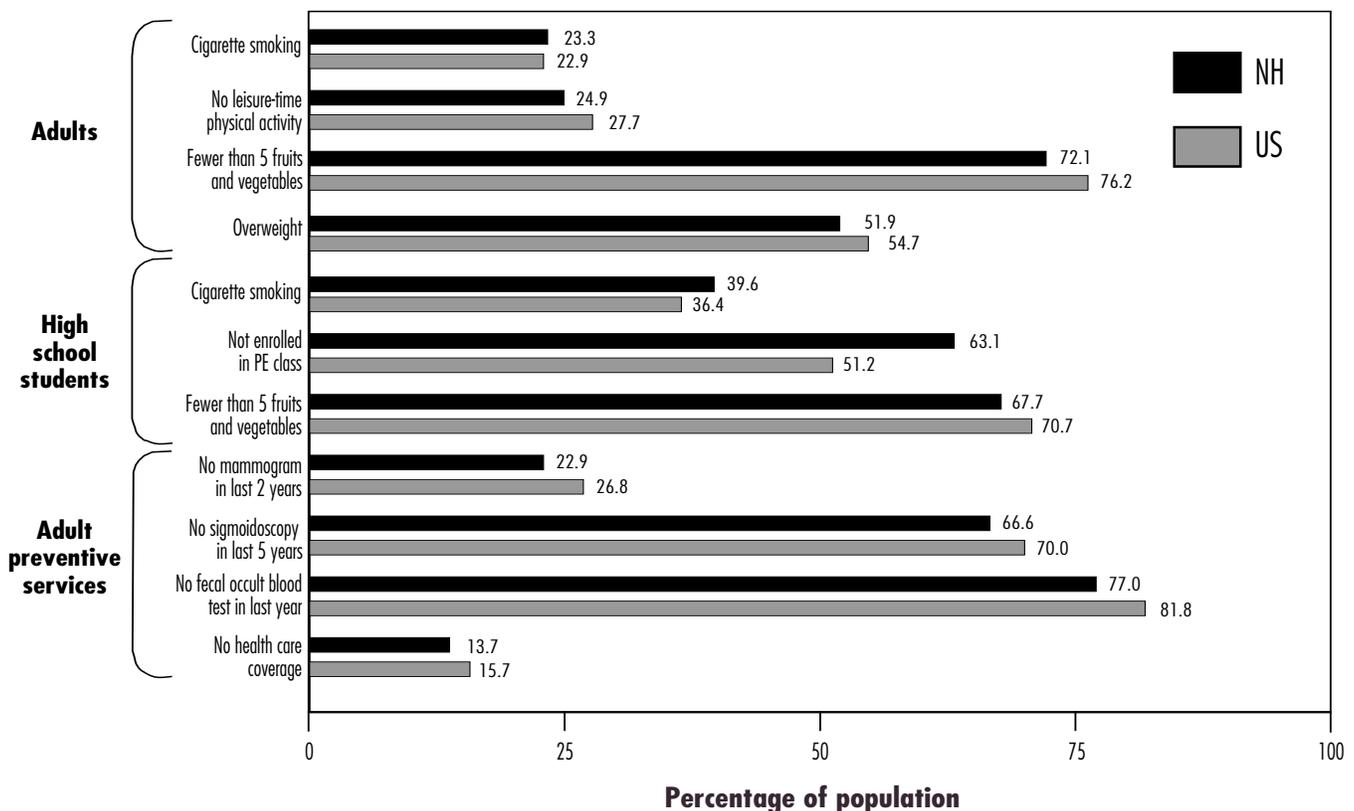
- In 1997, 43% of female and 36% of male students in New Hampshire reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 67% of female and 59% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 74% of female and 61% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 59% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- About 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 16% of men and 11% of women.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Hampshire Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

New Jersey: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Jersey in 1996, accounting for 29,965 deaths, or 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 16,303 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 4,298 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Jersey in 1996.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the fourth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the fourth highest due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Jersey in 1999, including 4,900 new cases of lung cancer, 4,700 new cases

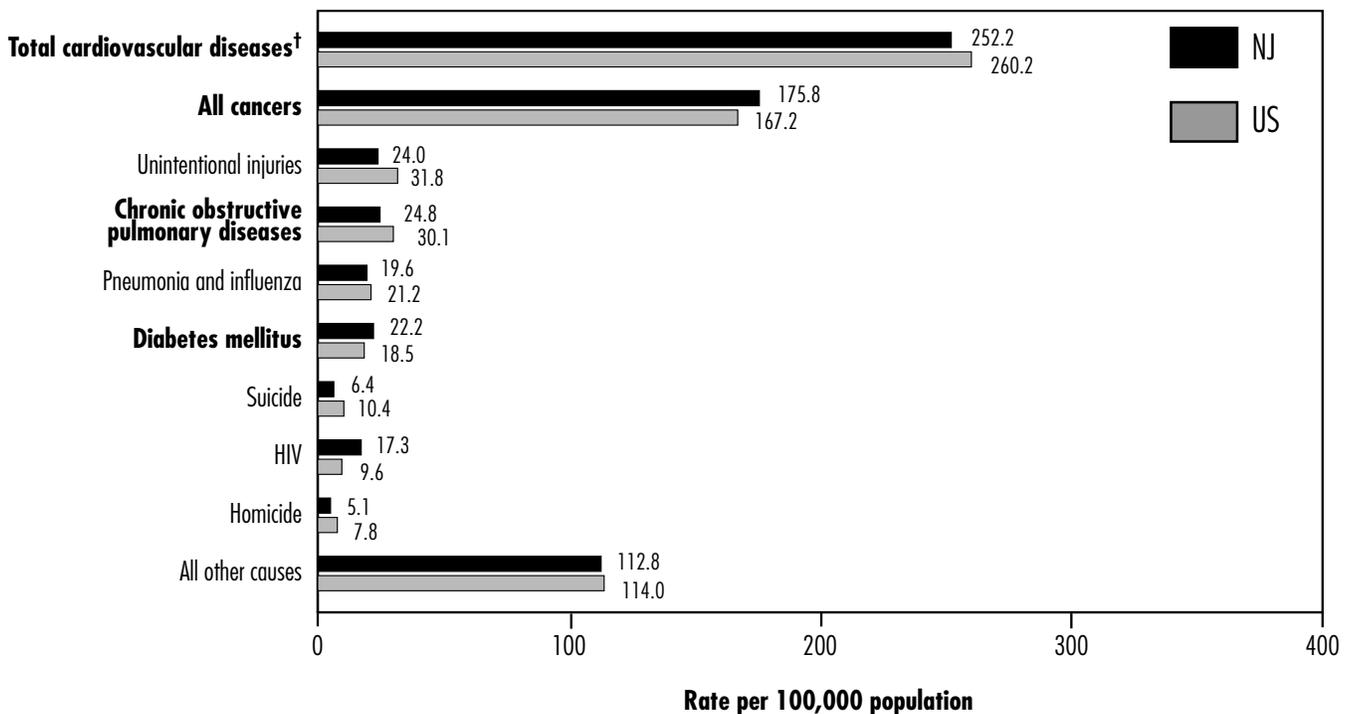
of colorectal cancer, 5,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 5,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 18,400 New Jersey residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 285,228 adults in New Jersey had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the ninth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 154% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,362 deaths in New Jersey and a contributing cause of an additional 3,594 deaths.

Causes of Death, New Jersey Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (136.9 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.7 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New Jersey: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of Hispanics, 23% of blacks, and 19% of whites in New Jersey reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 46% of Hispanics, 39% of blacks, 36% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 30% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, 54% of whites, and 37% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

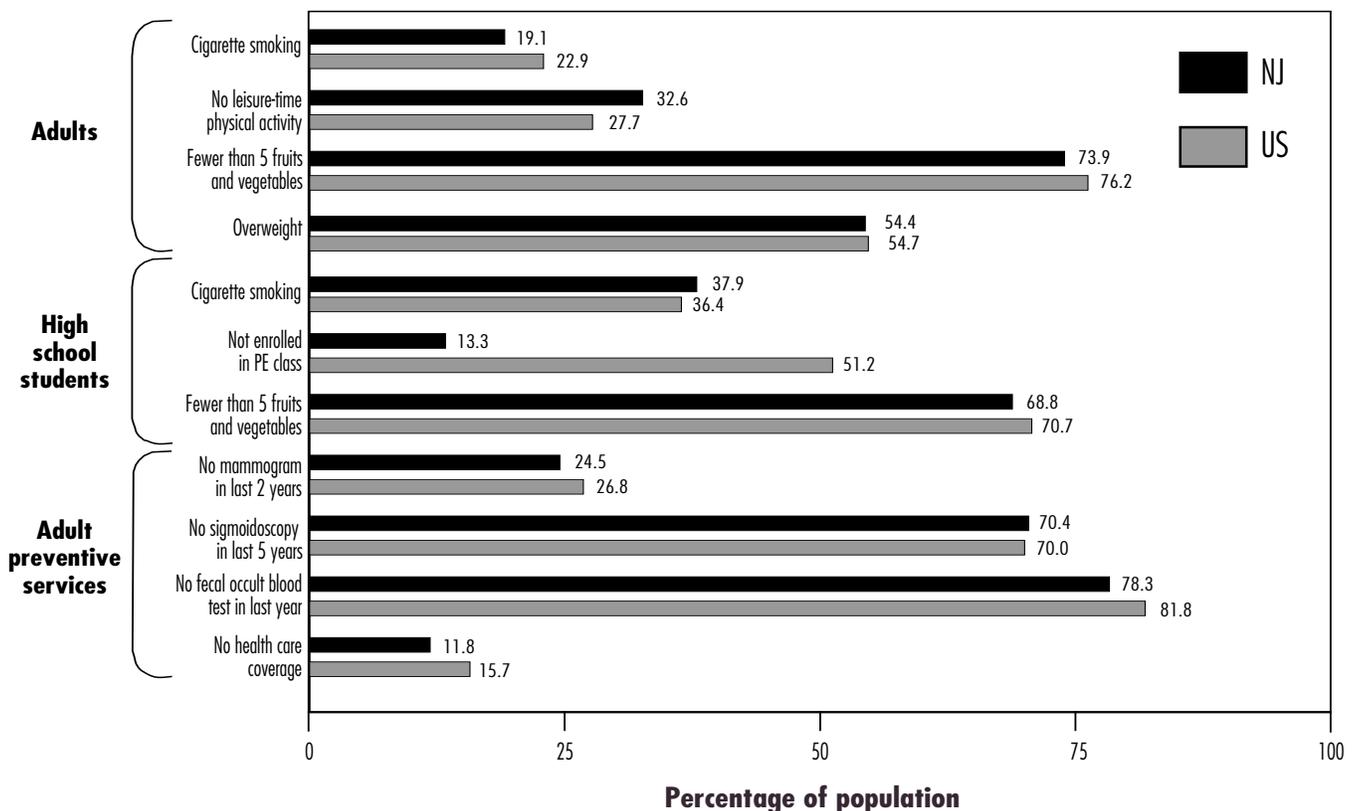
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 43% of white, 34% of Hispanic, and 18% of black students in New Jersey.
- Eighteen percent of Hispanic, 14% of black, and 13% of white students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 72% of black, 68% of white, and 62% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of whites and 19% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Seventy-eight percent of blacks and whites aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, 16% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Jersey Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

New Mexico: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Mexico in 1996, accounting for 4,314 deaths, or 35% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,570 deaths, or 13% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 792 deaths.

Cancer

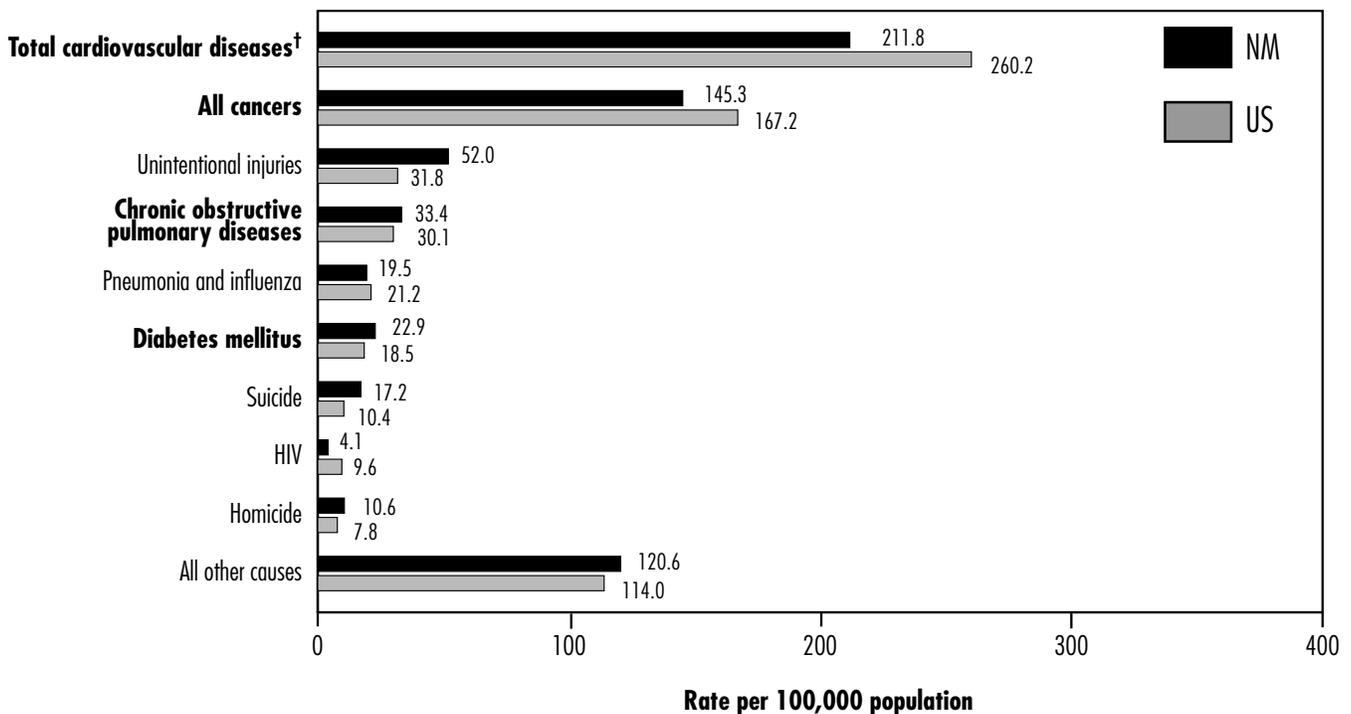
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in New Mexico in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Mexico in 1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 New Mexico residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 59,741 adults in New Mexico had diagnosed diabetes.
- Among states, New Mexico had the seventh highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 432 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 539 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 523% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 144% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, New Mexico Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (78.0 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.6 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New Mexico: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 23% of Hispanics, 22% of whites, 19% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 10% of blacks in New Mexico reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of Hispanics, 21% of blacks, 20% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 20% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of blacks, 83% of Hispanics, 77% of whites, and 76% of American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 62% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 47% of whites were overweight.

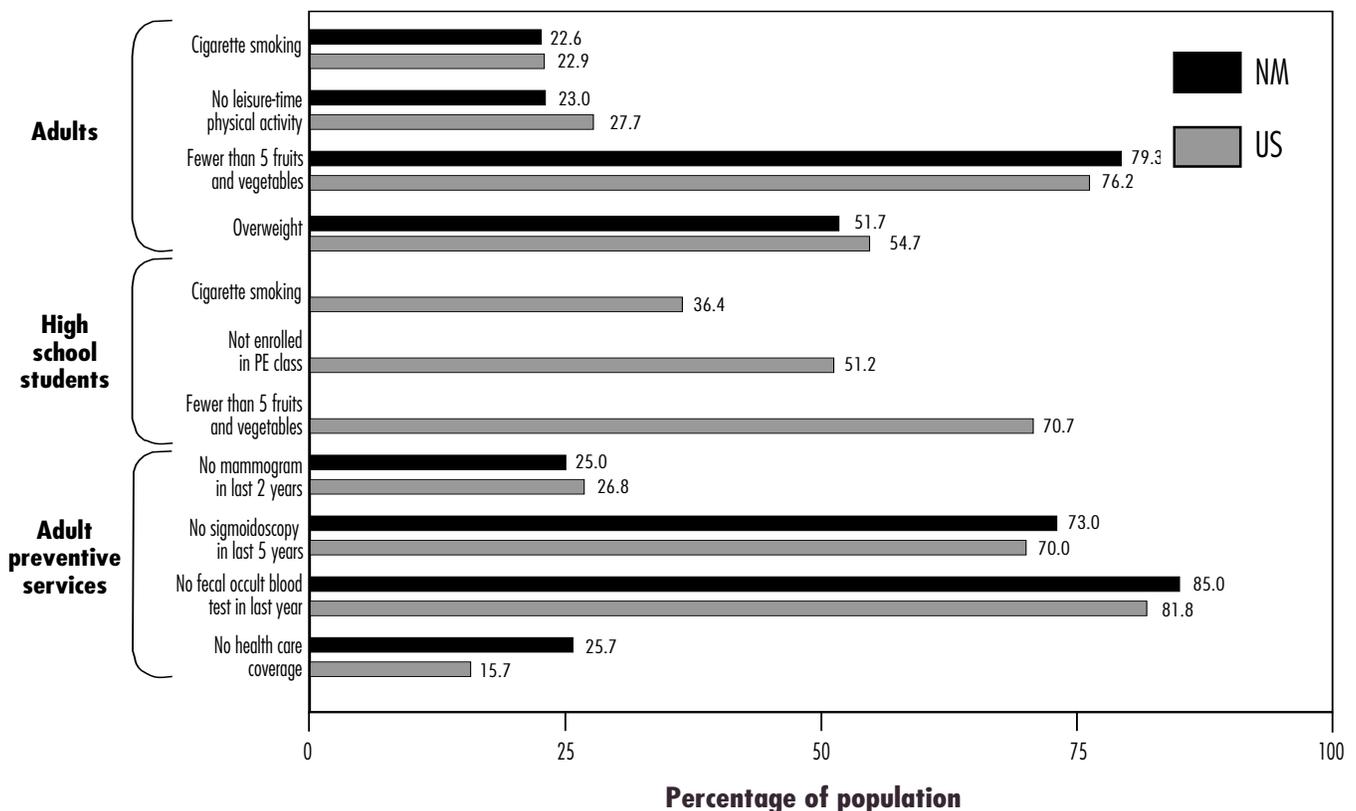
Preventive Services

- Twenty-five percent of white and Hispanic women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of Hispanics and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of men and 83% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, New Mexico had the third highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in New Mexico.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Mexico Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

New York: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New York in 1996, accounting for 45% of all deaths.
- Of all states, New York had the highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 29% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 8,257 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in New York in 1996.
- Of all states, New York had the third highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 83,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New York in 1999,

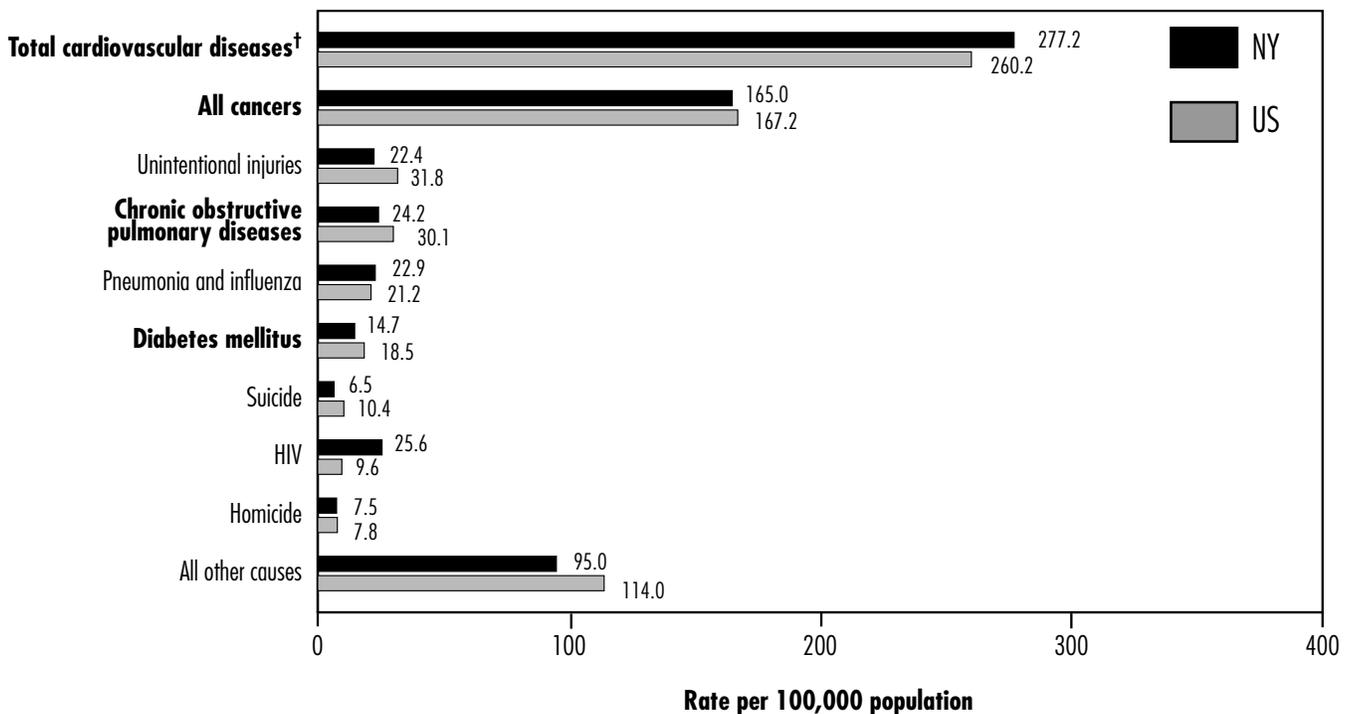
including 10,700 new cases of lung cancer, 9,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 13,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 38,300 New York residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 578,244 adults in New York had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,520 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 145% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, New York Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (172.5 per 100,000 in New York and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (30.4 per 100,000 in New York and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New York: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, 18% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 18% of blacks in New York reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 40% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 40% of blacks, and 27% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 77% of Hispanics, 74% of blacks, and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of men and 43% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of white students, compared with 25% of Hispanic students and 15% of black students.
- Among high school students, 13% of blacks, 13% of Hispanics, and 5% of whites reported not being enrolled in

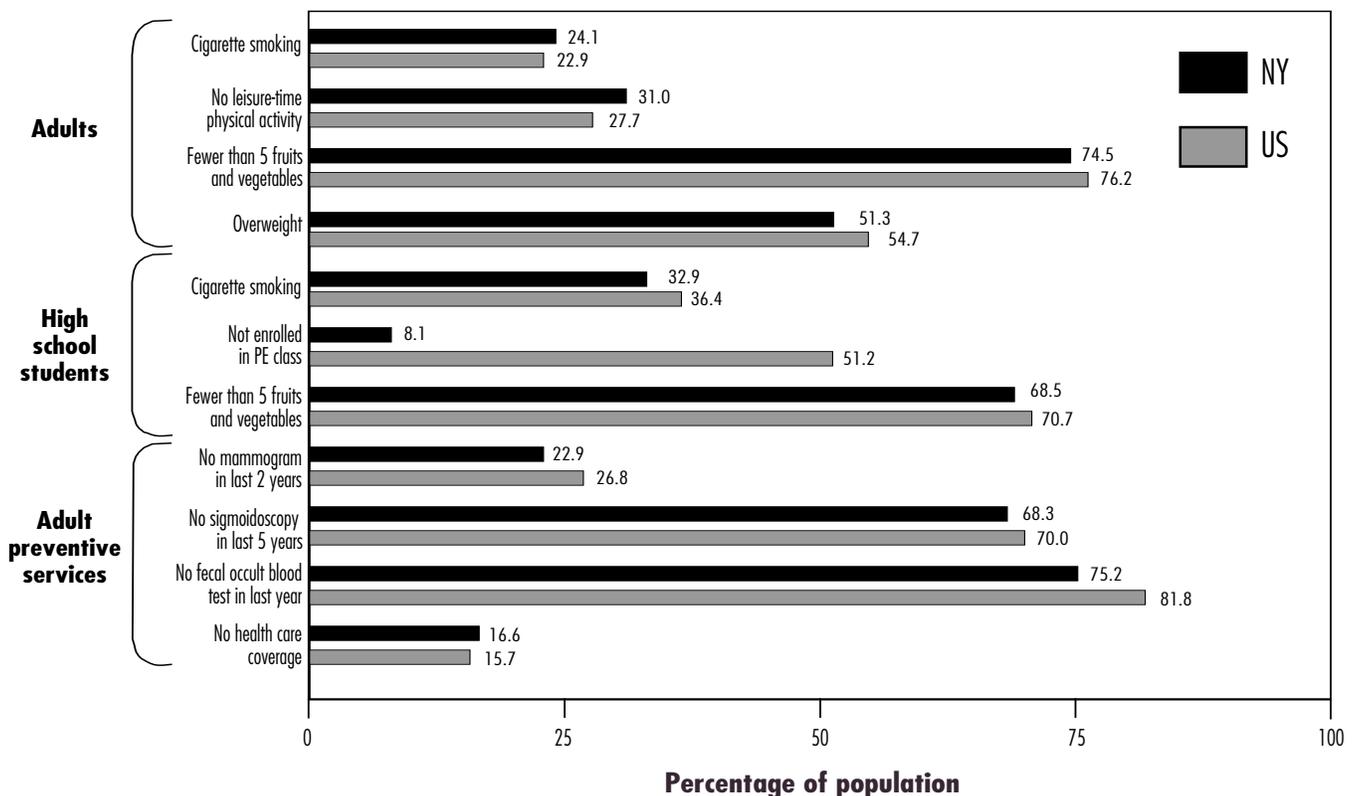
physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 73% of female and 65% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, almost 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites, 71% of Hispanics, and 57% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites and 57% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders were twice as likely as whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New York Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

North Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in North Carolina in 1996, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 13,045 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 101% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, North Carolina had the fourth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

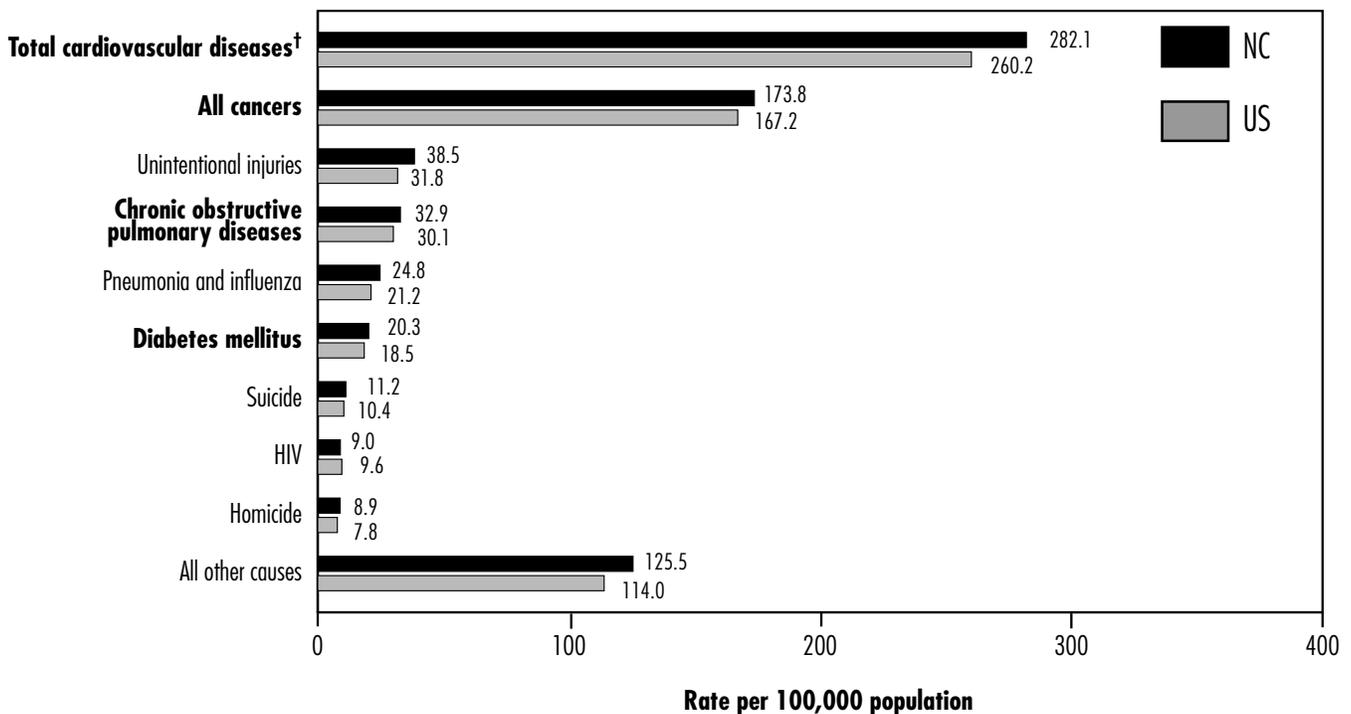
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Carolina in 1996.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 111% higher among men than among women, and rates of death due to lung cancer were 164% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Carolina in 1999, including 5,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 5,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,300 North Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 256,160 adults in North Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,819 deaths in North Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 4,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 174% higher among blacks and 248% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Causes of Death, North Carolina Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.1 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (53.8 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

North Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 21% of blacks in North Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 34% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 88% of Hispanics, 83% of blacks, and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

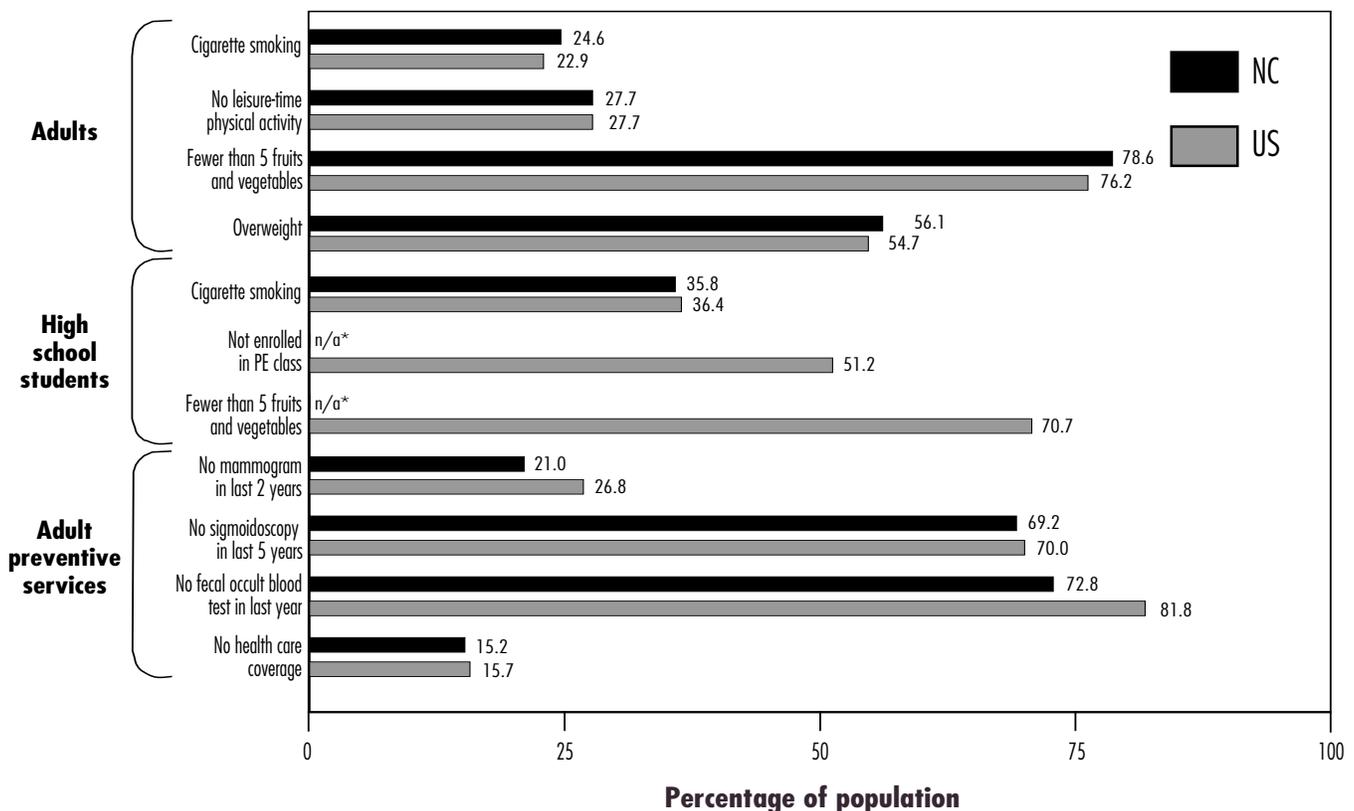
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, 43% of white and 25% of black students in North Carolina reported smoking cigarettes.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of blacks and 21% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of whites and 64% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks and 72% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were two times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, North Carolina Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

North Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in North Dakota in 1996, accounting for 2,584 deaths, or 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,265 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to ischemic heart disease were 42% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Stroke was the cause of 508 deaths.

Cancer

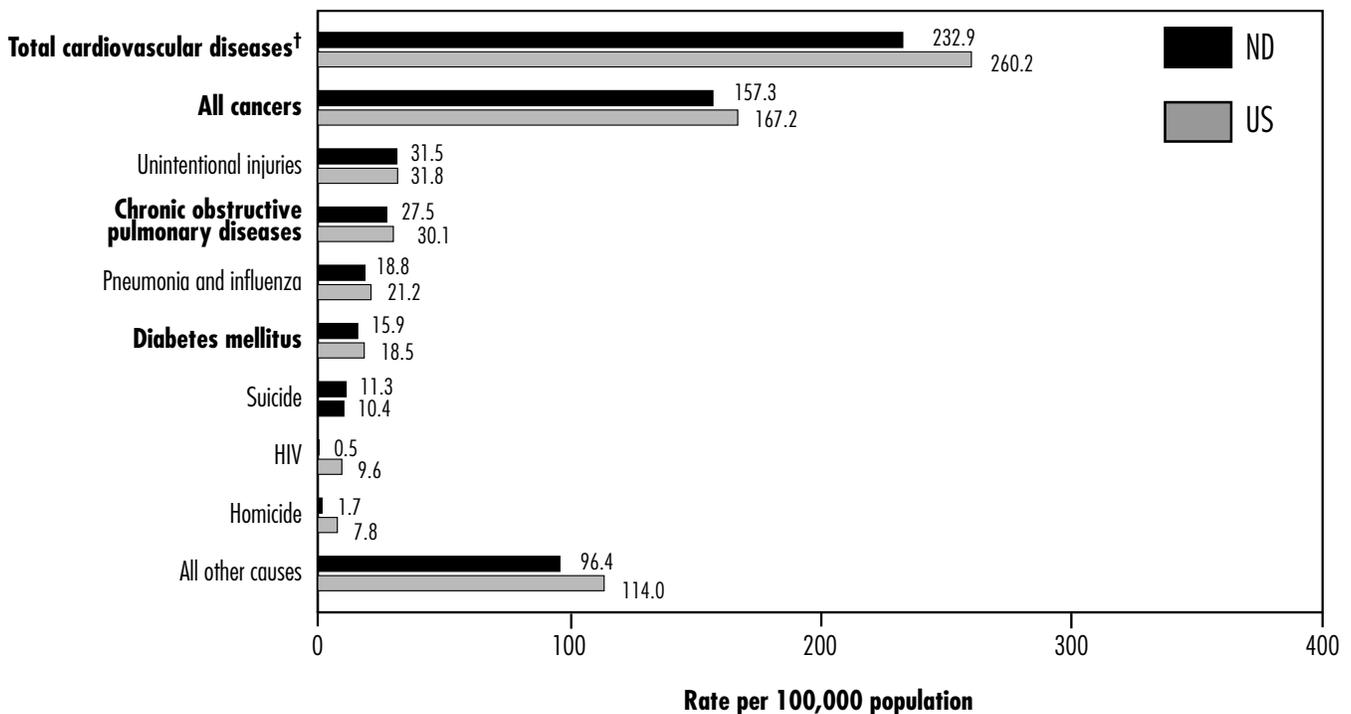
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Dakota in 1996.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 80% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Dakota in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 North Dakota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 15,982 adults in North Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 164 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 355 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 73% higher among men than among women.

Causes of Death, North Dakota Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (118.8 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

North Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 48% of American Indians/Alaska Natives in North Dakota, compared with 19% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 48% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 57% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

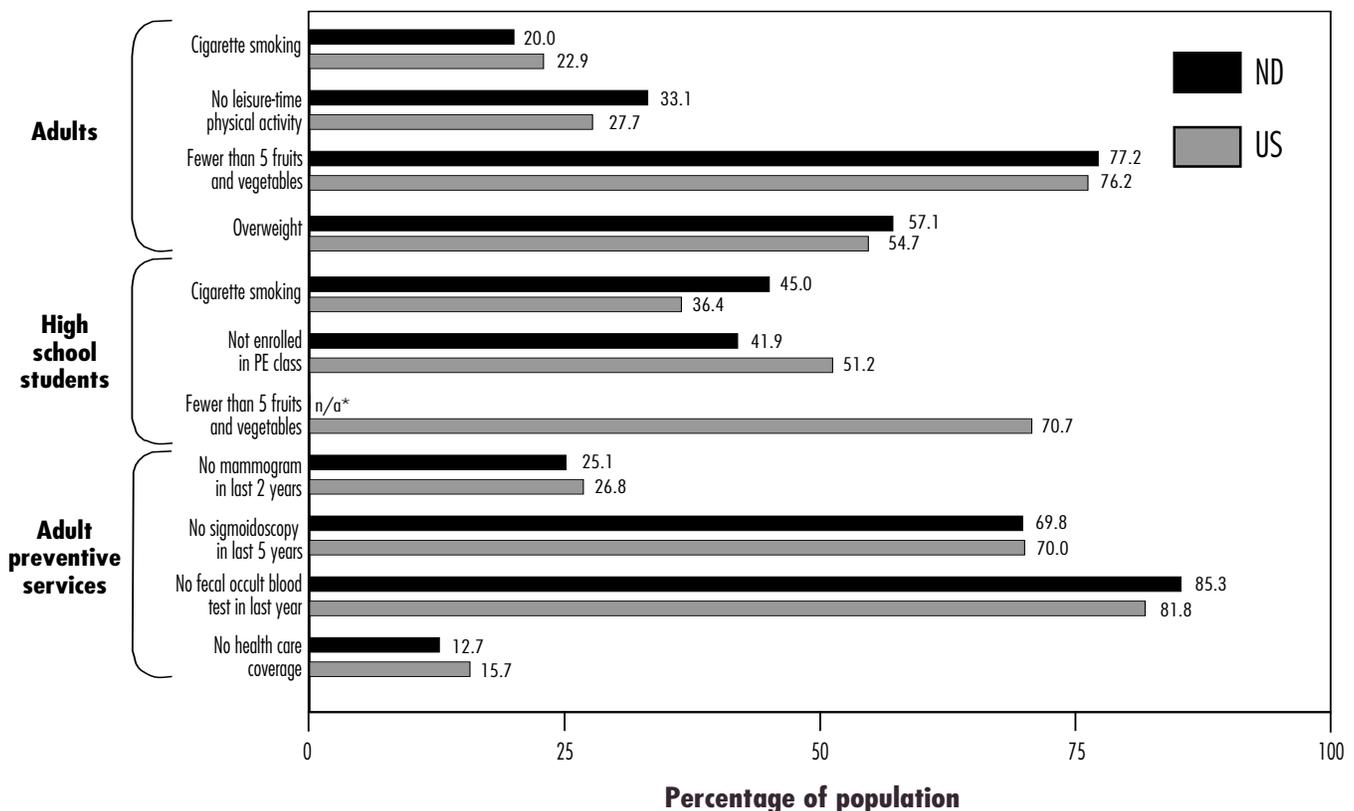
- In 1997, 47% of female and 43% of male students in North Dakota reported smoking cigarettes.

- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 44% of female and 40% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, North Dakota had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, American Indians/Alaska Natives were almost four times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, North Dakota Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Ohio: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Ohio in 1996, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 6,765 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Ohio in 1996.
- Of all states, Ohio had the sixth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 56,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Ohio in 1999, including 8,300 new cases of lung cancer, 6,100 new cases

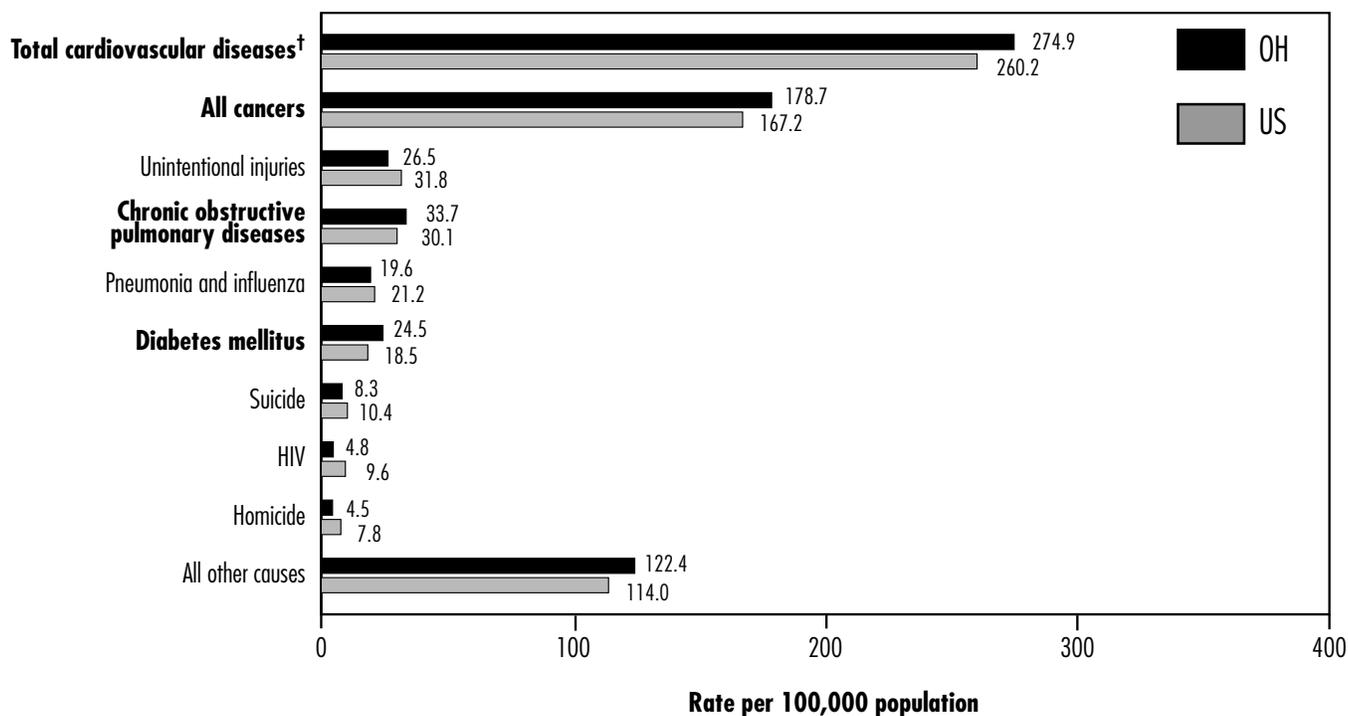
of colorectal cancer, 7,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 8,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,000 Ohio residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 383,551 adults in Ohio had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Ohio had the fourth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 87% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,611 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,568 deaths.

Causes of Death, Ohio Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.5 per 100,000 in Ohio and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.8 per 100,000 in Ohio and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Ohio: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Thirty-eight percent of blacks, 29% of whites, and 17% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 89% of men and 80% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 72% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, and 54% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

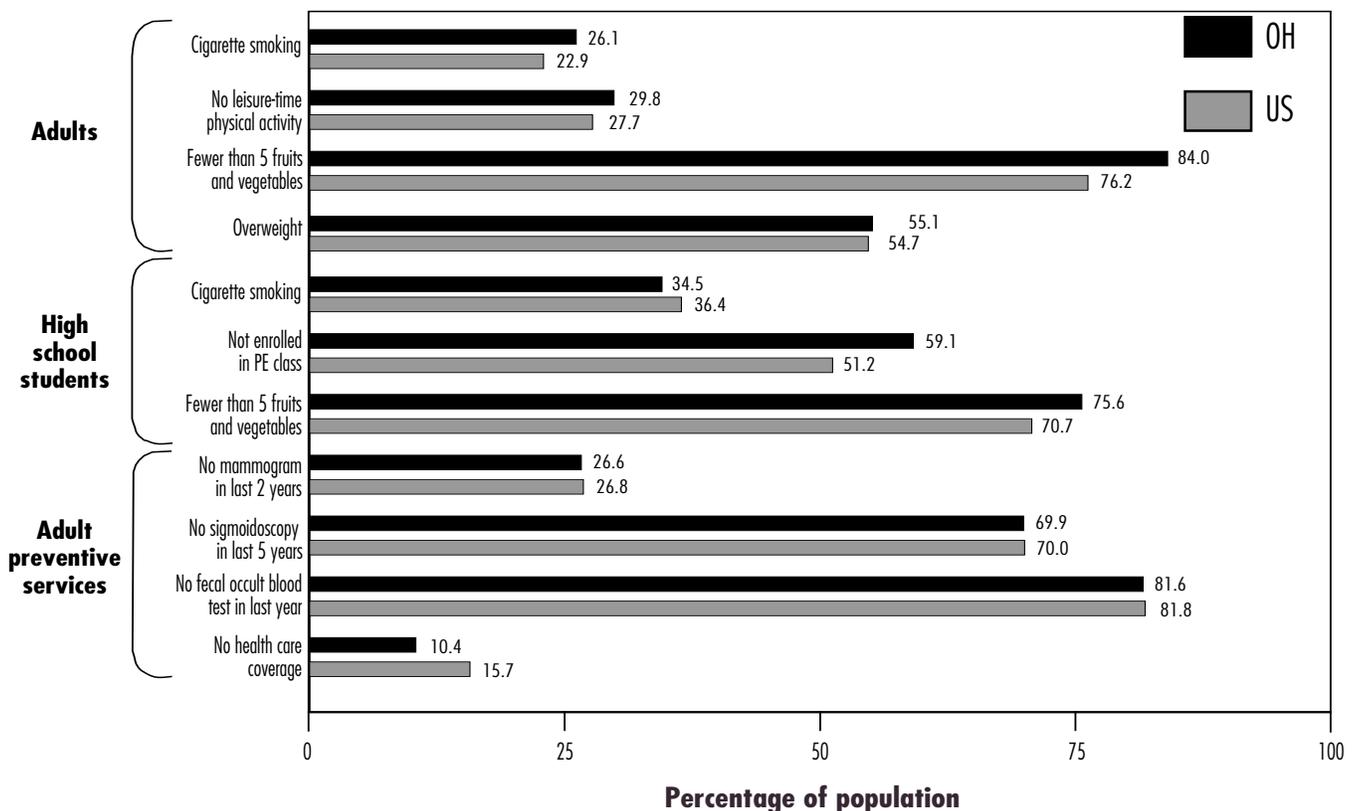
- In 1997, 38% of white and 20% of black students in Ohio reported smoking.
- Sixty-three percent of female and 56% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 73% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 28% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- About 82% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 16% of blacks and 10% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Ohio Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Oklahoma: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the fifth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oklahoma, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the second highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Oklahoma had the tenth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Oklahoma in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 124% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oklahoma in 1999,

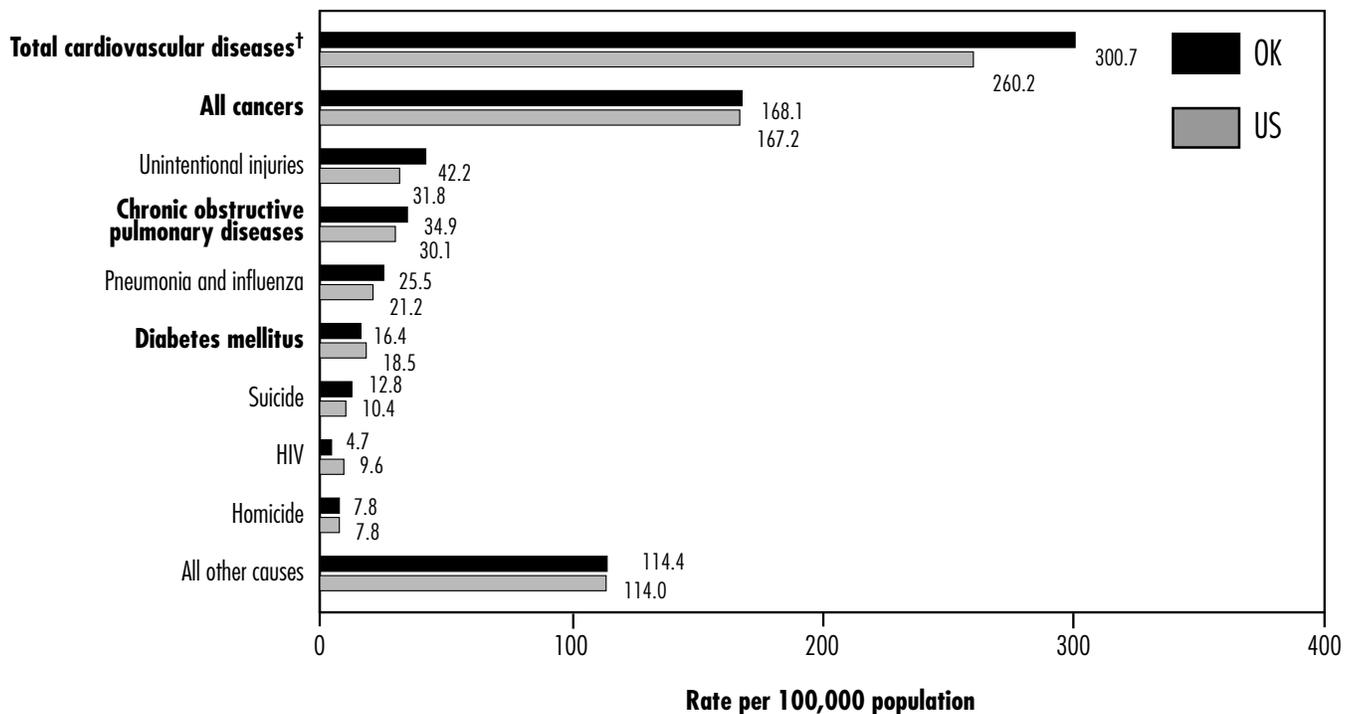
including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oklahoma residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 102,414 adults in Oklahoma had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 722 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,786 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 140% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 127% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Oklahoma Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (157.5 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.2 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Oklahoma: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 41% of Hispanics, 30% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of blacks, and 23% of whites in Oklahoma reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 82% of Hispanics, 80% of whites, and 77% of blacks.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 53% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 53% of whites, and 50% of Hispanics were overweight.

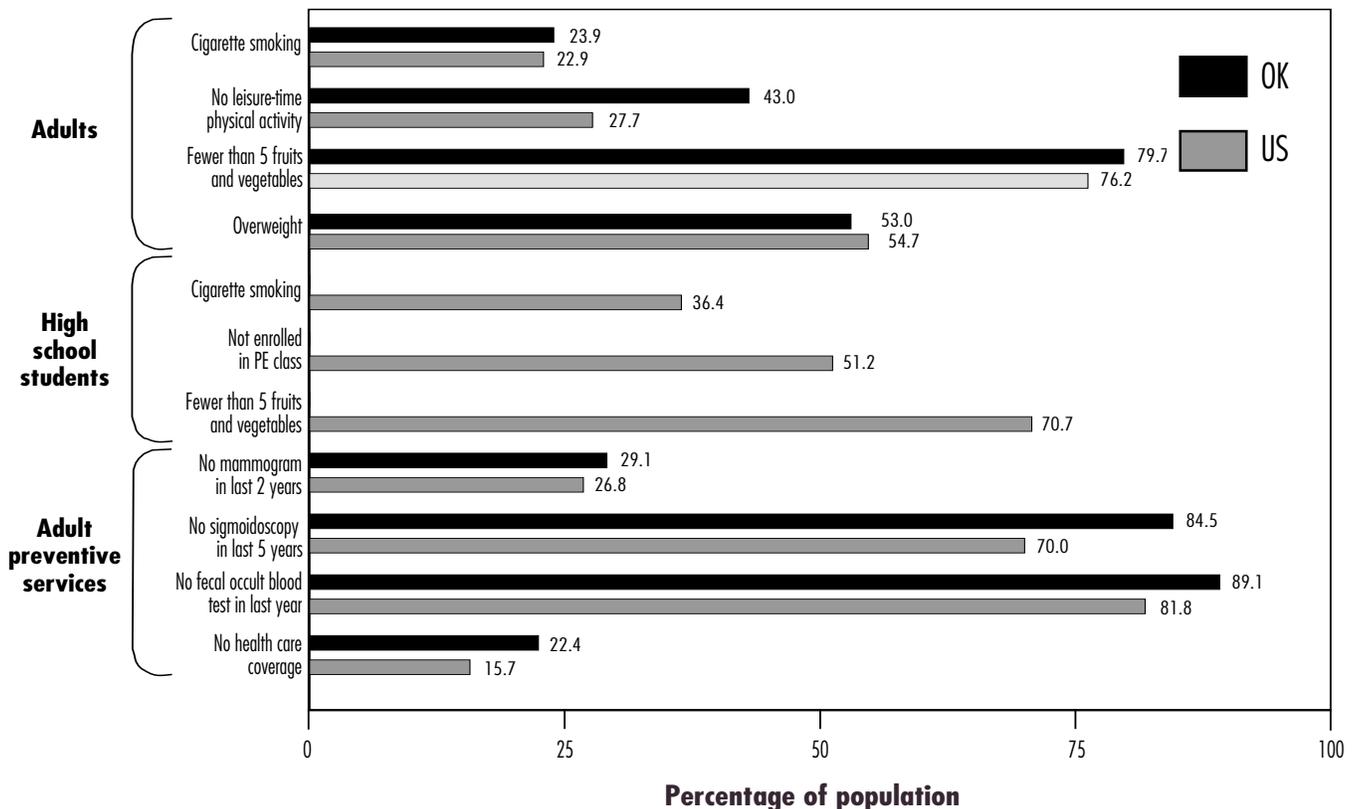
Preventive Services

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the ninth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Oklahoma had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Oklahoma had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oklahoma.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oklahoma Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Oregon: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oregon in 1996, accounting for 11,115 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,125 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oregon had the sixth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Oregon in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oregon in 1999,

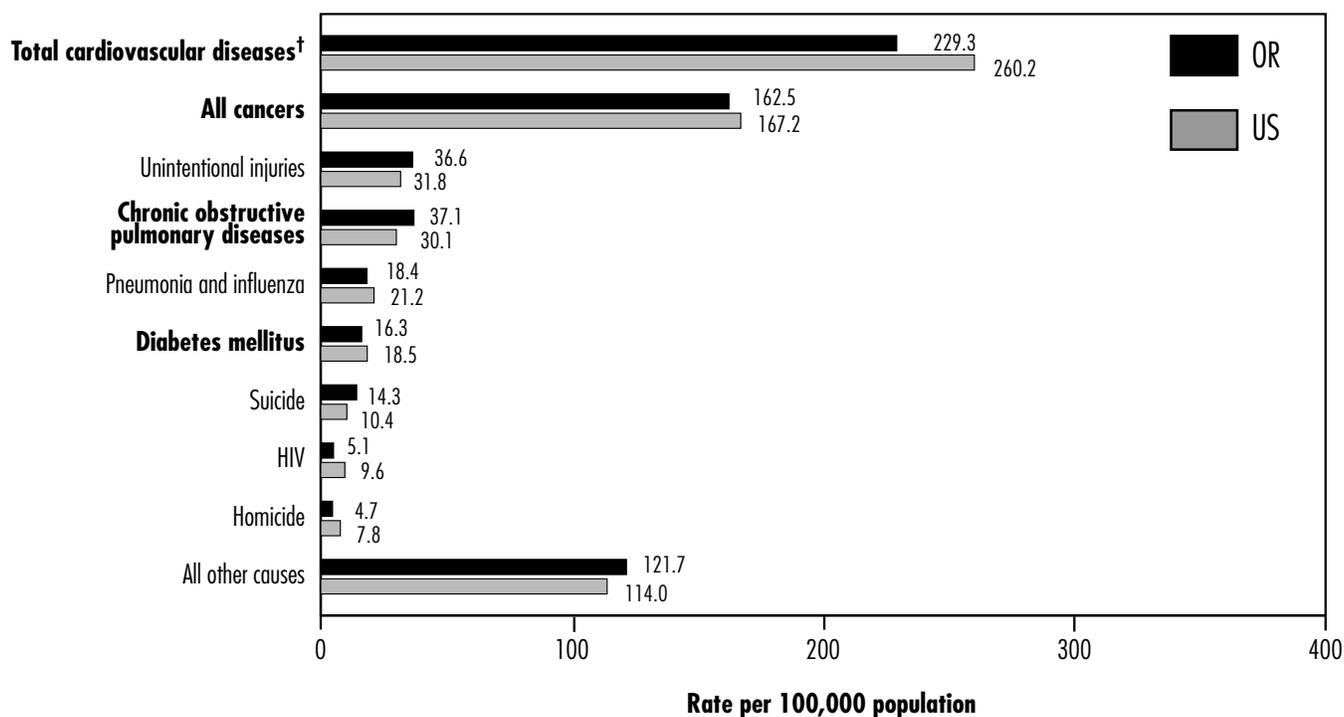
including 2,200 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oregon residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 104,241 adults in Oregon had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 713 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,795 deaths.

Causes of Death, Oregon Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.2 per 100,000 in Oregon and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.3 per 100,000 in Oregon and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Oregon: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 21% of adults in Oregon reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of Hispanics and 55% of whites were overweight.

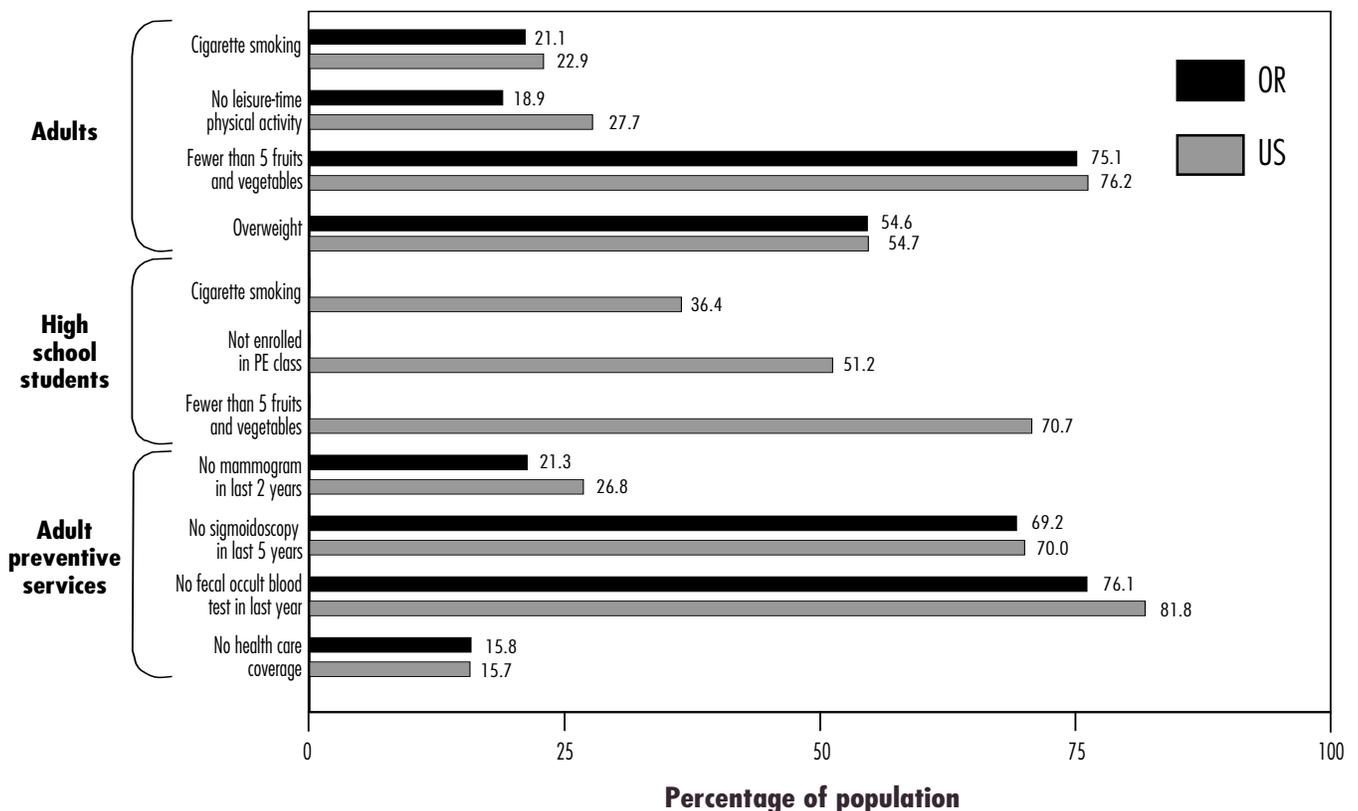
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oregon.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, more than 21% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of men and 73% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oregon Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Pennsylvania: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,104 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 8,656 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Pennsylvania in 1996.
- Of all states, Pennsylvania had the seventh highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer, and the ninth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 66,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Pennsylvania in 1999,

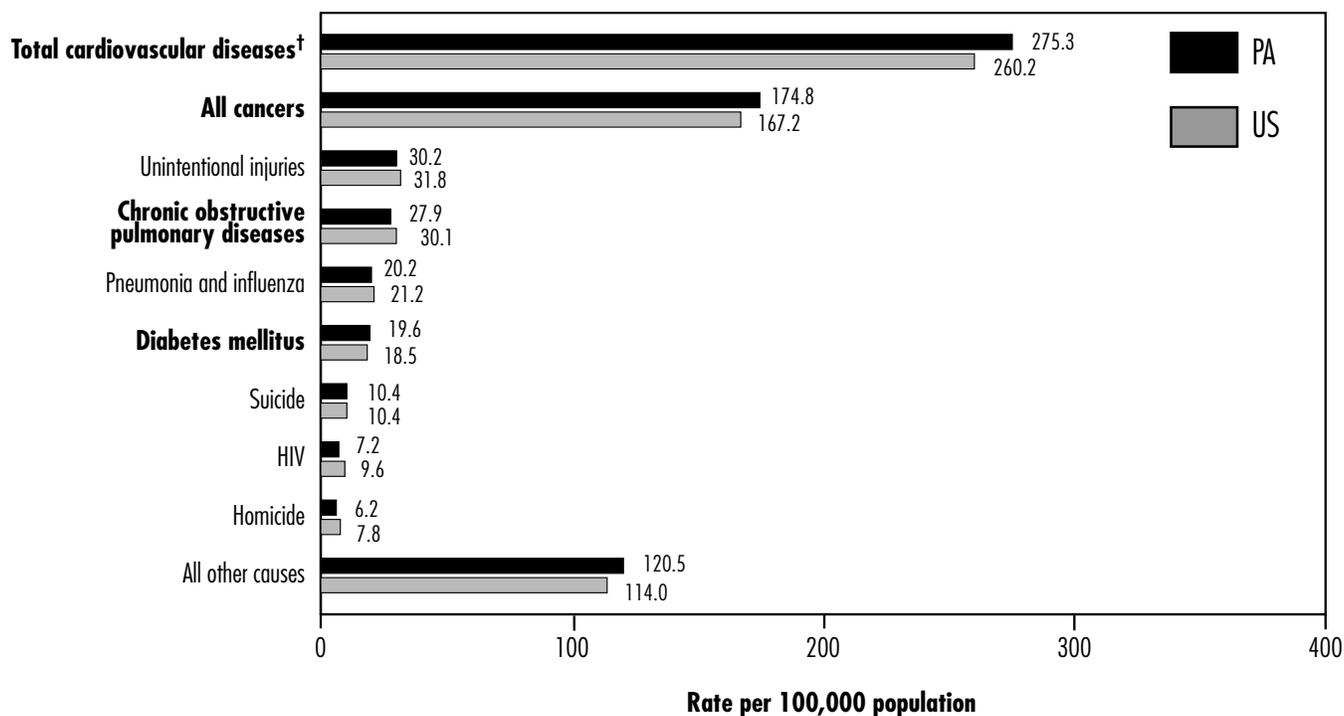
including 9,000 new cases of lung cancer, 7,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 9,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 10,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,700 Pennsylvania residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 502,559 adults in Pennsylvania had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,565 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,895 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were twice as high among blacks as among whites.

Causes of Death, Pennsylvania Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (135.6 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Pennsylvania: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 35% of blacks, 23% of whites, and 16% of Hispanics in Pennsylvania.
- Forty percent of blacks, 32% of whites, and 28% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 75% of whites, and 72% of Hispanics.
- Pennsylvania had the fourth highest percentage of overweight adults according to self-reported height and weight.

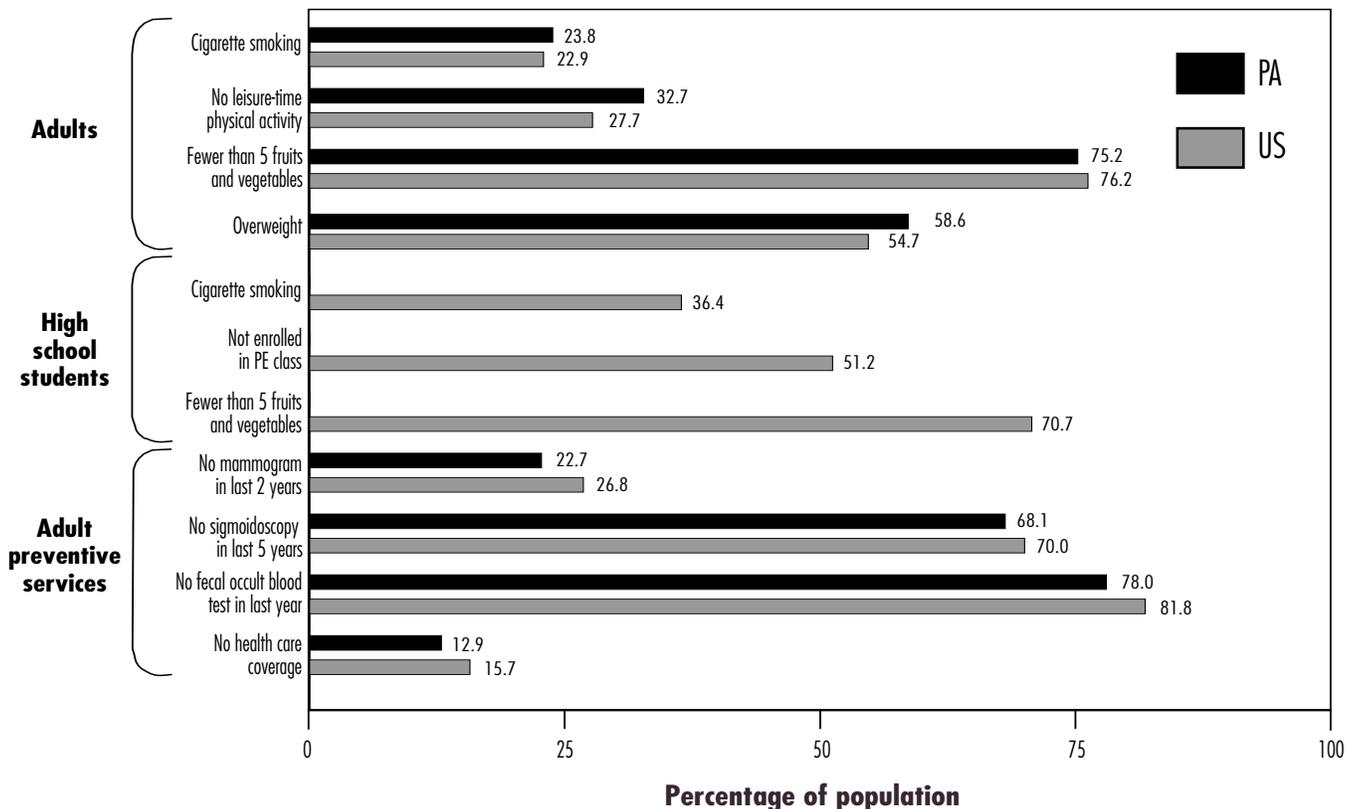
Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 16% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, almost 78% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Pennsylvania.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Pennsylvania Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Rhode Island: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 2,394 deaths, or 25% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 585 deaths.

Cancer

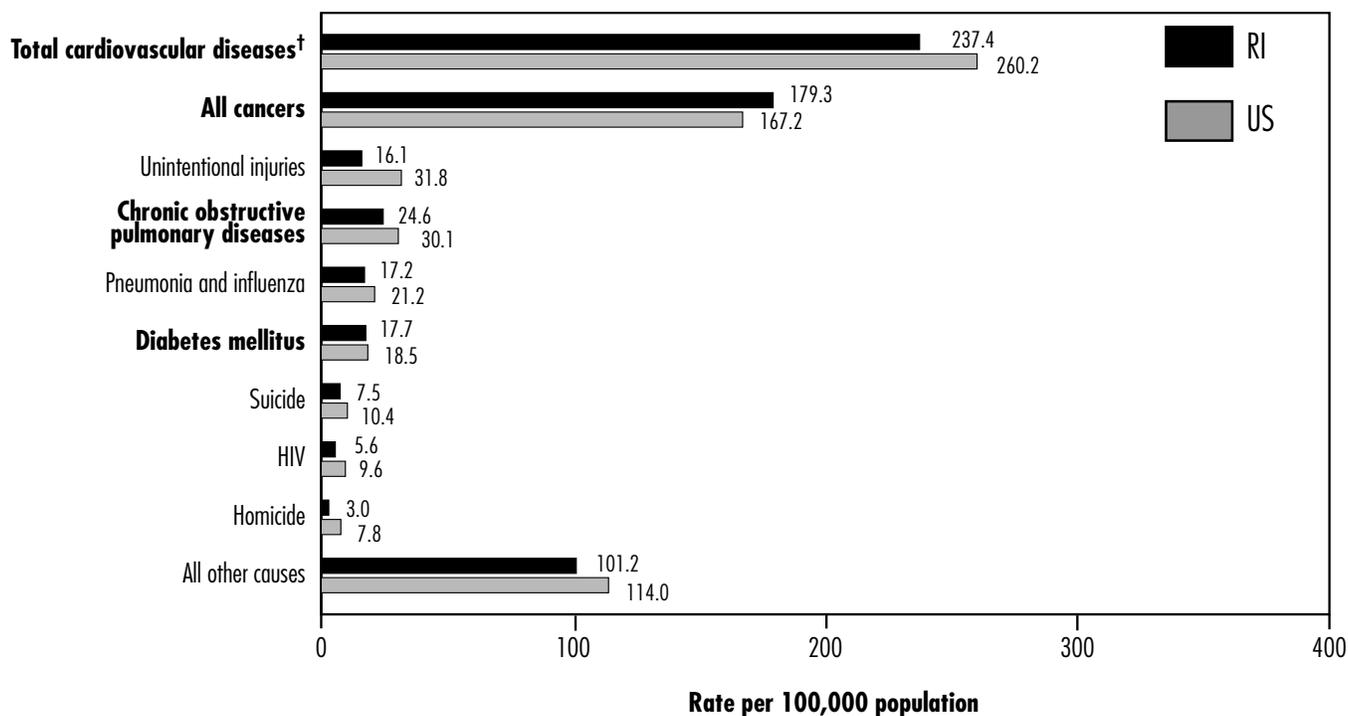
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Rhode Island in 1996.
- Of all states, Rhode Island had the second highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the second highest due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Rhode Island in 1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Rhode Island residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 35,380 adults in Rhode Island had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 266 deaths in Rhode Island and a contributing cause of an additional 693 deaths.

Causes of Death, Rhode Island Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.3 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (31.7 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Rhode Island: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of men and 21% of women in Rhode Island.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 36% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 29% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 78% of Hispanics, and 75% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 64% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

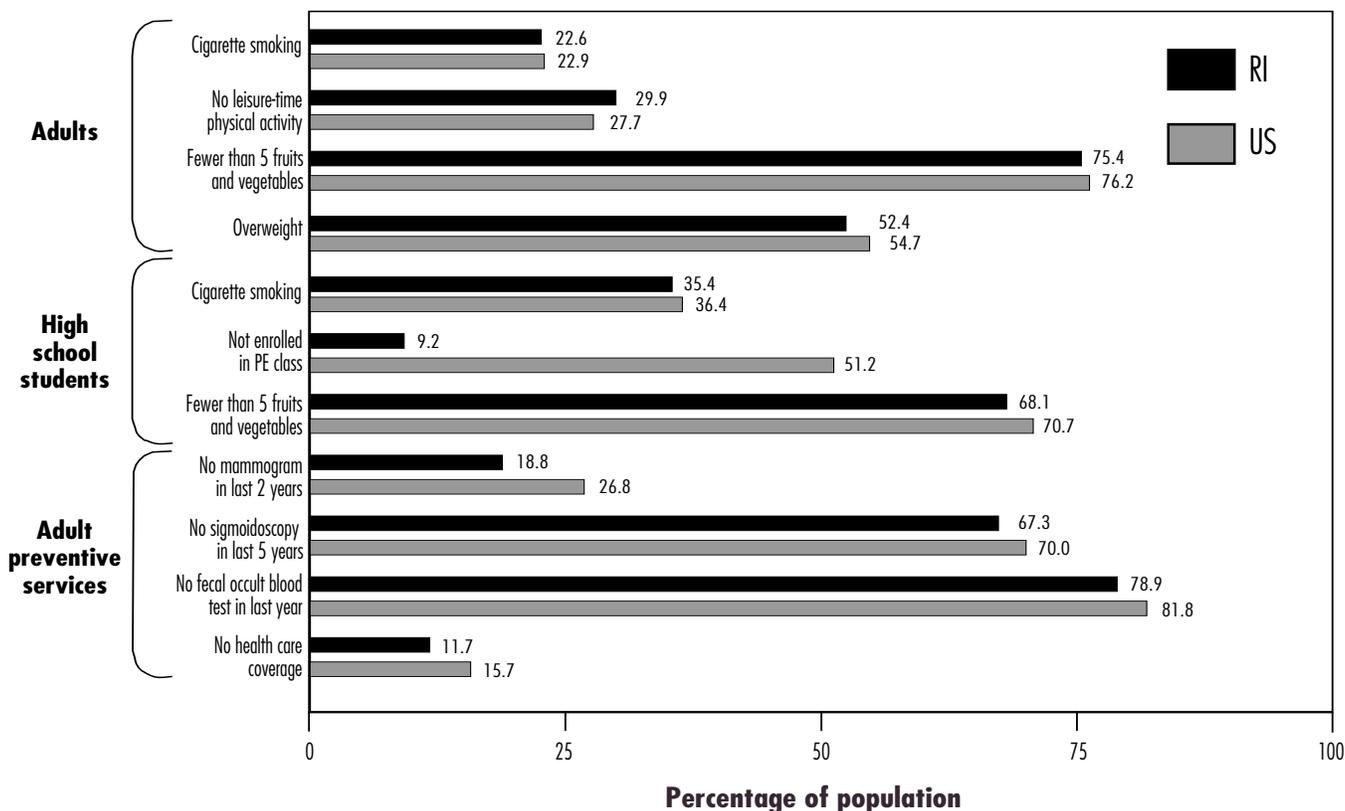
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of whites in Rhode Island, compared with 15% of Hispanics.
- Only about 10% of students were not enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 71% of female students and 65% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 71% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 77% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as blacks and whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Rhode Island Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

South Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, South Carolina had the third highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in South Carolina, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 19% of all deaths.
- South Carolina had the highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in South Carolina in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 17,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Carolina in 1999, including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new

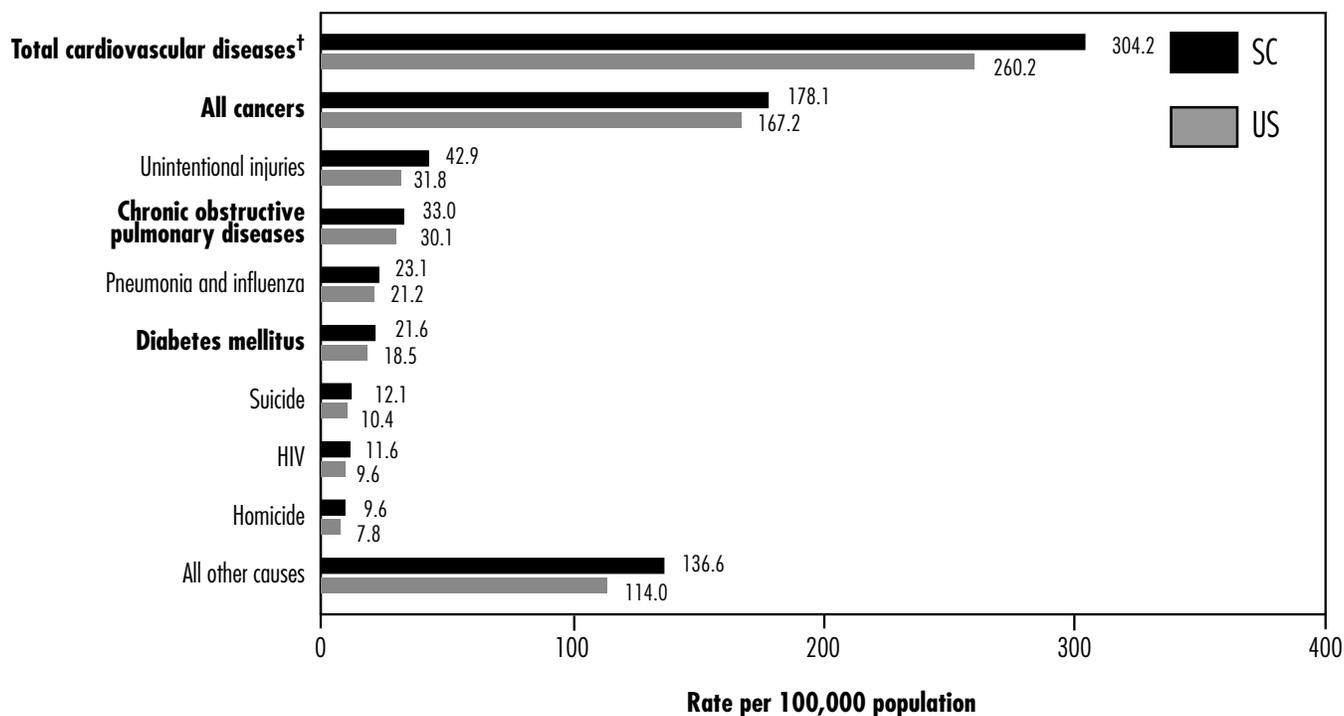
cases of colorectal cancer, 2,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,200 South Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 138,844 adults in South Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 937 deaths in South Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 2,102 deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 185% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, South Carolina Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (142.4 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (60.9 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

South Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 19% of blacks in South Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- Forty percent of blacks, 35% of Hispanics, and 32% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 91% of Hispanics, 84% of blacks, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

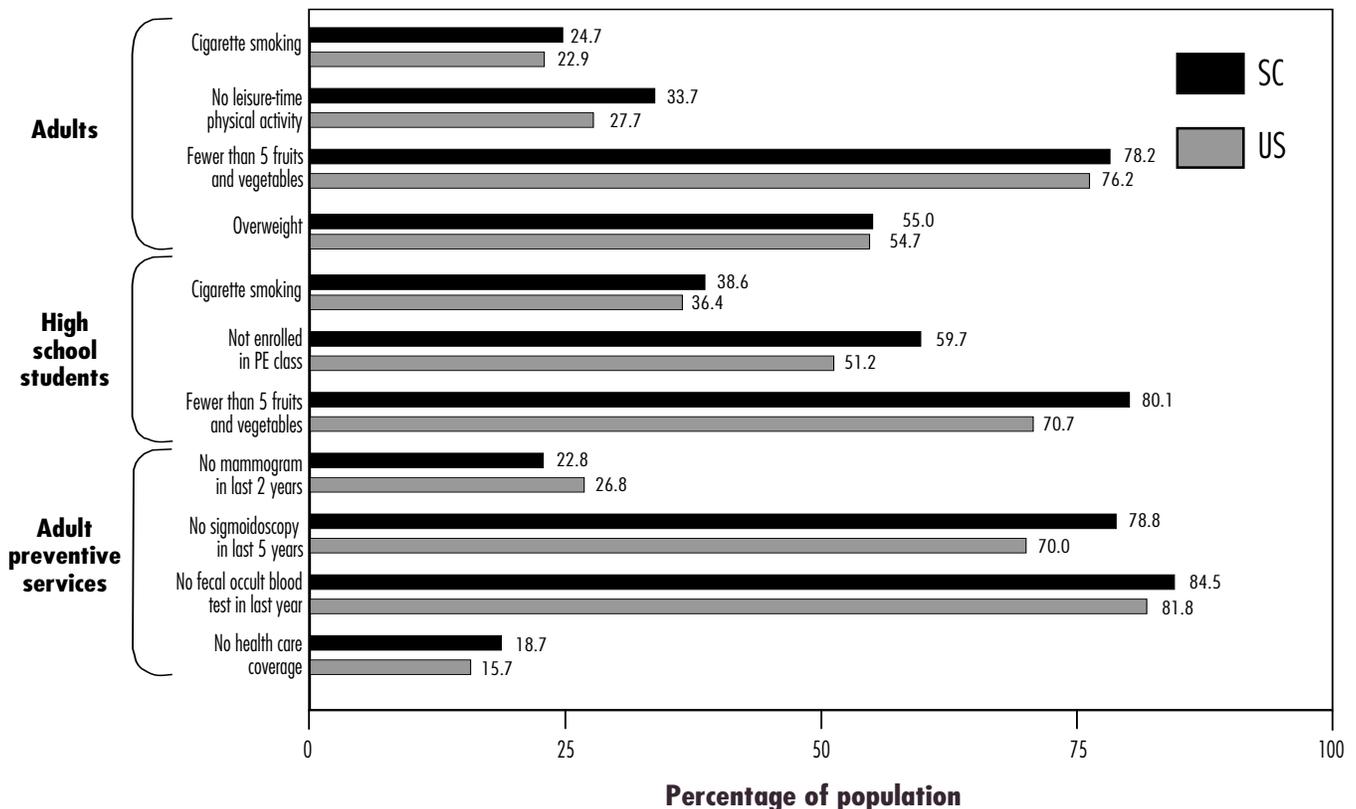
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 47% of white and 28% of black students in South Carolina.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 53% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female students and 77% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of blacks and 22% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 83% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Carolina Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

South Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 2,882 deaths in South Dakota in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,491 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to ischemic heart disease were 73% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Stroke was responsible for 483 deaths.

Cancer

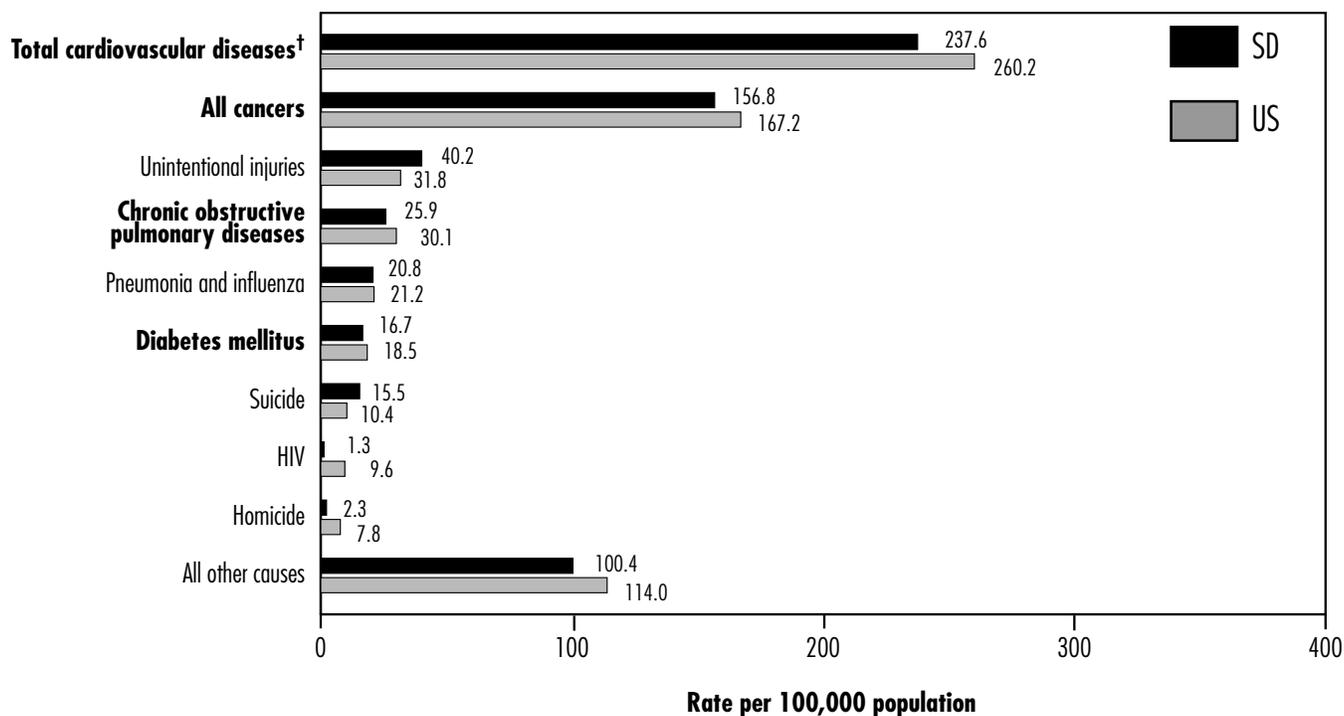
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in South Dakota.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 59% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Dakota in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 South Dakota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 19,246 adults in South Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 179 deaths in South Dakota and a contributing cause of an additional 361 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 787% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Causes of Death, South Dakota Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (128.8 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.9 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

South Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, South Dakota had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Forty-one percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 80% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 83% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 50% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

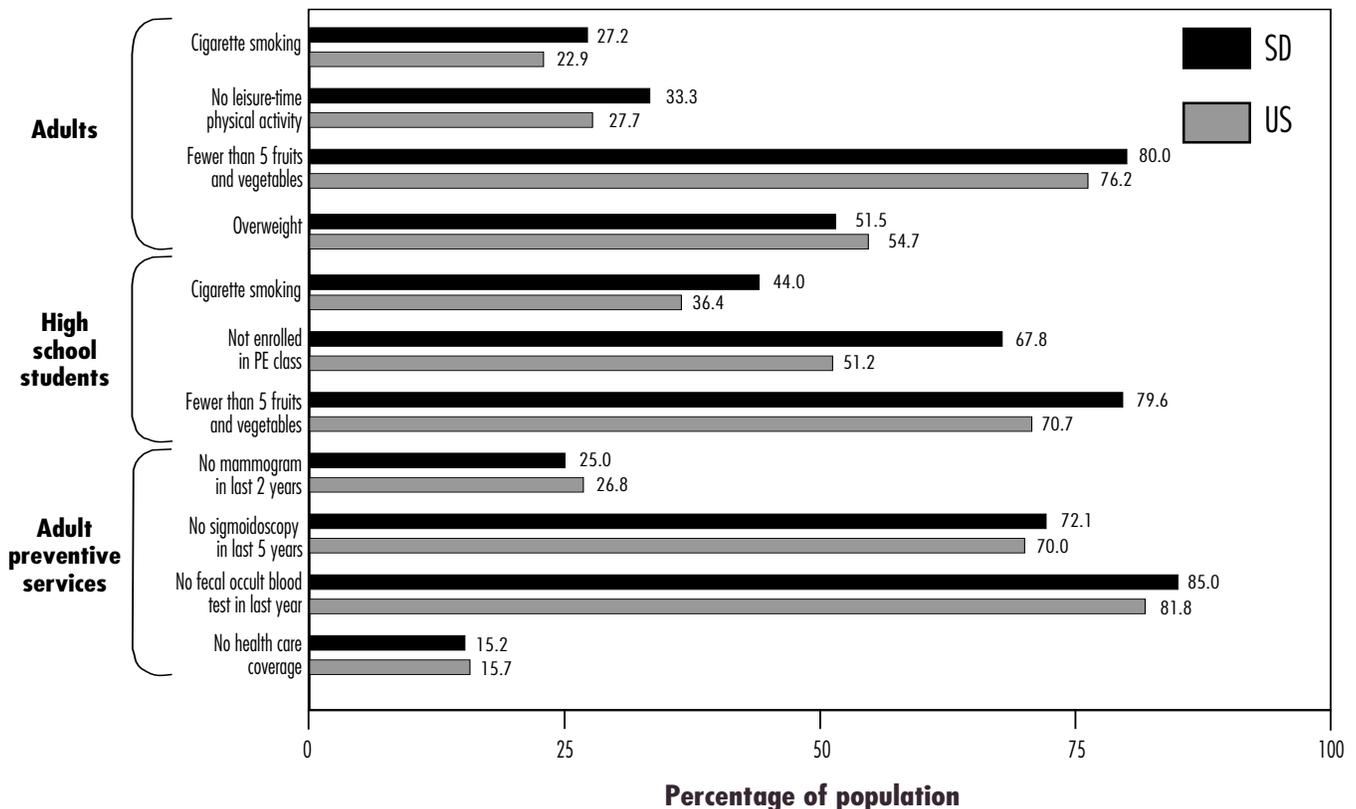
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by more than 40% of both male and female students in South Dakota.
- More than 65% of both male and female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 76% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 66% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, about 85% of both men and women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, American Indians/Alaska Natives were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Dakota Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Tennessee: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Tennessee had the fourth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Tennessee, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Tennessee had the fifth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 21% of all deaths.
- Tennessee had the third highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

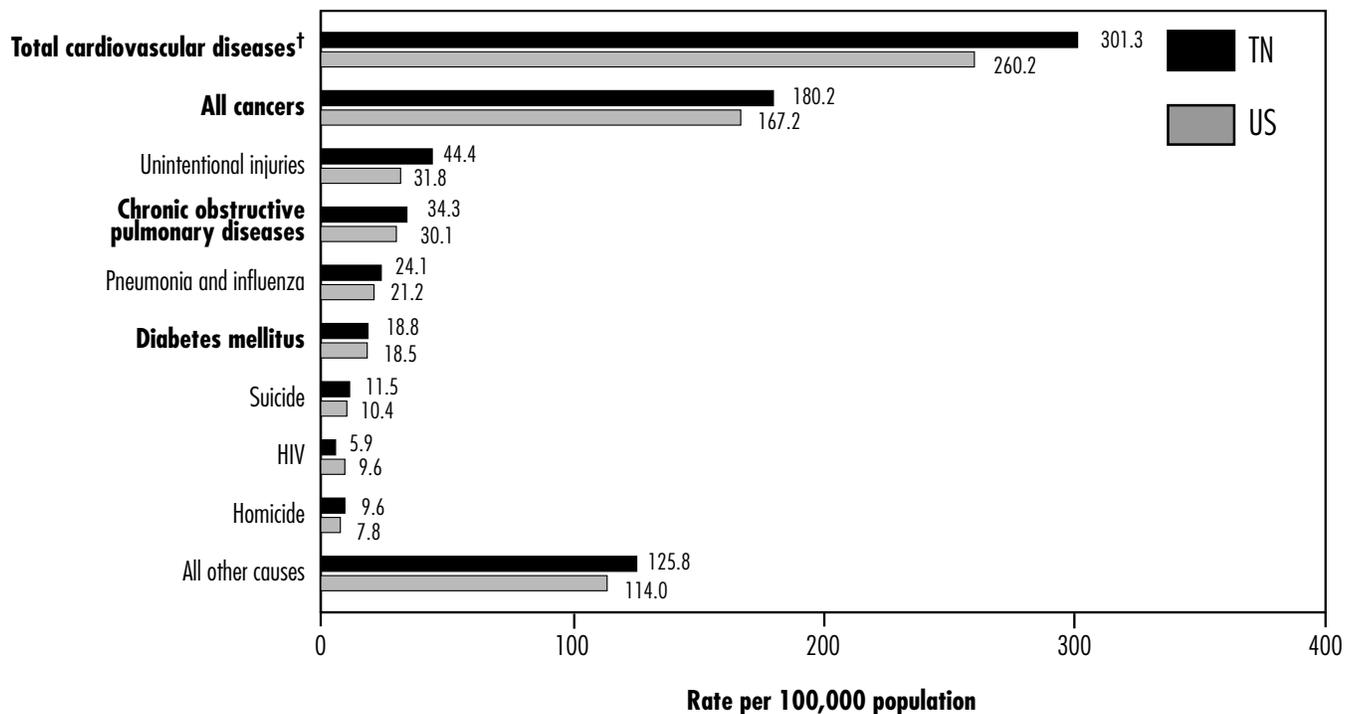
- Of all states, Tennessee had the sixth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the third highest due to lung cancer in 1996.
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Tennessee in 1999, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 2,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,300 Tennessee residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 193,208 adults in Tennessee had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,252 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,576 deaths.

Causes of Death, Tennessee Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (151.7 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (54.1 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Tennessee: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Tennessee had the ninth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Tennessee had the eighth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks and 68% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks and 53% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

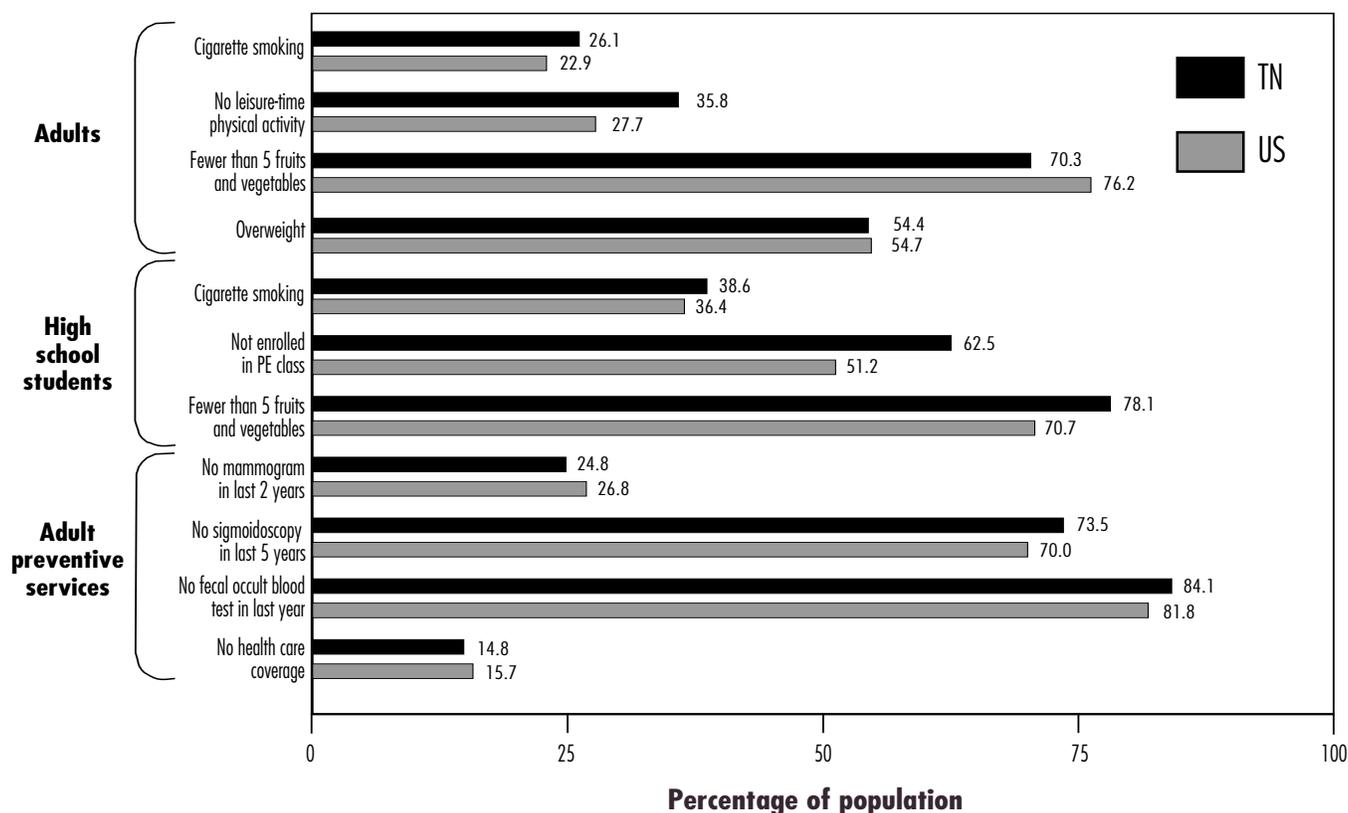
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 44% of white and 22% of black students in Tennessee.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 58% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of female and 75% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 27% of blacks and 25% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of blacks and 73% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 22% of blacks and 14% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Tennessee Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Texas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Texas in 1996, accounting for 55,800 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,563 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 9,853 deaths.

Cancer

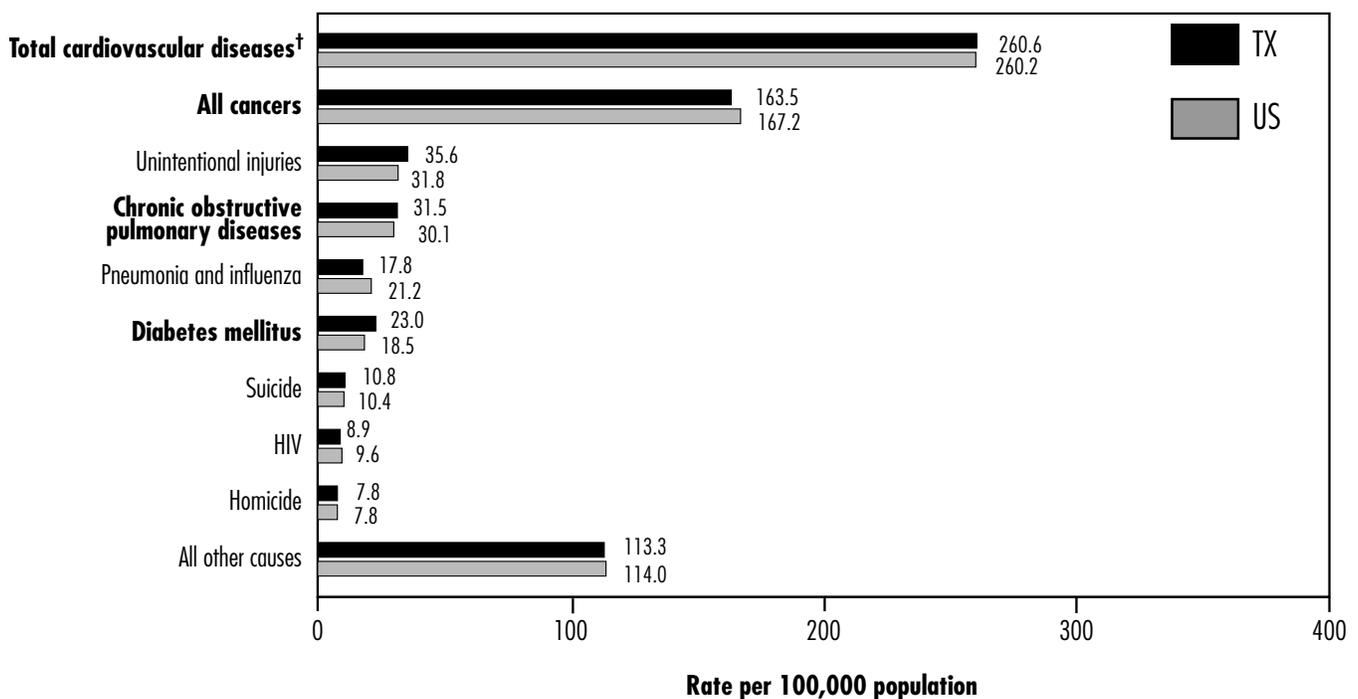
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Texas in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 77,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Texas in 1999, including 11,500 new cases of lung cancer, 8,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,700 Texas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 672,545 adults in Texas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Texas had the sixth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 4,585 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,739 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 160% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Texas Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (130.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Texas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of men and 19% of women in Texas.
- Thirty-seven percent of Hispanics, 27% of blacks, and 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of blacks, 81% of Hispanics, 76% of whites, and 71% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Texas had the eighth highest percentage of overweight adults.

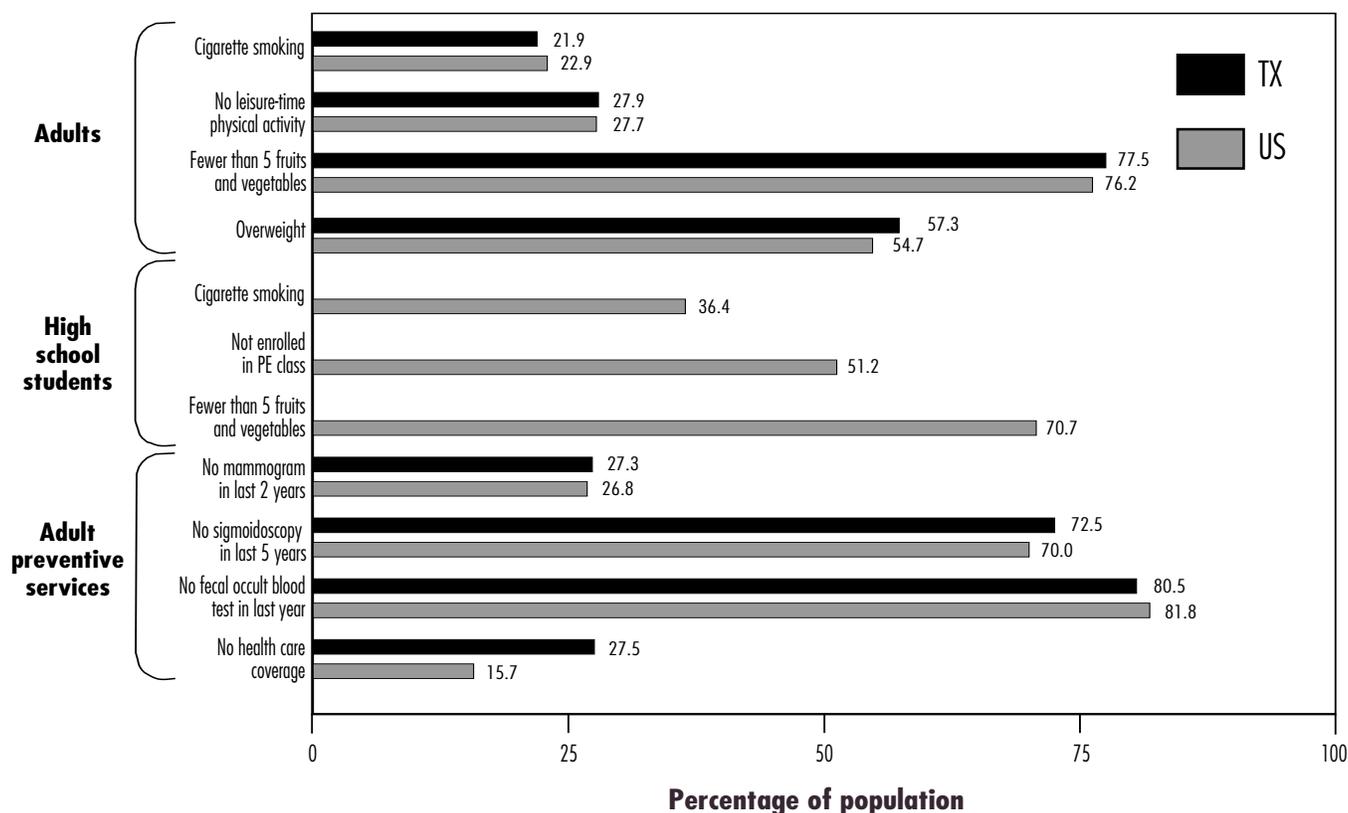
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Texas.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 42% of Hispanics, compared with 24% of whites and 20% of blacks, reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of Hispanics, 75% of blacks, and 72% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 94% of Hispanics, 81% of blacks, and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Texas had the highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Texas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Utah: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Utah in 1996, accounting for 4,017 deaths, or 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,654 deaths, or 15% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 844 deaths.

Cancer

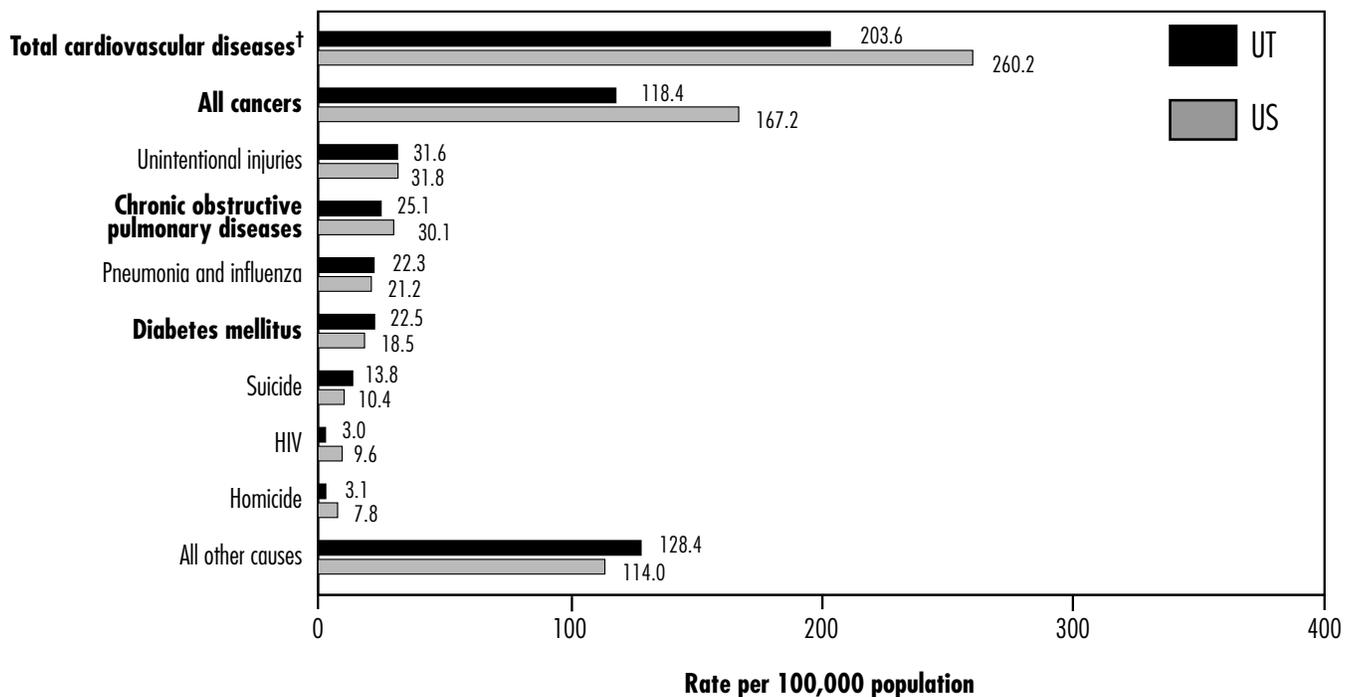
- Cancer accounted for 19% of all deaths in Utah in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Utah in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 800 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Utah residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 47,193 adults in Utah had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Utah residents had the eighth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 418 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 517 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 92% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, Utah Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (86.2 per 100,000 in Utah and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Utah and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Utah: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 19% of Hispanics and 14% of whites in Utah reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 17% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 70% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 57% of men and 42% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

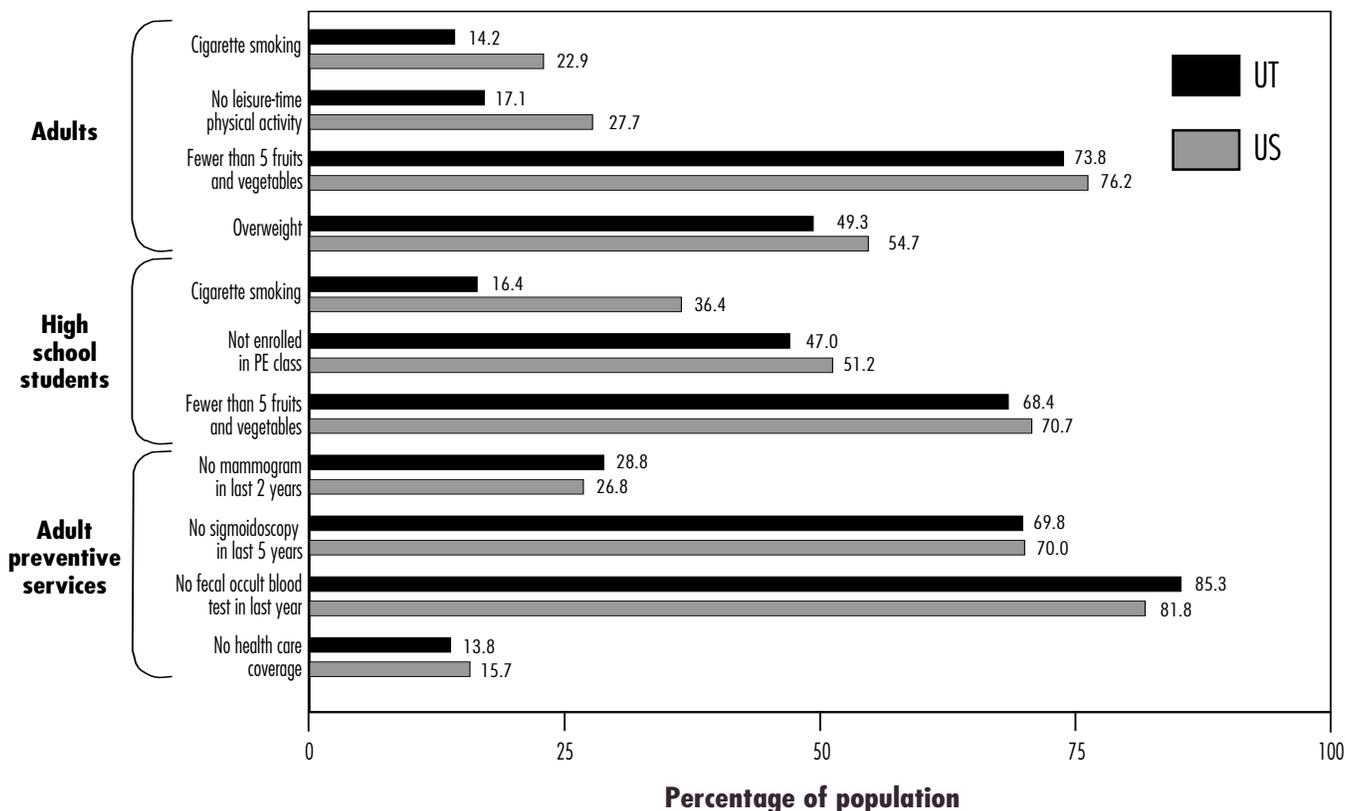
- In 1997, almost 15% of both male and female students in Utah reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 54% of female and 41% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 72% of female and 65% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Utah had the tenth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Eighty-five percent of men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 28% of Hispanics, compared with 13% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Utah Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Vermont: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Vermont in 1996, accounting for 1,931 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 893 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 321 deaths.

Cancer

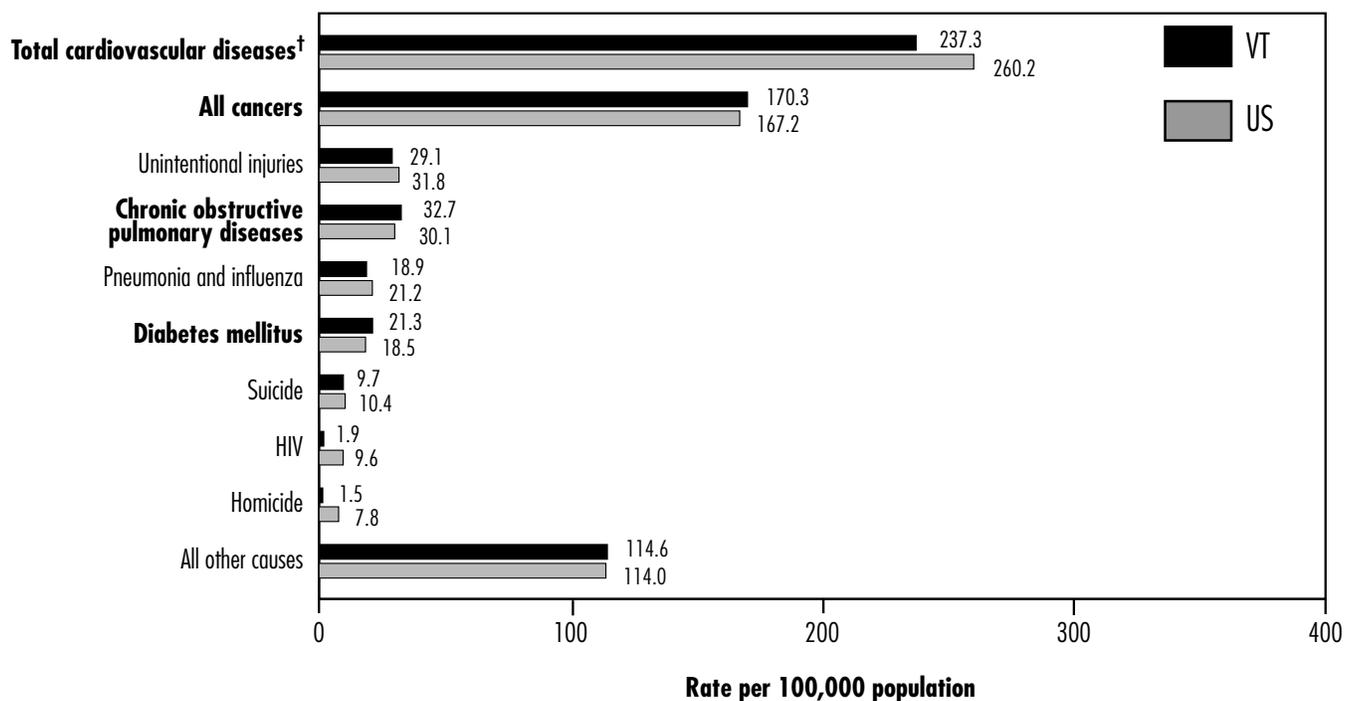
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Vermont in 1996.
- Of all states, Vermont had the highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Vermont in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,200 Vermont residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 19,113 adults in Vermont had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 154 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 301 deaths.

Causes of Death, Vermont Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (113.1 per 100,000 in Vermont and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.2 per 100,000 in Vermont and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Vermont: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of men and 21% of women in Vermont reported current cigarette smoking.
- Almost 25% of both men and women reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of men and 65% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of men and 38% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

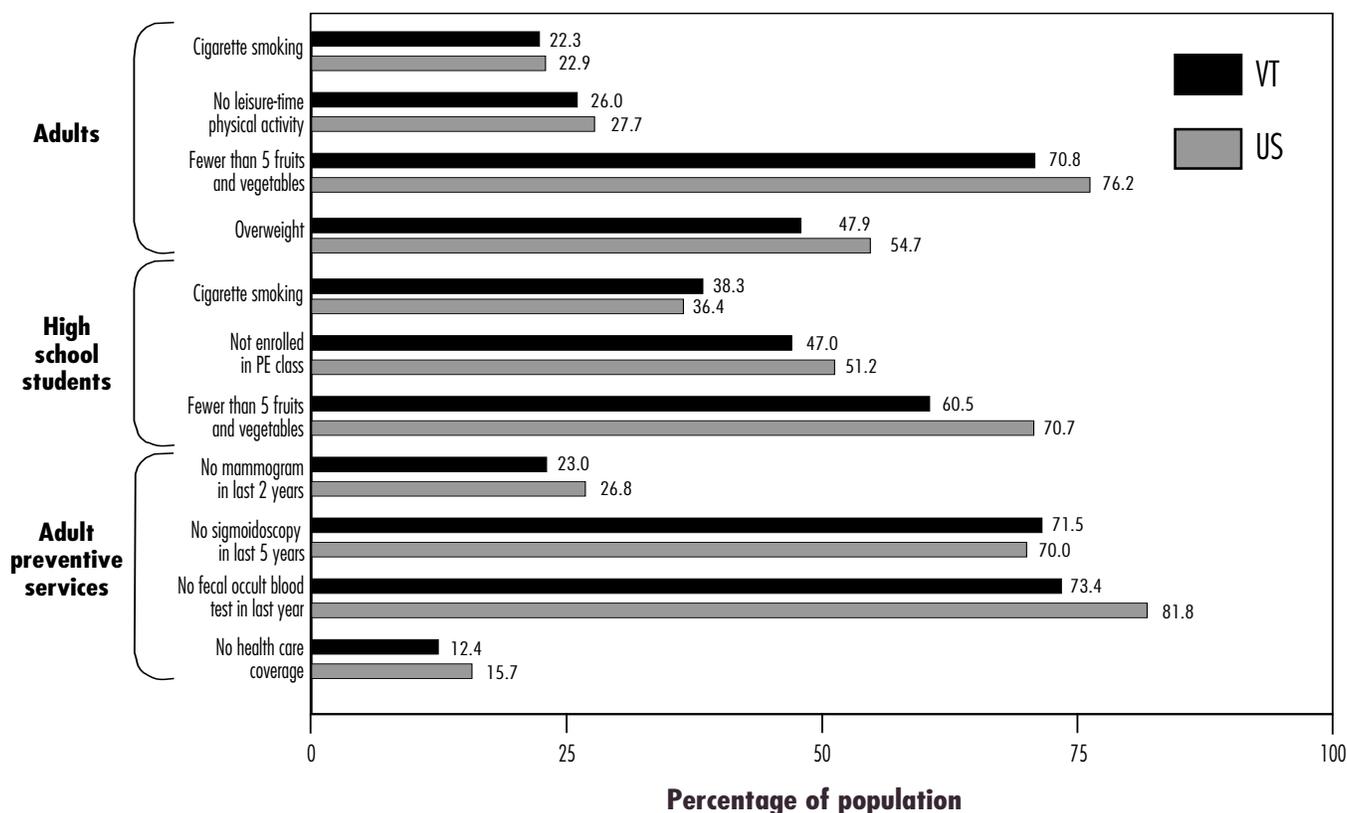
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by almost 38% of both male and female students in Vermont.
- Fifty-four percent of female and 49% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 63% of female and 58% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of men and 11% of women.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Vermont Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Virginia in 1996, accounting for 21,284 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,173 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,855 deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 69% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

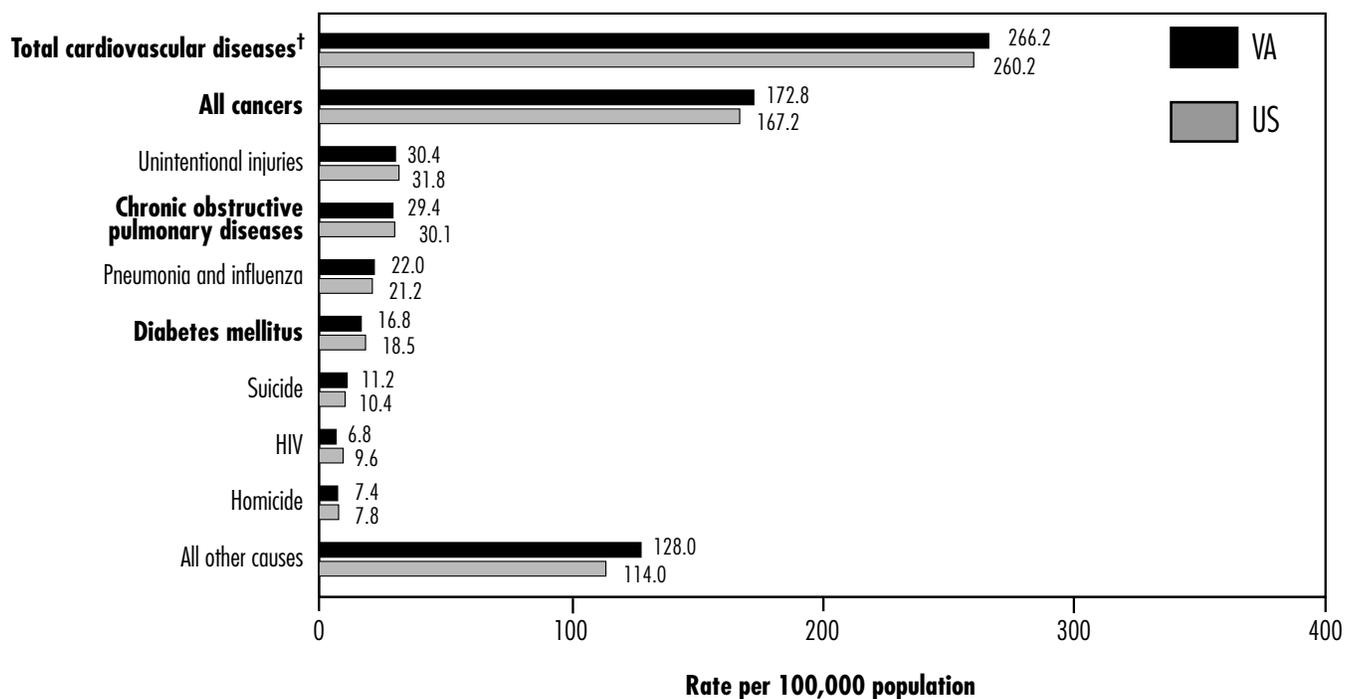
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Virginia in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 104% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Virginia in 1999, including 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 Virginia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 226,709 adults in Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,259 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,857 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 152% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Virginia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (117.1 per 100,000 in Virginia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.7 per 100,000 in Virginia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of men and 20% of women in Virginia reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 32% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 22% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 69% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 52% of whites, and 51% of Hispanics were overweight.

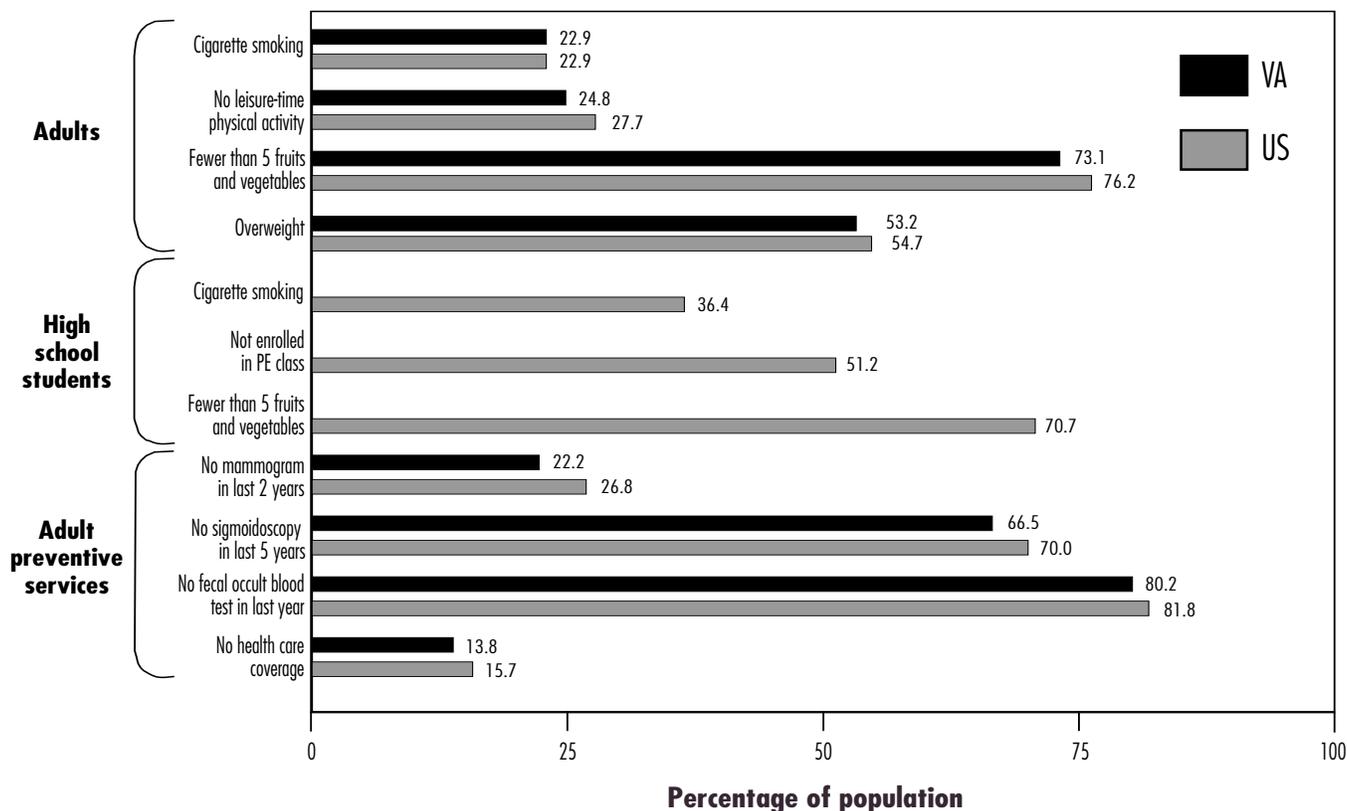
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Virginia.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 20% of blacks, compared with 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Virginia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Washington: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Washington in 1996, accounting for 16,367 deaths, or 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,940 deaths, or 16% of all deaths
- Stroke was the cause of 3,480 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Washington in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 23,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Washington in 1999, including 3,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,300 new cases

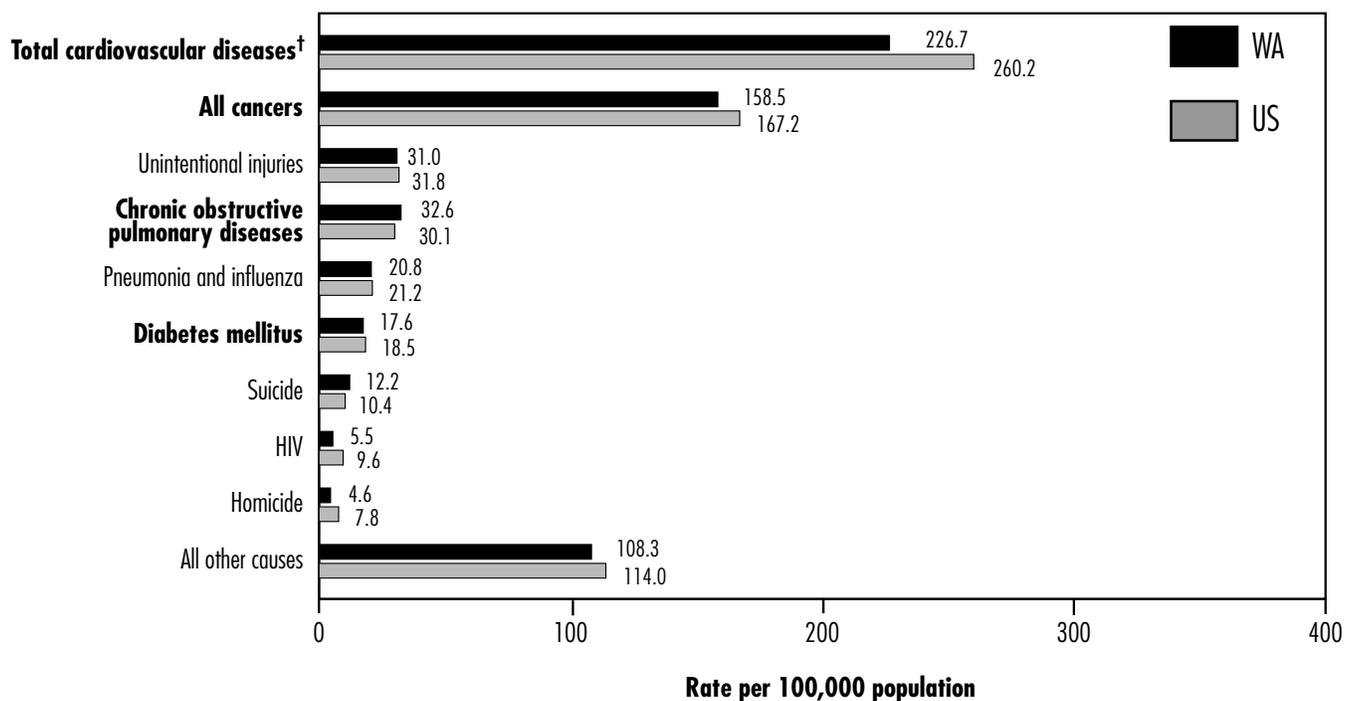
of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,000 Washington residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 114,295 adults in Washington had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,152 deaths in Washington and a contributing cause of an additional 2,274 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 188% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Washington Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (98.4 per 100,000 in Washington and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (45.9 per 100,000 in Washington and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Washington: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 21% of whites in Washington.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of blacks, 19% of Hispanics, and 17% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men, compared with 68% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 65% of men and 44% of women were overweight.

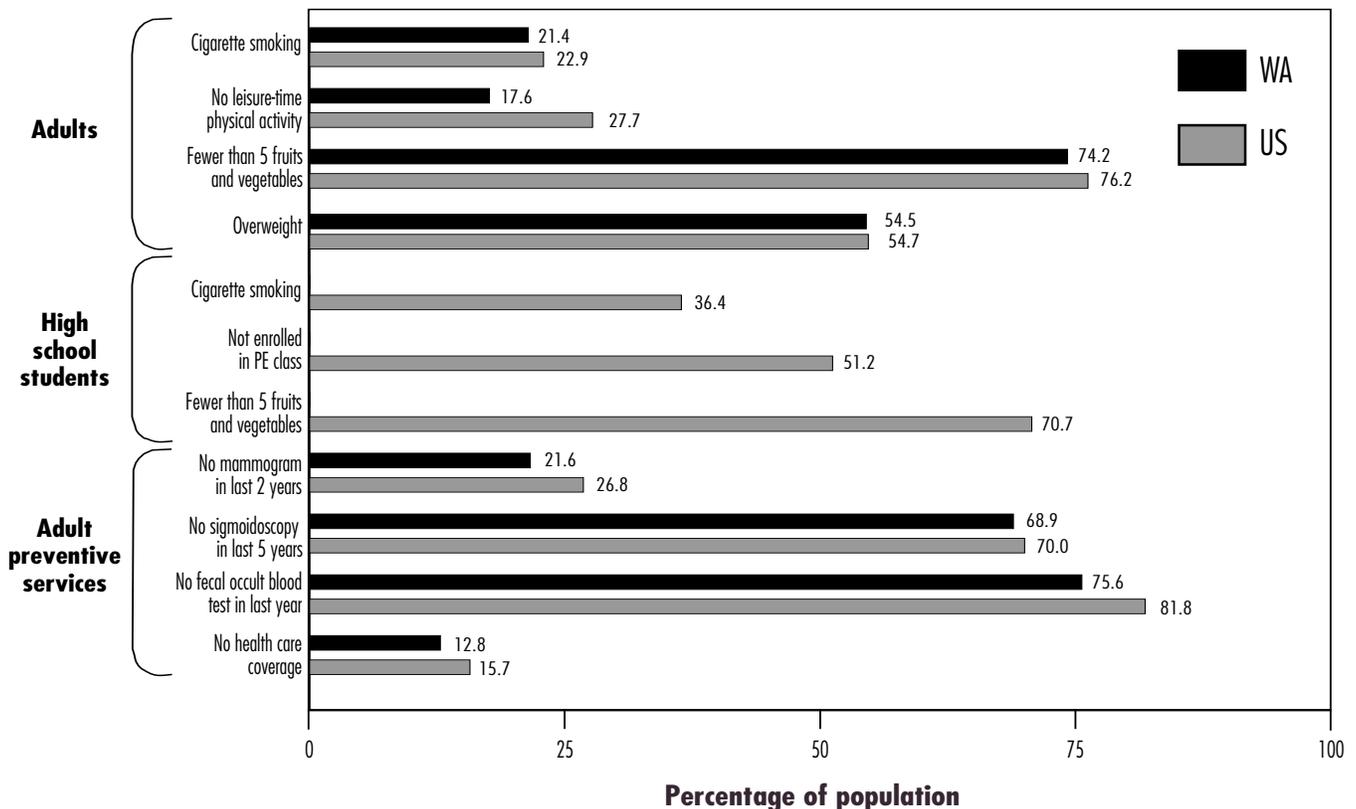
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Washington.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 21% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, and 12% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Washington Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

West Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, West Virginia had the second highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 1,219 deaths.

Cancer

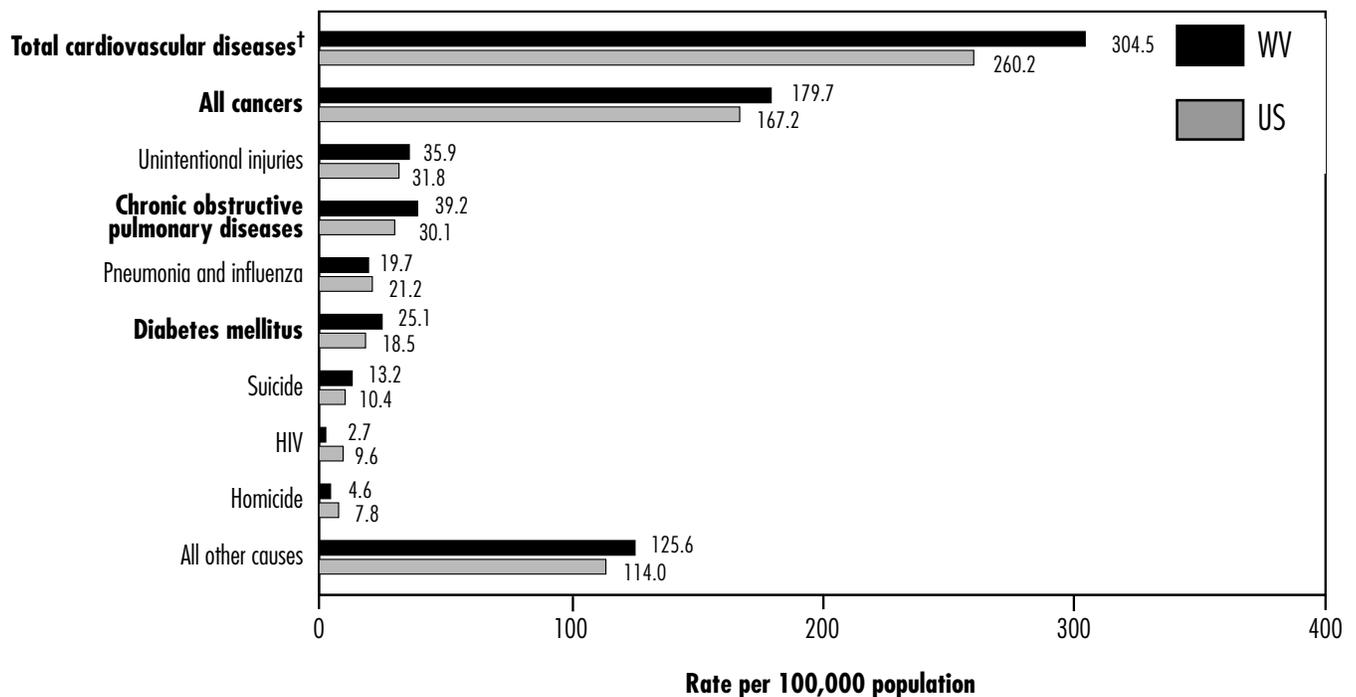
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in West Virginia in 1996.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the eighth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the sixth highest due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in West Virginia in 1999, including 1,700 new cases of lung cancer, 1,100 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,900 West Virginia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 77,972 adults in West Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 669 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,462 deaths.

Causes of Death, West Virginia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (156.8 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.6 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

West Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- West Virginia had the second highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the ninth largest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, West Virginia had the ninth highest percentage of overweight adults.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

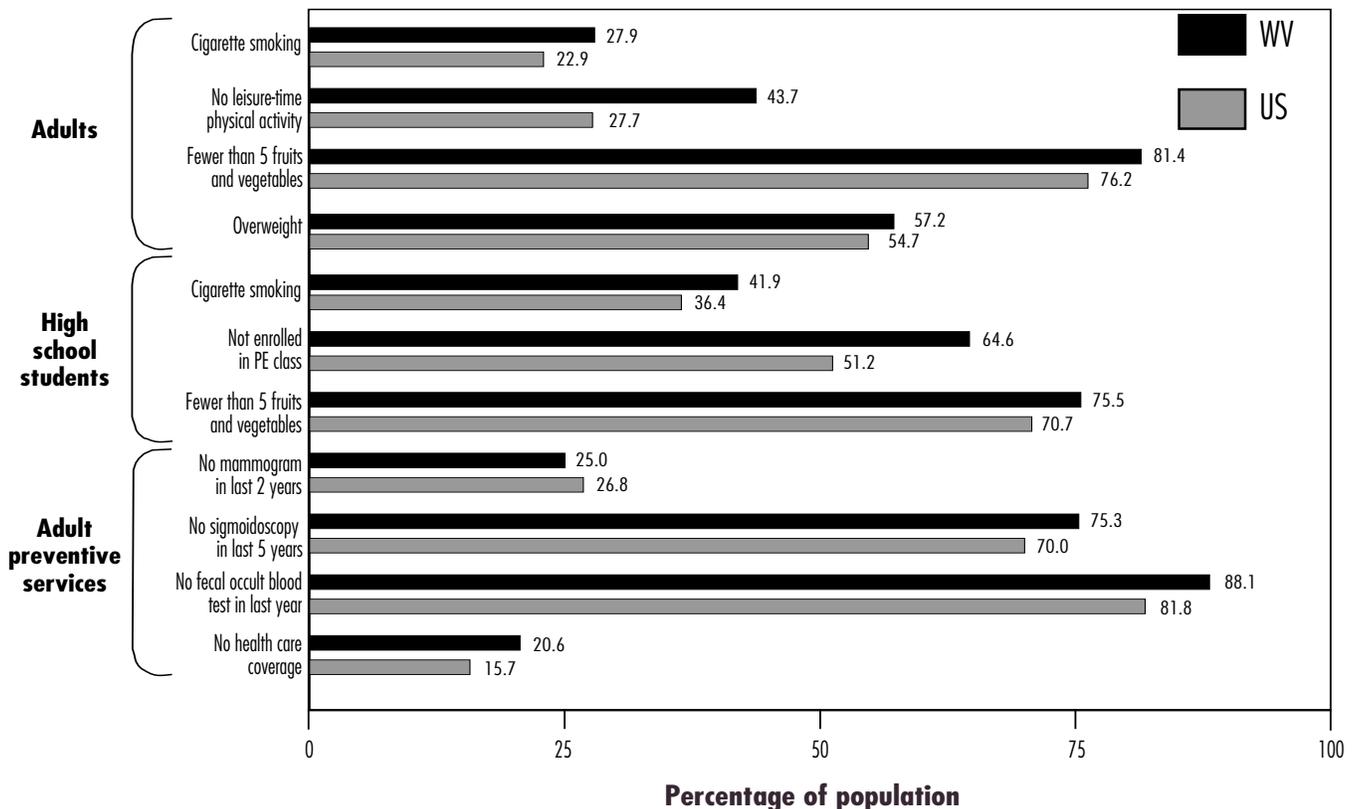
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by about 42% of both female and male students in West Virginia in 1997.
- Seventy percent of male and 58% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 73% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- West Virginia had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, West Virginia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Wisconsin: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Wisconsin in 1996, accounting for 19,115 deaths, or 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,421 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,685 deaths.

Cancer

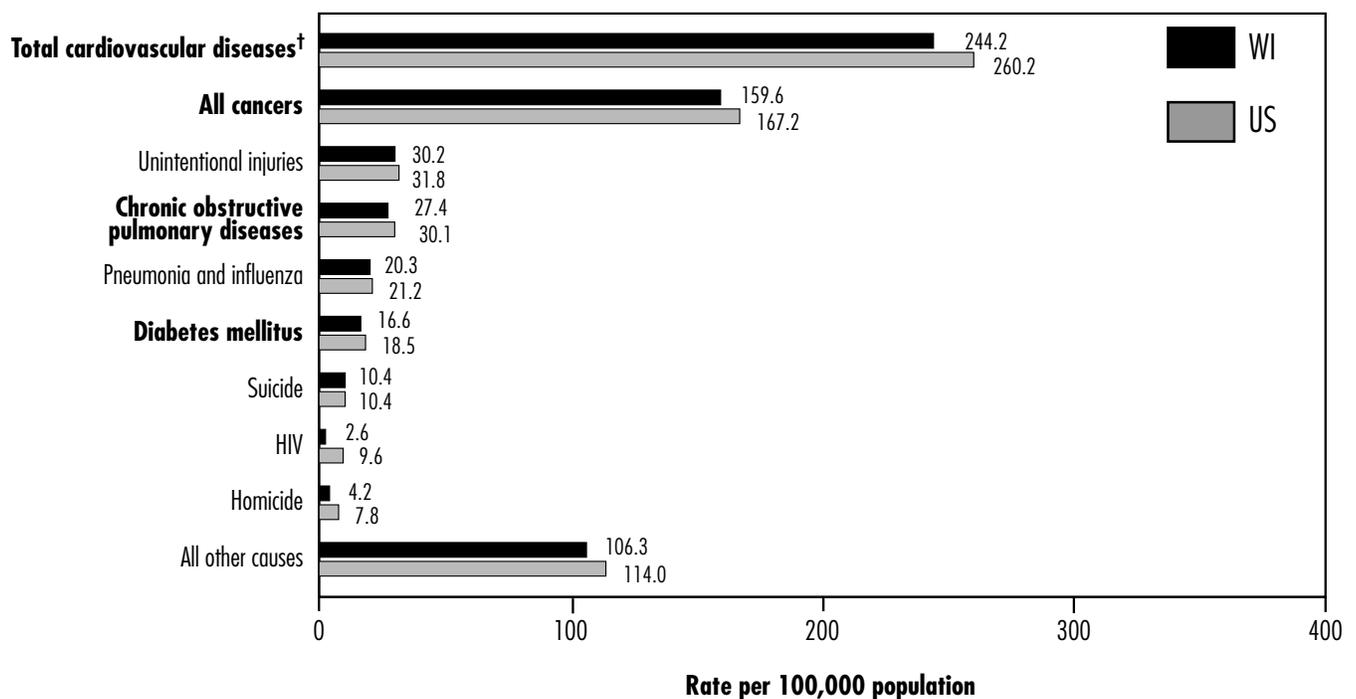
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Wisconsin in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 99% higher among blacks than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 23,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wisconsin in 1999, including 2,800 new cases of lung cancer, 2,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,900 Wisconsin residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 175,480 adults in Wisconsin had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,170 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,538 deaths.

Causes of Death, Wisconsin Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

[†]Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.2 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.1 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Wisconsin: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of blacks and 23% of whites in Wisconsin in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by about 25% of blacks and whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of men, compared with 66% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 67% of men and 47% of women were overweight.

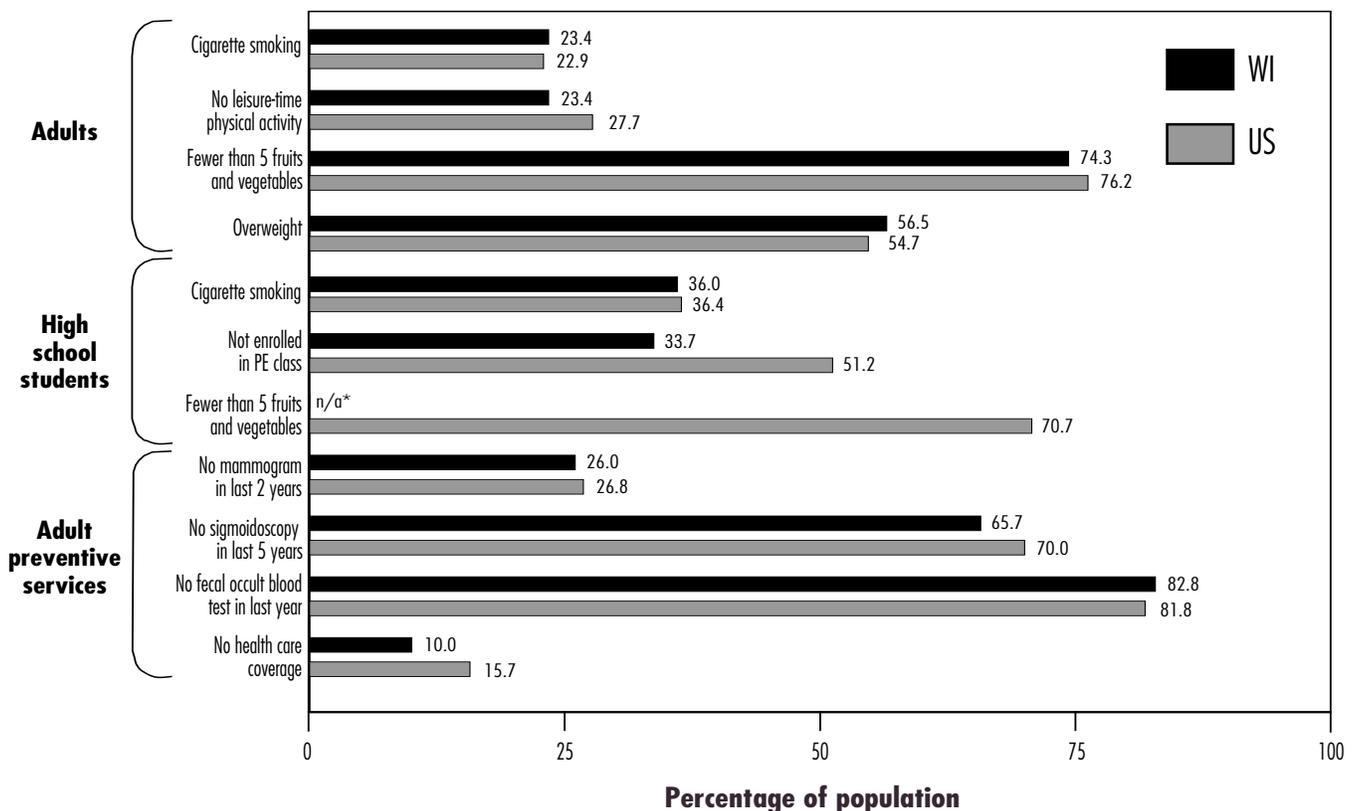
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of male and 32% of female students in Wisconsin in 1997.
- Thirty-six percent of female and 31% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 26% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of women and 61% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 17% of blacks and 9% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wisconsin Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Wyoming: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Wyoming in 1996, accounting for 1,317 deaths, or 37% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 603 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 265 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Wyoming in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wyoming in 1999,

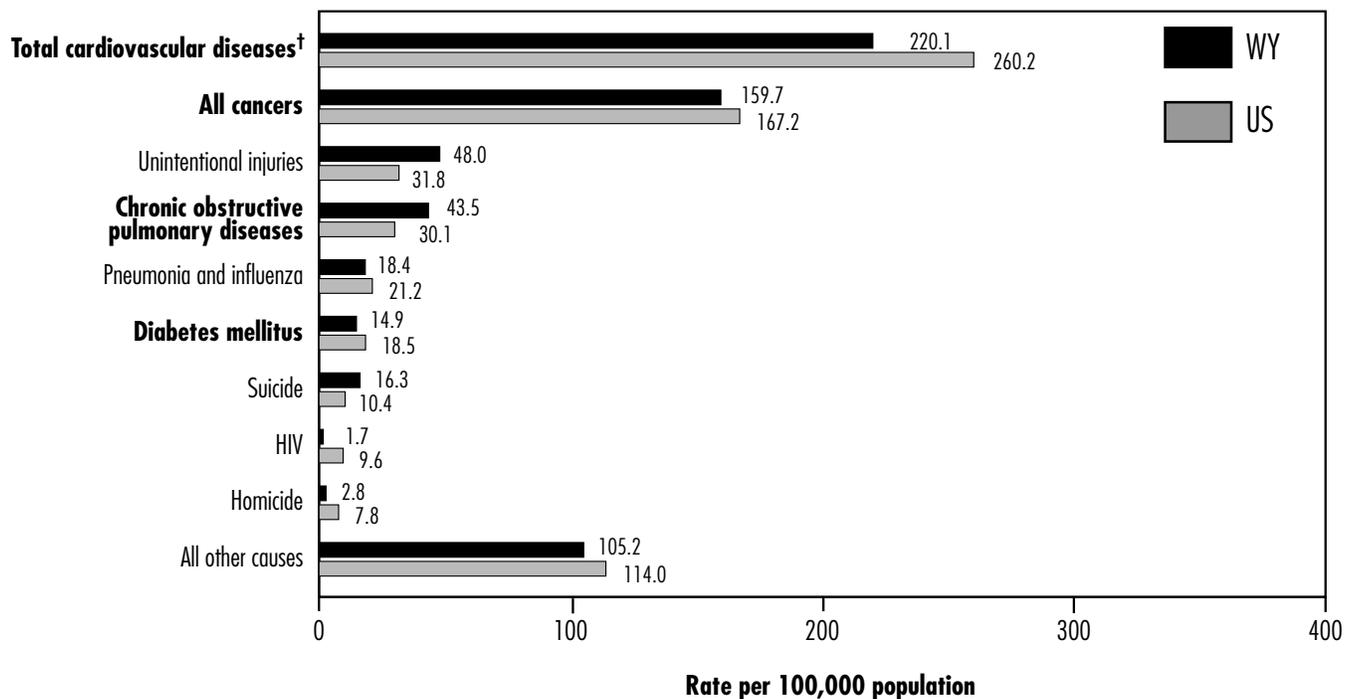
including 300 new cases of lung cancer, 200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 900 Wyoming residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 11,855 adults in Wyoming had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 84 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 152 deaths.

Causes of Death, Wyoming Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (104.4 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.6 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Wyoming: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of men and 22% of women in Wyoming reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 21% of whites and 16% of Hispanics.
- Seventy-nine percent of whites and 72% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of Hispanics and 51% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

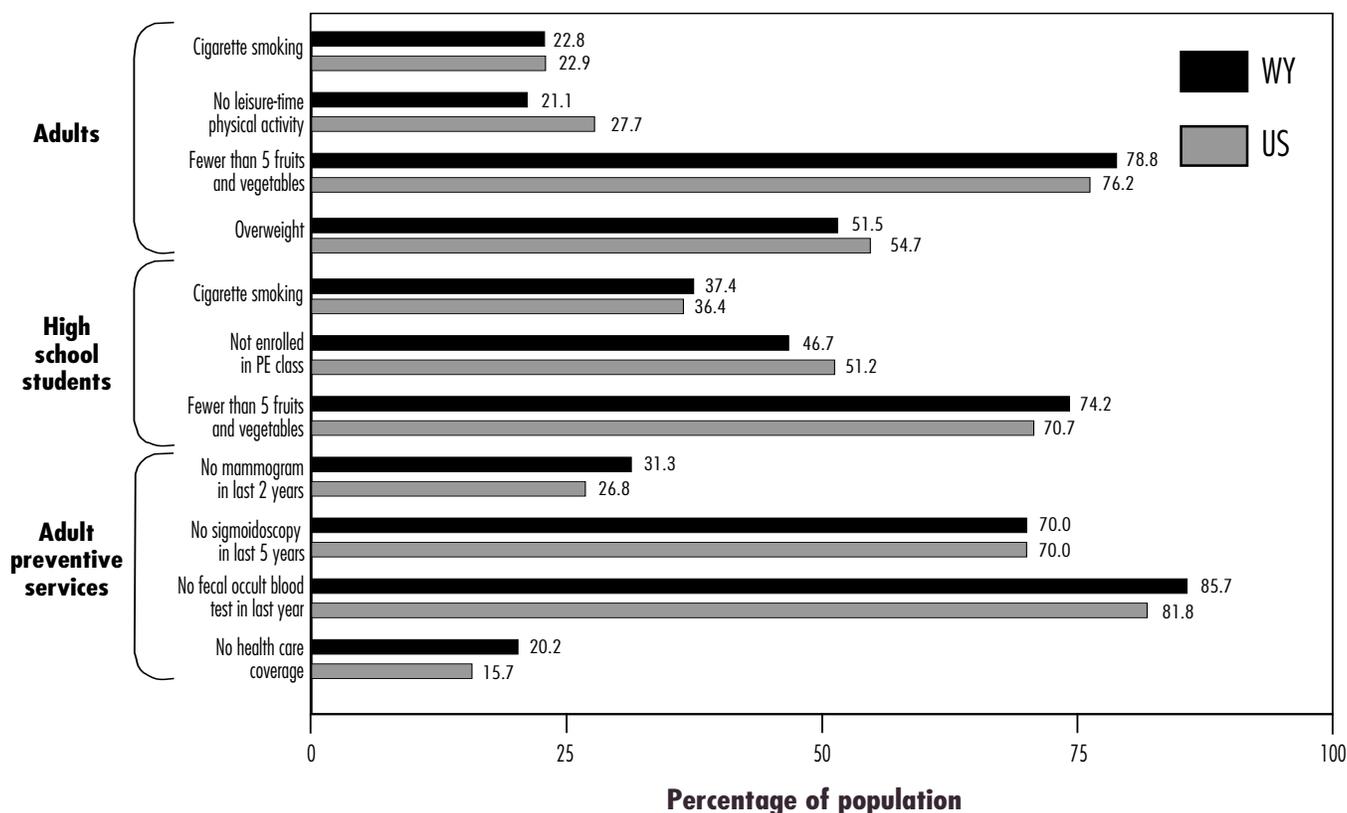
- In 1997, 47% of Hispanic and 36% of white students in Wyoming reported smoking cigarettes.
- Fifty-one percent of female and 43% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 71% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Wyoming had the fifth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Wyoming had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 33% of Hispanics, compared with 19% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wyoming Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

Section V

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, FY 1999

State	Chronic Diseases				Associated Risk Factors		Surveillance			School Health Education
	Arthritis	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

● Funding for Planning

○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding

▲ Conducted Survey in 1999

△ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1999

State	Chronic Diseases				Associated Risk Factors		Surveillance			School Health Education
	Arthritis	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	2	50	16	17	0	0	50	42	16

*BRFSS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

†YRBSS, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

● Funding for Comprehensive Program

◑ Funding for Core-Capacity Building

◐ Funding for Planning

○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding

▲ Conducted Survey in 1999

△ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1999

Appendix

Technical Notes

Background Information on Death Rates

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 1996. CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) prepared the Detailed Mortality File in accordance with guidelines from the World Health Organization. These guidelines specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)*.

The cause-of-death rates in this report are presented by sex, race/ethnicity (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic), and ICD-9 code. For this report, persons classified as Hispanic ethnicity are not included in a race category. Population data (denominators for death rates) are postcensal estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

Death 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 standard U.S. population. Age-adjusted rates allow deaths to be compared among groups because, unlike crude rates, they take into account the effect of different age distributions in different populations. Direct age adjustment is calculated by weighting the annual age-specific rates by the population distribution in the standard population. Age-adjusted rates should not be compared with crude rates. Death rates are not presented for racial/ethnic groups that had 20 or fewer deaths in a given category.

Differences in Death Rates in Different Publications

The state-specific numbers of deaths and the rates of death due to a specific cause in this publication may differ from those published by the states or by other groups for the following reasons:

- The cut-off dates for accepting vital statistics records into the annual file for producing statistics may differ.

- The interstate exchange program through which states receive data on events that involved residents but occurred in other states might not include all records.
- The international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death are interpreted and applied differently in some states.
- The standard U.S. population used for age-adjustment may not have been the 1970 population used here.
- Race/ethnicity may have been classified differently.

Cause-of-Death Classifications

The following ICD-9 codes are used in this report:

Total cardiovascular diseases	390–459
Ischemic heart disease	410–414
Stroke	430–438
All cancers	140–208
Lung cancer	162.2–162.9
Colorectal cancer	153–154.1, 159.0
Breast cancer, women	174
Diabetes mellitus	250
Other:	
Unintentional injuries	E800–E949
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	490–496
Pneumonia and influenza	480–487
Suicide	E950–E959
HIV	042.0–044.9
Homicide	E960–E978

Surveillance of Behavioral Risk Factors and Preventive Services Among Adults

The prevalences of behavioral risk factors and use of preventive services among adults are state-based estimates from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Initiated in 1981 and developed in conjunction with the 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 BRFSS is an annual, state-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of health-related behavior. Each participating state selects a probability sample of its noninstitutionalized civilian adult population (aged ≥ 18 years) who have telephones. The data are reported by sex and race/ethnicity (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic origin). The design of the BRFSS allows for comparisons both between states and between individual states and the nation.

Estimates are not provided for racial or ethnic categories that had fewer than 50 respondents because such estimates would be unreliable. The median value for a risk factor or a preventive service in the United States (i.e., the point at which there is an equal number of states above and below the value) is used when the states are being ranked from the highest percentage to the lowest percentage. The average value for a risk factor or a preventive service is used as a prevalence estimate for the United States as a whole and for subgroups within the United States.

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 everyday, 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?
- A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?
- When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit?
- A sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?
- When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy?
- Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

All estimates are based on data from the 1998 BRFSS except for the estimates for colorectal cancer screening. These estimates are based on 1997 BRFSS data because the survey includes questions about sigmoidoscopy and the fecal occult blood test only in odd-numbered years

No BRFSS data on mammograms are included for California because California modifies the survey question on breast cancer screening in such a way that the responses are not comparable to those from other states.

Overweight in this report is defined using the 1998 guidelines released by the National Institutes of Health's National Heart Lung and Blood Institute for identifying overweight and obese adults. Overweight is based on self-reported height in inches and weight in pounds. These values are converted into height in meters and weight in kilograms and used to calculate a body mass index (BMI)—the number of kilograms divided by the number of meters squared ($BMI = \text{kg}/\text{m}^2$). BMI represents a height-to-weight ratio. According to the 1998 guidelines, persons with BMI values of 25 or greater are overweight, and those with BMI values of 30 or greater are obese. The prevalence of overweight is considerably higher using the new guidelines for overweight than using the previous guidelines ($BMI \geq 27.8 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ for men and $\geq 27.3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ for women). For example, based on the 1998 BRFSS data, the prevalence of overweight in Alabama is 59.6% using the new guidelines but 35.8% using the previous guidelines.

More information about the BRFSS is available on the NCCDPHP Web site, at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/brfss.

Appendix

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 efforts to prevent health risk behaviors among young people. The behaviors included in this report are derived from the 1997 YRBS. Students in grades 9–12 participated in the surveys, which were conducted by CDC and departments of education in 33 states and the District of Columbia. This report summarizes selected results from the national survey and the state surveys. 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 and by race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, other). The data are not age-adjusted since the age distribution by grade varies little among states. Estimates are not provided for racial or ethnic categories that had fewer than 100 respondents because such estimates would be unreliable.

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?

More information about the YRBSS is available on the NCCDPHP Web site, at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash. State-specific prevalence estimates for risk factors and their confidence intervals can also be obtained using *Youth '97*, a CD-ROM that provides prevalence estimates for risk factors by state, year, grade, sex, and race/ethnicity in table and graph format. For a free copy of this CD-ROM, call 770-488-3257.

For More Information

For questions related to the 1996 death rates, contact Ralph Donehoo, M.P.H., by telephone at (770) 488-5441 or by fax at (770) 488-488-5974.

For questions about prevalence estimates based on BRFSS data, contact Nora Keenan, Ph.D., by telephone at (770) 488-8001 or by fax at (770) 488-8151. For more general questions about the BRFSS, contact Eve Powell-Griner, Ph.D., at (770) 488-2524 or by fax at (770) 488-8150.

For questions about prevalence estimates from the YRBSS, contact Laura Kann, Ph.D., by telephone at (770) 488-3257 or by fax at (770) 488-3112.

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US Department of Health and Human Services. *Physical Activity and Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1996.

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Web Sites with Expanded Information Related to This Report

General information:

www.cdc.gov CDC's main Web site

Chronic diseases and their risk factors:

www.cdc.gov/nccdphp CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

www.cdc.gov/nchs CDC, National Center for Health Statistics

Cardiovascular disease:

www.americanheart.org American Heart Association

www.nhlbi.nih.gov/nhlbi National Institutes of Health, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute

Cancer:

www.cancer.org American Cancer Society

Diabetes:

www.diabetes.org American Diabetes Association

www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/ddt/pubs/facts98.htm CDC's Diabetes Fact Sheet

