CDC

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION

The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

National and
State Perspectives

affecting Life

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2002

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors:
National and State Perspectives, 2002

Errata

On **page 37**, the following bullet is incorrect:

> The American Cancer Society estimates that cigarette smoking is responsible for one of every five deaths in the United States, or more than 440,000 deaths each year.

It should be replaced by the following sentence:

> **According to CDC preliminary data, cigarette smoking is responsible for more than 440,000 deaths each year.**

In the following bullet on **page 193**, the word "proctoscopy" should be replaced by "colonoscopy":

> 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.

The correct sentence will read as follows:

> **A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems.**

Note: This publication is available on the Internet at the following address:
http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/burdenbook2002/index.htm

The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

National and State Perspectives

February 2002

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

National and State Perspectives

Section IV

Preface

Chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes are leading causes of disability and death in the United States. 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. Chronic diseases cause major limitations in daily living for more than 1 of every 10 Americans, or 25 million people. These diseases account for 75% of the $1 trillion spent on health care each year in the United States.

Although chronic diseases are among the most prevalent and costly health problems, they are also among the most preventable. Effective measures exist today to prevent or delay much of the chronic disease burden and curtail its devastating consequences.

Chronic diseases are generally not prevented by vaccines or cured by medication, nor do they just disappear. To a large degree, the major chronic disease killers—heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes—are an extension of what people do, or not do, as they go about the business of daily living. Health-damaging behaviors—in particular tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor eating habits—are major contributors to heart disease and cancer, our nation's leading killers. These behaviors also increase peoples' risk for other serious chronic diseases such as diabetes. A single behavior—tobacco use—is responsible for over 80% of the deaths each year from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the nation's fourth leading cause of death. Clearly, promoting healthy 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 for preventing the debilitating complications of diabetes, including blindness, kidney disease, and lower-extremity amputations. Screening and appropriate follow-up for high blood pressure and elevated cholesterol can save the lives of those at risk for heart disease and stroke. 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., states, voluntary and professional organizations, academic institutions, and other federal agencies), works to ensure that advances in basic scientific and behavioral research are put into practice to benefit all Americans. The framework for CDC's efforts to prevent chronic diseases includes promoting healthy behaviors, expanding the use of early detection practices, reaching young people with important health messages, improving the health of communities, and supporting state-based public health interventions. Underpinning this framework is surveillance—the gathering of data to determine the extent of behavioral risks, to monitor the progress of prevention efforts, and, ultimately, to make timely and effective public health decisions. CDC's framework has been shown to be effective, and, in many cases, cost-effective in reducing the chronic disease burden.

The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: National and State Perspectives—formerly known as *Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death*—provides updated information on the prevalence of selected chronic diseases and their risk factors in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. CDC is pleased to announce several changes to this 2002 publication. First, heart disease and stroke are presented separately rather than being grouped as cardiovascular disease. Second, the document now includes the burden of overweight among young people as well as adults. This significant risk factor is believed to contribute to many chronic diseases, including the growing number of cases of type 2 diabetes among young people.

Finally, this document contains a new section highlighting arthritis and other rheumatic conditions, the leading cause of disability among Americans.

The document is divided into five sections. The first section provides a national perspective on chronic diseases as major causes of death in the United States. In the second section, state-specific data on rates of death due to heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes allow for easy state-by-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 selected preventive services: mammography screening, sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, fecal occult blood test, and health care coverage. This section also includes information on the prevalence of overweight among adults and young people. The fourth section provides profiles of chronic diseases, risk factors, and selected preventive services in each state. The fifth section provides information on the prevalence of arthritis and other rheumatic conditions. The appendix contains technical notes that include information about significant changes in the 1999 National Center for Health Statistics mortality data used in this report. Mortality data are classified in accordance with the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), which replaces ICD-9. In addition, the 2000 U.S. Standard Population, which replaces the 1970 U.S. Standard Population, is used to age adjust the mortality data. The appendix also contains a table that provides information on funds provided to states through CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion for programs that target chronic diseases and their risk factors.

This document is intended to aid policy makers, the public health community, and others interested in addressing the burden of chronic disease in the United States. Another generation of Americans need not suffer unnecessarily or die prematurely when so much is already known about how to prevent disability and death from chronic diseases.

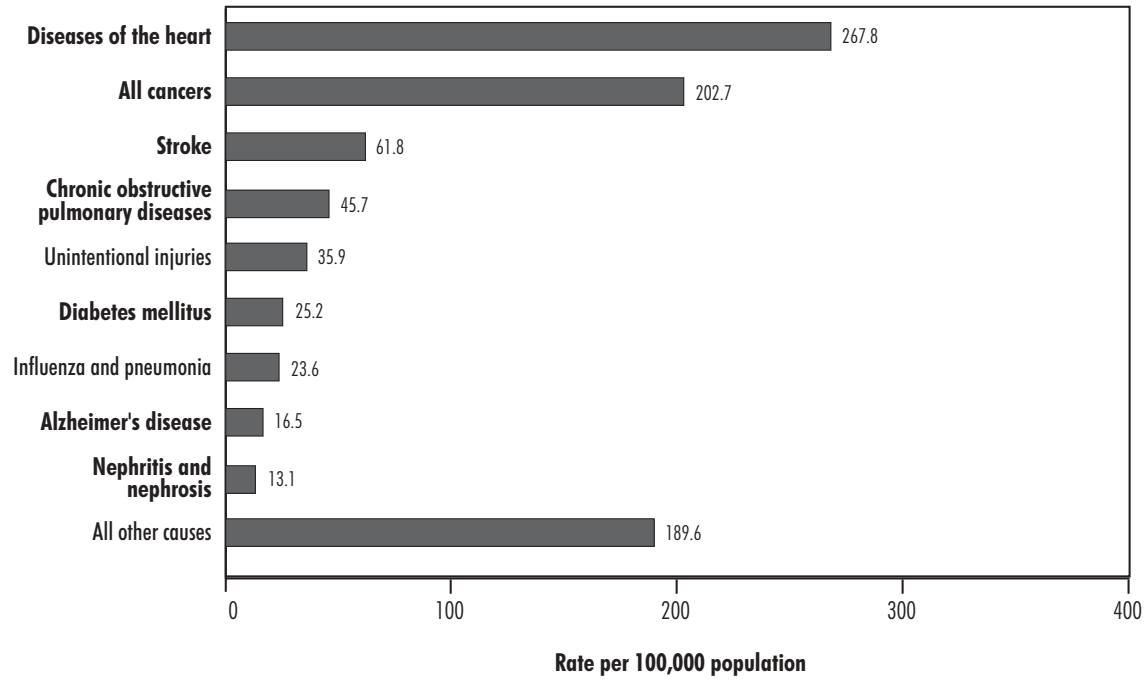
Section I

The Burden of Chronic Diseases as Causes of Death, United States

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

- Five chronic diseases—heart disease, cancers, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and diabetes—account for more than two-thirds of all deaths in the United States.
- Heart disease and cancer together account for more than half of all deaths in the United States.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which comprises bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic airway obstruction, is the fourth most common cause of death, and diabetes is the sixth.
- Nephritis and nephrosis, the ninth leading cause of death, cover a variety of kidney diseases.
- The costs of health care for people with chronic diseases account for 75% of the nation's total health care costs.

Most Common Causes of Death, United States, 1999*



*Rates are age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.
Boldface type indicates chronic disease or condition.

Deaths Due to Five Leading Chronic Disease Killers as a Percentage of All Deaths, United States, 1999

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percent
Five Leading Chronic Disease Killers	**1,634,976**	**68.4**
Diseases of the heart	725,192	30.3
All cancers	549,838	23.0
Stroke	167,366	7.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	124,181	5.2
Diabetes	68,399	2.9
Other	**756,423**	**31.6**
TOTAL	**2,391,399**	**100.0**

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

Total Deaths and Deaths Due to Five Leading Chronic Disease Killers,* by State, 1999

State	Total Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths Due to Five Chronic Diseases*	Of All Deaths, Percentage Due to Five Chronic Diseases*
Alabama	44,806	29,593	66.0
Alaska	2,708	1,580	58.3
Arizona	40,050	26,022	65.0
Arkansas	27,925	18,756	67.2
California	229,380	162,525	70.9
Colorado	27,114	16,650	61.4
Connecticut	29,446	20,240	68.7
Delaware	6,666	4,619	69.3
District of Columbia	6,076	3,676	60.5
Florida	163,224	113,960	69.8
Georgia	62,028	39,742	64.1
Hawaii	8,270	5,589	67.6
Idaho	9,579	6,300	65.8
Illinois	108,436	74,284	68.5
Indiana	55,303	38,260	69.2
Iowa	28,411	19,689	69.3
Kansas	24,472	16,186	66.1
Kentucky	39,321	27,193	69.2
Louisiana	41,238	27,400	66.4
Maine	12,261	8,431	68.8
Maryland	43,089	28,480	66.1
Massachusetts	55,840	37,488	67.1
Michigan	87,232	60,381	69.2
Minnesota	38,537	24,665	64.0
Mississippi	28,185	19,193	68.1
Missouri	55,931	38,732	69.2
Montana	8,128	5,308	65.3
Nebraska	15,579	10,400	66.8
Nevada	15,082	9,984	66.2
New Hampshire	9,537	6,714	70.4
New Jersey	73,981	51,359	69.4
New Mexico	13,676	8,491	62.1
New York	159,927	115,605	72.3
North Carolina	69,600	46,273	66.5
North Dakota	6,103	4,188	68.6
Ohio	108,517	75,193	69.3
Oklahoma	34,700	23,793	68.6
Oregon	29,422	19,592	66.6
Pennsylvania	130,283	90,502	69.5
Rhode Island	9,708	6,835	70.4
South Carolina	36,053	23,914	66.3
South Dakota	6,953	4,734	68.1
Tennessee	53,765	36,510	67.9
Texas	146,858	99,036	67.4
Utah	12,058	7,079	58.7
Vermont	4,993	3,420	68.5
Virginia	55,320	36,989	66.9
Washington	43,865	29,906	68.2
West Virginia	21,049	14,877	70.7
Wisconsin	46,672	31,994	68.6
Wyoming	4,042	2,646	65.5
United States	**2,391,399**	**1,634,976**	**68.4**

*Diseases of the heart, all cancers, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes.

Section II

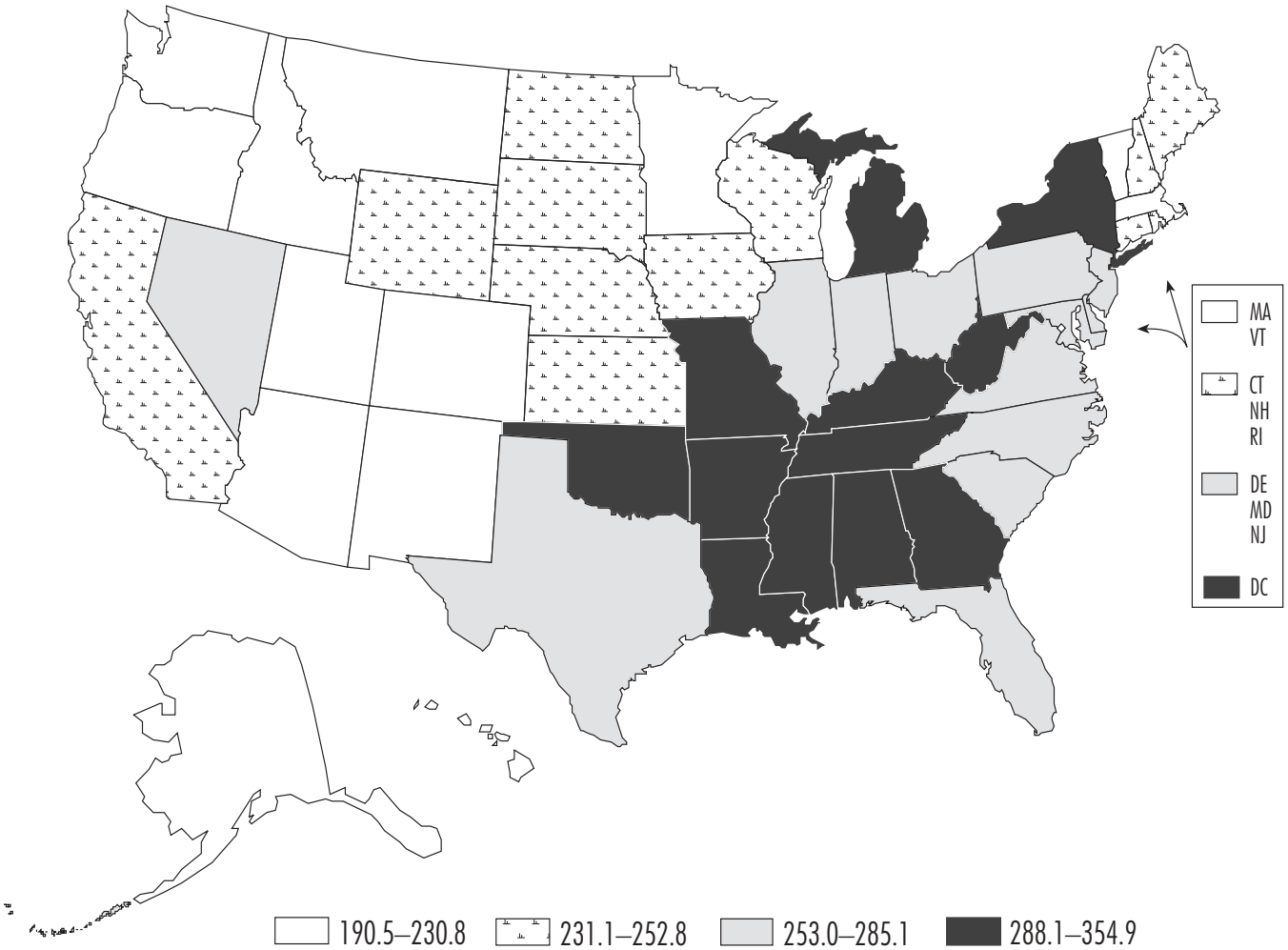
The Burden of Heart Disease, Stroke, Cancer, and Diabetes, United States

Diseases of the Heart

Heart disease is the nation's leading cause of death. Three health-related behaviors—tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor nutrition—contribute markedly to heart disease. Modifying these behaviors is critical for both preventing and controlling heart disease. Modest changes in one or more of these risk factors among the population can have a large public health impact. Heart disease can also be prevented or controlled by changing governmental policies (such as restricting access to tobacco) and by changing environmental factors (such as providing better access to healthy foods and opportunities for physical activity).

- Heart disease, which killed more than 725,000 Americans in 1999, accounted for more than 30% of all deaths in the United States.
- In 1999, rates of death from heart disease were 29% higher among blacks than whites.
- In 1999, rates of death from heart disease were 49% higher among men than women.
- An estimated 101 million Americans have total blood cholesterol levels of 200 milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL) or higher, which puts them at increased risk for heart disease.

Diseases of the Heart: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: I00–I09, I11, I13, I20-I51.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Diseases of the Heart,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Mississippi	354.9	27	California	252.8
2	West Virginia	325.4	28	Maine	247.5
3	Oklahoma	317.3	29	Wisconsin	245.4
4	Kentucky	313.4	30	Rhode Island	243.6
5	Louisiana	308.2	31	Iowa	242.9
6	Alabama	306.8	32	New Hampshire	241.5
7	New York	305.6	33	Connecticut	240.6
8	Tennessee	305.5	34	Kansas	237.5
9	Missouri	302.9	35	Nebraska	236.9
10	Arkansas	296.5	36	North Dakota	235.6
11	District of Columbia	289.9	37	South Dakota	231.6
12	Michigan	289.1	38	Wyoming	231.1
13	Georgia	288.1	39	Arizona	230.8
14	Ohio	285.1	40	Massachusetts	228.8
15	Pennsylvania	284.8	41	New Mexico	226.7
16	Indiana	284.2	42	Vermont	225.6
17	Nevada	281.8	43	Idaho	220.0
18	South Carolina	280.1	44	Washington	215.6
19	Illinois	277.8	45	Montana	215.2
20	Delaware	275.9	46	Oregon	205.7
21	Texas	271.5	47	Hawaii	198.8
22	New Jersey	271.0	48	Alaska	196.1
23	North Carolina	262.7	49	Colorado	195.3
24	Maryland	259.9	50	Minnesota	194.1
25	Virginia	255.5	51	Utah	190.5
26	Florida	253.0		**United States**	**267.8**

*ICD-10 codes: I00–I09, I11, I13, I20-I51.
†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Diseases of the Heart,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	13,419	306.8	6,501	380.3	6,918	252.0
Alaska	563	196.1	328	224.6	235	166.9
Arizona	10,799	230.8	5,782	287.0	5,017	183.6
Arkansas	8,314	296.5	4,087	369.5	4,227	241.0
California	71,925	252.8	35,102	298.2	36,823	214.8
Colorado	6,420	195.3	3,236	237.9	3,184	160.1
Connecticut	9,127	240.6	4,261	298.6	4,866	197.7
Delaware	2,011	275.9	968	331.6	1,043	233.3
District of Columbia	1,651	289.9	767	358.8	884	243.3
Florida	51,426	253.0	25,708	307.1	25,718	207.9
Georgia	17,597	288.1	8,576	357.5	9,021	237.3
Hawaii	2,410	198.8	1,437	259.3	973	147.1
Idaho	2,532	220.0	1,388	287.9	1,144	167.8
Illinois	33,386	277.8	16,167	348.7	17,219	224.9
Indiana	16,661	284.2	7,985	352.6	8,676	233.7
Iowa	8,699	242.9	4,033	303.4	4,666	197.6
Kansas	6,975	237.5	3,321	296.6	3,654	193.2
Kentucky	12,097	313.4	5,867	385.9	6,230	258.4
Louisiana	12,007	308.2	5,847	374.8	6,160	257.2
Maine	3,418	247.5	1,618	302.9	1,800	204.8
Maryland	12,067	259.9	5,770	312.4	6,297	218.1
Massachusetts	15,871	228.8	7,416	289.7	8,455	184.5
Michigan	27,692	289.1	13,509	355.3	14,183	238.1
Minnesota	9,533	194.1	4,793	254.5	4,740	149.3
Mississippi	9,336	354.9	4,413	434.4	4,923	295.6
Missouri	17,974	302.9	8,531	376.6	9,443	246.9
Montana	2,049	215.2	1,078	271.6	971	168.6
Nebraska	4,497	236.9	2,107	293.7	2,390	192.5
Nevada	4,231	281.8	2,387	336.8	1,844	227.8
New Hampshire	2,751	241.5	1,323	298.3	1,428	196.7
New Jersey	23,492	271.0	11,021	330.3	12,471	226.1
New Mexico	3,451	226.7	1,768	271.5	1,683	188.6
New York	58,983	305.6	26,588	360.7	32,395	262.7
North Carolina	19,191	262.7	9,434	334.4	9,757	211.1
North Dakota	1,833	235.6	951	311.0	882	179.3
Ohio	33,191	285.1	15,890	354.2	17,301	234.5
Oklahoma	11,262	317.3	5,393	389.1	5,869	261.6
Oregon	7,263	205.7	3,709	255.6	3,554	165.2
Pennsylvania	41,705	284.8	19,484	352.6	22,221	234.4
Rhode Island	3,008	243.6	1,404	316.9	1,604	191.6
South Carolina	9,981	280.1	5,065	352.5	4,916	225.3
South Dakota	2,024	231.6	1,010	298.4	1,014	179.3
Tennessee	16,279	305.5	7,984	384.3	8,295	247.1
Texas	43,416	271.5	21,391	330.9	22,025	224.9
Utah	2,786	190.5	1,446	236.7	1,340	154.7
Vermont	1,342	225.6	649	277.3	693	182.3
Virginia	15,328	255.5	7,612	320.6	7,716	207.5
Washington	11,514	215.6	5,856	266.2	5,658	174.9
West Virginia	6,822	325.4	3,223	397.5	3,599	270.9
Wisconsin	13,827	245.4	6,866	314.6	6,961	192.4
Wyoming	1,009	231.1	530	290.4	479	183.7
United States	**725,145†**	**267.8**	**351,580**	**328.1**	**373,565**	**220.9**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

†Total is slightly less than that in table on page 3 because it does not include decedents with unknown age.

Deaths Due to Diseases of the Heart, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	10,351	300.2	3,030	344.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	432	193.6	—	—	—	—	86	222.7	—	—
Arizona	9,441	234.0	244	309.3	35	109.3	236	218.8	843	198.1
Arkansas	7,138	290.9	1,150	371.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	55,314	270.1	5,512	371.0	4,004	171.0	188	116.4	6,907	168.0
Colorado	5,699	200.6	210	230.6	39	101.8	—	—	455	143.8
Connecticut	8,372	239.8	508	294.3	42	133.8	—	—	200	159.6
Delaware	1,706	273.8	278	307.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	386	218.2	1,245	338.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	42,611	249.7	4,377	360.6	141	115.7	30	84.9	4,267	223.3
Georgia	13,104	283.3	4,349	330.2	66	125.0	—	—	67	69.8
Hawaii	557	171.1	—	—	1,720	210.4	—	—	116	238.3
Idaho	2,473	223.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	99.6
Illinois	27,812	272.8	4,670	381.6	231	116.2	22	134.7	651	124.3
Indiana	15,323	281.8	1,182	351.5	21	105.5	—	—	122	172.1
Iowa	8,554	243.2	92	288.4	—	—	—	—	32	128.5
Kansas	6,598	238.9	255	259.1	—	—	33	244.1	70	115.7
Kentucky	11,249	311.5	796	366.6	—	—	—	—	42	285.3
Louisiana	8,569	303.3	3,304	344.5	28	112.4	—	—	93	106.7
Maine	3,378	246.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	9,165	253.1	2,746	316.2	108	103.9	—	—	29	31.8
Massachusetts	15,122	231.0	480	270.8	95	110.0	—	—	167	109.9
Michigan	23,572	281.2	3,739	366.9	72	125.5	109	407.7	200	152.1
Minnesota	9,260	193.6	135	244.0	38	98.8	52	252.4	48	138.3
Mississippi	6,357	337.2	2,948	413.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	16,133	296.4	1,674	392.2	26	124.2	27	161.1	114	245.7
Montana	1,945	211.3	—	—	—	—	82	342.7	—	—
Nebraska	4,320	236.7	112	318.8	—	—	27	435.8	32	99.3
Nevada	3,728	299.0	234	289.4	91	213.5	30	155.2	148	124.4
New Hampshire	2,734	243.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	20,347	280.8	2,250	309.9	210	94.6	—	—	673	122.0
New Mexico	2,365	239.0	76	310.1	—	—	137	190.9	863	196.9
New York	48,096	310.8	6,997	356.7	878	180.5	66	148.6	2,946	195.6
North Carolina	15,082	253.6	3,868	313.9	33	99.8	164	306.8	44	67.3
North Dakota	1,786	233.0	—	—	—	—	45	444.3	—	—
Ohio	29,860	282.7	3,133	328.5	58	106.7	—	—	127	132.8
Oklahoma	10,067	324.7	685	396.1	22	146.9	413	200.8	75	151.7
Oregon	6,993	208.1	90	285.4	65	138.8	41	162.2	74	102.0
Pennsylvania	38,117	281.6	3,205	344.5	101	103.8	—	—	266	181.7
Rhode Island	2,889	244.9	77	390.5	—	—	—	—	27	79.5
South Carolina	7,291	269.8	2,646	323.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1,934	226.8	—	—	—	—	84	408.8	—	—
Tennessee	13,742	295.0	2,487	403.2	—	—	—	—	30	104.9
Texas	32,073	279.8	5,396	367.3	270	135.6	23	43.2	5,654	198.3
Utah	2,665	193.8	—	—	25	122.6	—	—	66	118.1
Vermont	1,337	227.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	12,039	248.9	3,078	322.3	111	101.2	—	—	81	77.5
Washington	10,806	219.4	242	250.7	234	137.3	114	217.9	118	104.7
West Virginia	6,589	326.8	217	349.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	13,308	244.5	372	299.7	35	140.8	61	350.6	51	85.0
Wyoming	971	234.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**609,760**	**267.8**	**78,169**	**346.4**	**8,998**	**158.6**	**2,358**	**185.1**	**25,860**	**176.1**

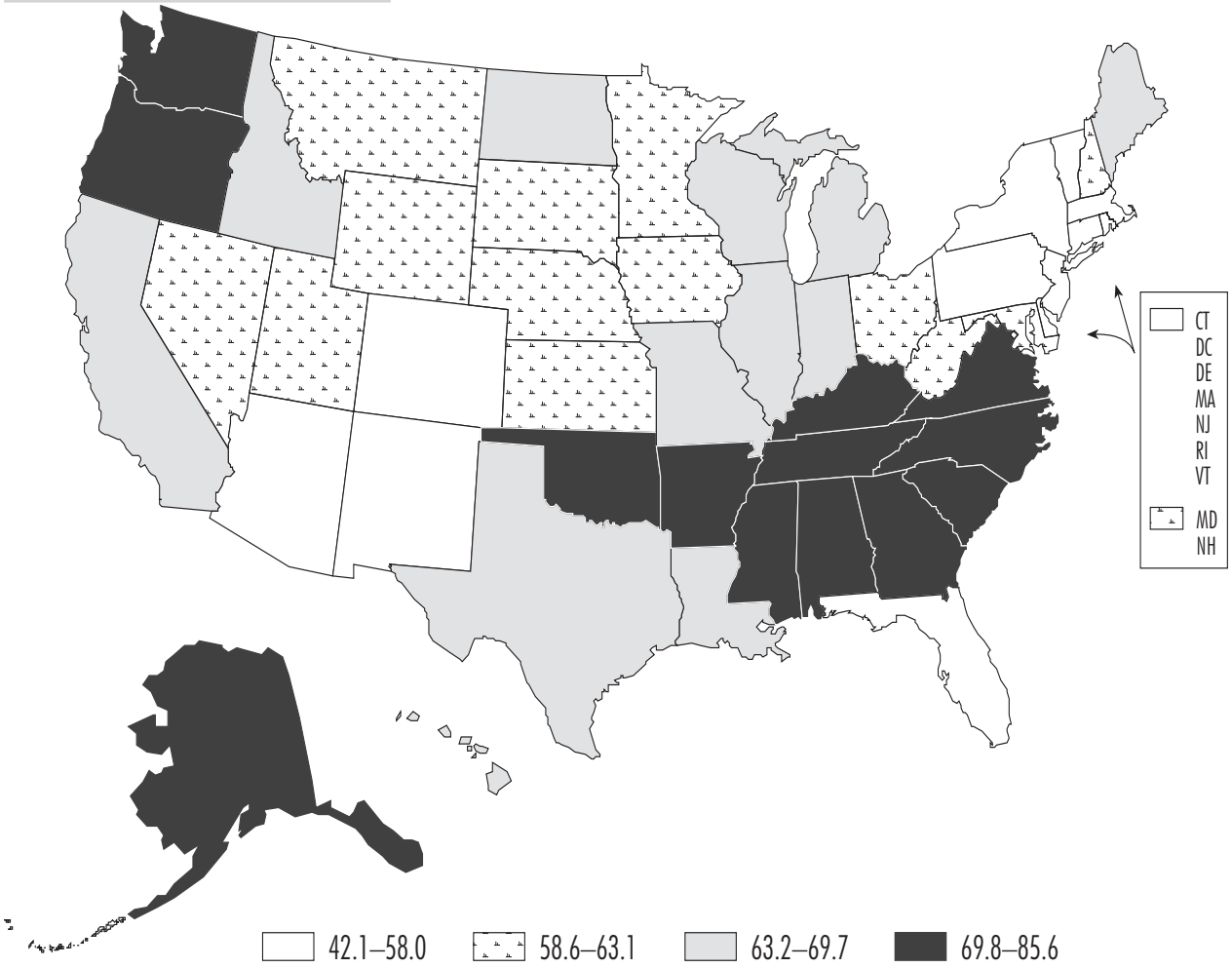
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

Stroke

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

- Stroke is the third leading cause of death, after diseases of the heart and cancer.
- In 1999, stroke accounted for more than 167,000 deaths.
- Each year, about 600,000 people have a stroke. About 500,000 of these are first attacks, and 100,000 are recurrent attacks.
- A person's chance of having a stroke more than doubles for each decade of life after age 55.
- In 1999, rates of death from stroke were 40% higher among blacks than whites.

Stroke: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: I60–I69.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Stroke,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	South Carolina	85.6	27	West Virginia	63.1
2	Arkansas	80.0	28	Iowa	62.7
3	Oregon	78.6	29	Montana	62.3
4	North Carolina	78.1	30	Ohio	62.1
5	Tennessee	78.0	31	Wyoming	61.7
6	Georgia	73.6	32	Kansas	61.7
7	Alabama	72.4	33	Nevada	60.7
8	Kentucky	71.0	34	South Dakota	60.7
9	Mississippi	70.8	35	Nebraska	60.6
10	Alaska	70.7	36	Utah	60.2
11	Virginia	69.8	37	Minnesota	60.1
12	Oklahoma	69.8	38	New Hampshire	58.6
13	Washington	69.8	39	Pennsylvania	58.0
14	Louisiana	69.7	40	Vermont	57.7
15	Indiana	69.4	41	Colorado	57.0
16	Wisconsin	67.9	42	Arizona	56.1
17	Idaho	67.3	43	New Mexico	54.5
18	Texas	66.3	44	District of Columbia	52.2
19	Missouri	66.1	45	Florida	51.5
20	Illinois	63.9	46	Delaware	50.4
21	North Dakota	63.4	47	Massachusetts	50.3
22	Maine	63.4	48	Connecticut	50.1
23	California	63.3	49	Rhode Island	49.9
24	Michigan	63.3	50	New Jersey	47.5
25	Hawaii	63.2	51	New York	42.1
26	Maryland	63.1		**United States**	**61.8**

*ICD-10 codes: I60–I69.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Stroke,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	3,148	72.4	1,213	74.4	1,935	70.0
Alaska	171	70.7	77	67.8	94	72.2
Arizona	2,600	56.1	1,119	57.7	1,481	54.1
Arkansas	2,255	80.0	900	83.4	1,355	76.2
California	17,962	63.3	7,215	62.8	10,747	62.6
Colorado	1,834	57.0	718	57.6	1,116	55.9
Connecticut	1,933	50.1	753	54.0	1,180	47.1
Delaware	365	50.4	141	48.5	224	49.9
District of Columbia	297	52.2	118	55.6	179	49.3
Florida	10,560	51.5	4,406	52.7	6,154	50.1
Georgia	4,415	73.6	1,710	75.9	2,705	71.0
Hawaii	762	63.2	393	71.5	369	55.9
Idaho	771	67.3	313	67.7	458	65.8
Illinois	7,714	63.9	2,965	66.8	4,749	61.3
Indiana	4,057	69.4	1,477	68.7	2,580	68.5
Iowa	2,317	62.7	841	64.5	1,476	60.8
Kansas	1,841	61.7	658	59.5	1,183	61.8
Kentucky	2,710	71.0	1,016	70.9	1,694	69.9
Louisiana	2,684	69.7	1,040	70.1	1,644	68.7
Maine	879	63.4	339	65.7	540	60.2
Maryland	2,892	63.1	1,151	67.2	1,741	59.9
Massachusetts	3,548	50.3	1,264	51.0	2,284	49.0
Michigan	6,041	63.3	2,310	63.8	3,731	62.3
Minnesota	2,997	60.1	1,141	62.6	1,856	57.5
Mississippi	1,854	70.8	742	75.9	1,112	67.1
Missouri	3,950	66.1	1,481	68.2	2,469	64.3
Montana	595	62.3	215	57.3	380	64.1
Nebraska	1,176	60.6	434	61.9	742	59.0
Nevada	882	60.7	388	59.1	494	61.1
New Hampshire	669	58.6	251	60.4	418	57.0
New Jersey	4,122	47.5	1,658	50.3	2,464	45.0
New Mexico	817	54.5	327	51.8	490	54.8
New York	8,124	42.1	3,090	42.2	5,034	41.1
North Carolina	5,626	78.1	2,100	79.3	3,526	75.6
North Dakota	513	63.4	212	69.6	301	58.5
Ohio	7,235	62.1	2,677	62.0	4,558	61.2
Oklahoma	2,481	69.8	917	69.7	1,564	69.4
Oregon	2,799	78.6	1,050	75.0	1,749	79.7
Pennsylvania	8,600	58.0	3,210	59.3	5,390	56.3
Rhode Island	633	49.9	223	50.2	410	48.5
South Carolina	2,974	85.6	1,146	86.2	1,828	83.8
South Dakota	547	60.7	202	60.3	345	59.7
Tennessee	4,103	78.0	1,470	76.2	2,633	78.0
Texas	10,414	66.3	3,890	64.1	6,524	66.5
Utah	869	60.2	319	54.1	550	63.1
Vermont	344	57.7	126	56.9	218	55.5
Virginia	4,109	69.8	1,549	70.2	2,560	68.7
Washington	3,718	69.8	1,445	68.9	2,273	69.2
West Virginia	1,323	63.1	474	62.2	849	63.5
Wisconsin	3,869	67.9	1,507	71.4	2,362	64.7
Wyoming	265	61.7	103	60.8	162	61.9
United States	**167,364†**	**61.8**	**64,484**	**62.4**	**102,880**	**60.5**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

†Total is slightly less than that in table on page 3 because it does not include decedents with unknown age.

Deaths Due to Stroke, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	2,346	68.6	790	90.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	124	68.7	—	—	—	—	34	94.4	—	—
Arizona	2,246	55.4	54	71.8	—	—	60	59.7	226	53.6
Arkansas	1,920	77.7	326	104.2	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
California	13,235	63.9	1,391	95.8	1,486	62.7	56	35.1	1,794	43.1
Colorado	1,597	57.2	55	70.0	—	—	—	—	155	51.1
Connecticut	1,793	50.1	93	56.8	—	—	—	—	34	28.7
Delaware	305	49.2	55	59.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	65	35.1	230	62.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8,618	49.5	1,189	100.8	43	33.4	—	—	706	36.7
Georgia	3,118	68.9	1,238	95.7	24	43.6	—	—	28	28.2
Hawaii	169	52.6	—	—	561	68.6	—	—	27	52.6
Idaho	751	67.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	6,546	63.2	933	78.9	87	39.7	—	—	145	28.7
Indiana	3,736	68.6	285	87.3	—	—	—	—	31	40.2
Iowa	2,274	62.5	25	81.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1,725	61.3	84	87.9	—	—	—	—	21	36.9
Kentucky	2,528	70.7	164	75.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,796	64.4	838	88.9	—	—	—	—	33	37.7
Maine	873	63.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2,168	59.8	666	79.9	46	46.4	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3,366	50.2	100	60.1	32	42.1	—	—	48	32.5
Michigan	5,162	61.5	795	79.6	—	—	21	86.2	44	35.8
Minnesota	2,912	59.8	34	82.7	28	86.0	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,227	65.4	619	86.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	3,550	64.4	366	87.1	—	—	—	—	26	58.7
Montana	576	62.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,142	61.0	26	75.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	751	62.1	64	90.9	29	64.4	—	—	32	26.0
New Hampshire	659	58.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	3,416	46.8	516	70.5	65	28.3	—	—	121	20.8
New Mexico	528	53.9	—	—	—	—	40	58.1	226	52.5
New York	6,690	42.9	886	44.0	145	26.3	—	—	397	24.8
North Carolina	4,287	73.0	1,270	104.5	—	—	39	77.4	—	—
North Dakota	503	63.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6,437	60.6	730	79.2	25	44.9	—	—	39	41.3
Oklahoma	2,218	71.3	161	95.3	—	—	69	32.8	24	54.2
Oregon	2,701	79.2	30	95.7	37	79.0	—	—	22	34.8
Pennsylvania	7,785	56.7	718	78.1	31	35.1	—	—	63	43.3
Rhode Island	602	49.5	21	128.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2,009	76.7	954	119.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	526	59.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	3,485	75.7	600	97.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7,630	67.3	1,272	88.4	90	42.7	—	—	1,419	50.0
Utah	831	61.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	344	58.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3,077	64.7	936	100.5	60	58.2	—	—	32	34.2
Washington	3,465	70.0	82	99.2	92	55.7	33	68.2	46	39.3
West Virginia	1,266	62.7	51	81.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	3,713	67.2	117	103.6	—	—	—	—	21	40.4
Wyoming	248	60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**139,039**	**60.6**	**18,804**	**84.8**	**3,076**	**54.0**	**538**	**42.9**	**5,907**	**40.0**

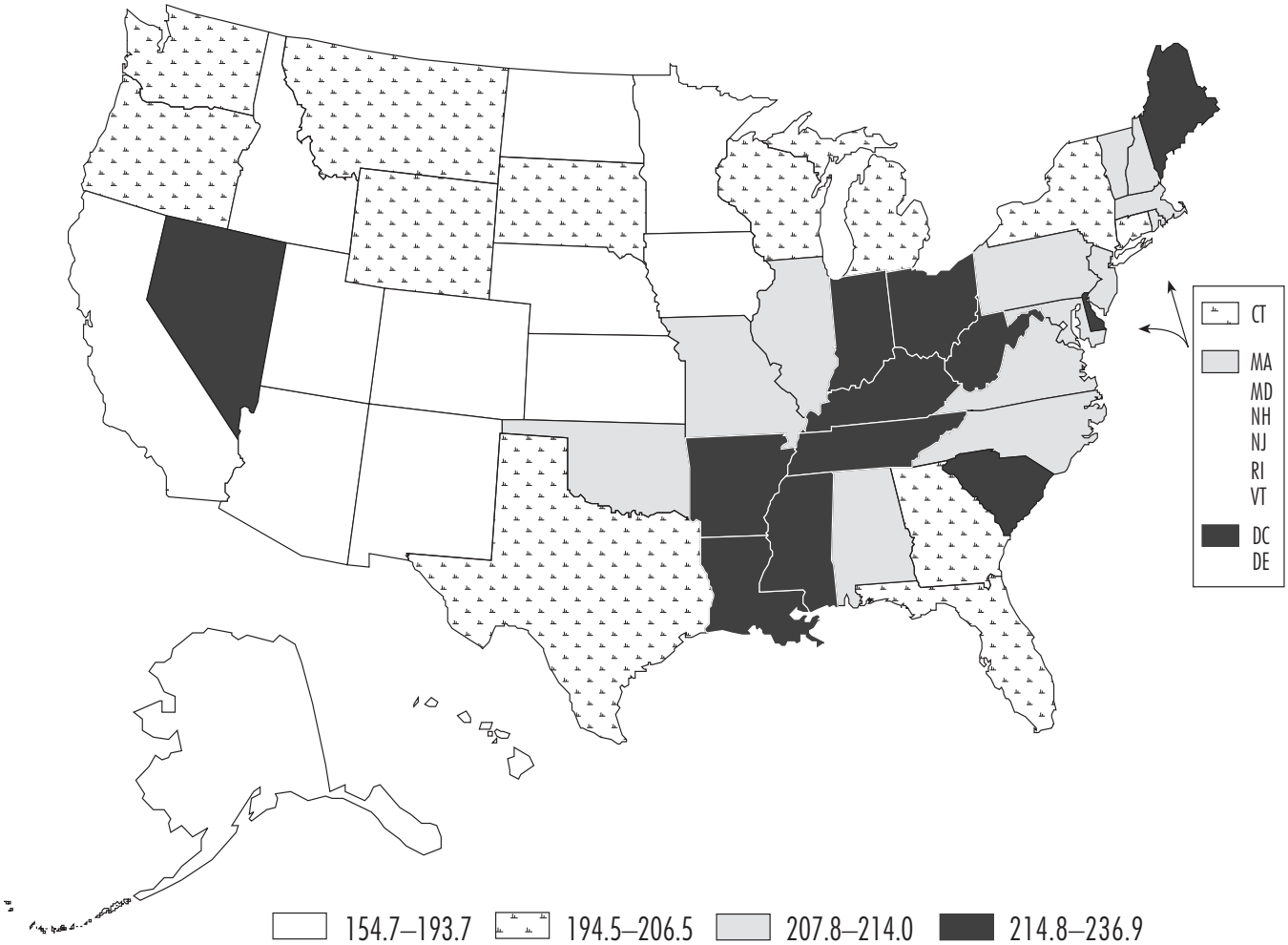
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

All Cancers

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the United States. The American Cancer Society estimates that 8.9 million Americans have a personal history of cancer. Cancer is largely controllable through prevention, early detection, and treatment. Reducing the nation's cancer burden requires reducing the prevalence of behavioral and environmental factors that increase cancer risk. It also requires ensuring that cancer screening services and high-quality treatment are available and accessible, particularly to medically underserved populations.

- Almost one in every four deaths in the United States is from cancer; more than 549,800 Americans died of cancer in 1999.
- According to the National Institutes of Health, each year cancer costs this nation an estimated $180.2 billion, which includes health care expenditures and lost productivity from illness and death.
- All cancers caused by cigarette smoking could be prevented. At least one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States are due to cigarette smoking.
- According to the American Cancer Society, about one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States each year are due to nutrition and physical activity factors, including obesity.

All Cancers: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: C00-C97.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to All Cancers,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	District of Columbia	236.9	27	Georgia	206.5
2	Louisiana	233.9	28	Michigan	204.1
3	Mississippi	232.4	29	South Dakota	201.0
4	Delaware	231.0	30	Washington	199.0
5	Kentucky	226.1	31	Oregon	198.4
6	West Virginia	225.6	32	New York	197.8
7	Maine	223.1	33	Wisconsin	197.7
8	Arkansas	220.6	34	Wyoming	197.5
9	Indiana	219.1	35	Texas	196.8
10	Tennessee	218.7	36	Montana	196.2
11	Ohio	216.2	37	Florida	196.2
12	South Carolina	216.1	38	Connecticut	194.5
13	Nevada	214.8	39	Kansas	193.0
14	Rhode Island	214.0	40	Nebraska	191.7
15	Virginia	213.5	41	Iowa	191.1
16	Alabama	213.4	42	Minnesota	189.1
17	Vermont	213.1	43	North Dakota	188.4
18	Pennsylvania	212.8	44	Arizona	188.0
19	Maryland	212.0	45	Alaska	187.0
20	New Hampshire	211.3	46	Idaho	186.5
21	Missouri	210.7	47	California	183.1
22	New Jersey	210.6	48	New Mexico	180.1
23	Illinois	210.5	49	Colorado	169.8
24	North Carolina	210.3	50	Utah	157.1
25	Massachusetts	207.8	51	Hawaii	154.7
26	Oklahoma	207.8		**United States**	**202.7**

*ICD-10 codes: C00-C97.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to All Cancers,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	9,506	213.4	5,140	283.2	4,366	167.9
Alaska	633	187.0	338	214.6	295	165.6
Arizona	9,006	188.0	4,809	226.3	4,197	159.4
Arkansas	6,137	220.6	3,360	290.1	2,777	173.7
California	53,064	183.1	27,153	216.0	25,911	160.0
Colorado	5,862	169.8	2,988	205.5	2,874	147.0
Connecticut	7,054	194.5	3,562	239.4	3,492	166.3
Delaware	1,737	231.0	891	283.5	846	197.4
District of Columbia	1,340	236.9	669	299.7	671	197.6
Florida	38,477	196.2	20,770	241.8	17,707	162.1
Georgia	13,225	206.5	7,130	275.7	6,095	162.8
Hawaii	1,916	154.7	1,080	190.3	836	125.3
Idaho	2,162	186.5	1,150	225.3	1,012	157.8
Illinois	25,024	210.5	12,697	260.6	12,327	178.4
Indiana	12,898	219.1	6,709	278.5	6,189	180.9
Iowa	6,346	191.1	3,334	243.7	3,012	157.0
Kansas	5,334	193.0	2,779	240.5	2,555	161.6
Kentucky	8,925	226.1	4,763	292.0	4,162	182.5
Louisiana	9,412	233.9	5,103	308.4	4,309	184.6
Maine	3,035	223.1	1,533	271.3	1,502	193.6
Maryland	10,143	212.0	5,236	266.1	4,907	177.6
Massachusetts	13,853	207.8	7,007	262.0	6,846	173.9
Michigan	19,744	204.1	10,174	251.7	9,570	172.7
Minnesota	8,892	189.1	4,588	233.4	4,304	159.5
Mississippi	6,143	232.4	3,390	319.3	2,753	177.3
Missouri	12,186	210.7	6,239	260.5	5,947	177.5
Montana	1,854	196.2	982	239.2	872	166.6
Nebraska	3,410	191.7	1,731	233.9	1,679	163.6
Nevada	3,556	214.8	1,944	251.2	1,612	185.4
New Hampshire	2,408	211.3	1,248	263.0	1,160	179.0
New Jersey	18,177	210.6	9,056	255.1	9,121	181.8
New Mexico	2,857	180.1	1,495	214.6	1,362	155.1
New York	37,609	197.8	18,524	236.3	19,085	173.3
North Carolina	15,815	210.3	8,412	276.7	7,403	168.6
North Dakota	1,366	188.4	693	225.4	673	162.4
Ohio	25,233	216.2	12,928	270.1	12,305	182.1
Oklahoma	7,312	207.8	3,909	267.4	3,403	168.6
Oregon	6,905	198.4	3,569	238.1	3,336	171.3
Pennsylvania	30,311	212.8	15,316	263.8	14,995	179.9
Rhode Island	2,463	214.0	1,202	262.5	1,261	185.8
South Carolina	8,089	216.1	4,392	284.9	3,697	170.9
South Dakota	1,632	201.0	878	254.4	754	161.9
Tennessee	11,941	218.7	6,467	290.5	5,474	172.3
Texas	32,755	196.8	17,347	249.1	15,408	161.9
Utah	2,393	157.1	1,267	191.4	1,126	133.4
Vermont	1,255	213.1	663	268.3	592	177.4
Virginia	13,365	213.5	6,997	271.9	6,368	176.3
Washington	10,653	199.0	5,527	238.5	5,126	171.3
West Virginia	4,762	225.6	2,513	290.5	2,249	185.0
Wisconsin	10,755	197.7	5,690	249.5	5,065	162.9
Wyoming	899	197.5	484	238.9	415	166.7
United States	**549,829†**	**202.7**	**285,826**	**251.6**	**264,003**	**169.9**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

†Total is slightly less than that in table on page 3 because it does not include decedents with unknown age.

Deaths Due to All Cancers, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	7,269	205.6	2,202	251.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	485	187.3	—	—	—	—	122	262.4	—	—
Arizona	7,898	195.6	196	224.4	54	119.9	150	127.9	708	140.9
Arkansas	5,277	215.7	835	278.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	39,493	199.1	3,943	248.1	3,805	139.0	158	97.1	5,665	118.4
Colorado	5,163	174.2	210	220.7	59	115.3	—	—	410	122.5
Connecticut	6,444	196.6	444	235.9	33	75.8	—	—	130	94.7
Delaware	1,425	223.7	282	301.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	287	174.1	1,034	279.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	32,108	201.4	3,389	249.1	139	83.3	23	62.7	2,818	136.3
Georgia	9,688	198.6	3,382	250.0	68	86.0	—	—	75	75.1
Hawaii	510	152.8	—	—	1,320	159.6	—	—	60	116.6
Idaho	2,110	190.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	79.9
Illinois	20,546	209.0	3,675	288.4	247	94.5	—	—	551	92.5
Indiana	11,770	216.9	1,005	289.3	29	104.8	—	—	89	115.0
Iowa	6,203	191.0	93	302.1	—	—	—	—	32	135.1
Kansas	4,958	193.2	268	268.8	—	—	—	—	71	105.7
Kentucky	8,293	224.5	585	266.6	—	—	—	—	35	249.3
Louisiana	6,434	220.4	2,838	289.7	34	107.9	—	—	99	105.1
Maine	3,005	223.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7,570	208.8	2,408	258.3	129	105.0	—	—	27	27.5
Massachusetts	12,994	209.1	496	260.7	159	148.4	—	—	196	115.4
Michigan	16,838	200.6	2,562	244.8	84	107.4	91	313.9	169	116.3
Minnesota	8,566	188.3	154	260.0	67	146.0	54	215.1	51	124.2
Mississippi	4,198	219.3	1,917	271.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	10,825	205.9	1,230	279.6	35	122.2	25	153.2	71	142.1
Montana	1,775	195.4	—	—	—	—	68	279.5	—	—
Nebraska	3,249	191.6	103	285.4	—	—	—	—	34	89.6
Nevada	3,135	229.1	189	228.6	91	160.1	28	146.0	113	77.0
New Hampshire	2,392	213.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	15,273	218.9	2,126	267.3	234	84.0	—	—	531	82.5
New Mexico	1,856	184.5	51	194.1	—	—	112	151.7	824	175.7
New York	29,998	205.0	4,878	231.0	722	117.1	37	86.4	1,974	115.8
North Carolina	12,324	201.7	3,312	263.2	37	80.5	109	180.5	33	46.1
North Dakota	1,332	187.8	—	—	—	—	31	320.9	—	—
Ohio	22,403	213.4	2,657	269.4	65	94.8	—	—	104	103.7
Oklahoma	6,449	210.4	475	274.1	24	121.1	287	146.3	77	134.4
Oregon	6,614	201.1	80	248.8	89	155.2	52	193.4	70	84.1
Pennsylvania	27,158	208.1	2,833	298.6	115	105.8	—	—	202	120.9
Rhode Island	2,341	215.7	63	271.7	—	—	—	—	36	99.8
South Carolina	5,790	202.9	2,254	266.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1,574	201.0	—	—	—	—	54	255.8	—	—
Tennessee	10,112	211.9	1,772	283.1	30	126.0	—	—	—	—
Texas	23,839	203.8	4,136	271.0	318	117.7	21	41.0	4,441	140.8
Utah	2,254	158.6	—	—	42	175.6	—	—	67	101.9
Vermont	1,246	214.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	10,327	206.3	2,743	274.7	179	124.1	—	—	108	95.4
Washington	9,916	203.3	232	227.3	283	140.9	91	167.0	131	88.8
West Virginia	4,609	226.6	148	249.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	10,248	196.8	378	268.7	43	162.7	37	173.0	49	79.0
Wyoming	855	198.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	143.7
United States	**457,426**	**204.3**	**61,650**	**262.5**	**8,725**	**129.3**	**1,795**	**136.8**	**20,233**	**122.1**

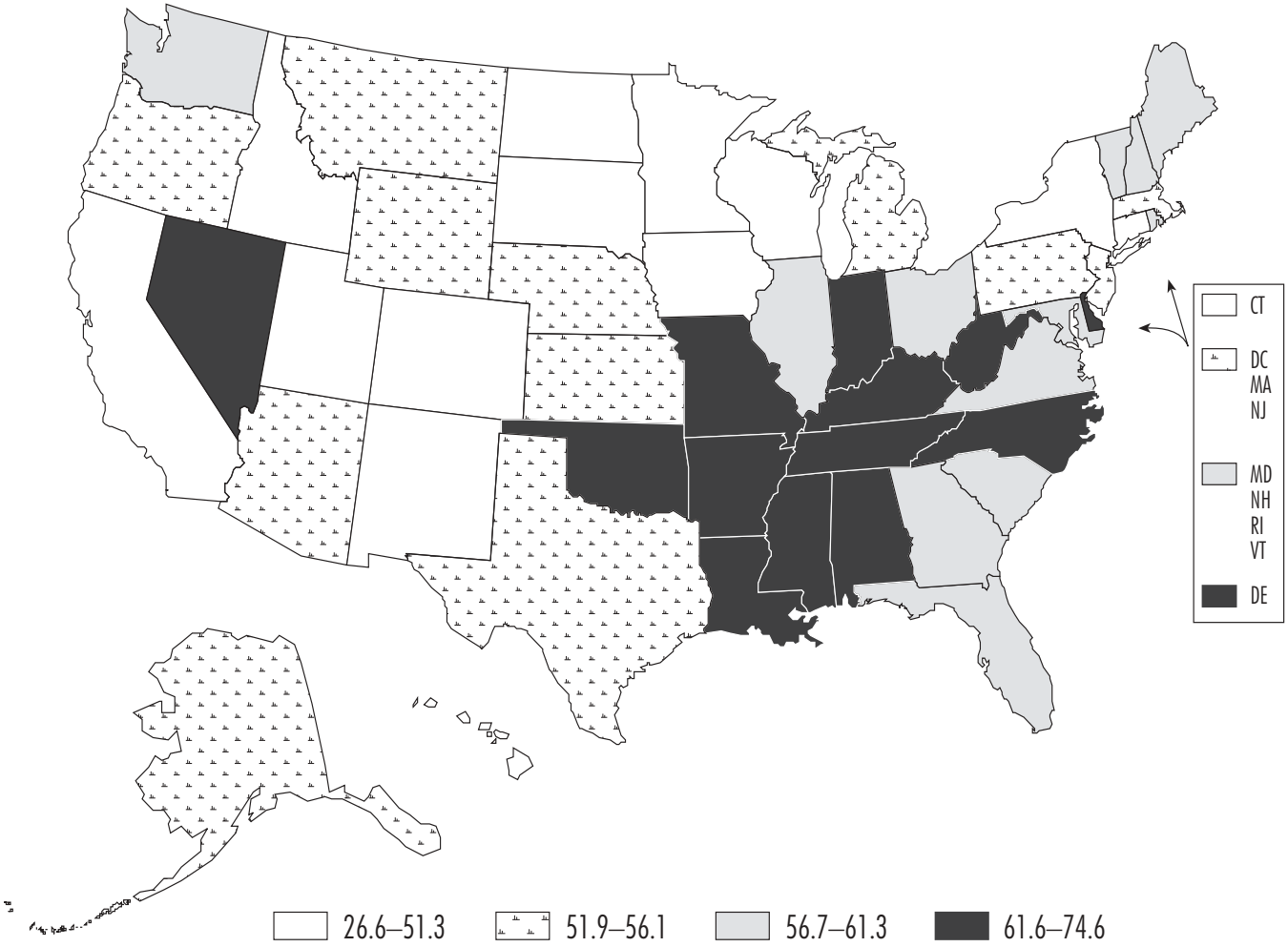
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. According to the American Cancer Society, a single behavior—cigarette smoking—is thought to be responsible for 8 out of 10 cases of lung cancer. Preventing and reducing cigarette smoking are key to reducing illness and death from lung cancer.

- Lung cancer accounts for 28% of all cancer deaths. More than 152,000 people died of lung cancer in 1999.
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men; 59% of lung cancer deaths are among men.
- Lung cancer is also the leading cause of cancer death among women; it surpassed breast cancer in 1987.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that more than 169,400 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed in 2002.

Lung Cancer: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: C34.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Lung Cancer,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Kentucky	74.6	27	Pennsylvania	55.6
2	West Virginia	73.6	28	Texas	55.3
3	Mississippi	71.8	29	Oregon	54.5
4	Delaware	70.9	30	Massachusetts	54.5
5	Arkansas	69.8	31	Kansas	54.1
6	Tennessee	68.7	32	Montana	53.7
7	Nevada	66.6	33	New Jersey	53.3
8	Louisiana	66.3	34	District of Columbia	53.0
9	Indiana	66.1	35	Wyoming	52.5
10	Alabama	63.3	36	Alaska	52.4
11	Oklahoma	62.9	37	Nebraska	52.1
12	Missouri	62.9	38	Arizona	51.9
13	North Carolina	61.6	39	Iowa	51.3
14	South Carolina	61.3	40	South Dakota	50.7
15	Rhode Island	61.3	41	New York	50.3
16	Ohio	61.3	42	Connecticut	49.8
17	Georgia	61.2	43	Wisconsin	49.3
18	Maine	60.5	44	Minnesota	47.8
19	Virginia	59.9	45	California	47.6
20	Maryland	59.4	46	Idaho	43.1
21	New Hampshire	58.6	47	North Dakota	42.0
22	Florida	58.2	48	Colorado	39.9
23	Vermont	57.6	49	New Mexico	39.3
24	Washington	57.5	50	Hawaii	36.2
25	Illinois	56.7	51	Utah	26.6
26	Michigan	56.1		**United States**	**56.0**

*ICD-10 codes: C34.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Lung Cancer,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	2,852	63.3	1,858	98.8	994	38.3
Alaska	179	52.4	107	65.9	72	41.0
Arizona	2,513	51.9	1,441	66.6	1,072	40.4
Arkansas	1,952	69.8	1,255	105.4	697	44.1
California	13,740	47.6	7,554	59.5	6,186	38.5
Colorado	1,368	39.9	773	52.6	595	30.9
Connecticut	1,788	49.8	962	63.7	826	40.2
Delaware	539	70.9	319	96.5	220	51.4
District of Columbia	299	53.0	171	75.0	128	38.6
Florida	11,483	58.2	6,823	78.3	4,660	42.3
Georgia	3,935	61.2	2,525	95.0	1,410	38.2
Hawaii	454	36.2	284	49.5	170	25.2
Idaho	497	43.1	294	57.7	203	32.2
Illinois	6,713	56.7	3,936	79.0	2,777	40.9
Indiana	3,897	66.1	2,331	94.2	1,566	46.5
Iowa	1,675	51.3	1,029	74.3	646	35.0
Kansas	1,470	54.1	895	76.5	575	37.6
Kentucky	2,969	74.6	1,830	109.2	1,139	50.4
Louisiana	2,690	66.3	1,690	99.6	1,000	42.8
Maine	822	60.5	464	79.9	358	46.8
Maryland	2,847	59.4	1,631	81.0	1,216	44.3
Massachusetts	3,593	54.5	2,010	73.7	1,583	41.3
Michigan	5,438	56.1	3,149	75.8	2,289	41.9
Minnesota	2,205	47.8	1,297	64.9	908	35.1
Mississippi	1,906	71.8	1,226	112.2	680	44.2
Missouri	3,620	62.9	2,118	86.3	1,502	45.8
Montana	507	53.7	289	68.8	218	42.0
Nebraska	909	52.1	549	73.1	360	36.6
Nevada	1,131	66.6	642	80.2	489	55.2
New Hampshire	665	58.6	378	77.2	287	45.3
New Jersey	4,603	53.3	2,601	71.6	2,002	40.4
New Mexico	627	39.3	361	51.0	266	30.3
New York	9,550	50.3	5,272	65.8	4,278	39.4
North Carolina	4,684	61.6	2,915	92.7	1,769	40.3
North Dakota	298	42.0	178	57.7	120	30.4
Ohio	7,172	61.3	4,193	85.2	2,979	44.7
Oklahoma	2,221	62.9	1,351	90.2	870	43.6
Oregon	1,887	54.5	1,035	68.1	852	44.6
Pennsylvania	7,918	55.6	4,579	77.1	3,339	40.5
Rhode Island	698	61.3	397	85.0	301	46.5
South Carolina	2,337	61.3	1,475	91.6	862	39.6
South Dakota	404	50.7	263	75.5	141	31.0
Tennessee	3,790	68.7	2,449	105.9	1,341	42.5
Texas	9,186	55.3	5,475	77.5	3,711	39.5
Utah	402	26.6	244	36.5	158	19.1
Vermont	338	57.6	210	84.0	128	39.1
Virginia	3,777	59.9	2,268	85.1	1,509	42.0
Washington	3,055	57.5	1,686	72.0	1,369	46.6
West Virginia	1,569	73.6	928	104.0	641	52.6
Wisconsin	2,649	49.3	1,558	67.0	1,091	36.4
Wyoming	240	52.5	131	63.5	109	44.0
United States	**152,061**	**56.0**	**89,399**	**77.0**	**62,662**	**40.8**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Lung Cancer, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	2,314	64.3	533	61.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	151	58.3	—	—	—	—	27	55.1	—	—
Arizona	2,331	57.0	40	44.3	—	—	—	—	116	25.3
Arkansas	1,732	70.1	213	73.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	10,856	54.7	1,050	65.7	910	33.8	45	27.9	879	20.1
Colorado	1,227	41.6	50	53.3	—	—	—	—	75	23.2
Connecticut	1,656	51.2	98	51.0	—	—	—	—	25	18.8
Delaware	443	68.7	88	90.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	61	38.1	236	63.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	10,003	62.7	829	59.4	30	18.7	—	—	614	29.3
Georgia	3,095	62.7	816	60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	129	38.7	—	—	299	35.6	—	—	—	—
Idaho	488	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5,550	56.9	1,006	77.8	46	18.7	—	—	109	20.4
Indiana	3,568	65.7	303	86.0	—	—	—	—	21	27.2
Iowa	1,639	51.3	27	87.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1,373	54.5	71	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2,774	74.4	184	83.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,901	64.4	754	76.5	—	—	—	—	29	31.5
Maine	814	60.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2,185	60.1	637	68.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3,398	55.3	132	68.4	35	34.3	—	—	28	16.8
Michigan	4,619	54.9	728	69.2	23	33.3	39	127.1	29	20.0
Minnesota	2,118	47.4	48	86.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,401	72.1	498	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	3,254	62.2	339	77.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	476	52.4	—	—	—	—	29	117.0	—	—
Nebraska	864	52.0	31	78.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	1,043	73.9	56	65.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	659	59.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	3,952	56.8	528	65.4	35	13.6	—	—	85	13.1
New Mexico	473	46.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	29.4
New York	7,924	54.6	1,090	51.0	172	29.4	—	—	351	20.5
North Carolina	3,838	61.9	797	63.4	—	—	32	54.5	—	—
North Dakota	286	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6,365	60.5	764	76.7	23	37.3	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2,015	65.3	106	61.5	—	—	76	39.1	—	—
Oregon	1,814	55.3	22	69.3	21	39.9	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	7,071	54.1	791	83.0	—	—	—	—	39	25.1
Rhode Island	670	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,816	62.1	512	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	380	49.4	—	—	—	—	22	109.4	—	—
Tennessee	3,281	67.9	494	79.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	7,266	61.7	1,107	72.8	66	26.1	—	—	739	25.3
Utah	382	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	338	58.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3,037	60.1	678	68.0	38	28.9	—	—	22	22.6
Washington	2,903	59.9	64	59.6	48	22.7	22	42.4	—	—
West Virginia	1,539	74.8	29	48.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,509	48.8	107	76.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	235	54.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**130,216**	**58.1**	**15,899**	**67.3**	**1,916**	**29.3**	**487**	**37.9**	**3,543**	**22.5**

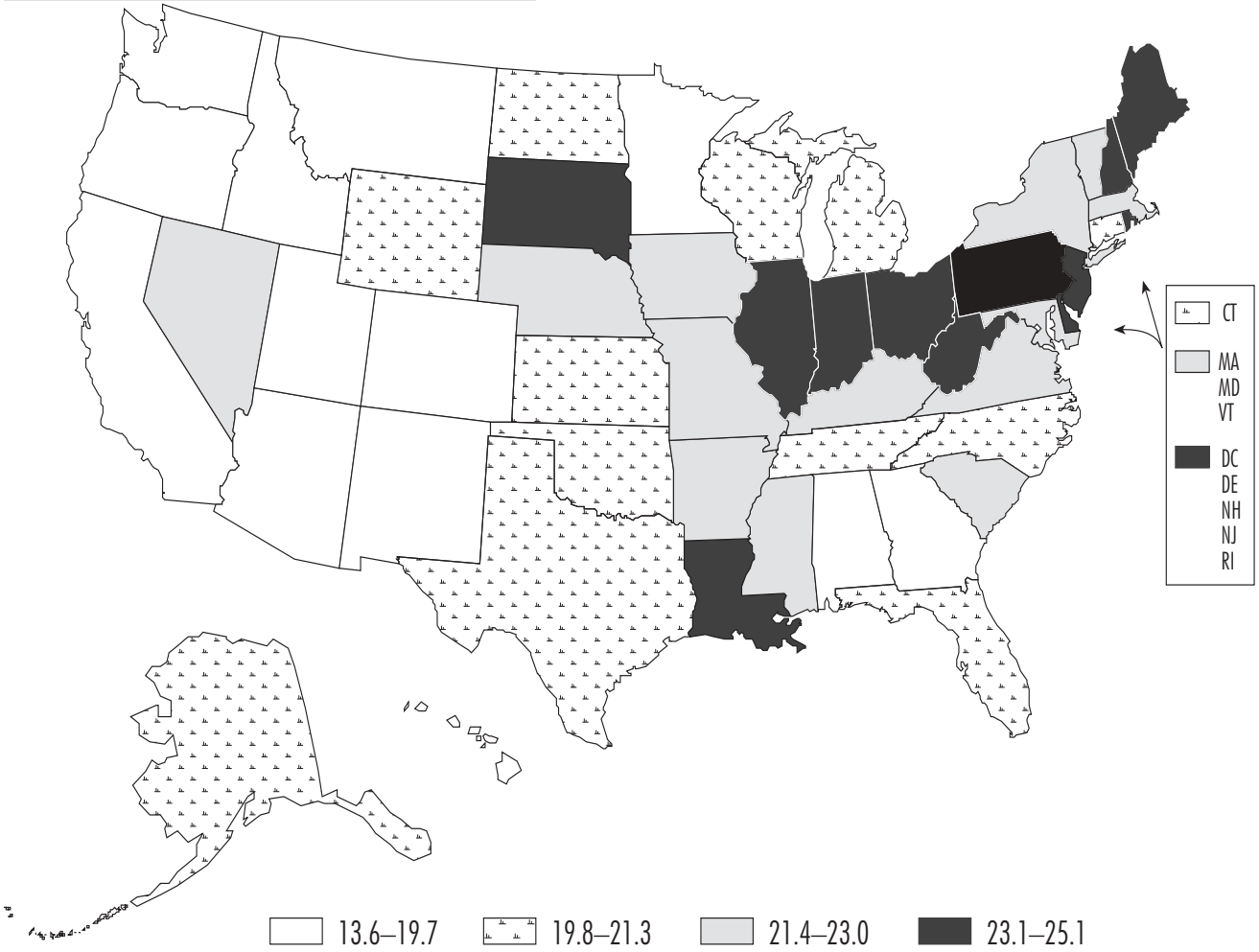
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States, accounting for 10% of all cancer deaths. The risk of developing colorectal cancer increases with advancing age. Adults who are aged 50 or older, have inflammatory bowel disease, or have a personal or family history of colorectal polyps or colorectal cancer are at the highest risk. Additionally, lack of physical activity, low fruit and vegetable intake, a low-fiber diet, obesity, alcohol consumption, and tobacco use may contribute to the risk for colorectal cancer. Three screening tools—fecal occult blood test, flexible sigmoidoscopy, and colonoscopy—are used to detect colorectal cancer in its early stages, when treatment is most likely to be effective.

- Colorectal cancer killed more than 57,200 Americans in 1999.
- In 1999, rates of death from colorectal cancer were 41% higher among men than women, and 40% higher among blacks than whites.
- In 1999, 66% of Americans age 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years, and 79% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.

Colorectal Cancer: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: C18-C20, C26.0.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Colorectal Cancer,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Maine	25.1	27	Wisconsin	21.3
2	West Virginia	24.6	28	Connecticut	21.2
3	District of Columbia	24.5	29	Michigan	21.2
4	Pennsylvania	24.2	30	Wyoming	21.1
5	Ohio	24.2	31	Oklahoma	21.0
6	Delaware	24.0	32	Kansas	20.8
7	Louisiana	24.0	33	Alaska	20.6
8	New Hampshire	23.9	34	North Carolina	20.3
9	Rhode Island	23.8	35	North Dakota	20.1
10	New Jersey	23.6	36	Tennessee	20.0
11	Indiana	23.6	37	Texas	19.9
12	South Dakota	23.2	38	Florida	19.8
13	Illinois	23.1	39	Oregon	19.7
14	Nevada	23.0	40	Idaho	19.4
15	Vermont	23.0	41	Alabama	19.2
16	Massachusetts	22.7	42	Montana	19.2
17	Nebraska	22.6	43	Minnesota	19.0
18	Maryland	22.6	44	Georgia	18.7
19	New York	22.5	45	Washington	18.7
20	Kentucky	22.4	46	Arizona	18.3
21	Arkansas	22.3	47	Colorado	17.9
22	Missouri	22.2	48	California	17.8
23	Mississippi	22.0	49	New Mexico	17.4
24	South Carolina	21.9	50	Utah	16.2
25	Iowa	21.8	51	Hawaii	13.6
26	Virginia	21.4		**United States**	**21.1**

*ICD-10 codes: C18-C20, C26.0.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Colorectal Cancer,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	849	19.2	397	22.1	452	17.0
Alaska	61	20.6	29	20.9	32	20.4
Arizona	871	18.3	469	22.3	402	15.0
Arkansas	623	22.3	298	26.1	325	19.5
California	5,133	17.8	2,592	20.9	2,541	15.4
Colorado	609	17.9	307	21.4	302	15.5
Connecticut	783	21.2	388	26.6	395	17.9
Delaware	180	24.0	96	31.0	84	19.1
District of Columbia	139	24.5	56	25.5	83	23.5
Florida	3,956	19.8	2,045	23.8	1,911	16.7
Georgia	1,183	18.7	589	23.0	594	15.8
Hawaii	169	13.6	88	15.3	81	12.1
Idaho	224	19.4	127	24.9	97	14.5
Illinois	2,760	23.1	1,358	28.4	1,402	19.5
Indiana	1,385	23.6	645	27.6	740	20.9
Iowa	739	21.8	389	28.5	350	16.9
Kansas	587	20.8	287	25.0	300	17.5
Kentucky	875	22.4	450	28.6	425	18.4
Louisiana	951	24.0	507	31.1	444	18.8
Maine	343	25.1	166	29.4	177	21.8
Maryland	1,066	22.6	514	26.4	552	19.6
Massachusetts	1,537	22.7	731	27.6	806	19.1
Michigan	2,040	21.2	1,012	25.5	1,028	18.0
Minnesota	904	19.0	429	22.3	475	16.9
Mississippi	579	22.0	279	26.5	300	18.7
Missouri	1,292	22.2	592	25.0	700	20.0
Montana	181	19.2	91	22.1	90	16.8
Nebraska	412	22.6	196	26.6	216	19.5
Nevada	368	23.0	220	29.5	148	17.5
New Hampshire	272	23.9	138	29.3	134	20.1
New Jersey	2,042	23.6	988	28.2	1,054	20.2
New Mexico	272	17.4	136	19.7	136	15.5
New York	4,296	22.5	2,045	26.5	2,251	19.7
North Carolina	1,515	20.3	743	24.6	772	17.2
North Dakota	148	20.1	67	21.9	81	19.0
Ohio	2,826	24.2	1,355	29.0	1,471	21.0
Oklahoma	739	21.0	353	24.8	386	18.5
Oregon	689	19.7	350	23.5	339	16.8
Pennsylvania	3,502	24.2	1,723	29.9	1,779	20.4
Rhode Island	280	23.8	125	27.9	155	21.4
South Carolina	807	21.9	415	27.1	392	18.0
South Dakota	194	23.2	89	25.9	105	20.6
Tennessee	1,083	20.0	509	23.3	574	17.7
Texas	3,278	19.9	1,667	24.1	1,611	16.8
Utah	242	16.2	123	19.1	119	14.1
Vermont	135	23.0	64	26.9	71	20.7
Virginia	1,318	21.4	641	25.3	677	18.6
Washington	997	18.7	508	22.0	489	15.9
West Virginia	520	24.6	267	32.0	253	20.1
Wisconsin	1,173	21.3	606	26.7	567	17.2
Wyoming	95	21.1	54	27.9	41	16.4
United States	**57,222**	**21.1**	**28,313**	**25.3**	**28,909**	**18.0**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Colorectal Cancer, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	610	17.4	237	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	40	18.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	767	18.9	25	28.5	—	—	—	—	63	12.8
Arkansas	519	21.2	97	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	3,839	19.1	408	26.4	372	13.8	—	—	508	11.3
Colorado	523	17.8	24	25.5	—	—	—	—	48	14.9
Connecticut	731	21.7	40	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	145	22.7	32	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	32	18.3	104	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,196	19.4	394	30.5	—	—	—	—	349	16.9
Georgia	810	16.8	361	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	43	12.9	—	—	120	14.5	—	—	—	—
Idaho	220	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2,291	23.0	407	33.2	24	11.2	—	—	38	7.2
Indiana	1,260	23.2	113	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	724	21.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	556	21.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	798	21.8	65	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	634	22.0	301	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	341	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	768	21.1	280	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,440	22.6	62	35.2	—	—	—	—	22	15.3
Michigan	1,736	20.7	279	27.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	882	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	372	19.5	203	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1,126	21.2	150	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	173	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	397	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	310	23.4	23	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	272	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1,741	24.5	213	27.5	—	—	—	—	68	11.0
New Mexico	161	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	20.3
New York	3,431	22.9	582	28.5	79	13.6	—	—	202	12.6
North Carolina	1,151	19.0	353	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	146	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,539	24.1	273	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	629	20.5	62	37.5	—	—	35	17.8	—	—
Oregon	664	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	3,179	24.0	297	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	270	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	573	20.5	230	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	191	23.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	889	18.8	186	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2,327	20.0	498	33.1	23	9.6	—	—	430	14.0
Utah	231	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	135	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1,011	20.5	282	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	922	18.9	—	—	26	13.4	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	502	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,128	21.4	32	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	90	21.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**47,465**	**21.0**	**6,730**	**29.4**	**825**	**12.6**	**170**	**13.2**	**2,032**	**12.8**

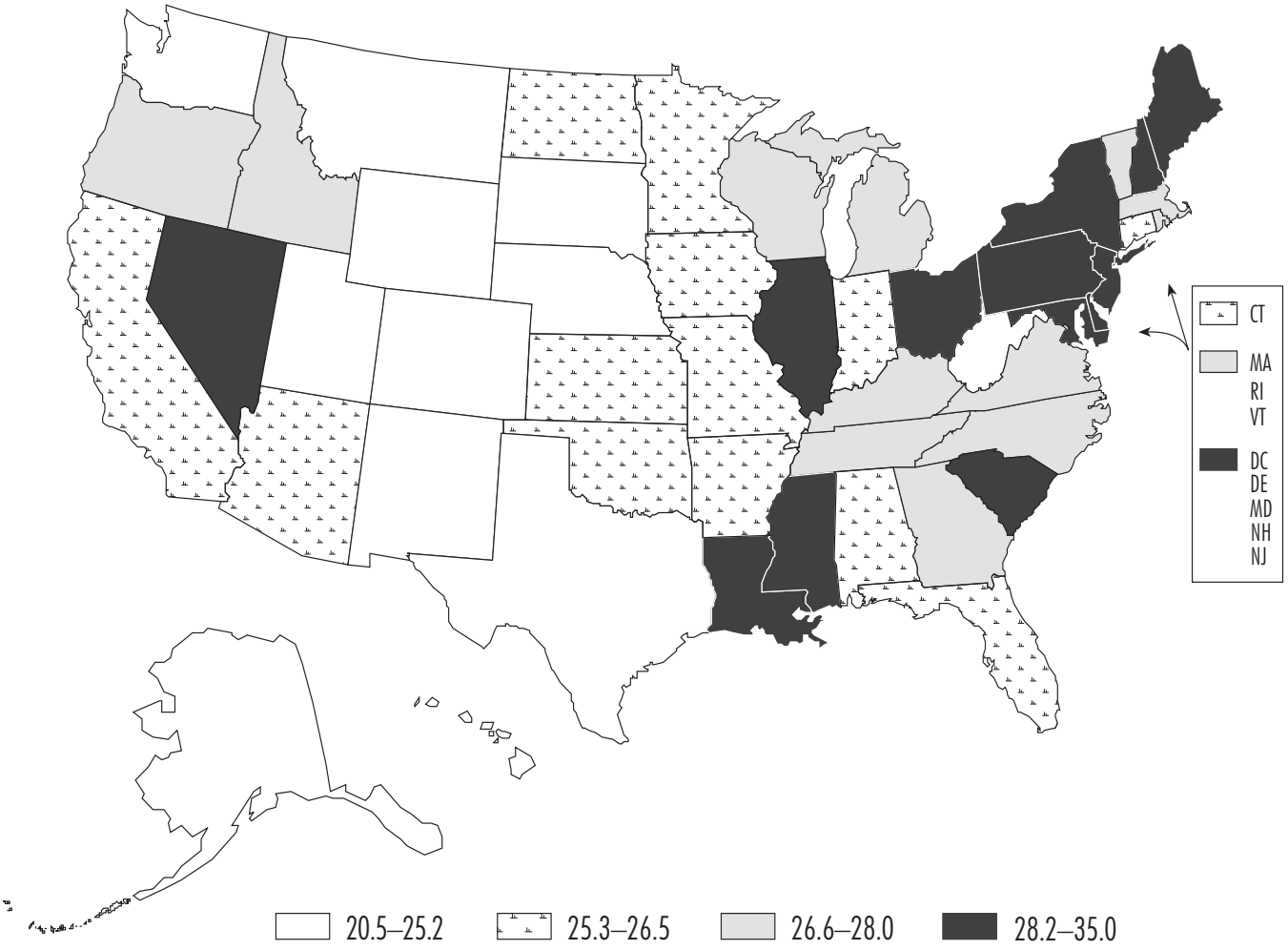
*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

Breast Cancer Among Women

Among American women, breast cancer is the most common cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. Among the risk factors are older age, later age at birth of first child, and family history of breast cancer. Mammography is the best available method to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage—about 1–3 years before the woman can feel the lump.

- In 1999, more than 41,100 women died of breast cancer.
- Breast cancer death rates were 36% higher among black women than among white women.
- Seventy-six percent of all diagnosed cases of breast cancer are among women aged 50 years or older.
- Timely mammography screening among women older than age 40 could prevent 15%–30% of all deaths from breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2002, 203,500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and that 39,600 women will die of this disease.

Breast Cancer Among Women: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: C50.

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Breast Cancer Among Women,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	District of Columbia	35.0	27	Indiana	26.5
2	Pennsylvania	29.8	28	Arizona	26.5
3	Illinois	29.6	29	Oklahoma	26.5
4	Ohio	29.5	30	Connecticut	26.4
5	Louisiana	29.5	31	North Dakota	26.2
6	New Jersey	29.3	32	Missouri	26.1
7	New Hampshire	29.2	33	Iowa	26.0
8	New York	28.9	34	Arkansas	26.0
9	Maryland	28.8	35	Alabama	25.9
10	Delaware	28.7	36	Kansas	25.4
11	Mississippi	28.4	37	Minnesota	25.3
12	Maine	28.2	38	California	25.3
13	Nevada	28.2	39	Florida	25.3
14	South Carolina	28.2	40	Texas	25.2
15	Michigan	28.0	41	West Virginia	24.7
16	Virginia	28.0	42	Colorado	24.6
17	Massachusetts	27.6	43	New Mexico	24.5
18	Rhode Island	27.4	44	Nebraska	24.3
19	North Carolina	27.2	45	Washington	24.2
20	Wisconsin	27.1	46	Wyoming	23.7
21	Idaho	27.0	47	Montana	23.6
22	Kentucky	26.8	48	South Dakota	23.4
23	Oregon	26.8	49	Utah	22.0
24	Tennessee	26.6	50	Hawaii	20.9
25	Vermont	26.6	51	Alaska	20.5
26	Georgia	26.6		**United States**	**27.0**

*ICD-10 codes: C50.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Breast Cancer Among Women, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	Total		White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	653	25.9	459	23.3	193	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	42	20.5	36	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	684	26.5	599	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	16.7
Arkansas	401	26.0	316	23.3	83	47.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	4,060	25.3	3,062	28.7	308	32.7	236	13.8	—	—	442	15.1
Colorado	489	24.6	425	25.0	24	46.0	—	—	—	—	36	18.6
Connecticut	541	26.4	490	26.6	42	34.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	120	28.7	92	26.1	25	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	118	35.0	29	31.8	86	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2,579	25.3	2,073	25.6	288	33.1	—	—	—	—	209	17.8
Georgia	1,008	26.6	702	25.0	299	33.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	138	20.9	38	22.1	—	—	99	22.5	—	—	—	—
Idaho	171	27.0	167	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2,007	29.6	1,595	28.7	344	44.2	27	16.1	—	—	40	9.8
Indiana	898	26.5	813	26.1	77	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	479	26.0	471	26.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	386	25.4	357	25.4	22	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	602	26.8	549	26.2	48	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	683	29.5	438	26.5	239	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	215	28.2	215	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	791	28.8	570	28.3	216	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,045	27.6	992	28.3	26	21.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,531	28.0	1,283	27.2	223	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	670	25.3	634	24.8	21	56.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	429	28.4	265	24.5	162	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	856	26.1	740	24.8	103	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	122	23.6	119	24.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	249	24.3	237	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	245	28.2	203	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	186	29.2	185	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1,436	29.3	1,209	31.1	172	35.2	—	—	—	—	38	9.6
New Mexico	215	24.5	139	25.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	24.0
New York	3,127	28.9	2,441	30.0	477	36.1	37	9.4	—	—	168	15.9
North Carolina	1,168	27.2	854	24.8	299	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	111	26.2	107	25.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	1,960	29.5	1,719	28.9	226	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	522	26.5	439	25.6	49	46.1	—	—	28	26.2	—	—
Oregon	511	26.8	495	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,386	29.8	2,104	28.8	250	43.3	—	—	—	—	21	20.3
Rhode Island	179	27.4	172	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	604	28.2	412	25.6	189	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	110	23.4	109	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	833	26.6	693	25.6	135	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2,408	25.2	1,695	25.8	355	37.1	25	12.6	—	—	331	17.1
Utah	185	22.0	176	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	89	26.6	88	26.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1,008	28.0	772	27.2	219	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	725	24.2	679	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	286	24.7	271	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	825	27.1	785	27.1	32	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	58	23.7	56	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**41,144**	**27.0**	**33,569**	**27.0**	**5,334**	**36.8**	**577**	**13.5**	**126**	**16.6**	**1,538**	**15.4**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

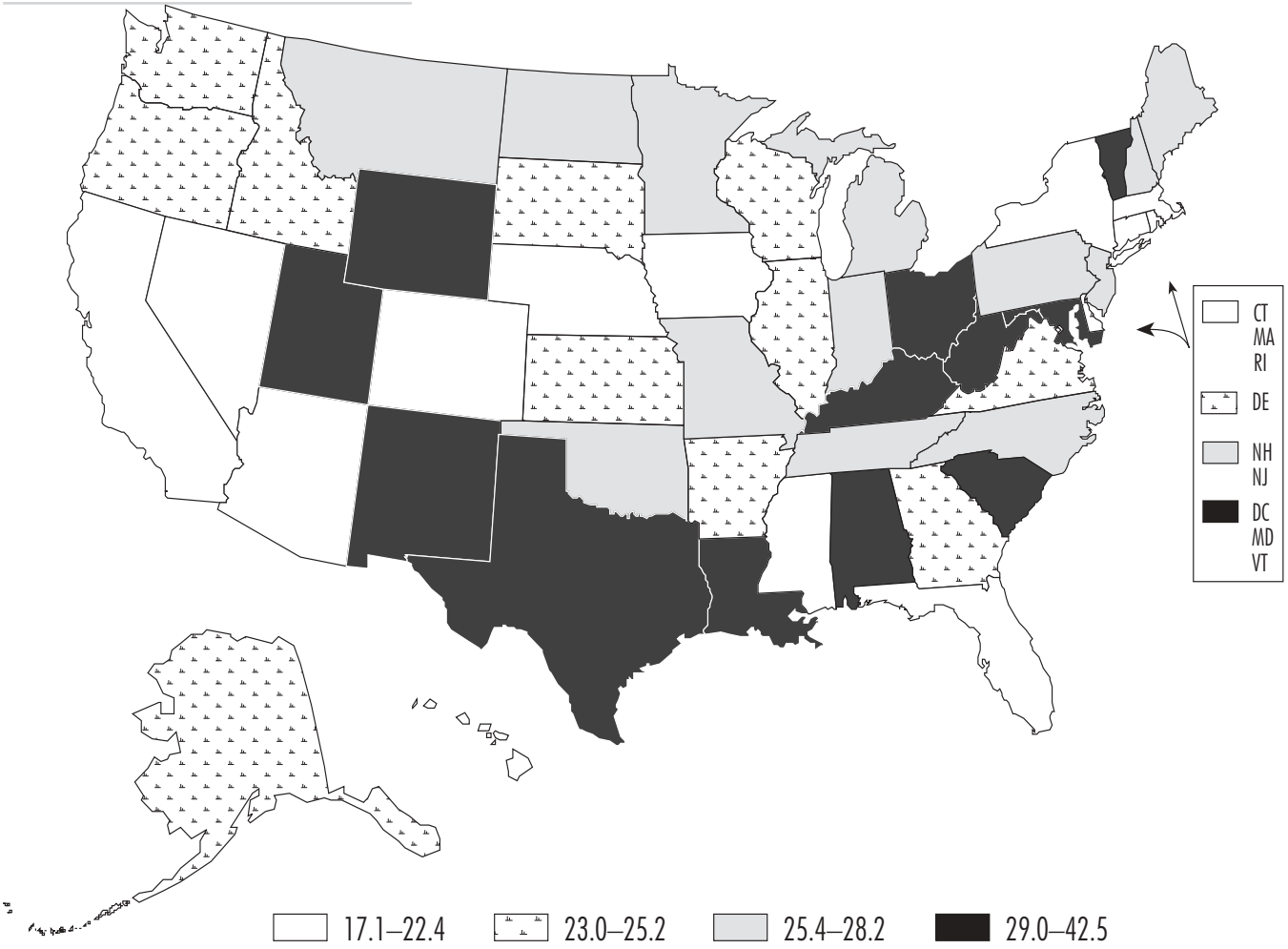
Diabetes

Diabetes is a serious, costly, and increasingly common chronic disease that can cause devastating complications—including heart disease, kidney failure, leg and foot amputations, and blindness—that often result in disability and death. Early detection, improved delivery of care, and better self-management are key strategies for preventing much of the burden of diabetes. Type 2 diabetes, formerly considered "adult onset" diabetes, is now being diagnosed more frequently among children and adolescents. This type of diabetes is linked to two modifiable risk factors: obesity and physical inactivity.

- In 1999, diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death. Diabetes is believed to be under-reported on death certificates.
- According to data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, about 16 million people in the United States have diabetes, and over 5 million of these people are unaware that they have the disease.*
- Each year, an estimated 12,000–24,000 people become blind because of diabetic eye disease. In addition, more than 38,000 people with diabetes begin treatment for kidney failure each year, and about 86,000 undergo diabetes-related lower extremity amputations.
- The direct and indirect costs of diabetes total nearly $100 billion a year.

*According to NHANES III prevalence data updated with 1997 census data.

Diabetes: 1999 Death Rate*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. ICD-10 codes: E10-E14

Adjusted Rates of Death Due to Diabetes,* by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Rate†	Rank	State	Rate†
1	Louisiana	42.5	27	Illinois	25.2
2	District of Columbia	38.9	28	Arkansas	24.9
3	West Virginia	34.9	29	Oregon	24.6
4	New Mexico	32.7	30	Washington	24.5
5	Utah	31.6	31	Delaware	24.2
6	Ohio	31.5	32	Virginia	24.1
7	Vermont	30.7	33	Alaska	23.6
8	Alabama	30.4	34	South Dakota	23.5
9	South Carolina	30.3	35	Idaho	23.1
10	Wyoming	30.1	36	Wisconsin	23.1
11	Maryland	30.0	37	Georgia	23.1
12	Texas	30.0	38	Kansas	23.0
13	Kentucky	29.0	39	Mississippi	22.4
14	New Jersey	28.2	40	Arizona	22.4
15	Oklahoma	28.0	41	California	22.2
16	North Carolina	27.4	42	Florida	22.1
17	Indiana	27.1	43	Nebraska	20.5
18	North Dakota	27.0	44	Rhode Island	20.4
19	Michigan	26.8	45	Massachusetts	20.0
20	Missouri	26.6	46	New York	19.9
21	Tennessee	26.6	47	Iowa	19.9
22	Minnesota	26.0	48	Colorado	19.1
23	Montana	25.9	49	Connecticut	18.8
24	Pennsylvania	25.9	50	Nevada	17.8
25	New Hampshire	25.9	51	Hawaii	17.1
26	Maine	25.4		**United States**	**25.2**

*ICD-10 codes: E10-E14.

†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Deaths Due to Diabetes,* by Sex, 1999

	Total		Male		Female	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	1,341	30.4	543	30.0	798	30.0
Alaska	67	23.6	24	17.8	43	28.9
Arizona	1,063	22.4	552	26.7	511	19.2
Arkansas	691	24.9	305	26.4	386	23.3
California	6,401	22.2	2,972	23.9	3,429	20.9
Colorado	639	19.1	291	20.6	348	17.9
Connecticut	691	18.8	311	21.2	380	17.3
Delaware	179	24.2	90	30.0	89	20.2
District of Columbia	221	38.9	78	35.0	143	40.9
Florida	4,355	22.1	2,165	25.4	2,190	19.4
Georgia	1,448	23.1	620	24.5	828	22.0
Hawaii	211	17.1	113	19.9	98	14.6
Idaho	267	23.1	114	22.6	153	22.8
Illinois	3,004	25.2	1,368	28.4	1,636	22.9
Indiana	1,591	27.1	723	30.7	868	24.5
Iowa	684	19.9	285	21.3	399	19.0
Kansas	650	23.0	294	25.7	356	21.3
Kentucky	1,133	29.0	484	30.1	649	27.9
Louisiana	1,687	42.5	694	42.3	993	42.2
Maine	348	25.4	153	27.3	195	23.6
Maryland	1,421	30.0	649	32.8	772	27.4
Massachusetts	1,354	20.0	660	25.0	694	16.8
Michigan	2,587	26.8	1,137	28.8	1,450	25.4
Minnesota	1,249	26.0	627	32.6	622	21.2
Mississippi	593	22.4	262	24.8	331	20.7
Missouri	1,554	26.6	675	28.9	879	25.4
Montana	244	25.9	115	28.8	129	23.2
Nebraska	372	20.5	177	24.0	195	17.6
Nevada	286	17.8	147	19.1	139	16.4
New Hampshire	294	25.9	149	32.0	145	20.9
New Jersey	2,436	28.2	1,169	32.8	1,267	24.4
New Mexico	517	32.7	270	38.7	247	28.0
New York	3,799	19.9	1,758	22.5	2041	17.9
North Carolina	2,050	27.4	908	29.3	1142	25.6
North Dakota	203	27.0	109	35.7	94	20.9
Ohio	3,675	31.5	1,621	34.4	2,054	29.2
Oklahoma	986	28.0	417	28.4	569	27.4
Oregon	860	24.6	417	27.9	443	22.3
Pennsylvania	3,742	25.9	1,629	28.3	2113	23.9
Rhode Island	236	20.4	117	25.7	119	17.0
South Carolina	1,118	30.3	465	30.1	653	30.0
South Dakota	196	23.5	92	27.1	104	21.5
Tennessee	1,436	26.6	604	27.2	832	25.5
Texas	4,931	30.0	2,221	31.9	2,710	28.5
Utah	472	31.6	213	32.6	259	30.6
Vermont	179	30.7	88	35.4	91	27.1
Virginia	1,486	24.1	656	25.9	830	22.8
Washington	1,307	24.5	619	26.9	688	22.6
West Virginia	734	34.9	322	37.4	412	32.5
Wisconsin	1,273	23.1	612	27.1	661	20.0
Wyoming	135	30.1	64	34.8	71	28.5
United States	**68,396†**	**25.2**	**31,148**	**27.7**	**37,248**	**23.3**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

†Total is slightly less than that in table on page 3 because it does not include decedents with unknown age.

Deaths Due to Diabetes, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999

	White		Black		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native		Hispanic	
State	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***	**Number**	**Rate***
Alabama	829	23.7	506	57.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	46	21.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	693	17.3	36	46.0	—	—	110	93.1	217	45.6
Arkansas	501	20.5	183	61.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	3,592	17.9	768	49.8	530	21.5	44	28.1	1,467	33.5
Colorado	481	16.7	37	41.9	—	—	—	—	104	34.6
Connecticut	588	17.6	72	39.9	—	—	—	—	23	16.8
Delaware	135	21.6	42	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	24	14.5	195	52.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,074	19.1	757	58.1	—	—	—	—	502	25.3
Georgia	901	19.0	530	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	51	15.4	—	—	151	18.1	—	—	—	—
Idaho	253	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2,254	22.6	566	45.4	41	20.0	—	—	141	27.6
Indiana	1,360	25.1	204	58.8	—	—	—	—	22	29.6
Iowa	668	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	562	21.3	56	56.5	—	—	—	—	22	36.1
Kentucky	1,019	27.9	107	49.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	890	31.0	767	79.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	341	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	869	23.9	523	59.2	22	19.3	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,208	19.0	82	46.2	—	—	—	—	52	35.9
Michigan	2,058	24.5	446	43.4	—	—	24	75.8	47	35.4
Minnesota	1,176	25.2	35	68.2	—	—	23	102.3	—	—
Mississippi	326	17.2	256	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1,279	24.0	254	58.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	212	23.4	—	—	—	—	25	114.4	—	—
Nebraska	322	18.5	25	70.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	218	16.6	34	39.5	—	—	—	—	21	15.7
New Hampshire	291	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1,818	25.6	443	57.0	40	16.9	—	—	135	22.6
New Mexico	219	21.9	—	—	—	—	65	92.3	213	46.2
New York	2,510	16.8	842	41.2	69	13.8	—	—	365	23.1
North Carolina	1,286	21.2	724	58.1	—	—	29	52.1	—	—
North Dakota	184	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	3,111	29.5	533	55.4	—	—	—	—	21	21.5
Oklahoma	727	23.7	107	61.3	—	—	132	66.7	—	—
Oregon	794	24.0	27	83.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	3,272	24.6	416	43.9	—	—	—	—	45	29.3
Rhode Island	216	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	626	22.4	486	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	165	20.1	—	—	—	—	30	133.3	—	—
Tennessee	1,057	22.5	370	59.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	2,570	22.2	763	50.9	50	21.9	—	—	1,542	52.0
Utah	428	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	179	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1,021	20.6	428	43.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	1,126	23.0	77	82.9	44	24.6	23	42.0	37	28.9
West Virginia	693	34.2	40	63.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,155	21.8	69	53.9	—	—	24	126.2	—	—
Wyoming	125	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	**49,503**	**22.0**	**11,866**	**51.6**	**1,137**	**19.0**	**708**	**54.2**	**5,182**	**33.6**

*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population. Dashes indicate too few deaths (20 or fewer) to calculate a stable estimate.

Section III

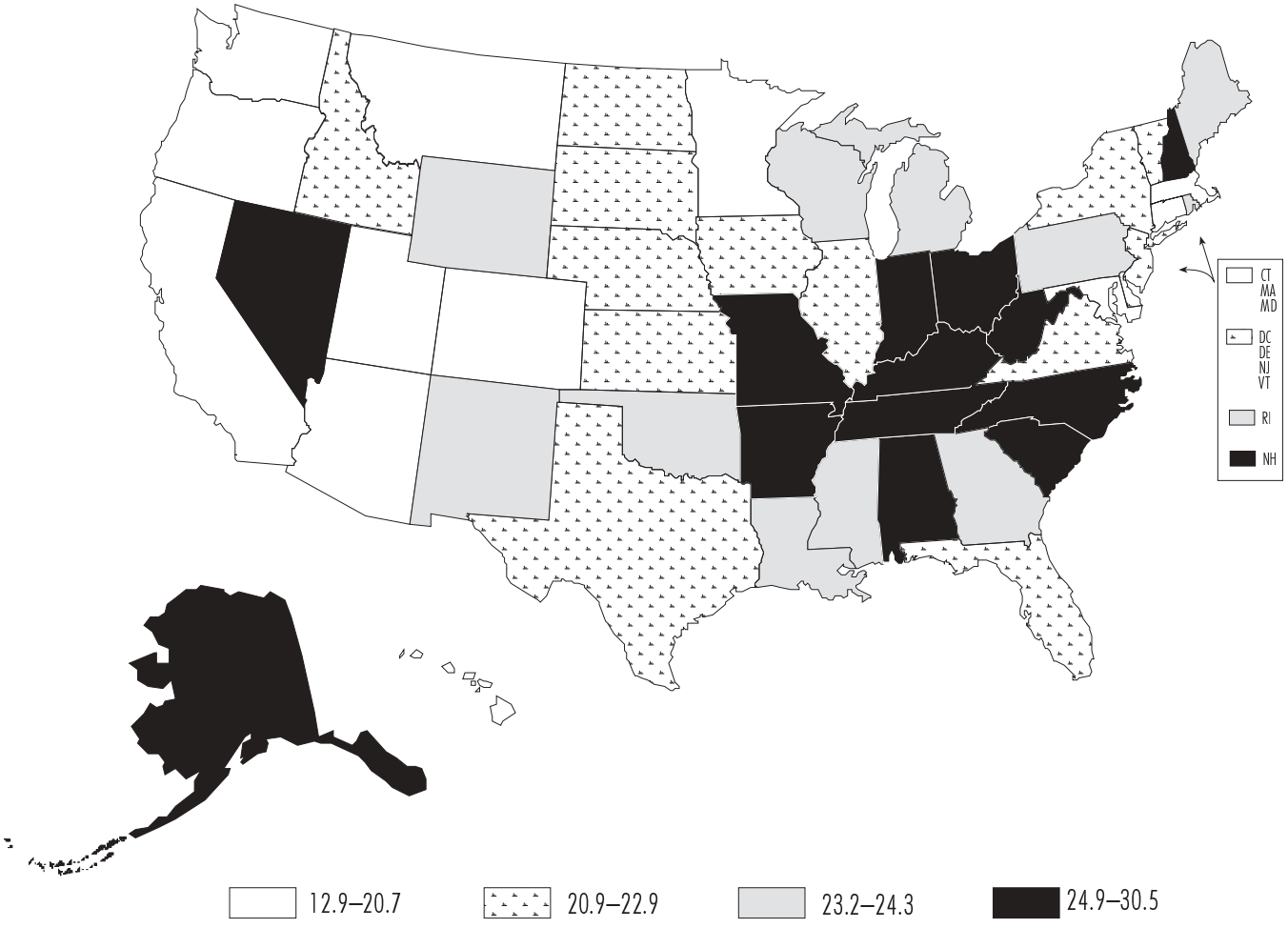
Risk Factors and Use of Preventive Services, United States

Cigarette Smoking Among Adults

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Tobacco use increases the risk for lung and other cancers and for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Smoking cessation has major and immediate health benefits for men and women of all ages, regardless of whether they have a smoking-related disease.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that cigarette smoking is responsible for one of every five deaths in the United States, or more than 440,000 deaths each year.
- If current smoking patterns continue, an estimated 25 million people alive today will die of smoking-related illnesses.
- The percentage of adults who reported cigarette smoking in the United States in 2000 ranged from 13% in Utah to 31% in Kentucky.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 2000



*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 State Rank, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Kentucky	30.5	27	Iowa	23.2
2	Nevada	29.0	28	Delaware	22.9
3	Missouri	27.2	29	Illinois	22.3
4	Indiana	26.9	30	Idaho	22.3
5	Ohio	26.2	31	Texas	21.9
6	West Virginia	26.1	32	South Dakota	21.9
7	North Carolina	26.1	33	New York	21.6
8	Tennessee	25.7	34	Vermont	21.5
9	New Hampshire	25.3	35	Virginia	21.4
10	Alabama	25.2	36	Nebraska	21.2
11	Arkansas	25.1	37	Kansas	21.0
12	Alaska	25.0	38	New Jersey	21.0
13	South Carolina	24.9	39	District of Columbia	20.9
14	Pennsylvania	24.3	40	Oregon	20.7
15	Michigan	24.1	41	Washington	20.7
16	Wisconsin	24.1	42	Maryland	20.5
17	Louisiana	24.1	43	Colorado	20.0
18	Maine	23.8	44	Massachusetts	19.9
19	Wyoming	23.8	45	Connecticut	19.9
20	New Mexico	23.6	46	Minnesota	19.8
21	Georgia	23.5	47	Hawaii	19.7
22	Mississippi	23.5	48	Montana	18.8
23	Rhode Island	23.4	49	Arizona	18.6
24	Oklahoma	23.3	50	California	17.2
25	North Dakota	23.2	51	Utah	12.9
26	Florida	23.2		**Median**	**23.2**

*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, 2000

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian / Pacific Islander†	American Indian / Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	25.2	28.9	22.0	25.5	19.3	—	—	—
Alaska	25.0	26.8	23.1	23.2	—	—	44.0	13.8
Arizona	18.6	18.3	19.0	20.5	—	—	8.6	14.2
Arkansas	25.1	26.1	24.1	25.7	22.2	—	—	14.8
California	17.2	20.1	14.4	17.1	20.6	10.6	—	17.2
Colorado	20.0	19.5	20.5	19.4	19.7	—	—	24.6
Connecticut	19.9	20.4	19.4	20.1	27.3	3.8	—	17.1
Delaware	22.9	25.7	20.3	23.7	19.9	—	—	18.5
District of Columbia	20.9	22.1	19.9	16.1	23.8	—	—	15.3
Florida	23.2	24.4	22.1	25.1	19.4	15.8	—	17.8
Georgia	23.5	26.3	20.9	25.6	18.4	—	—	21.8
Hawaii	19.7	22.9	16.3	20.6	7.9	14.4	28.9	26.4
Idaho	22.3	22.8	21.8	21.6	—	—	48.7	22.6
Illinois	22.3	24.9	20.0	23.6	20.5	14.1	—	18.5
Indiana	26.9	28.4	25.5	27.1	24.6	—	—	22.5
Iowa	23.2	25.7	20.9	22.8	—	—	—	39.9
Kansas	21.0	24.2	18.1	20.9	21.2	—	—	21.0
Kentucky	30.5	33.4	27.9	30.9	26.8	—	—	—
Louisiana	24.1	26.8	21.7	26.2	19.5	—	—	22.4
Maine	23.8	24.6	23.1	23.4	—	—	—	13.6
Maryland	20.5	22.0	19.1	21.0	21.7	7.9	—	17.2
Massachusetts	19.9	20.2	19.7	20.1	20.9	10.7	—	19.4
Michigan	24.1	26.0	22.4	22.7	31.4	—	—	26.2
Minnesota	19.8	20.7	18.9	19.2	13.9	—	—	23.7
Mississippi	23.5	25.2	21.9	24.9	18.4	—	—	26.4
Missouri	27.2	30.1	24.5	27.3	25.5	—	—	36.1
Montana	18.8	17.9	19.7	17.6	—	—	42.1	23.2
Nebraska	21.2	21.9	20.6	20.7	30.4	—	—	20.0
Nevada	29.0	28.6	29.4	29.1	27.7	27.2	—	26.6
New Hampshire	25.3	27.0	23.7	24.9	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	21.0	23.6	18.6	21.8	22.0	7.6	—	19.0
New Mexico	23.6	26.2	21.2	25.8	—	—	16.4	22.0
New York	21.6	22.6	20.7	22.6	21.6	18.1	—	18.1
North Carolina	26.1	28.4	23.9	26.2	23.4	—	—	47.6
North Dakota	23.2	25.7	20.8	22.6	—	—	41.0	—
Ohio	26.2	26.6	25.9	27.0	18.8	—	—	23.8
Oklahoma	23.3	23.7	22.9	23.2	22.2	—	24.1	25.2
Oregon	20.7	22.2	19.4	20.5	—	14.5	44.1	18.6
Pennsylvania	24.3	25.5	23.3	23.9	30.5	—	—	23.2
Rhode Island	23.4	23.8	23.0	23.8	27.9	—	—	21.3
South Carolina	24.9	28.7	21.5	27.1	18.8	—	—	19.5
South Dakota	21.9	22.5	21.3	20.9	—	—	41.7	26.1
Tennessee	25.7	27.6	23.9	26.9	20.0	—	—	13.8
Texas	21.9	25.2	18.7	23.6	16.3	9.0	—	20.1
Utah	12.9	14.5	11.3	12.6	—	—	—	13.4
Vermont	21.5	21.7	21.2	21.3	—	—	—	20.6
Virginia	21.4	24.2	18.8	20.2	24.9	22.1	—	22.4
Washington	20.7	21.8	19.7	19.8	26.1	10.5	33.6	30.4
West Virginia	26.1	27.7	24.7	26.4	29.0	—	—	—
Wisconsin	24.1	24.4	23.8	23.1	28.5	—	—	31.2
Wyoming	23.8	23.2	24.3	23.0	—	—	—	29.3
United States	**22.3**	**24.2**	**20.6**	**23.0**	**21.6**	**13.5**	**35.1**	**19.3**

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

†A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

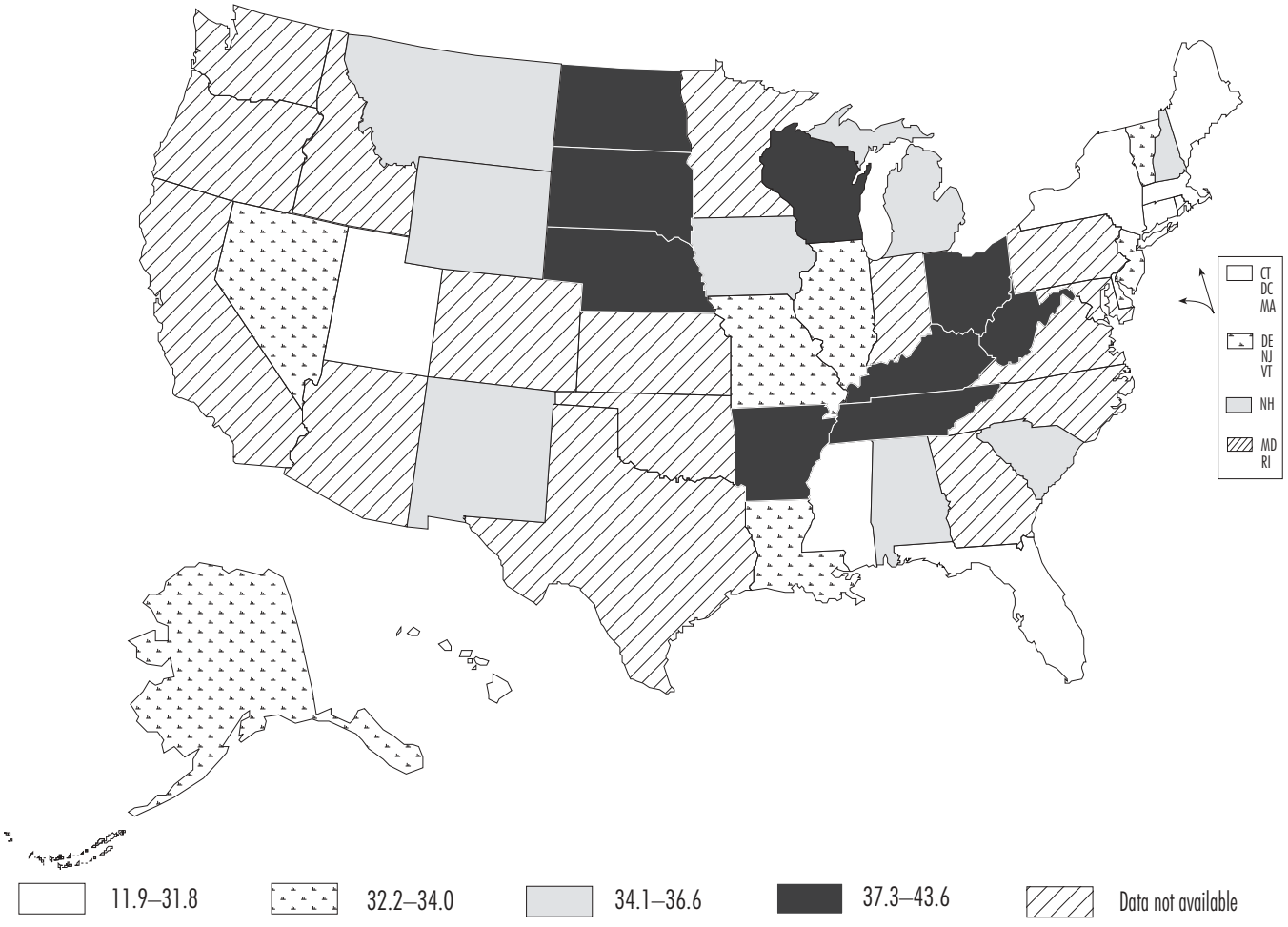
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Cigarette Smoking Among High School Students

Preventing tobacco use among young people is critical to the overall goal of reducing the prevalence of smoking. Almost all smokers begin smoking during their teenage years. Every year, more than three-quarters of a million young people become regular smokers. If current patterns continue, about a third of young people who are regular smokers will eventually die from a tobacco-related disease. Factors associated with young people using tobacco include nicotine dependence, public attitudes about smoking, tobacco marketing, and peer and parental influences.

- According to a study by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), every day 6,000 young people try cigarettes for the first time.
- In 1999, 35% of U.S. high school students had smoked cigarettes in the last month.
- The percentage of high school students who reported cigarette smoking in the states collecting this information in 1999 ranged from 12% in Utah to 44% in South Dakota.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 1999



*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, 1999

State†	Total	Male	Female	White	Black‡	Hispanic‡	Other‡
Alabama	36.6	40.0	33.0	41.0	24.0	—	—
Alaska[1]	33.9	31.1	35.8	28.8	—	—	49.0
Arizona							
Arkansas	39.6	41.2	37.9	42.7	23.2	—	—
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut§	31.2	30.0	32.1	34.0	17.6	32.5	31.3
Delaware	32.2	31.1	33.4	39.2	17.7	29.5	25.1
District of Columbia	19.9	21.0	19.0	-	19.0	25.7	-
Florida§	27.4	26.9	27.6	34.0	12.3	23.2	26.6
Georgia							
Hawaii	27.9	26.7	28.8	24.2	—	38.9	27.0
Idaho							
Illinois§ [2]	34.0	32.4	35.4	35.2	20.5	—	—
Indiana							
Iowa§	35.8	32.8	38.4	34.5	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky§	41.5	41.5	41.5	42.8	23.6	—	—
Louisiana§ [3]	33.3	34.8	31.8	47.0	15.7	—	—
Maine§	31.2	30.7	31.4	31.0	—	—	—
Maryland							
Massachusetts	30.3	29.9	30.7	32.9	20.5	23.0	28.9
Michigan	34.1	34.9	33.3	36.3	19.8	—	37.8
Minnesota							
Mississippi	31.5	34.4	28.5	43.8	18.4	—	—
Missouri	32.8	35.6	30.1	39.4	16.9	—	—
Montana	35.0	35.4	34.6	32.5	—	—	54.4
Nebraska§	37.3	37.7	36.7	37.3	—	—	—
Nevada	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.1	—	36.3	33.2
New Hampshire§	34.1	30.8	37.4	34.0	—	—	33.3
New Jersey§ [4]	33.8	33.0	34.3	38.9	—	29.9	21.2
New Mexico§	36.2	36.0	36.2	35.0	—	35.0	46.6
New York	31.8	29.5	34.1	36.0	19.2	27.6	27.6
North Carolina							
North Dakota	40.6	40.2	41.0	38.2	—	—	60.8
Ohio	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.0	30.3	—	48.8
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	36.0	37.7	34.2	45.9	22.8	33.2	41.7
South Dakota	43.6	41.8	45.5	42.0	—	—	—
Tennessee[5]	37.5	39.2	35.6	40.9	21.5	—	—
Texas							
Utah	11.9	11.7	11.8	10.9	—	—	15.3
Vermont	33.4	33.3	33.6	32.7	—	—	37.8
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	42.2	40.6	43.7	41.9	—	—	—
Wisconsin	38.1	38.2	37.8	39.6	—	—	—
Wyoming	35.2	34.6	35.9	33.8	—	47.2	—
United States	**34.8**	**34.7**	**34.9**	**38.6**	**19.7**	**32.7**	**33.0**

*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 1999. ‡A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 100) in this category to calculate a stable estimate. §Unweighted data. [1]Excludes students from Anchorage. [2]Excludes students from Chicago. [3]Excludes students from New Orleans. [4]Excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey. [5]Excludes students from Nashville.

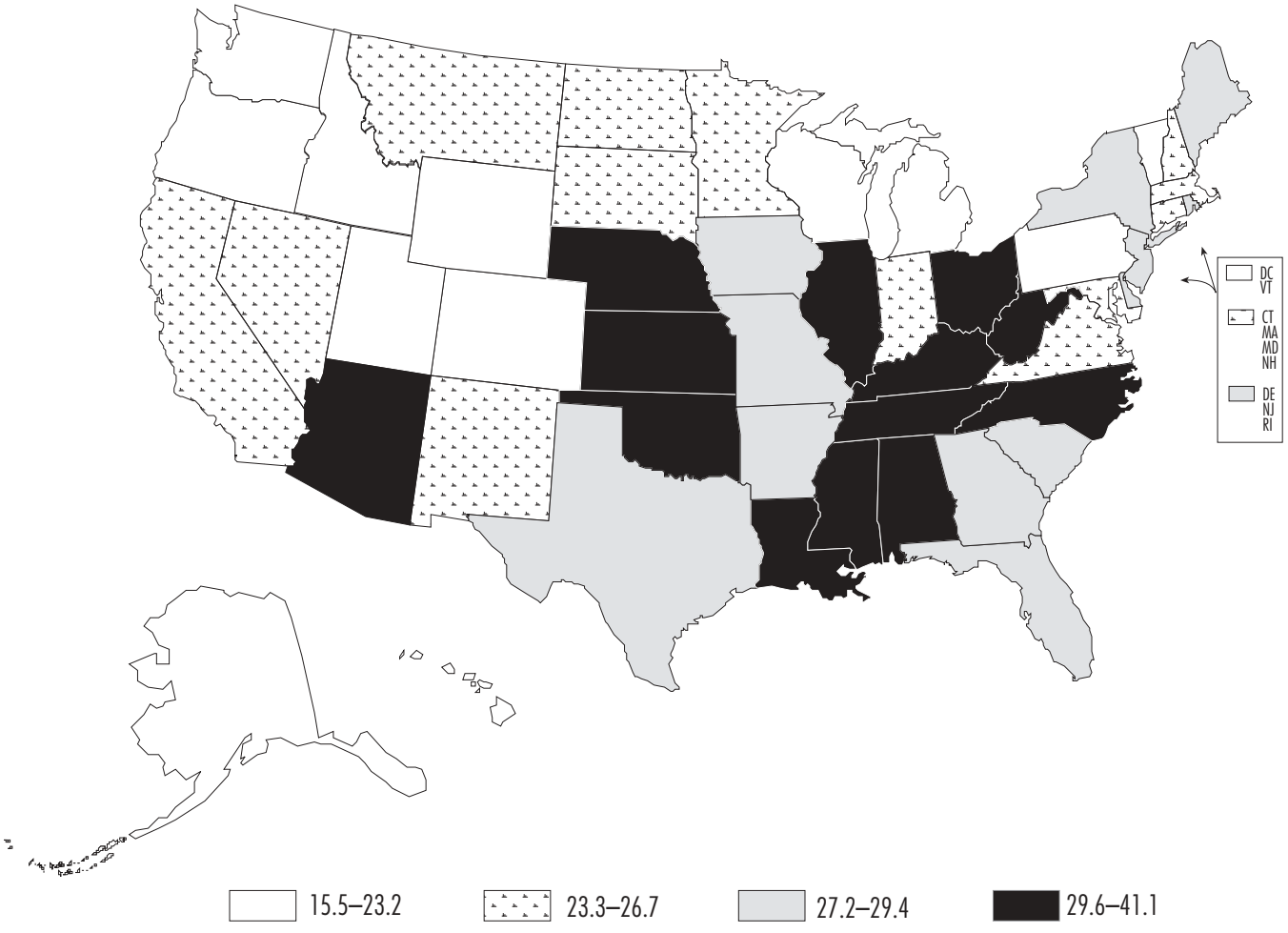
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity Among Adults

Regular physical activity greatly reduces a person's risk of dying of heart disease, the nation's leading cause of death, and decreases the risk for colon cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure. It also helps to control weight; contributes to healthy bones, muscles, and joints; helps to relieve the pain of arthritis; reduces symptoms of anxiety and depression; and can decrease the need for hospitalizations, physician visits, and medications. Moreover, physical activity need not be strenuous to be beneficial; people 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, more than 28% of adults report no leisure-time physical activity.
- In 2000, women were 20% more likely than men to report no leisure-time physical activity.
- Blacks were 36% and Hispanics 63% more likely than whites to report no physical activity in 2000.
- The percentage of adults reporting no leisure-time physical activity in 2000 ranged from 16% in Utah to 41% in Kentucky.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* 2000



*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, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Kentucky	41.1	27	New Hampshire	26.7
2	Louisiana	36.2	28	California	26.5
3	Oklahoma	34.4	29	Indiana	25.4
4	Arizona	34.2	30	Connecticut	25.2
5	West Virginia	33.6	31	Virginia	25.0
6	Mississippi	33.3	32	Nevada	24.9
7	Tennessee	32.7	33	Minnesota	24.8
8	Alabama	31.6	34	Massachusetts	24.6
9	Ohio	31.3	35	New Mexico	24.4
10	Illinois	30.9	36	North Dakota	24.3
11	North Carolina	30.4	37	Maryland	24.2
12	Kansas	30.4	38	Montana	23.3
13	Nebraska	29.6	39	Vermont	23.2
14	New York	29.4	40	Hawaii	23.2
15	Georgia	29.0	41	Pennsylvania	23.0
16	Missouri	28.8	42	Michigan	22.9
17	Florida	28.8	43	Wyoming	22.6
18	New Jersey	28.6	44	Wisconsin	22.1
19	Texas	28.5	45	District of Columbia	20.8
20	South Carolina	28.1	46	Oregon	20.1
21	Arkansas	28.1	47	Alaska	20.0
22	Delaware	28.0	48	Idaho	19.8
23	Rhode Island	27.5	49	Colorado	19.8
24	Iowa	27.3	50	Washington	16.9
25	Maine	27.2	51	Utah	15.5
26	South Dakota	26.7		**Median**	**26.7**

*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, 2000

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian / Pacific Islander†	American Indian / Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	31.6	26.8	35.8	28.3	40.9	—	—	—
Alaska	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.9	—	—	25.8	25.5
Arizona	34.2	31.5	36.8	26.9	—	—	29.7	59.9
Arkansas	28.1	23.7	32.0	27.0	34.9	—	—	30.2
California	26.5	24.0	29.0	17.6	24.9	30.4	—	41.4
Colorado	19.8	16.3	23.1	17.4	23.5	—	—	30.5
Connecticut	25.2	22.5	27.6	22.1	33.9	33.7	—	39.0
Delaware	28.0	23.2	32.5	24.9	36.6	—	—	57.4
District of Columbia	20.8	17.4	23.6	9.4	27.1	—	—	24.3
Florida	28.8	25.5	31.8	22.5	35.4	23.5	—	51.2
Georgia	29.0	23.2	34.2	26.5	36.0	—	—	25.6
Hawaii	23.2	18.3	28.2	16.1	17.8	27.3	24.8	25.0
Idaho	19.8	18.2	21.3	19.2	—	—	31.1	25.9
Illinois	30.9	27.4	34.2	26.0	41.1	—	—	50.1
Indiana	25.4	21.2	29.2	25.2	30.9	—	—	29.4
Iowa	27.3	26.8	27.7	26.9	—	—	—	37.5
Kansas	30.4	28.5	32.2	28.6	37.4	—	—	52.6
Kentucky	41.1	40.0	42.1	40.9	44.9	—	—	—
Louisiana	36.2	34.1	38.1	34.7	41.7	—	—	28.9
Maine	27.2	26.4	27.9	27.0	—	—	—	33.8
Maryland	24.2	20.4	27.8	22.2	29.5	13.7	—	29.5
Massachusetts	24.6	23.0	26.0	22.2	31.6	23.8	—	42.0
Michigan	22.9	19.5	25.9	21.4	33.2	—	—	24.1
Minnesota	24.8	23.2	26.3	24.7	42.9	—	—	24.1
Mississippi	33.3	29.0	37.2	30.6	38.1	—	—	31.2
Missouri	28.8	28.4	29.2	27.9	35.9	—	—	33.7
Montana	23.3	21.7	24.8	22.4	—	—	35.4	29.3
Nebraska	29.6	28.1	31.0	29.3	22.4	—	—	40.7
Nevada	24.9	24.5	25.4	22.9	33.3	34.4	—	31.2
New Hampshire	26.7	25.6	27.7	26.7	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	28.6	26.5	30.6	25.3	29.5	30.5	—	40.0
New Mexico	24.4	22.9	25.8	19.2	—	—	21.1	31.1
New York	29.4	26.9	31.6	25.5	37.3	32.6	—	39.2
North Carolina	30.4	27.3	33.3	28.8	37.7	—	—	32.8
North Dakota	24.3	23.8	24.8	23.6	—	—	38.8	—
Ohio	31.3	30.1	32.3	30.7	31.7	—	—	38.6
Oklahoma	34.4	34.0	34.8	34.7	33.8	—	27.7	35.4
Oregon	20.1	19.0	21.1	18.5	—	16.6	22.1	33.4
Pennsylvania	23.0	20.8	24.9	22.2	27.0	—	—	30.7
Rhode Island	27.5	24.1	30.6	25.1	33.2	—	—	42.3
South Carolina	28.1	25.6	30.4	24.4	35.0	—	—	49.7
South Dakota	26.7	26.5	26.8	26.8	—	—	22.2	15.2
Tennessee	32.7	30.0	35.1	32.6	34.4	—	—	31.1
Texas	28.5	26.5	30.5	24.1	27.7	20.6	—	38.1
Utah	15.5	13.7	17.3	15.2	—	—	—	19.3
Vermont	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.2	—	—	—	18.4
Virginia	25.0	21.9	27.9	24.1	28.0	18.6	—	34.3
Washington	16.9	15.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	13.6	24.0	14.5
West Virginia	33.6	32.0	35.0	33.9	27.2	—	—	—
Wisconsin	22.1	19.1	24.9	20.7	39.2	—	—	42.9
Wyoming	22.6	22.0	23.2	22.3	—	—	—	30.4
United States	**27.5**	**24.9**	**29.8**	**24.6**	**33.5**	**28.3**	**29.0**	**40.2**

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

†A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

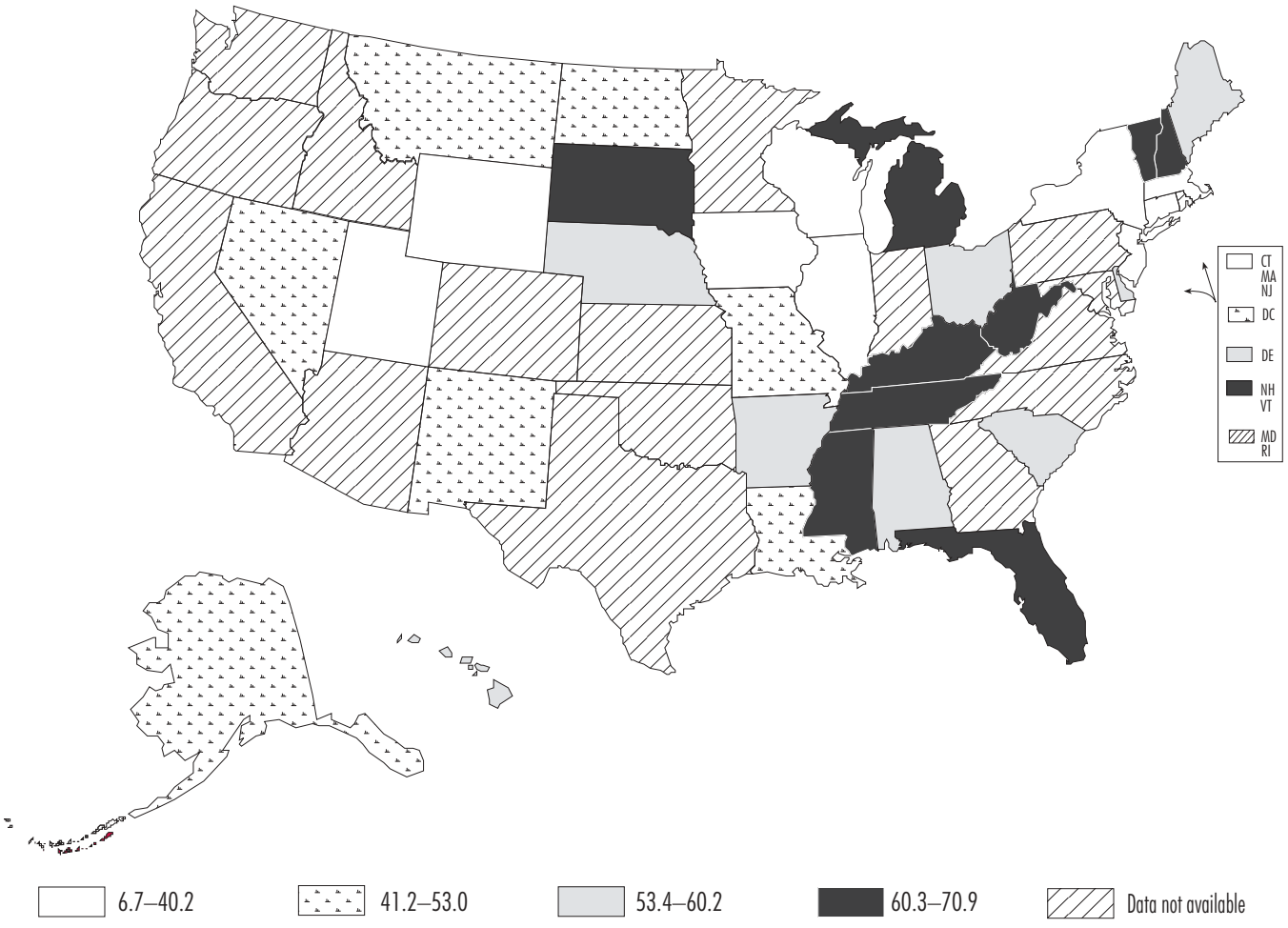
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Enrollment in Physical Education Class Among High School Students

Regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence improves strength and endurance, helps build healthy bones and muscles, helps control weight, reduces anxiety and stress, increases self-esteem, and may lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels. High school physical education (PE) classes are important for ensuring that young people have a minimal, regular amount of physical activity and for establishing physical activity patterns that may be carried into adulthood.

- In 1999, 44% of U.S. high school students were not enrolled in a PE class.
- Among female students, those in grades 11 and 12 are less likely to be enrolled in a PE class than those in grade 9.
- The percentage of high school students who reported not being enrolled in a PE class in the states collecting this information in 1999 ranged from 7% in New York to 71% in Mississippi.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Not Being Enrolled in Physical Education Class, 1999



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, 1999

State*	Total	Male	Female	White†	Black†	Hispanic†	Other†
Alabama	53.4	45.2	61.4	50.9	59.3	—	—
Alaska[1]	49.6	44.9	54.8	47.7	—	—	55.9
Arizona							
Arkansas	60.2	52.6	67.7	62.9	49.2	—	—
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut‡	24.2	24.6	23.7	24.1	28.8	19.9	20.6
Delaware	56.9	52.7	61.3	59.2	50.9	57.9	54.2
District of Columbia	51.2	46.4	55.2	—	52.6	50.4	—
Florida‡	61.1	52.2	70.0	65.5	51.7	60.0	59.0
Georgia							
Hawaii	58.1	55.0	60.4	72.9	—	—	54.2
Idaho							
Illinois‡[2]	27.9	27.3	28.6	27.9	35.3	—	—
Indiana							
Iowa‡	11.4	9.9	12.6	11.0	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky‡	64.0	56.5	70.5	65.2	52.1	—	—
Louisiana‡[3]	43.6	33.6	53.1	43.6	44.0	—	—
Maine‡	54.3	49.3	58.8	55.2	—	—	—
Maryland							
Massachusetts	39.3	36.6	42.1	40.8	32.5	34.9	38.2
Michigan	65.5	58.9	71.9	66.4	62.8	—	55.3
Minnesota							
Mississippi	70.9	60.6	80.4	78.5	63.9	—	—
Missouri	49.6	41.7	57.7	48.3	52.1	—	—
Montana	46.4	43.3	50.0	47.4	—	—	41.7
Nebraska‡	55.0	44.3	64.6	55.3	—	—	—
Nevada	41.2	33.8	48.6	41.5	—	34.7	50.7
New Hampshire‡	60.3	55.7	64.4	60.6	—	—	52.4
New Jersey‡[4]	8.0	6.8	8.9	7.8	—	10.8	4.3
New Mexico‡	53.0	45.3	59.5	56.7	—	50.6	49.5
New York	6.7	6.5	6.8	5.0	10.0	9.1	8.9
North Carolina							
North Dakota	48.3	47.0	49.7	47.9	—	—	52.9
Ohio	59.2	54.2	64.0	60.6	47.0	—	57.6
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	58.8	50.8	66.3	61.8	55.8	52.5	55.9
South Dakota	67.8	62.8	72.8	68.8	—	—	—
Tennessee[5]	66.4	60.5	72.7	65.8	72.8	—	—
Texas							
Utah	40.2	36.7	43.5	40.0	—	—	40.2
Vermont	61.7	58.7	65.2	61.8	—	—	60.8
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	61.8	55.6	68.4	62.7	—	—	—
Wisconsin	33.5	30.6	36.1	33.2	—	—	—
Wyoming	39.2	32.4	46.6	40.6	—	29.0	—
United States	**43.9**	**39.3**	**48.5**	**43.9**	**47.1**	**40.7**	**44.0**

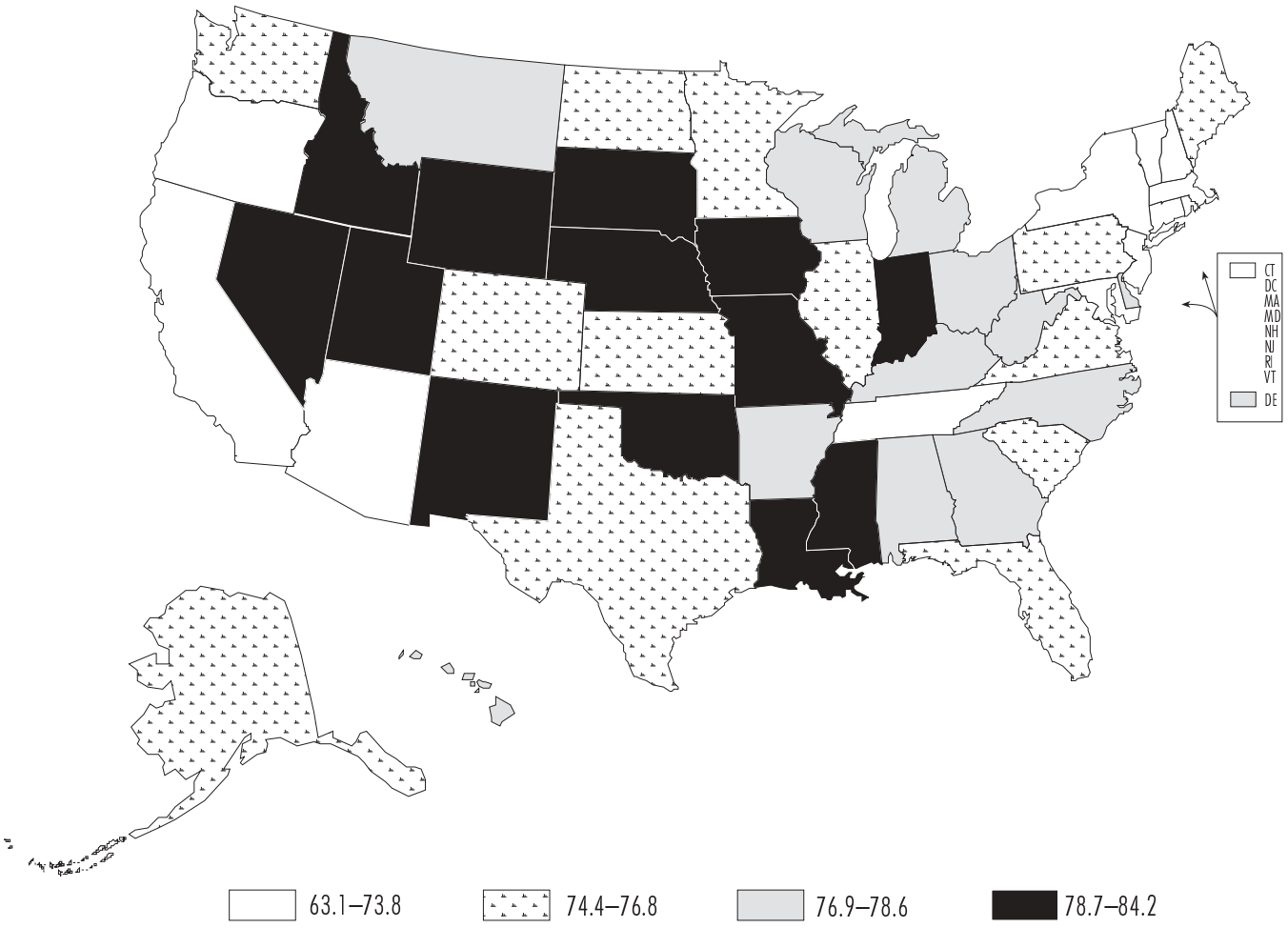
*States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1999. †A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 100) in this category to calculate a stable estimate. ‡Unweighted data. [1]Excludes students from Anchorage. [2]Excludes students from Chicago. [3]Excludes students from New Orleans. [4]Excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey. [5]Excludes students from Nashville.
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Poor Nutrition Among Adults

Good nutrition, including a diet that is low in saturated fats and contains five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day, plays a key role in maintaining good health. Improving the American diet could extend the productive life span of Americans and reduce the occurrence of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, some types of cancers, diabetes, and osteoporosis.

- According to the American Cancer Society, about one-third of all cancer deaths in the United States are attributable to dietary risk factors.
- Poor nutrition and lack of physical exercise are associated with 300,000 deaths each year in the United States.
- In 2000, less than one-fourth of U.S. adults reported eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables daily.
- In 2000, the percentage of adults who reported not eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables ranged from 63% in Arizona to 84% in Louisiana.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, 2000



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, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Louisiana	84.2	27	Florida	76.8
2	Iowa	81.9	28	Pennsylvania	76.7
3	Oklahoma	81.8	29	Illinois	76.7
4	Mississippi	81.4	30	Colorado	76.6
5	South Dakota	80.1	31	Texas	76.6
6	Indiana	80.0	32	Kansas	76.6
7	Wyoming	79.6	33	Alaska	76.3
8	New Mexico	79.5	34	Minnesota	75.7
9	Utah	79.4	35	Maine	75.5
10	Nebraska	79.4	36	South Carolina	75.4
11	Missouri	79.3	37	Washington	75.3
12	Idaho	78.9	38	Virginia	74.4
13	Nevada	78.7	39	New Hampshire	73.8
14	Ohio	78.6	40	California	73.3
15	West Virginia	78.6	41	Oregon	73.2
16	Wisconsin	78.3	42	New Jersey	72.6
17	North Carolina	77.9	43	Maryland	72.6
18	Georgia	77.7	44	New York	72.5
19	Hawaii	77.6	45	Vermont	71.3
20	Delaware	77.5	46	Rhode Island	70.8
21	Arkansas	77.5	47	Connecticut	70.7
22	Kentucky	77.3	48	Massachusetts	70.0
23	Alabama	77.3	49	District of Columbia	68.1
24	Montana	77.2	50	Tennessee	65.9
25	Michigan	76.9	51	Arizona	63.1
26	North Dakota	76.8		**Median**	**76.8**

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, 2000

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian / Pacific Islander*	American Indian / Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	77.3	77.4	77.2	77.8	78.7	—	—	—
Alaska	76.3	78.1	74.3	76.6	—	—	76.1	73.2
Arizona	63.1	65.2	61.1	66.2	—	—	70.9	50.5
Arkansas	77.5	79.7	75.5	77.7	78.0	—	—	75.5
California	73.3	80.1	66.7	74.1	72.6	64.8	—	74.0
Colorado	76.6	80.3	73.1	77.0	79.3	—	—	76.5
Connecticut	70.7	74.1	67.5	70.0	74.0	61.8	—	75.7
Delaware	77.5	81.4	74.0	76.5	84.7	—	—	81.6
District of Columbia	68.1	71.6	65.1	67.8	68.9	—	—	70.5
Florida	76.8	80.9	73.0	74.9	81.6	73.9	—	81.5
Georgia	77.7	80.3	75.3	76.5	81.1	—	—	80.9
Hawaii	77.6	81.1	74.0	72.3	78.7	80.1	80.9	77.1
Idaho	78.9	84.0	73.9	78.6	—	—	78.0	82.3
Illinois	76.7	79.5	74.0	75.7	81.3	—	—	75.1
Indiana	80.0	83.6	76.6	80.1	78.8	—	—	85.8
Iowa	81.9	86.8	77.4	81.9	—	—	—	85.7
Kansas	76.6	82.3	71.2	76.2	80.6	—	—	80.8
Kentucky	77.3	80.9	74.1	77.1	83.1	—	—	—
Louisiana	84.2	85.8	82.7	84.2	84.5	—	—	83.7
Maine	75.5	82.7	68.8	75.2	—	—	—	77.6
Maryland	72.6	78.1	67.5	71.3	76.4	82.4	—	64.3
Massachusetts	70.0	76.1	64.5	69.5	72.1	72.6	—	73.5
Michigan	76.9	82.4	72.0	77.6	77.6	—	—	74.4
Minnesota	75.7	80.6	71.0	75.7	75.3	—	—	70.1
Mississippi	81.4	83.2	79.9	81.6	83.0	—	—	78.8
Missouri	79.3	83.2	75.8	78.6	85.1	—	—	77.7
Montana	77.2	82.1	72.6	76.9	—	—	85.9	72.8
Nebraska	79.4	83.8	75.3	79.4	73.3	—	—	80.0
Nevada	78.7	81.7	75.7	78.8	74.6	86.6	—	79.1
New Hampshire	73.8	79.1	68.9	74.0	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	72.6	76.0	69.4	72.6	72.1	66.8	—	75.4
New Mexico	79.5	83.8	75.5	76.4	—	—	81.4	83.5
New York	72.5	78.3	67.3	73.0	74.6	67.3	—	71.3
North Carolina	77.9	81.1	74.9	76.8	81.8	—	—	74.7
North Dakota	76.8	82.3	71.5	76.6	—	—	80.4	—
Ohio	78.6	82.3	75.3	78.5	80.5	—	—	80.2
Oklahoma	81.8	85.3	78.7	81.3	85.3	—	82.5	86.5
Oregon	73.2	78.0	68.6	73.5	—	77.1	65.9	71.2
Pennsylvania	76.7	82.5	71.5	76.8	76.5	—	—	73.6
Rhode Island	70.8	77.2	65.1	69.5	82.5	—	—	77.5
South Carolina	75.4	78.0	73.0	75.6	75.8	—	—	77.0
South Dakota	80.1	84.5	76.0	80.1	—	—	80.0	77.5
Tennessee	65.9	68.5	63.5	65.0	72.6	—	—	63.1
Texas	76.6	81.4	72.1	76.3	75.1	76.0	—	77.8
Utah	79.4	84.0	75.0	79.0	—	—	—	86.4
Vermont	71.3	78.1	64.9	71.3	—	—	—	72.0
Virginia	74.4	79.5	69.7	73.9	77.7	72.9	—	77.9
Washington	75.3	80.4	70.4	74.7	76.4	75.9	82.1	82.0
West Virginia	78.6	83.4	74.2	78.7	70.0	—	—	—
Wisconsin	78.3	84.4	72.6	78.1	84.0	—	—	83.0
Wyoming	79.6	84.2	75.2	79.8	—	—	—	75.8
United States	**75.6**	**80.1**	**71.3**	**75.6**	**78.0**	**70.3**	**77.2**	**75.2**

*A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

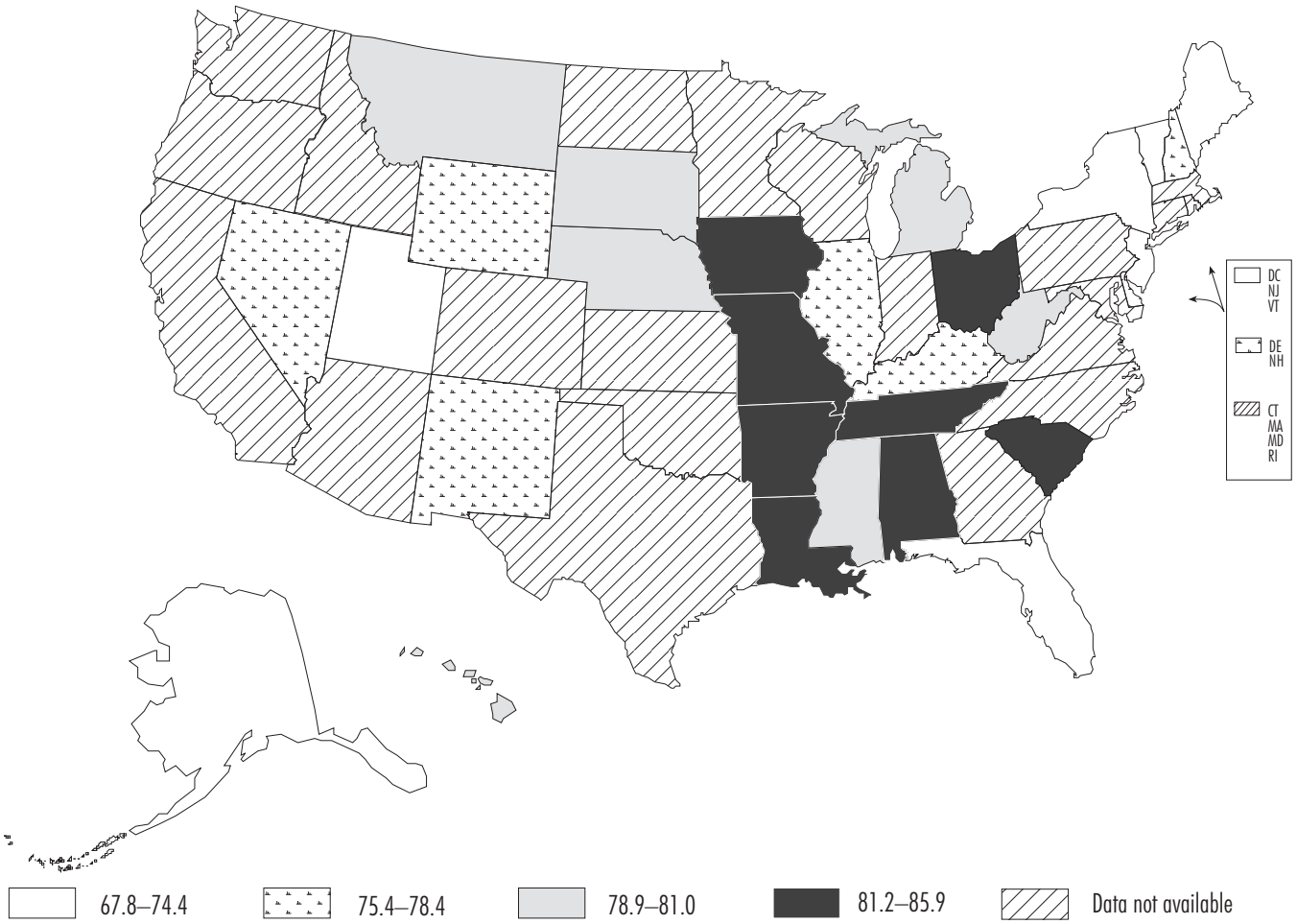
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Poor Nutrition Among High School Students

Poor eating habits (diets 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 1999, 76% of U.S. high school students ate fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- In the states that collected this information, the percentage of high school students who reported not eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day in 1999 ranged from 68% in Vermont to 86% in Alabama.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, 1999



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, 1999

State*	Total	Male	Female	White†	Black†	Hispanic†	Other†
Alabama	85.9	84.0	87.8	87.0	83.6	—	—
Alaska[1]	74.4	73.8	75.2	73.8	—	—	76.1
Arizona							
Arkansas	81.2	79.8	82.7	83.3	76.6	—	—
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware	75.5	74.1	77.3	76.5	76.0	69.3	71.4
District of Columbia	71.4	67.1	75.4	—	74.2	57.9	—
Florida‡	73.7	70.2	77.5	75.7	71.8	76.4	59.7
Georgia							
Hawaii	78.9	78.1	79.4	76.8	—	76.0	80.0
Idaho							
Illinois‡[2]	77.9	76.3	79.5	77.9	82.1	—	—
Indiana							
Iowa‡	83.1	80.2	85.7	83.2	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky‡	76.9	75.2	78.4	76.8	80.7	—	—
Louisiana‡[3]	82.9	80.0	85.6	88.4	77.8	—	—
Maine‡	73.3	75.4	71.5	74.2	—	—	—
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan	81.0	79.9	82.1	79.9	84.0	—	80.5
Minnesota							
Mississippi	80.2	79.2	81.2	84.8	75.7	—	—
Missouri	81.7	81.5	81.9	82.8	80.0	—	—
Montana	80.5	80.1	81.1	81.2	—	—	79.6
Nebraska‡	80.4	80.7	80.3	80.2	—	—	—
Nevada	77.9	78.7	77.1	79.6	—	74.7	74.1
New Hampshire‡	75.4	75.0	75.9	76.3	—	—	68.7
New Jersey‡[4]	71.6	69.9	73.5	71.8	—	76.1	66.1
New Mexico‡	77.5	74.2	80.3	82.5	—	75.7	62.7
New York	73.9	72.9	75.0	74.1	72.6	74.7	73.4
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio	81.3	79.4	83.3	81.6	80.8	—	82.6
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	82.4	81.7	83.0	86.1	79.4	80.0	77.0
South Dakota	80.9	79.6	82.3	81.0	—	—	79.9
Tennessee[5]	81.7	80.5	83.2	84.0	76.3	—	—
Texas							
Utah	74.2	72.8	75.9	75.0	—	—	69.5
Vermont	67.8	67.5	68.2	68.3	—	—	65.3
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	79.6	78.5	80.6	80.4	—	—	—
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	78.4	76.2	80.7	78.5	—	80.1	—
United States	**76.1**	**75.6**	**76.6**	**77.5**	**72.2**	**76.0**	**75.1**

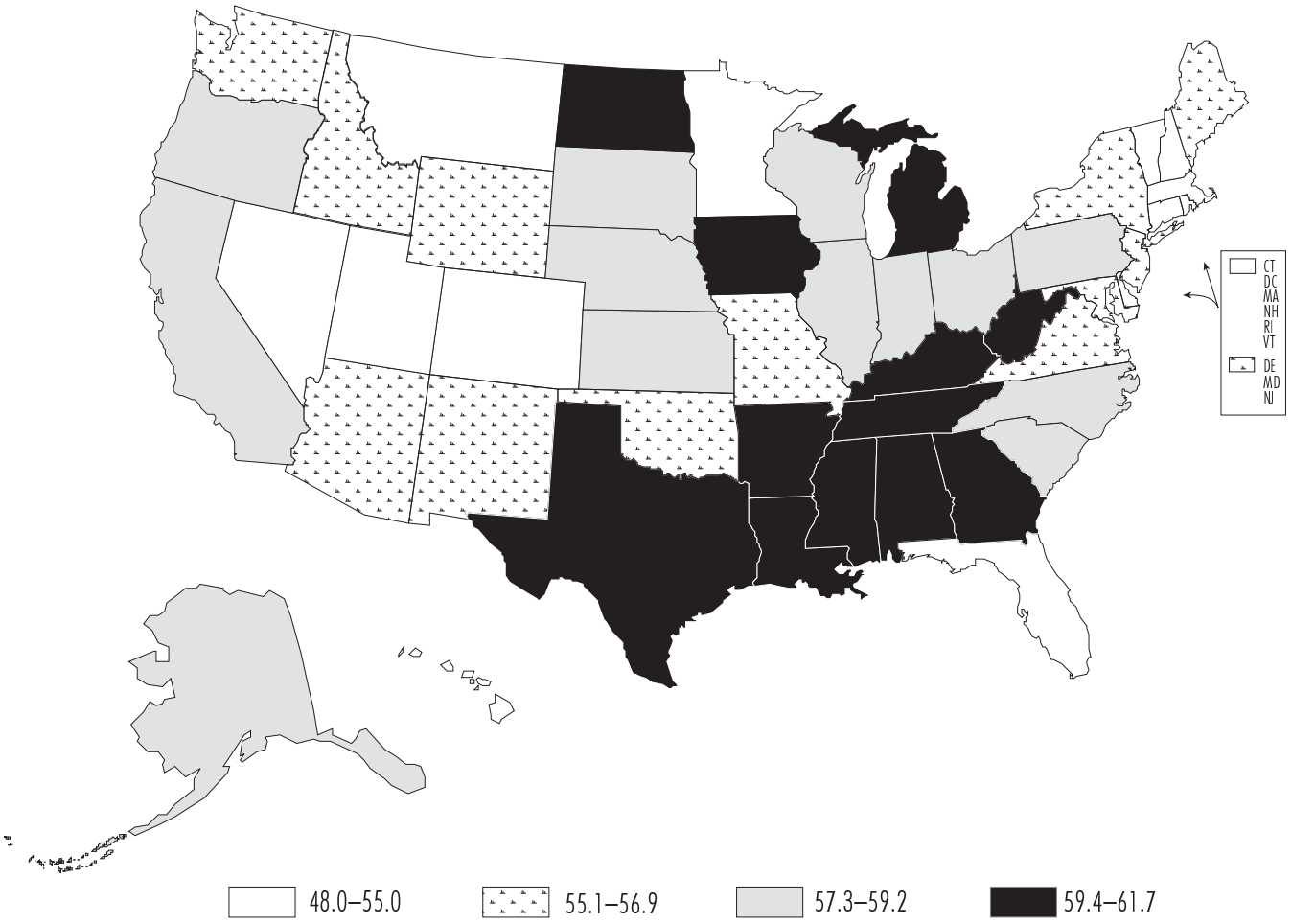
*States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1999. †A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 100) in this category to calculate a stable estimate. ‡Unweighted data. [1]Excludes students from Anchorage. [2]Excludes students from Chicago. [3]Excludes students from New Orleans. [4]Excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey. [5]Excludes students from Nashville.
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Overweight Among Adults

Obesity has reached epidemic proportions among Americans in all age groups. Obesity (body mass index 30 kg/m ^{2}) among adults has doubled since 1980. People who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, arthritis-related disabilities, and some cancers. The direct and indirect costs attributable to overweight and obesity in the United States in 2000 was $117 billion.

- Obesity causes an estimated 300,000 premature deaths a year.
- According to the latest weight guidelines, more than 57% of American adults were overweight by self-reported height and weight in 2000.
- Men were more likely than women to be overweight according to self-reported height and weight.
- In 2000, the percentage of adults who reported being overweight ranged from 48% in Colorado to 62% in Mississippi.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* 2000



*Body mass index 25.0 kg/m ^{2}.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* by State Rank, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	61.7	27	New Jersey	56.7
2	Kentucky	61.0	28	Maryland	56.7
3	Michigan	61.0	29	Missouri	56.4
4	Alabama	60.7	30	Maine	56.3
5	North Dakota	60.4	31	Oklahoma	56.3
6	Louisiana	60.0	32	Virginia	56.1
7	Iowa	60.0	33	Arizona	55.9
8	Arkansas	59.9	34	Delaware	55.8
9	Texas	59.8	35	Idaho	55.7
10	West Virginia	59.8	36	New Mexico	55.5
11	Georgia	59.4	37	Washington	55.1
12	Tennessee	59.4	38	Wyoming	55.1
13	Alaska	59.2	39	Minnesota	55.0
14	North Carolina	59.2	40	New Hampshire	54.6
15	South Carolina	59.0	41	Utah	54.1
16	Illinois	58.9	42	Florida	53.9
17	South Dakota	58.8	43	Rhode Island	53.8
18	Kansas	58.7	44	Connecticut	53.7
19	Nebraska	58.5	45	District of Columbia	53.2
20	Indiana	58.4	46	Nevada	53.2
21	Wisconsin	57.8	47	Montana	53.1
22	Pennsylvania	57.7	48	Vermont	52.8
23	Oregon	57.6	49	Massachusetts	52.8
24	California	57.3	50	Hawaii	50.2
25	Ohio	57.3	51	Colorado	48.0
26	New York	56.9		**Median**	**56.9**

*Body mass index 25.0 kg/m ^{2}.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Who Were Overweight,* By Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 2000

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black†	Asian / Pacific Islander†	American Indian / Alaska Native†	Hispanic†
Alabama	60.7	68.2	53.8	58.4	70.0	—	—	—
Alaska	59.2	67.6	49.7	57.2	—	—	70.7	62.0
Arizona	55.9	66.6	45.4	53.5	—	—	68.6	62.6
Arkansas	59.9	66.8	53.3	58.0	74.9	—	—	65.6
California	57.3	66.6	47.8	54.1	62.7	39.2	—	66.4
Colorado	48.0	56.6	39.4	46.5	58.7	—	—	55.4
Connecticut	53.7	62.6	45.1	52.5	71.2	28.8	—	59.2
Delaware	55.8	62.8	49.0	54.4	69.3	—	—	48.8
District Of Columbia	53.2	54.6	52.1	36.7	64.6	—	—	51.4
Florida	53.9	63.0	45.2	52.0	62.4	31.9	—	58.6
Georgia	59.4	67.0	52.0	56.3	70.4	—	—	55.0
Hawaii	50.2	60.5	39.5	46.9	40.5	44.5	68.5	56.1
Idaho	55.7	63.1	48.1	55.1	—	—	77.5	63.5
Illinois	58.9	65.6	52.4	57.5	70.3	28.7	—	64.6
Indiana	58.4	67.2	49.9	58.4	69.4	—	—	55.9
Iowa	60.0	68.2	52.0	60.5	—	—	—	47.8
Kansas	58.7	68.0	49.3	58.8	66.3	—	—	62.3
Kentucky	61.0	68.9	53.4	60.5	72.1	—	—	—
Louisiana	60.0	66.3	54.1	57.0	69.1	—	—	57.6
Maine	56.3	64.1	48.6	56.5	—	—	—	49.5
Maryland	56.7	64.0	49.6	53.6	67.4	25.0	—	57.1
Massachusetts	52.8	64.3	41.9	52.2	63.9	29.9	—	61.5
Michigan	61.0	71.3	51.2	61.0	66.9	—	—	65.9
Minnesota	55.0	64.8	45.3	55.5	51.5	—	—	—
Mississippi	61.7	70.3	53.6	57.9	73.8	—	—	44.6
Missouri	56.4	66.2	47.2	56.0	61.9	—	—	54.2
Montana	53.1	62.6	43.4	52.2	—	—	66.9	60.6
Nebraska	58.5	69.8	47.3	58.5	72.7	—	—	59.1
Nevada	53.2	62.9	42.8	51.6	58.4	35.3	—	59.2
New Hampshire	54.6	66.4	42.8	54.2	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	56.7	66.8	47.0	55.2	69.9	38.7	—	58.7
New Mexico	55.5	63.4	47.7	49.6	—	—	62.3	63.0
New York	56.9	65.0	49.2	55.1	68.1	36.3	—	62.2
North Carolina	59.2	67.2	51.3	56.9	67.6	—	—	59.1
North Dakota	60.4	70.5	49.6	59.9	—	—	81.5	—
Ohio	57.3	65.1	49.7	57.0	64.1	—	—	67.5
Oklahoma	56.3	66.4	46.3	54.4	60.6	—	67.2	72.5
Oregon	57.6	65.4	49.7	57.3	—	25.8	75.9	64.6
Pennsylvania	57.7	67.5	48.4	56.3	73.6	—	—	60.9
Rhode Island	53.8	63.4	44.6	53.0	59.3	—	—	60.7
South Carolina	59.0	66.1	52.2	54.8	70.2	—	—	63.3
South Dakota	58.8	66.6	51.0	58.1	—	—	74.2	59.9
Tennessee	59.4	68.0	51.2	57.5	71.7	—	—	52.5
Texas	59.8	69.4	50.2	57.2	66.8	35.9	—	66.4
Utah	54.1	62.2	46.0	53.8	—	—	—	58.8
Vermont	52.8	61.4	44.3	53.2	—	—	—	47.0
Virginia	56.1	65.3	46.8	54.0	68.9	37.4	—	52.9
Washington	55.1	64.2	45.8	56.0	57.1	42.8	60.1	49.4
West Virginia	59.8	69.1	50.9	59.8	76.9	—	—	—
Wisconsin	57.8	67.9	47.7	57.8	63.0	—	—	56.1
Wyoming	55.1	64.8	45.3	54.2	—	—	—	60.7
United States	**57.3**	**66.2**	**48.7**	**55.8**	**67.6**	**36.9**	**60.2**	**63.2**

*Body mass index 25.0 kg/m ^{2}.

†A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

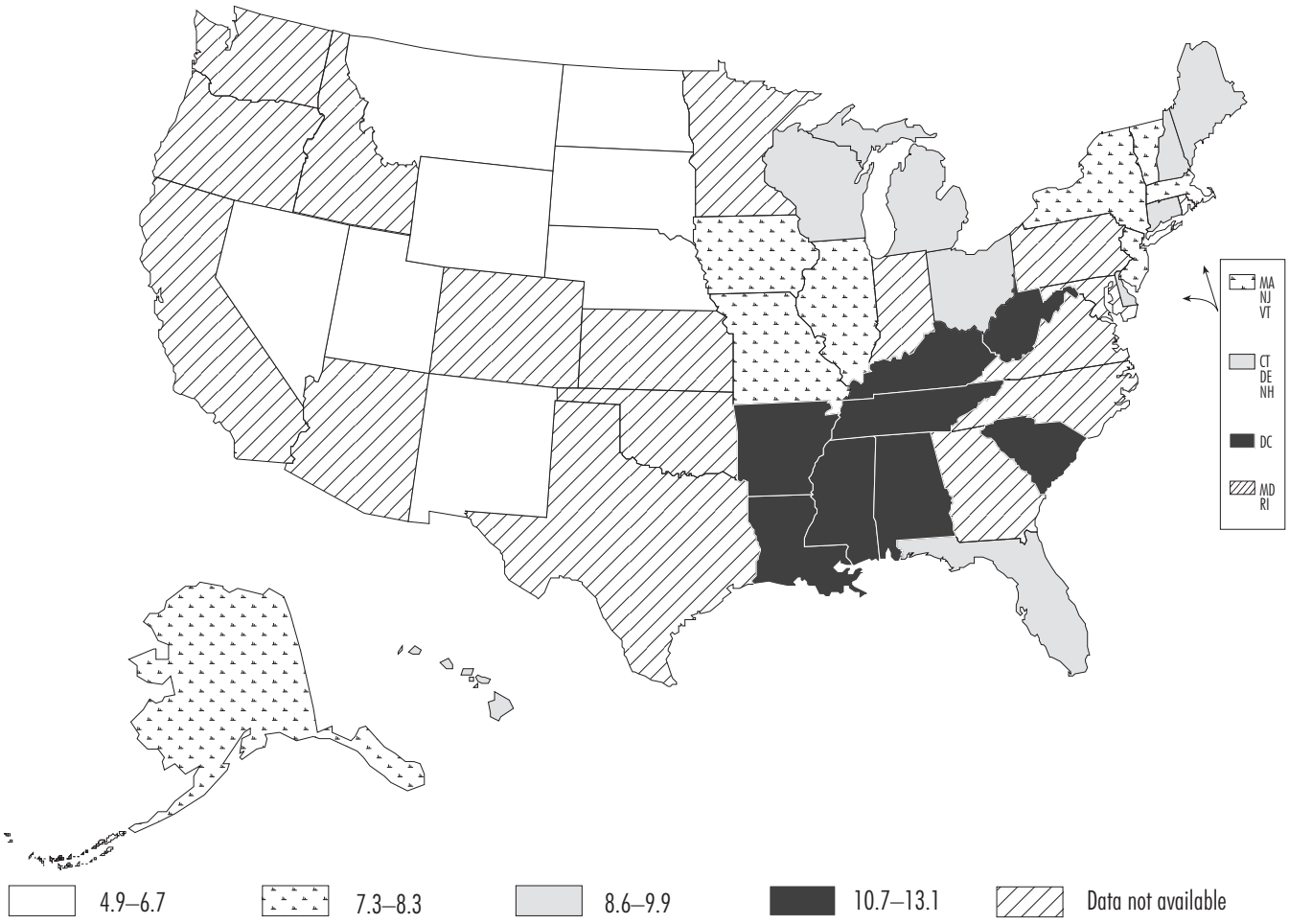
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Overweight Among High School Students

The obesity epidemic is not limited to adults. According to data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the percentage of adolescents who are overweight has more than doubled during the past two decades. Overweight children are at risk for cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and other serious health problems. Overweight or obesity that begins in childhood or adolescence may continue into adulthood and increase the risk later in life for heart disease, gallbladder disease, and some types of cancer.

- In 1999, 10% of U.S. high school students were overweight, and 16% were at risk of becoming overweight.
- Male students were more likely than female students to be overweight.
- In 1999, the percentage of high school students who reported being overweight in the states collecting this information ranged from 5% in Utah to 13% in Mississippi.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Being Overweight,* 1999



*Body mass index 95 th percentile by age and sex.
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Being Overweight,* by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1999

State†	Total	Male	Female	White‡	Black‡	Hispanic‡	Other‡
Alabama	11.1	14.6	7.4	9.5	15.0	—	—
Alaska[1]	7.3	8.3	6.2	6.4	—	—	9.8
Arizona							
Arkansas	10.9	12.8	8.8	10.7	12.4	—	—
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut§	9.1	11.3	6.8	7.5	14.4	11.9	9.3
Delaware	9.1	11.1	7.0	7.3	12.5	12.6	10.2
District of Columbia	12.3	12.7	11.8	—	12.5	16.0	—
Florida§	8.6	10.3	6.8	7.2	12.6	8.9	8.5
Georgia							
Hawaii	9.0	11.1	7.0	4.8	—	7.7	9.7
Idaho							
Illinois§[2]	8.3	10.4	6.1	6.4	18.2	—	—
Indiana							
Iowa§	8.1	9.6	6.7	7.7	—	—	—
Kansas							
Kentucky§	12.0	15.4	8.9	11.5	15.7	—	—
Louisiana§[3]	12.0	12.9	11.0	9.0	14.4	—	—
Maine§	8.6	11.1	6.1	8.7	—	—	—
Maryland							
Massachusetts	7.3	9.0	5.5	6.8	9.9	10.8	5.4
Michigan	9.9	12.2	7.6	9.0	16.4	—	5.9
Minnesota							
Mississippi	13.1	16.6	9.9	9.4	16.8	—	—
Missouri	7.8	9.9	5.6	7.0	9.3	—	—
Montana	5.5	7.1	3.7	5.0	—	—	7.0
Nebraska§	6.4	8.4	4.6	5.8	—	—	—
Nevada	6.4	8.5	4.1	4.7	—	7.2	12.3
New Hampshire§	9.1	12.3	6.0	9.0	—	—	11.9
New Jersey§[4]	7.4	9.2	5.6	6.7	—	9.8	4.7
New Mexico§	6.6	7.1	6.1	4.4	—	8.0	11.3
New York	7.6	9.7	5.4	7.0	10.9	8.4	6.5
North Carolina							
North Dakota	6.7	9.2	3.9	6.3	—	—	10.8
Ohio	9.6	11.2	7.9	9.2	8.6	—	14.9
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	10.7	12.3	9.1	7.9	14.3	9.5	8.8
South Dakota	6.4	7.9	4.8	6.3	—	—	—
Tennessee[5]	11.9	14.6	9.2	10.8	16.5	—	—
Texas							
Utah	4.9	6.5	3.2	4.5	—	—	3.0
Vermont	7.5	9.2	5.8	7.6	—	—	7.2
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia	12.2	15.8	8.3	12.4	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8.9	9.8	7.9	8.2	—	—	—
Wyoming	5.5	8.8	2.1	4.9	—	6.8	—
United States	**9.9**	**11.9**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**11.9**	**12.4**	**9.7**

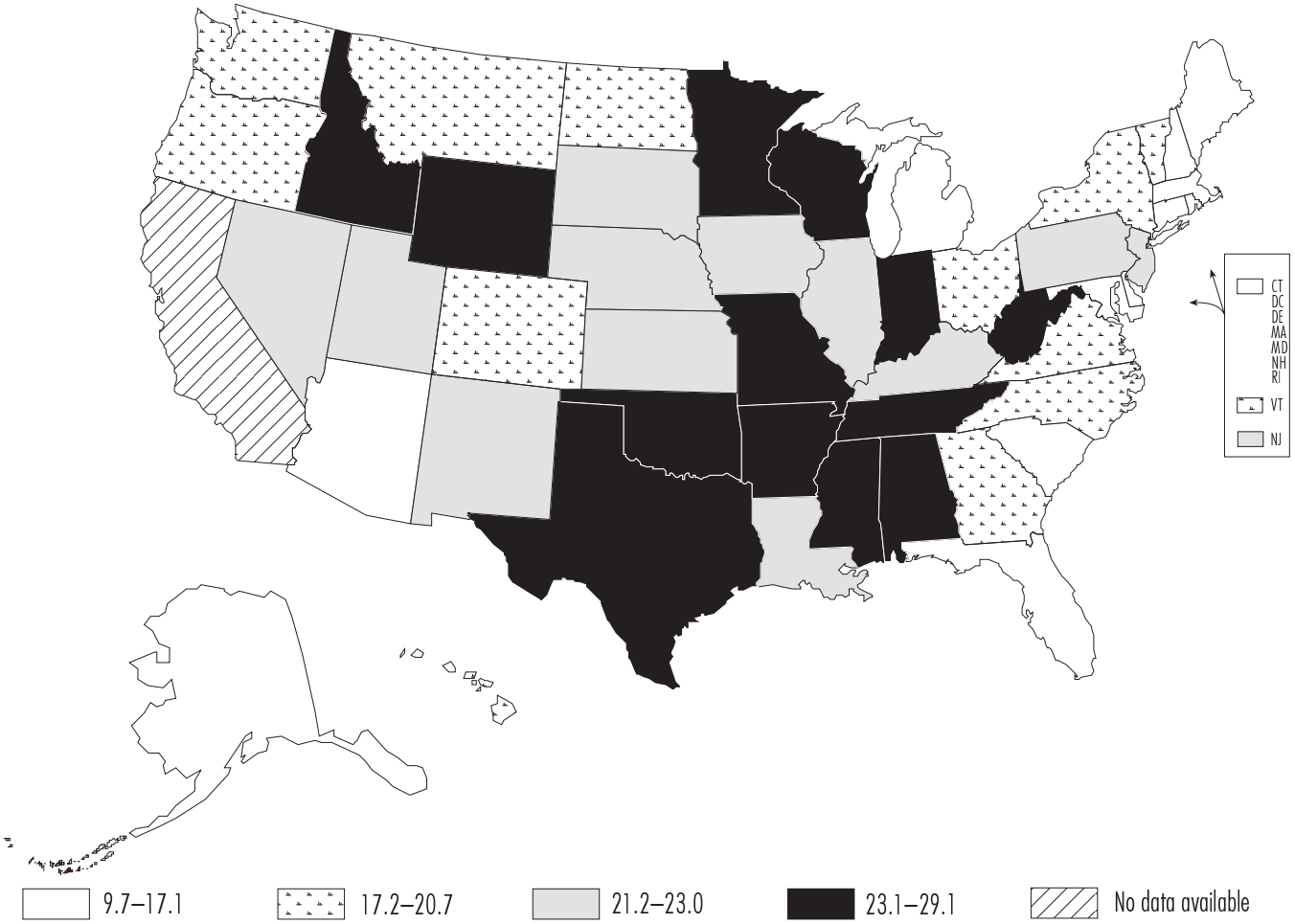
*Body mass index 95 th percentile by age and sex. †States with no data shown did not conduct a Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1999. ‡A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 100) in this category to calculate a stable estimate. §Unweighted data. [1]Excludes students from Anchorage. [2]Excludes students from Chicago. [3]Excludes students from New Orleans. [4]Excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey. [5]Excludes students from Nashville.
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Lack of Mammography Screening

Mammography is the best available method to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage—about 1–3 years before a woman can feel the lump. Timely mammography screening among women older than age 40 could prevent 15%–30% of all deaths from breast cancer.

- In 2000, 20% of American women aged 50 years or older reported that they had not had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- In 2000, the percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years ranged from 10% in Delaware to 29% in Wyoming.

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Last 2 Years, 2000



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, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Wyoming	29.1	27	North Dakota	20.5
2	Mississippi	29.0	28	Washington	20.4
3	Idaho	27.9	29	Vermont	19.9
4	Indiana	27.5	30	North Carolina	19.7
5	Texas	25.9	31	Colorado	19.6
6	Oklahoma	25.7	32	Georgia	19.5
7	Arkansas	25.2	33	Ohio	18.9
8	Missouri	24.2	34	Virginia	18.8
9	Minnesota	23.7	35	New York	18.4
10	Tennessee	23.6	36	Hawaii	17.9
11	Alabama	23.3	37	Oregon	17.2
12	West Virginia	23.2	38	Maine	17.1
13	Wisconsin	23.1	39	Florida	16.8
14	Kentucky	23.0	40	South Carolina	16.3
15	Louisiana	23.0	41	New Hampshire	15.9
16	Utah	22.8	42	Michigan	15.7
17	New Jersey	22.7	43	Connecticut	15.4
18	Nevada	22.3	44	Arizona	15.2
19	Nebraska	22.0	45	Maryland	14.6
20	Illinois	21.5	46	Alaska	14.4
21	Kansas	21.4	47	District of Columbia	14.3
22	Iowa	21.4	48	Massachusetts	14.0
23	South Dakota	21.4	49	Rhode Island	13.3
24	Pennsylvania	21.3	50	Delaware	9.7
25	New Mexico	21.2	N/A	California*	N/A
26	Montana	20.7		**Median**	**21.0**

*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, 2000

State	Total	White*	Black*	Asian / Pacific Islander*	American Indian / Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	23.3	23.6	22.0	—	—	—
Alaska	14.4	13.5	—	—	15.3	—
Arizona	15.2	14.7	—	—	—	14.6
Arkansas	25.2	24.2	27.2	—	—	—
California†	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	19.6	18.8	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	15.4	15.9	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9.7	10.6	3.9	—	—	—
District of Columbia	14.3	15.6	11.6	—	—	—
Florida	16.8	17.0	17.4	—	—	15.9
Georgia	19.5	18.5	22.9	—	—	—
Hawaii	17.9	21.0	—	15.3	24.1	12.5
Idaho	27.9	27.9	—	—	—	—
Illinois	21.5	23.5	12.2	—	—	—
Indiana	27.5	27.9	—	—	—	—
Iowa	21.4	21.3	—	—	—	—
Kansas	21.4	21.5	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	23.0	23.8	12.6	—	—	—
Louisiana	23.0	22.6	22.8	—	—	—
Maine	17.1	16.9	—	—	—	—
Maryland	14.6	13.4	17.6	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.0	14.6	7.3	—	—	6.8
Michigan	15.7	15.8	13.0	—	—	—
Minnesota	23.7	23.6	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	29.0	28.1	31.3	—	—	—
Missouri	24.2	25.0	—	—	—	—
Montana	20.7	20.0	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	22.0	22.4	—	—	—	—
Nevada	22.3	20.0	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	15.9	16.2	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	22.7	23.6	22.5	—	—	16.4
New Mexico	21.2	19.7	—	—	—	25.4
New York	18.4	19.5	16.1	—	—	—
North Carolina	19.7	20.2	19.3	—	—	—
North Dakota	20.5	19.1	—	—	—	—
Ohio	18.9	19.8	12.4	—	—	—
Oklahoma	25.7	25.9	—	—	—	—
Oregon	17.2	16.7	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	21.3	21.5	21.0	—	—	—
Rhode Island	13.3	13.6	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.3	14.8	21.0	—	—	—
South Dakota	21.4	20.8	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	23.6	23.3	26.0	—	—	—
Texas	25.9	24.8	25.6	—	—	29.2
Utah	22.8	23.6	—	—	—	—
Vermont	19.9	19.7	—	—	—	—
Virginia	18.8	19.3	16.8	—	—	—
Washington	20.4	20.2	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	23.2	23.4	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	23.1	22.6	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	29.1	29.1	—	—	—	—
United States	**20.4**	**20.6**	**18.8**	**17.9**	**22.9**	**19.9**

*A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate. †Questions used to collect data on this topic differed from those used in other states.

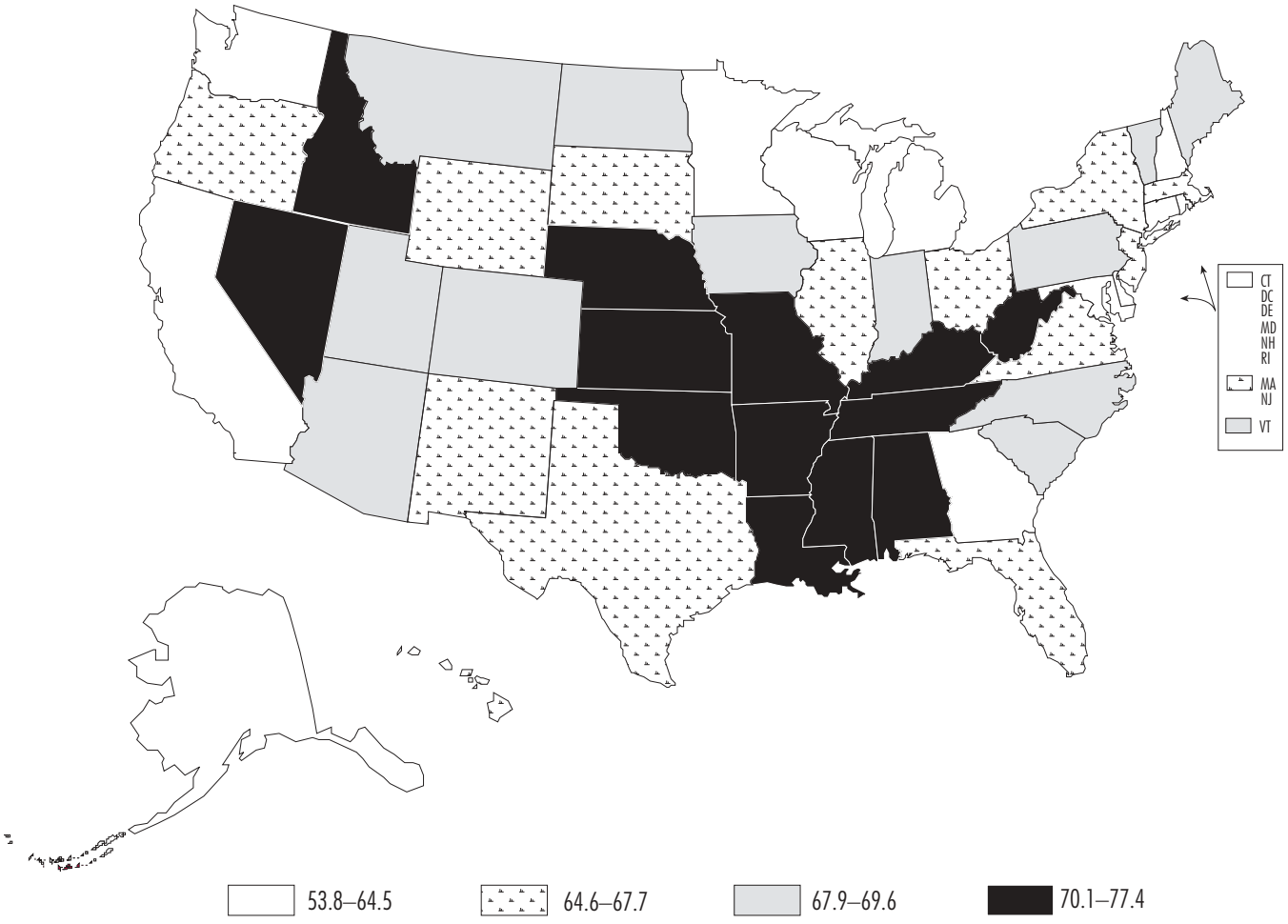
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Recommended every 5 years for persons aged 50 years or older, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are used as screening tools both for preventing cancer by detecting precancerous polyps and for detecting colorectal cancer early, when treatment is most effective. Studies have found that people who had had a sigmoidoscopy had 59% fewer deaths from colorectal cancers within reach of a sigmoidscope than people who had not had a sigmoidoscopy. Despite its proven effectiveness, colorectal cancer screening is used far less than screening for other cancers.

- In 2000, 66% of Americans aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- The percentage of Americans aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy during the past 5 years ranged from 54% in Delaware to 77% in Nebraska.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Last 5 years, 1999



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Last 5 years, by State Rank, 1999

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Nebraska	77.4	27	New Mexico	67.6
2	Kentucky	74.3	28	Texas	67.4
3	West Virginia	73.8	29	Ohio	67.4
4	Missouri	73.4	30	Oregon	66.7
5	Nevada	72.0	31	Wyoming	66.0
6	Oklahoma	71.8	32	Illinois	65.9
7	Mississippi	71.6	33	Virginia	65.6
8	Louisiana	71.1	34	Florida	65.2
9	Kansas	71.0	35	New York	65.1
10	Arkansas	70.5	36	Massachusetts	65.0
11	Idaho	70.3	37	New Jersey	64.7
12	Tennessee	70.2	38	Hawaii	64.6
13	Alabama	70.1	39	Alaska	64.5
14	Montana	69.6	40	Georgia	64.4
15	North Dakota	69.6	41	Wisconsin	63.8
16	Arizona	69.5	42	Minnesota	63.5
17	Pennsylvania	69.4	43	Washington	63.0
18	North Carolina	69.0	44	New Hampshire	62.4
19	Maine	69.0	45	California	61.7
20	Colorado	69.0	46	Connecticut	61.0
21	Iowa	68.8	47	Rhode Island	60.6
22	Utah	68.6	48	Michigan	60.1
23	Indiana	68.4	49	Maryland	59.3
24	South Carolina	67.9	50	District of Columbia	57.4
25	Vermont	67.9	51	Delaware	53.8
26	South Dakota	67.7		**Median**	**67.7**

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Last 5 years, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1999

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian / Pacific Islander*	American Indian / Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	70.1	67.2	72.4	70.4	67.7	—	—	—
Alaska	64.5	61.9	67.3	63.8	—	—	65.7	—
Arizona	69.5	67.5	71.0	69.3	—	—	—	72.6
Arkansas	70.5	68.5	72.1	69.6	79.6	—	—	—
California	61.7	55.9	66.9	59.4	61.9	70.3	—	66.8
Colorado	69.0	64.5	72.8	69.1	—	—	—	72.4
Connecticut	61.0	57.8	63.3	61.1	55.7	—	—	61.3
Delaware	53.8	48.4	58.1	52.5	60.8	—	—	—
District of Columbia	57.4	47.9	64.5	53.6	59.5	—	—	—
Florida	65.2	63.6	66.6	63.3	66.9	—	—	77.3
Georgia	64.4	60.0	68.0	63.9	69.6	—	—	—
Hawaii	64.6	62.6	66.4	66.8	—	63.3	61.8	68.7
Idaho	70.3	68.1	72.2	70.1	—	—	—	—
Illinois	65.9	66.5	65.3	66.7	61.7	—	—	—
Indiana	68.4	63.5	72.4	68.6	70.7	—	—	—
Iowa	68.8	69.0	68.7	68.8	—	—	—	—
Kansas	71.0	69.6	72.2	70.7	79.3	—	—	—
Kentucky	74.3	74.3	74.4	74.8	64.0	—	—	—
Louisiana	71.1	66.5	74.6	71.6	70.6	—	—	—
Maine	69.0	68.8	69.1	69.0	—	—	—	—
Maryland	59.3	54.9	63.0	58.0	60.1	—	—	—
Massachusetts	65.0	61.8	67.5	64.5	72.6	—	—	65.0
Michigan	60.1	51.0	67.2	59.6	65.2	—	—	—
Minnesota	63.5	62.2	64.7	63.6	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	71.6	71.3	71.9	71.5	72.9	—	—	—
Missouri	73.4	73.8	73.1	73.3	74.2	—	—	—
Montana	69.6	67.5	71.4	69.0	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	77.4	75.5	78.9	77.2	—	—	—	—
Nevada	72.0	69.8	73.9	70.9	—	—	—	70.8
New Hampshire	62.4	53.5	69.6	62.5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	64.7	58.0	69.9	62.0	74.8	—	—	75.1
New Mexico	67.6	64.5	70.0	65.7	—	—	—	69.8
New York	65.1	61.1	68.3	63.5	73.8	—	—	71.9
North Carolina	69.0	67.4	70.3	68.6	70.9	—	—	—
North Dakota	69.6	67.5	71.3	69.6	—	—	—	—
Ohio	67.4	65.8	68.6	67.8	63.4	—	—	—
Oklahoma	71.8	69.3	73.7	71.6	72.0	—	75.6	—
Oregon	66.7	68.1	65.6	66.1	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	69.4	65.9	72.1	69.8	66.8	—	—	—
Rhode Island	60.6	56.5	63.7	60.5	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	67.9	65.7	69.7	67.2	68.9	—	—	—
South Dakota	67.7	66.6	68.6	67.2	—	—	74.4	—
Tennessee	70.2	68.7	71.4	69.3	81.3	—	—	—
Texas	67.4	62.5	71.5	66.4	59.0	—	—	72.9
Utah	68.6	66.9	70.1	68.8	—	—	—	—
Vermont	67.9	66.0	69.5	67.6	—	—	—	—
Virginia	65.6	61.6	69.1	66.4	66.1	—	—	—
Washington	63.0	58.2	67.0	62.8	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	73.8	71.2	75.8	73.8	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	63.8	57.8	68.8	63.7	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	66.0	58.0	73.3	65.9	—	—	—	—
United States	**66.3**	**62.7**	**69.2**	**65.8**	**67.5**	**69.2**	**63.8**	**70.5**

*A dash indicates that the sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

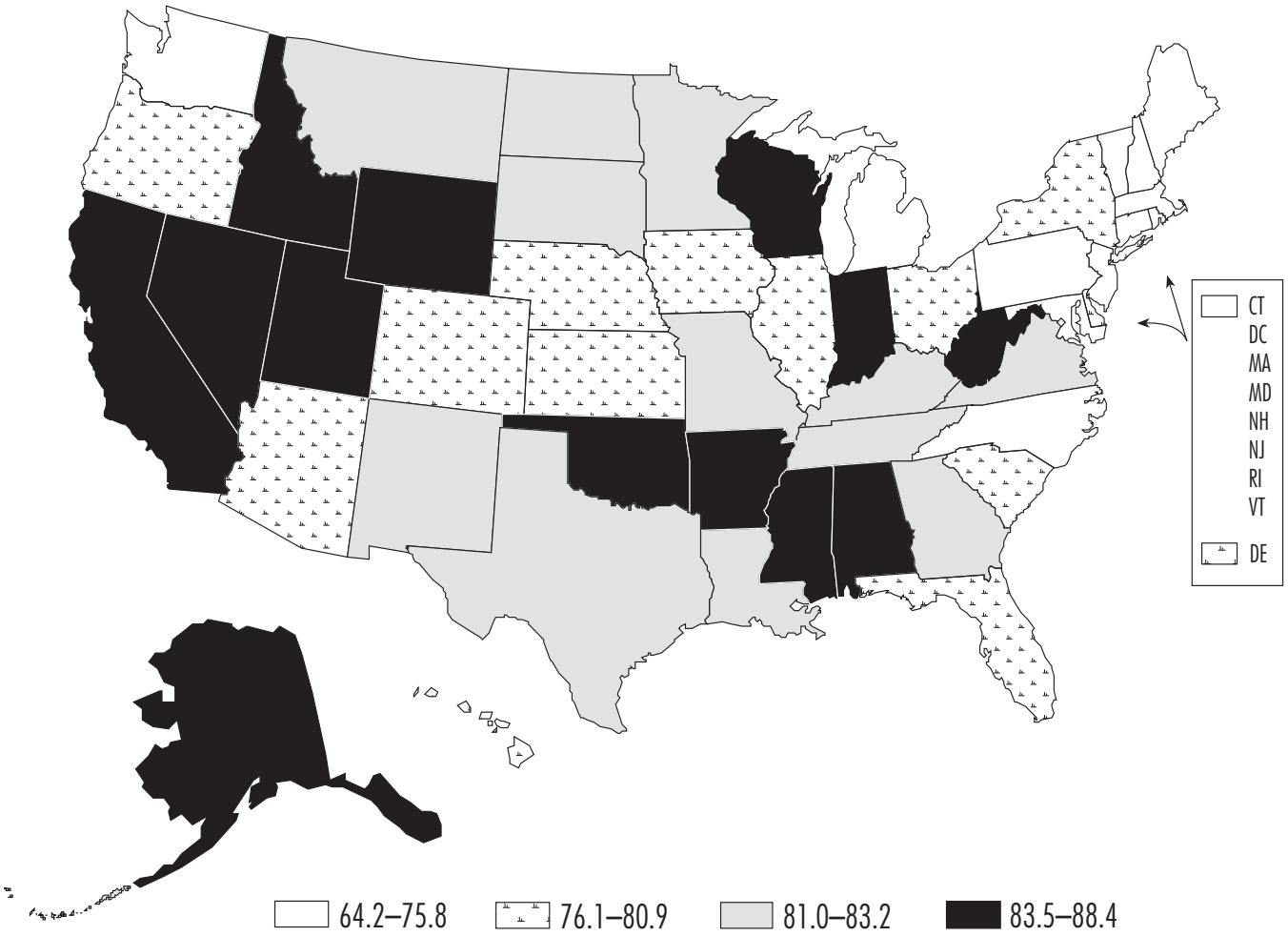
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Lack of Fecal Occult Blood Test

Proven to be beneficial in screening for colorectal cancer, fecal occult blood tests are recommended annually for people aged 50 years or older. Studies have shown that annual fecal occult blood tests can reduce the number of colorectal cancer deaths by up to one-third. Despite the availability of this effective screening test, colorectal cancer screening is underused.

- In 2000, 79% of Americans aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- The percentage of Americans aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year ranged from 64% in the District of Columbia to 88% in Alabama.

Percentage of Adults Aged 50 Years or Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Fecal Occult Blood Test Within the Last Year, 1999



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, 1999

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Alabama	88.4	27	Hawaii	80.2
2	Alaska	87.5	28	South Carolina	80.0
3	West Virginia	86.5	29	Nebraska	80.0
4	Mississippi	86.5	30	Illinois	79.5
5	Nevada	86.3	31	Oregon	78.6
6	Wyoming	86.2	32	Arizona	78.4
7	Wisconsin	85.2	33	Delaware	78.3
8	Utah	84.9	34	Colorado	78.2
9	Oklahoma	84.5	35	Ohio	77.1
10	Arkansas	84.5	36	Florida	77.0
11	Idaho	84.4	37	New York	76.4
12	California	83.5	38	Iowa	76.1
13	Indiana	83.5	39	Pennsylvania	75.8
14	Georgia	83.2	40	Michigan	75.8
15	Texas	82.7	41	Rhode Island	75.0
16	North Dakota	82.6	42	New Jersey	73.9
17	Kentucky	82.5	43	Washington	73.8
18	Tennessee	82.5	44	Maine	73.3
19	Missouri	82.5	45	Maryland	71.3
20	Virginia	81.9	46	Connecticut	71.2
21	New Mexico	81.9	47	Massachusetts	70.8
22	Louisiana	81.8	48	Vermont	70.2
23	Minnesota	81.7	49	North Carolina	70.1
24	Montana	81.4	50	New Hampshire	67.0
25	South Dakota	81.0	51	District of Columbia	64.2
26	Kansas	80.9		**Median**	**80.9**

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, 1999

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian / Pacific Islander*	American Indian / Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	88.4	90.2	86.9	88.2	89.0	—	—	—
Alaska	87.5	89.0	86.0	86.5	—	—	95.5	—
Arizona	78.4	82.6	75.1	76.6	—	—	—	84.6
Arkansas	84.5	85.1	84.0	83.4	96.4	—	—	—
California	83.5	85.1	82.1	80.0	82.5	96.5	—	91.5
Colorado	78.2	85.1	72.0	76.8	—	—	—	88.0
Connecticut	71.2	74.6	68.7	70.8	83.7	—	—	69.2
Delaware	78.3	82.1	75.4	78.6	76.9	—	—	—
District of Columbia	64.2	66.1	62.8	58.8	67.0	—	—	—
Florida	77.0	80.1	74.3	74.9	82.1	—	—	84.9
Georgia	83.2	88.2	79.0	82.3	86.3	—	—	—
Hawaii	80.2	80.8	79.7	75.7	—	80.8	87.4	85.4
Idaho	84.4	89.3	80.1	84.3	—	—	—	—
Illinois	79.5	87.8	72.6	79.1	74.5	—	—	—
Indiana	83.5	82.0	84.6	83.2	89.5	—	—	—
Iowa	76.1	81.0	72.3	76.0	—	—	—	—
Kansas	80.9	85.2	77.5	81.1	84.1	—	—	—
Kentucky	82.5	83.4	81.9	82.9	75.6	—	—	—
Louisiana	81.8	82.9	80.9	83.5	75.9	—	—	—
Maine	73.3	78.7	69.0	72.9	—	—	—	—
Maryland	71.3	70.6	71.9	71.6	67.2	—	—	—
Massachusetts	70.8	73.9	68.3	70.8	64.2	—	—	65.9
Michigan	75.8	74.4	76.9	76.5	75.8	—	—	—
Minnesota	81.7	83.7	80.1	81.9	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	86.5	88.1	85.3	85.5	89.4	—	—	—
Missouri	82.5	83.8	81.4	83.2	72.8	—	—	—
Montana	81.4	84.6	78.6	81.1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	80.0	81.5	78.7	79.6	—	—	—	—
Nevada	86.3	86.0	86.6	84.2	—	—	—	88.0
New Hampshire	67.0	64.4	69.1	66.6	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	73.9	74.5	73.4	70.7	87.7	—	—	84.1
New Mexico	81.9	82.3	81.6	80.2	—	—	—	86.3
New York	76.4	76.7	76.1	73.9	78.7	—	—	87.3
North Carolina	70.1	73.0	67.7	70.2	70.9	—	—	—
North Dakota	82.6	86.0	79.9	82.3	—	—	—	—
Ohio	77.1	79.4	75.5	77.7	69.4	—	—	—
Oklahoma	84.5	83.0	85.8	84.0	86.5	—	92.7	—
Oregon	78.6	85.2	73.2	78.1	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	75.8	75.5	76.1	76.1	70.3	—	—	—
Rhode Island	75.0	77.9	72.7	75.0	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	80.0	82.9	77.7	78.9	83.4	—	—	—
South Dakota	81.0	81.6	80.4	80.7	—	—	88.1	—
Tennessee	82.5	84.3	81.2	82.4	84.4	—	—	—
Texas	82.7	84.4	81.4	80.0	78.9	—	—	94.5
Utah	84.9	85.5	84.3	85.2	—	—	—	—
Vermont	70.2	76.4	64.9	70.0	—	—	—	—
Virginia	81.9	85.7	78.7	82.2	79.6	—	—	—
Washington	73.8	76.3	71.7	73.6	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.6	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	85.2	86.3	84.4	84.9	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	86.2	86.8	85.8	86.3	—	—	—	—
United States	**79.2**	**81.2**	**77.6**	**78.2**	**79.1**	**91.8**	**82.4**	**88.3**

*A dash indicates that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

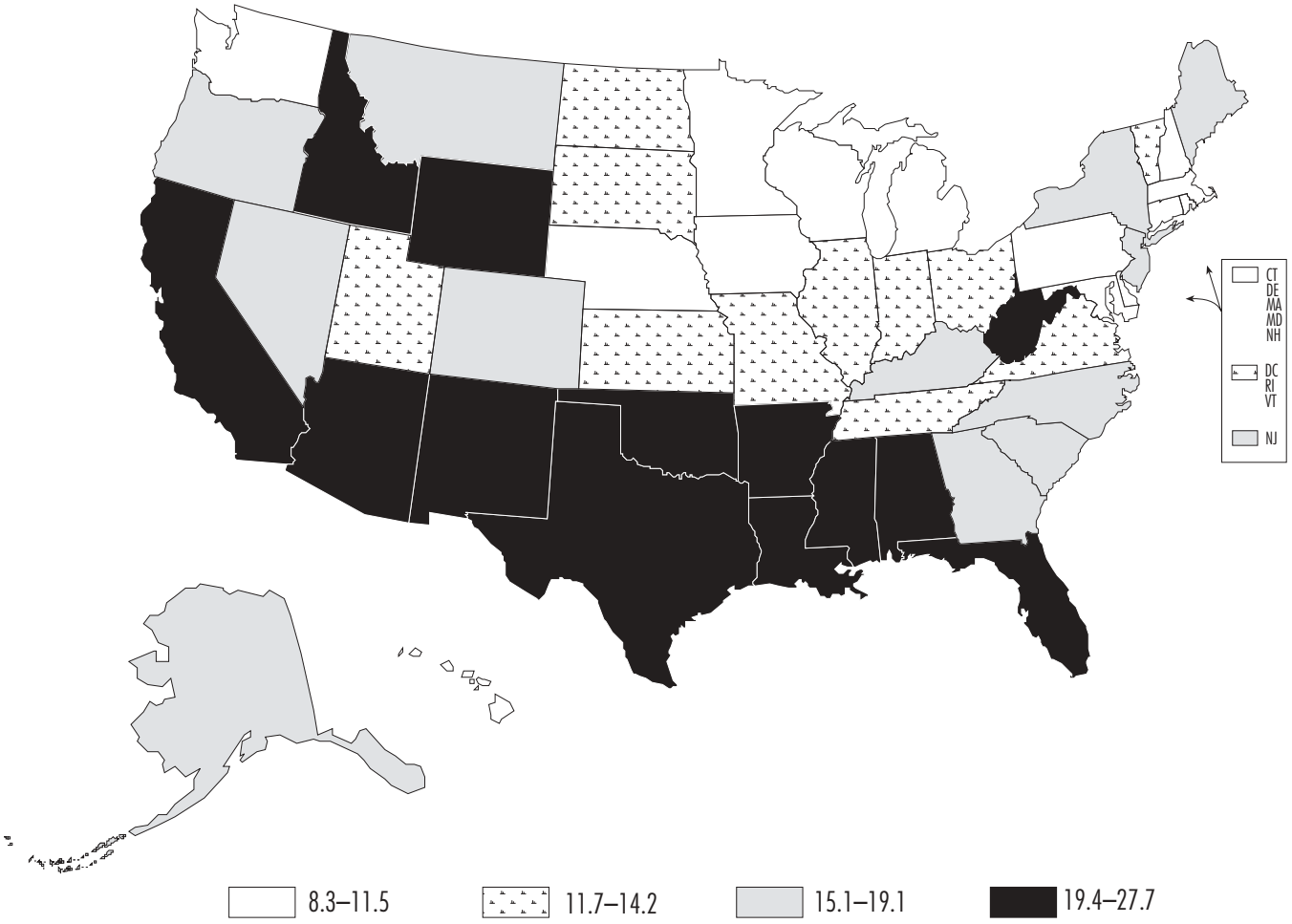
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

No Health Care Coverage

The U.S. health care system is rapidly changing. As this system evolves, health care plans (e.g., health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, and government plans such as Medicaid and Medicare) need to ensure that all Americans have access to affordable, high-quality preventive services, including screening for early detection of chronic diseases.

- In 2000, 16% of Americans aged 18–64 years reported having no health care coverage.
- Hispanics were three times more likely than whites and blacks were almost two times more likely than whites to report having no health care coverage.
- In 2000, the percentage of U.S. adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage ranged from 8% in Hawaii to 28% in New Mexico.

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Care Coverage, 2000



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Care Coverage, by State Rank, 2000

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	New Mexico	27.7	27	Rhode Island	13.6
2	Texas	26.9	28	Missouri	13.4
3	Louisiana	25.6	29	Tennessee	13.2
4	West Virginia	23.5	30	Kansas	12.9
5	Mississippi	22.7	31	Virginia	12.9
6	Florida	21.6	32	Illinois	12.8
7	California	21.3	33	District of Columbia	12.8
8	Arkansas	20.9	34	Utah	12.8
9	Arizona	20.7	35	South Dakota	12.7
10	Idaho	20.4	36	Indiana	12.3
11	Wyoming	20.2	37	Ohio	12.3
12	Oklahoma	20.1	38	Vermont	11.7
13	Alabama	19.4	39	Washington	11.5
14	Alaska	19.1	40	Maryland	11.1
15	Oregon	18.1	41	Nebraska	11.1
16	Montana	18.0	42	Pennsylvania	11.1
17	South Carolina	16.9	43	Iowa	10.9
18	Kentucky	16.6	44	Connecticut	10.6
19	Georgia	16.5	45	New Hampshire	10.3
20	Maine	16.3	46	Michigan	10.1
21	Nevada	16.0	47	Massachusetts	9.9
22	Colorado	15.8	48	Delaware	9.7
23	New Jersey	15.4	49	Wisconsin	8.9
24	New York	15.3	50	Minnesota	8.3
25	North Carolina	15.1	51	Hawaii	8.3
26	North Dakota	14.2		**Median**	**14.2**

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, 2000

State	Total	Male	Female	White	Black*	Asian / Pacific Islander*	American Indian / Alaska Native*	Hispanic*
Alabama	19.4	20.2	18.7	16.4	29.6	—	—	—
Alaska	19.1	20.0	18.0	16.3	—	—	33.4	13.9
Arizona	20.7	19.6	21.8	13.3	—	—	45.5	40.7
Arkansas	20.9	20.1	21.7	18.9	28.9	—	—	—
California	21.3	21.4	21.1	10.6	18.9	11.8	—	40.3
Colorado	15.8	16.3	15.3	10.7	14.0	—	—	40.7
Connecticut	10.6	12.3	9.0	7.5	16.6	13.0	—	27.8
Delaware	9.7	11.0	8.5	9.8	8.5	—	—	12.4
District Of Columbia	12.8	14.9	10.9	3.6	16.1	—	—	30.5
Florida	21.6	21.5	21.7	17.3	22.0	19.0	—	35.4
Georgia	16.5	16.6	16.4	13.8	21.9	—	—	22.3
Hawaii	8.3	9.5	7.0	9.7	7.0	5.3	8.1	12.8
Idaho	20.4	20.8	20.0	19.3	—	—	39.6	34.2
Illinois	12.8	13.4	12.3	8.7	20.0	11.0	—	30.6
Indiana	12.3	12.3	12.3	11.5	20.6	—	—	18.0
Iowa	10.9	11.9	9.9	10.5	—	—	—	13.8
Kansas	12.9	13.2	12.6	10.8	21.1	—	—	35.6
Kentucky	16.6	17.7	15.6	16.4	22.4	—	—	—
Louisiana	25.6	24.4	26.8	20.9	36.0	—	—	31.7
Maine	16.3	18.4	14.2	16.5	—	—	—	8.5
Maryland	11.1	11.8	10.5	8.8	14.2	7.3	—	23.4
Massachusetts	9.9	12.2	7.6	7.3	17.3	14.4	—	25.0
Michigan	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.1	15.2	—	—	13.0
Minnesota	8.3	10.8	5.9	7.5	14.1	—	—	—
Mississippi	22.7	24.4	21.0	19.2	28.0	—	—	—
Missouri	13.4	15.2	11.7	12.6	17.3	—	—	25.4
Montana	18.0	18.6	17.5	17.1	—	—	28.0	33.0
Nebraska	11.1	11.1	11.2	9.0	18.3	—	—	36.8
Nevada	16.0	16.2	15.8	14.6	23.2	17.0	—	19.2
New Hampshire	10.3	10.0	10.6	10.1	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	15.4	15.8	14.9	8.4	14.2	13.3	—	39.0
New Mexico	27.7	28.6	26.7	18.1	—	—	46.5	35.8
New York	15.3	18.2	12.5	9.2	16.9	33.0	—	30.8
North Carolina	15.1	15.5	14.8	13.0	21.2	—	—	30.9
North Dakota	14.2	14.7	13.8	12.8	—	—	—	—
Ohio	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.1	18.8	—	—	18.3
Oklahoma	20.1	20.6	19.6	18.6	19.9	—	28.7	35.2
Oregon	18.1	20.3	15.9	13.0	—	11.4	—	51.0
Pennsylvania	11.1	12.7	9.6	9.5	20.1	—	—	28.2
Rhode Island	13.6	17.6	9.6	10.4	20.4	—	—	27.4
South Carolina	16.9	16.2	17.6	13.8	23.4	—	—	32.3
South Dakota	12.7	12.8	12.6	11.2	—	—	40.0	16.0
Tennessee	13.2	15.5	10.9	11.8	16.6	—	—	—
Texas	26.9	27.4	26.4	15.8	19.8	8.3	—	48.7
Utah	12.8	12.9	12.6	11.9	—	—	—	23.3
Vermont	11.7	14.0	9.3	11.7	—	—	—	—
Virginia	12.9	11.0	14.9	10.3	18.7	10.0	—	31.0
Washington	11.5	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.5	8.0	14.5	23.4
West Virginia	23.5	24.4	22.6	23.4	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8.9	10.0	7.8	7.9	15.0	—	—	—
Wyoming	20.2	20.8	19.5	19.0	—	—	—	26.8
United States	**16.4**	**17.1**	**15.8**	**11.9**	**20.3**	**13.7**	**22.1**	**37.5**

*A dash indiactes that the state sample had too few respondents (fewer than 50) in this category to calculate a stable estimate.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Section IV

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

Alabama: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Alabama had the sixth-highest rate of deaths due to heart disease.
- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Alabama in 1999, accounting for 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 51% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Alabama had the seventh-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,148 deaths, or 7% of all deaths in 1999.
- Rates of death from stroke were 32% higher among blacks than whites.

Cancer

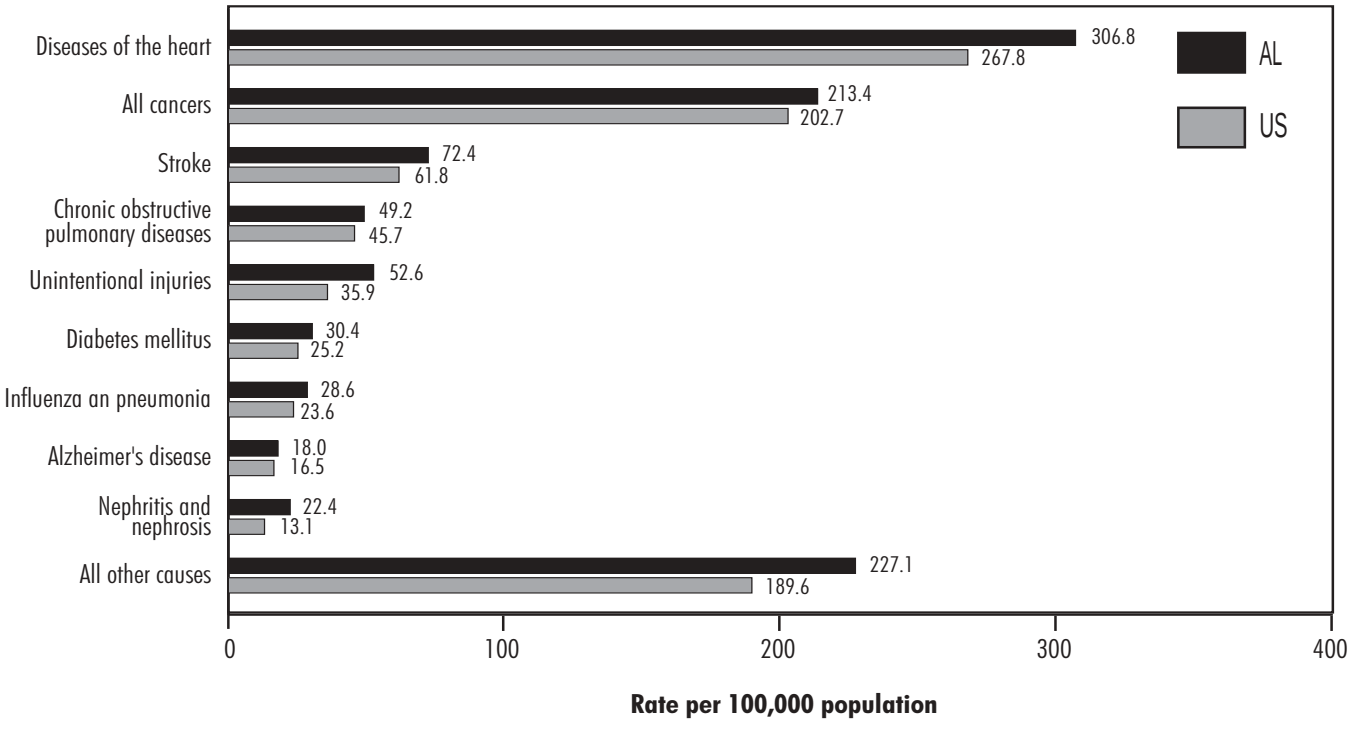
- Of all states, Alabama had the tenth-highest rate of death due to lung cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Alabama in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 69% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 22,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alabama in 2002, including 3,200 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,800 Alabama residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 241,000 adults in Alabama had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Alabama had the eighth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes was responsible for 1,341 deaths in Alabama.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Alabama Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Alabama: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Alabama had the tenth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- Of all states, Alabama had the eighth-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- More than 77% of Alabama residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Alabama had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

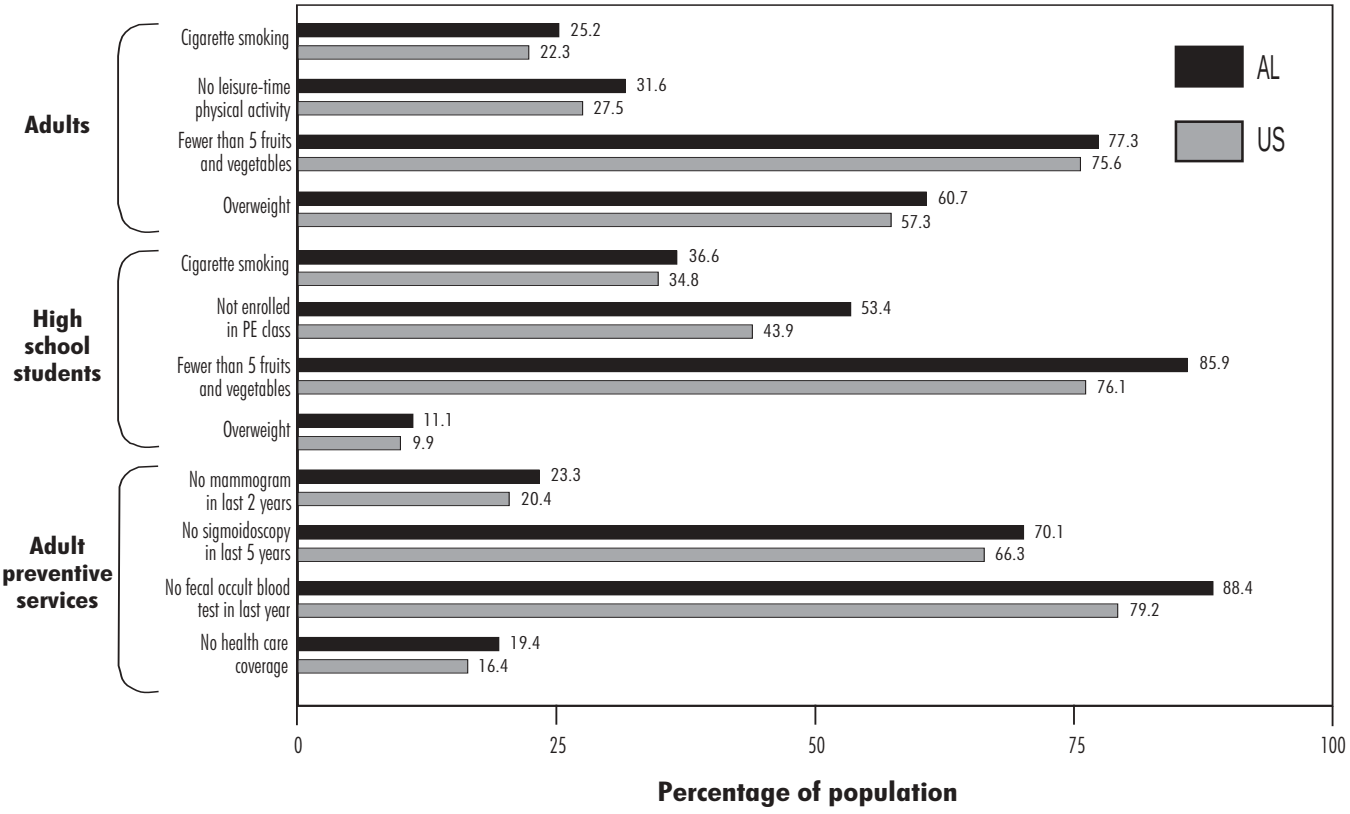
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 41% of white and 24% of black students in Alabama reported cigarette smoking.
- Sixty-one percent of female and 45% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-six percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, 15% of male and 7% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Alabama 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.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 30% of blacks and 16% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alabama Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Alaska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease accounted for 563 deaths, or 21% of all deaths in Alaska.
- Rates of death from heart disease in Alaska were 35% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 171 deaths, or 6% of all deaths in Alaska.
- Rates of death from stroke were 37% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Cancer

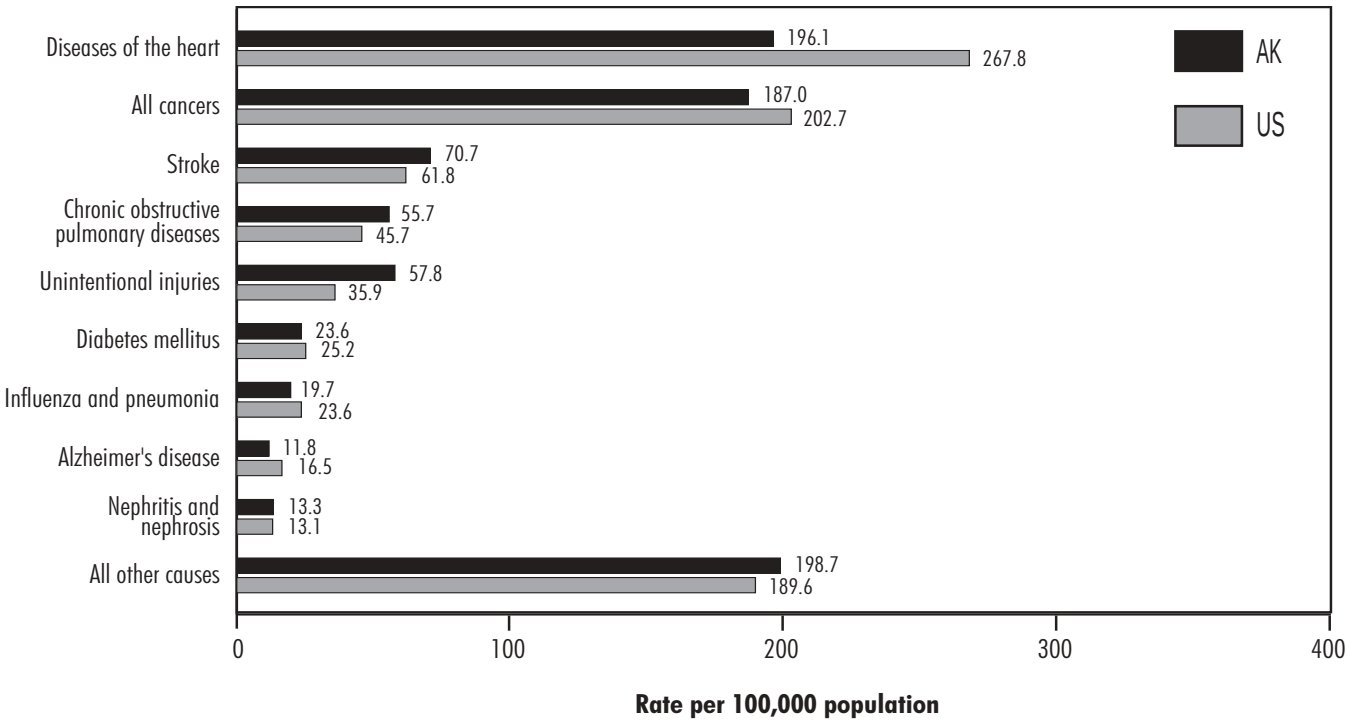
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 40% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alaska in 2002, including 200 new cases of lung cancer, 200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 700 Alaska residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 16,000 adults in Alaska had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes was the cause of 67 deaths in Alaska.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 62% higher among women than among men.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Alaska Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Alaska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 44% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of whites, and 14% of Hispanics.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 26% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 26% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites.
- More than 76% of Alaska residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 71% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 62% of Hispanics, and 57% of whites were overweight.

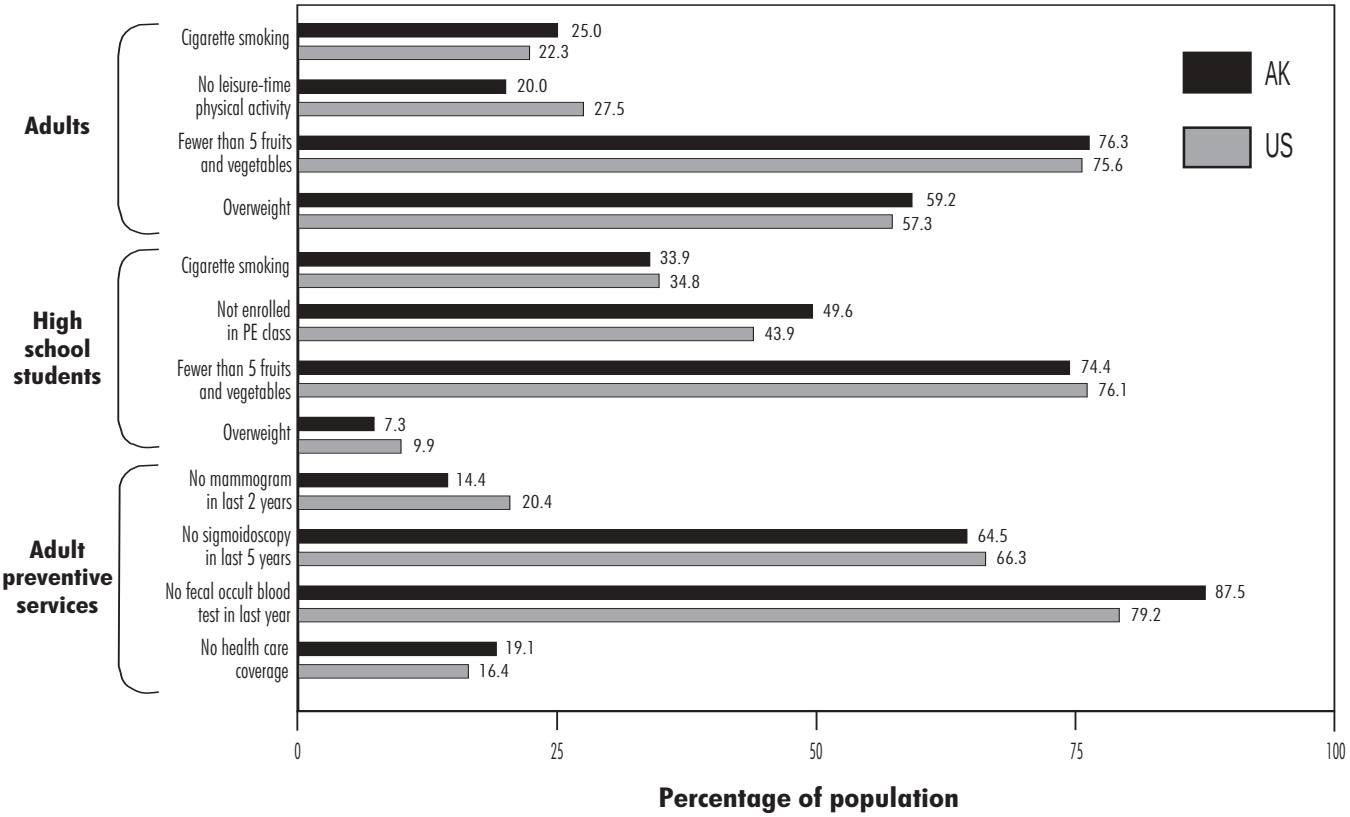
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 34% of high school students in Alaska in 1999.
- Fifty percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-four percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Seven percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 14% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 66% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 64% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Alaska 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, no health care coverage was reported by 33% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 16% of whites, and 14% of Hispanics.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alaska Compared With United States



*Excludes students from Anchorage.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Arizona: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Arizona in 1999, accounting for 10,799 deaths, or 27% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 56% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 2,600 deaths in Arizona.
- Rates of death from stroke were 29% higher among blacks and 8% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Cancer

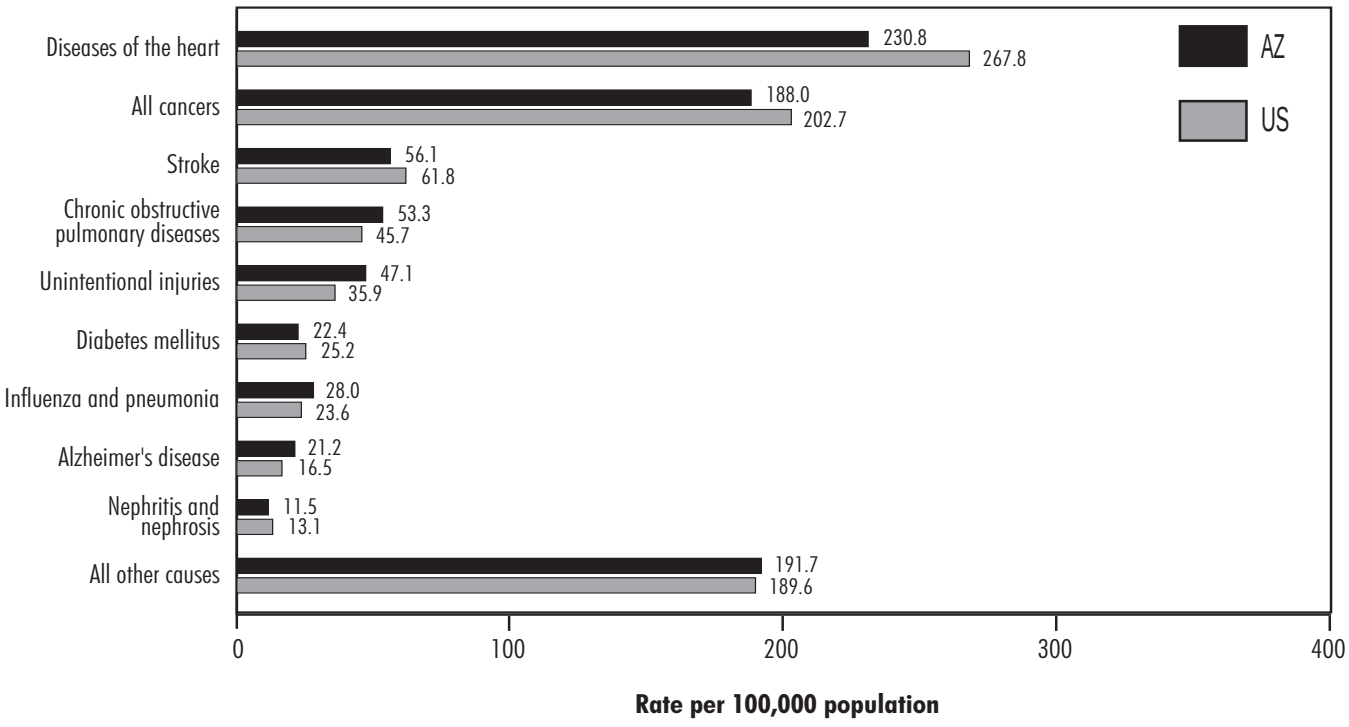
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Arizona in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 65% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 22,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arizona in 2002, including 2,900 new cases of lung cancer, 2,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,600 Arizona residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 180,000 adults in Arizona had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes was the cause of 1,063 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 438% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives, 166% higher among blacks, and 163% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Arizona Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 21% of whites, 14% of Hispanics, and 9% of American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 60% of Hispanics, 30% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 27% of whites.
- Of all states, Arizona had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Seventy-one percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 66% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 63% of Hispanics, and 54% of whites were overweight.

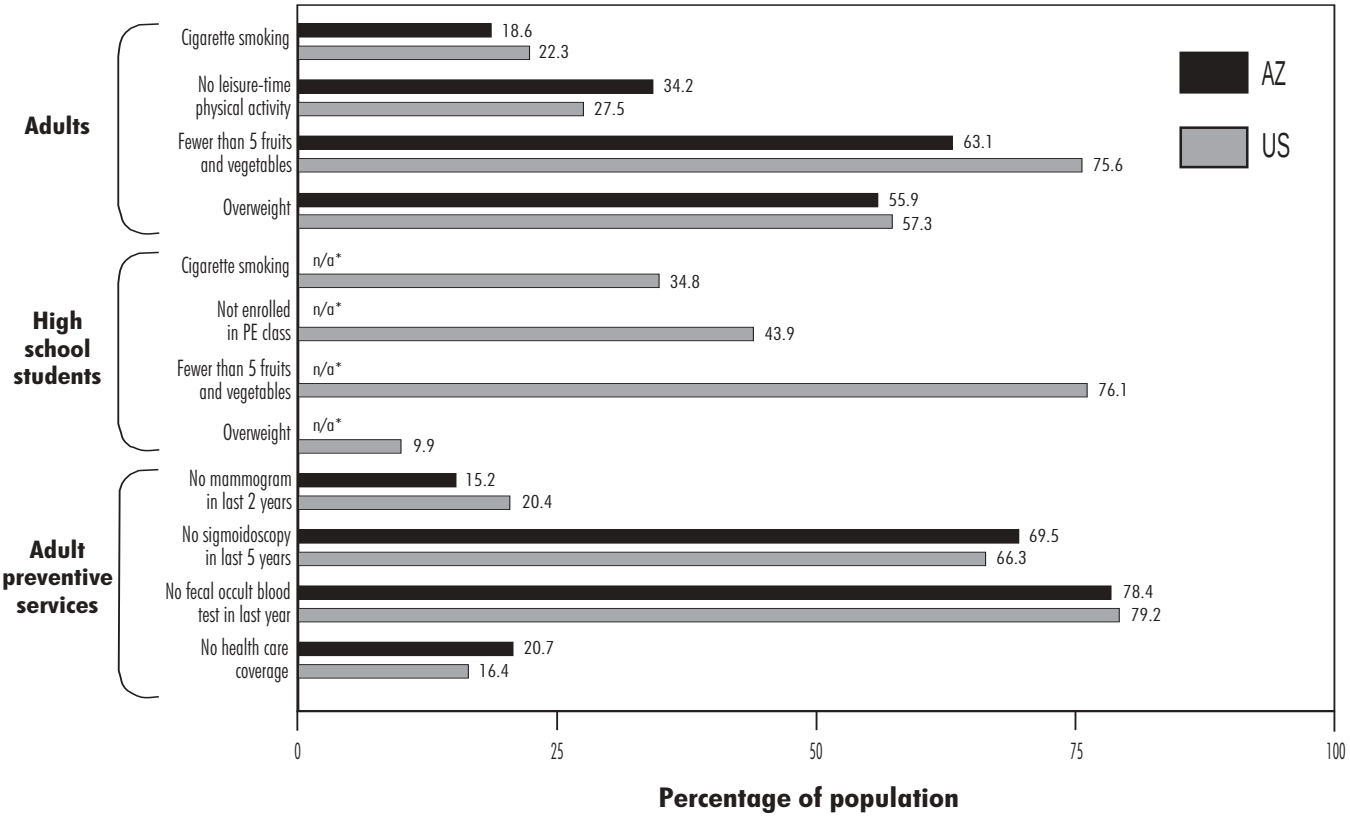
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Arizona.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 15% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 68% of men and 71% of women reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of Hispanics and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Arizona had the ninth-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arizona Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Arkansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Arkansas had the tenth-highest rate of death due to heart disease.
- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Arkansas in 1999, accounting for 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 53% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Arkansas had the second-highest rate of death due to stroke in 1999.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,255 deaths, or 8% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 34% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

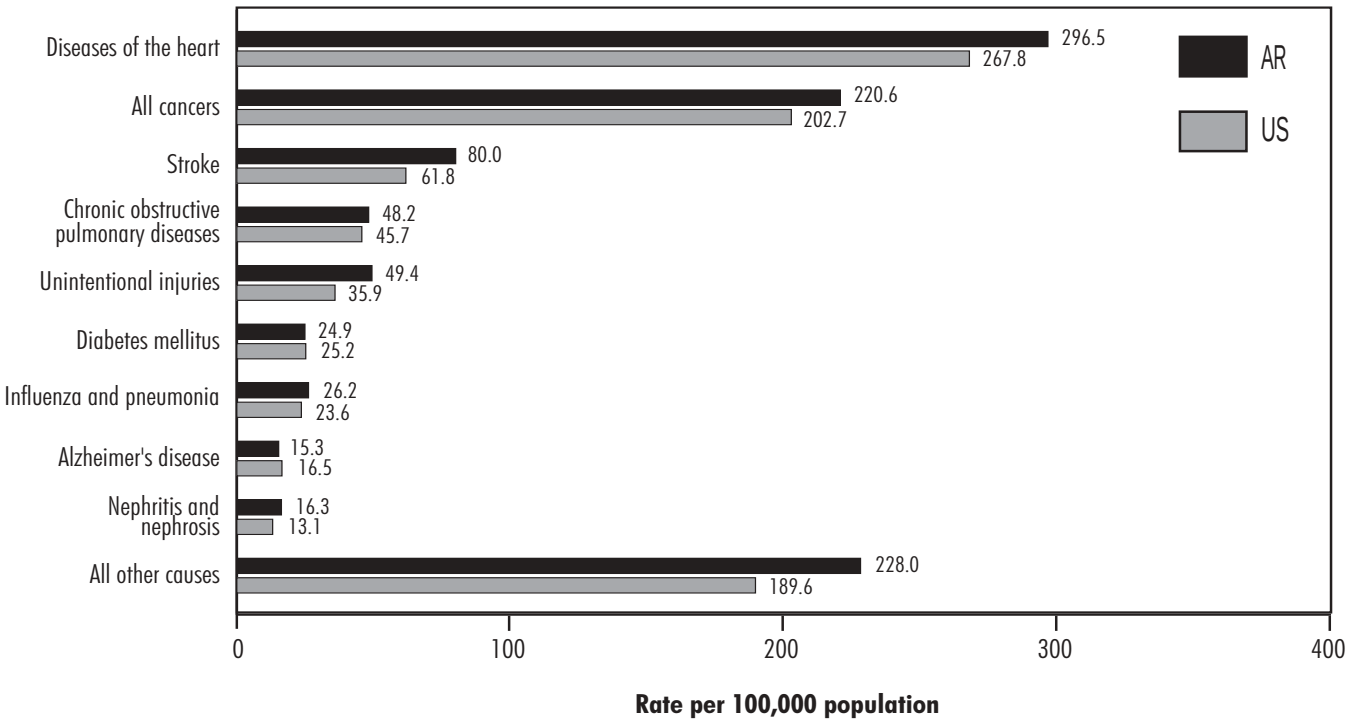
- Of all states, Arkansas had the eighth-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the fifth-highest rate of death due to lung cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Arkansas in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 67% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arkansas in 2002, including 2,200 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,200 Arkansas residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 122,000 adults in Arkansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes was the cause of 691 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 201% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Arkansas Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Arkansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 25% of adults in Arkansas reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 35% of blacks, 30% of Hispanics, and 27% of whites.
- More than 75% of whites, blacks, and Hispanics in Arkansas reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the eighth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

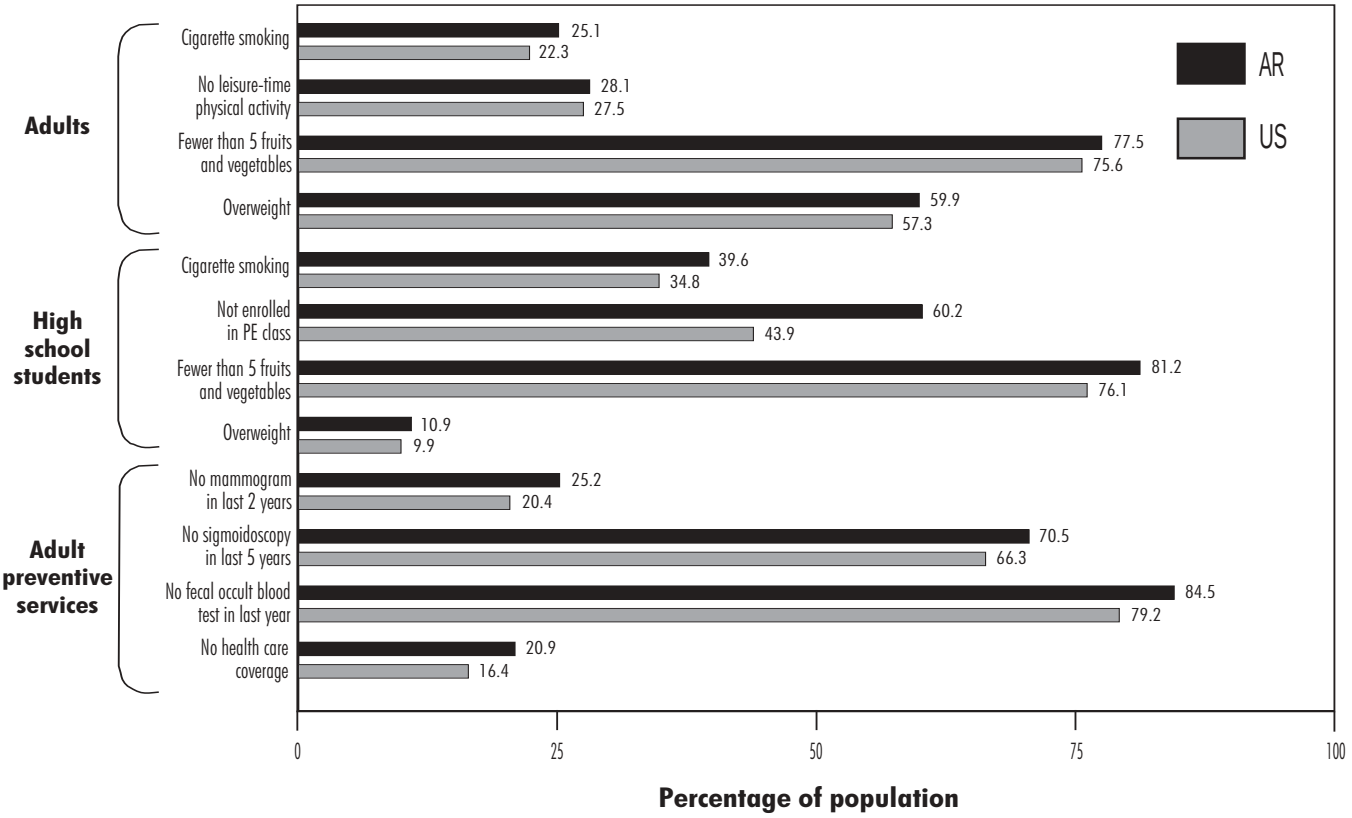
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 43% of white and 23% of black high school students in Arkansas in 1999.
- Sixty percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-one percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Eleven percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Arkansas 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, 80% of blacks and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 96% of blacks and 83% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the eighth-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arkansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

California: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in California, accounting for 71,925 deaths, or 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 39% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 17,962 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in California in 1999.
- Rates of death from stroke were 50% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

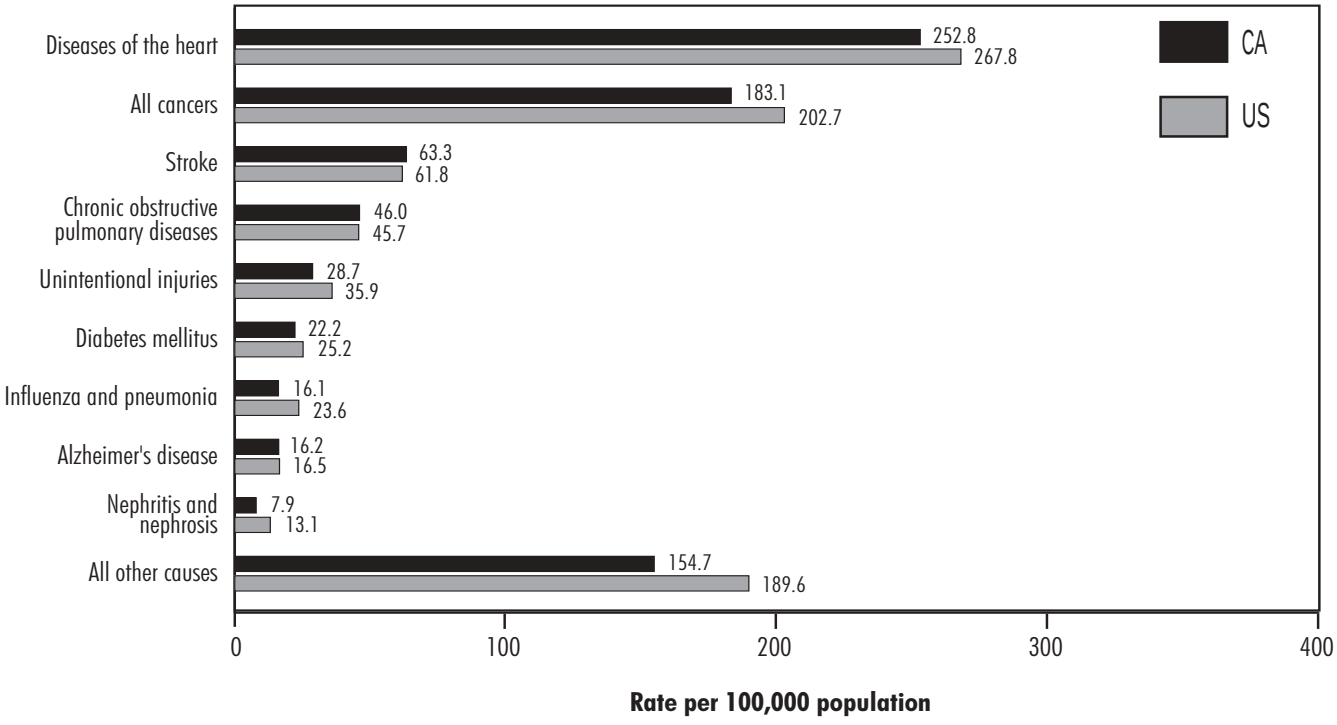
- Cancer accounted for 53,064 deaths, or 23% of all deaths in California in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 55% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 119,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in California in 2002, including 14,300 new cases of lung cancer, 12,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 19,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 51,800 California residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 1,569,000 adults in California had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes was the cause of 6,401 deaths in California.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 178% higher among blacks, 87% higher among Hispanics, and 57% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, California Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

California: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 20% of men and 14% of women in California reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 30% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 25% of blacks, and 18% of whites.
- In 2000, 74% of whites and Hispanics and 73% of blacks reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of Hispanics, 63% of blacks, and 54% of whites were overweight.

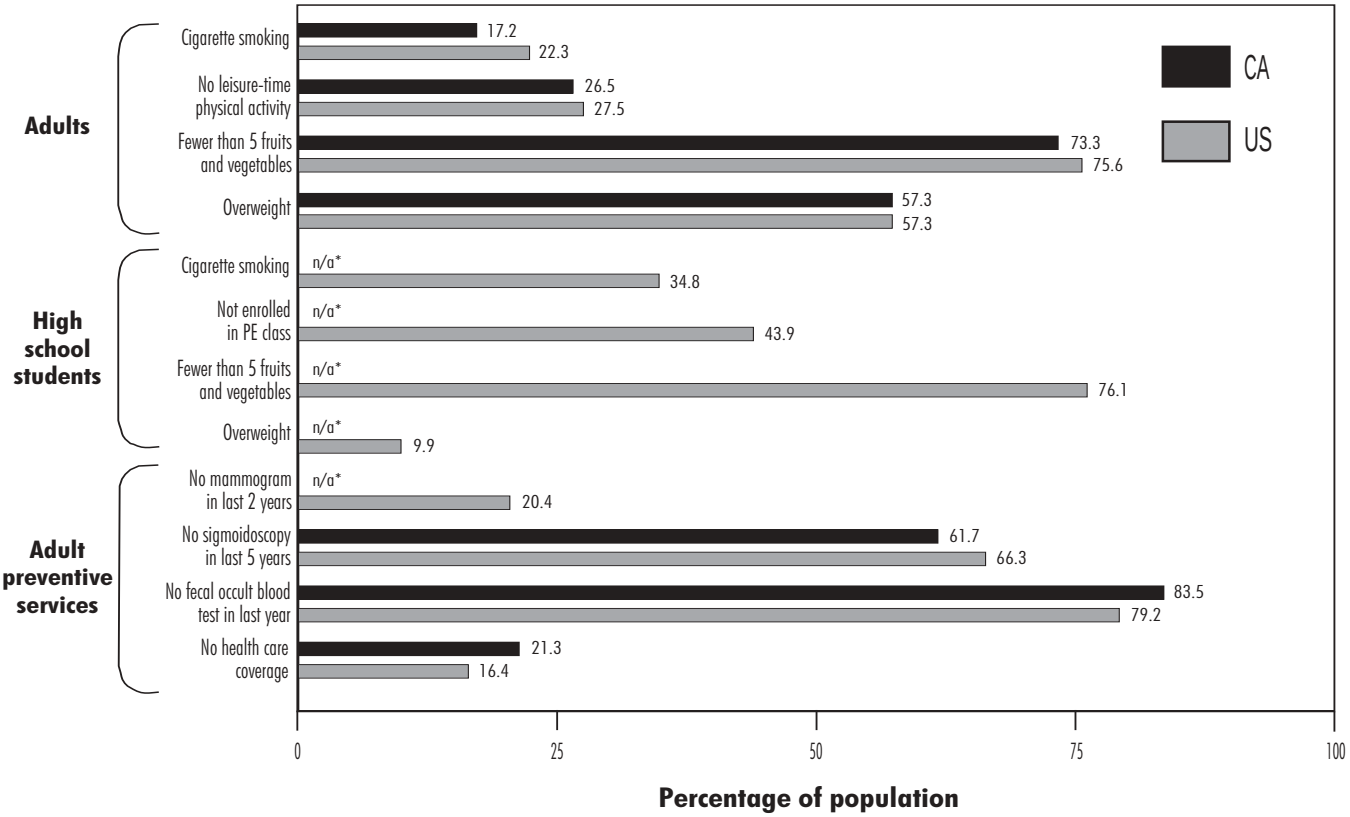
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in California.

Preventive Services

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 67% of Hispanics, 62% of blacks, and 59% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 97% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 92% of Hispanics, 83% of blacks, and 80% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, California had the seventh-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of Hispanics, 19% of blacks, 12% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, California Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Colorado: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Colorado in 1999, accounting for 24% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 49% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,834 deaths, or 7% of all deaths in Colorado.
- Rates of death from stroke were 22% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

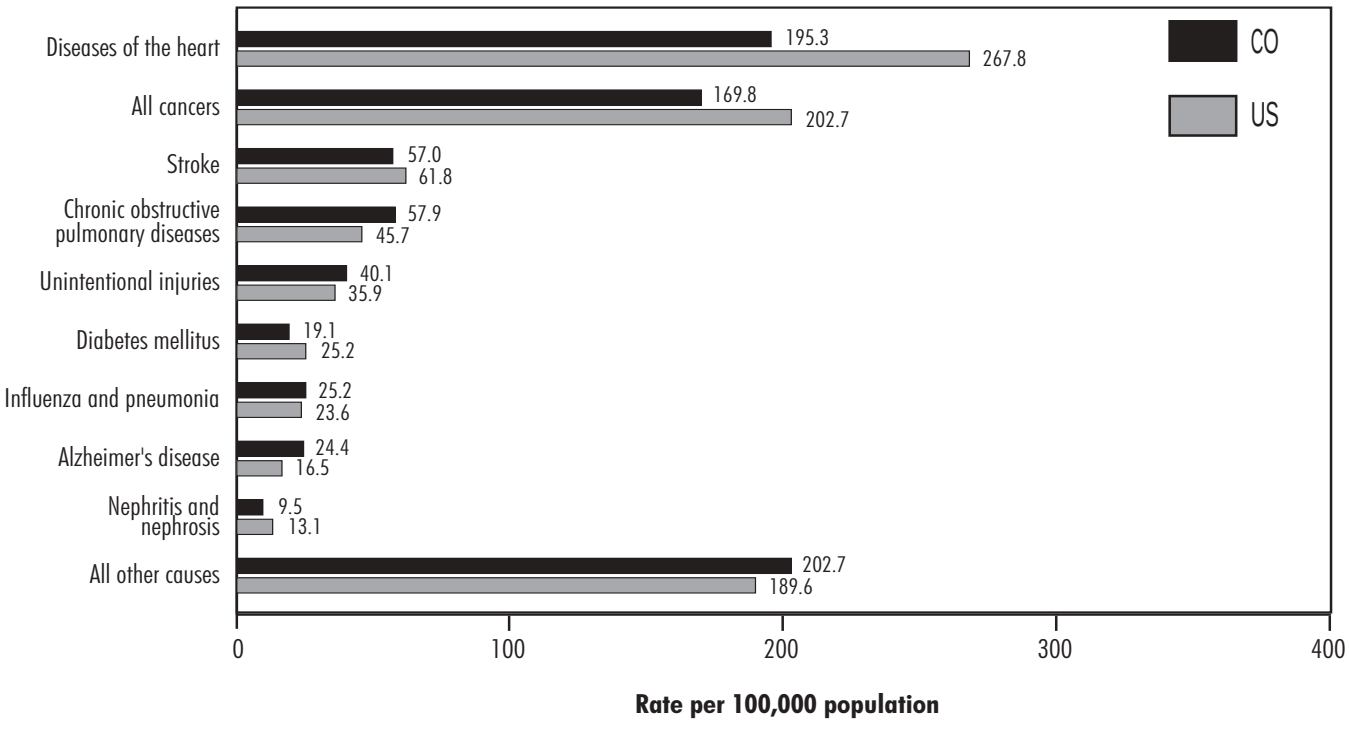
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Colorado in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 70% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Colorado in 2002, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,300 Colorado residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 135,000 adults in Colorado had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes was the cause of 639 deaths in Colorado.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 152% higher among blacks and 108% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Colorado Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Colorado: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 20% of blacks, and 19% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 24% of blacks, and 17% of whites.
- More than 76% of Colorado residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 59% of blacks, 55% of Hispanics, and 47% of whites were overweight.

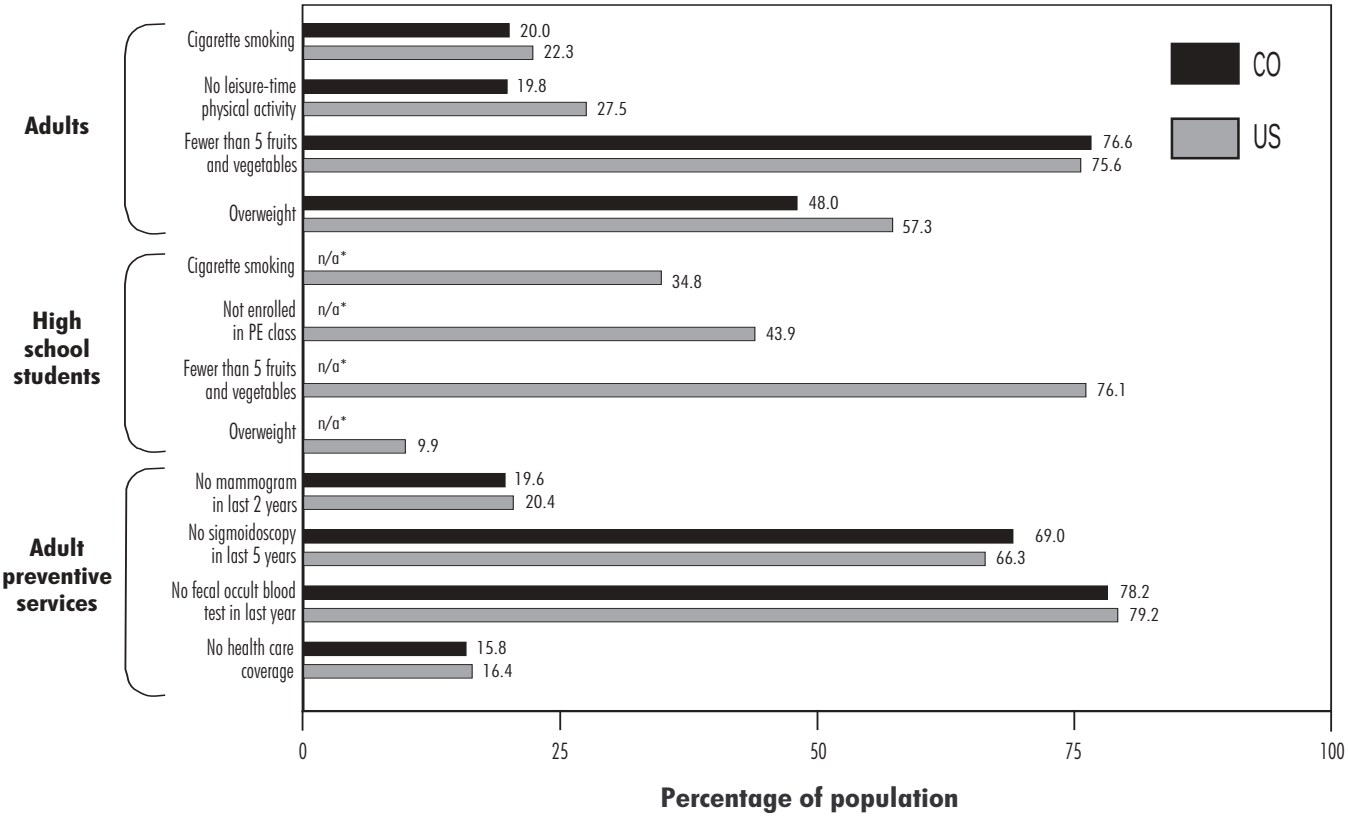
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Colorado.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 20% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of Hispanics and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 14% of blacks, and 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Colorado Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Connecticut: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Connecticut, accounting for 9,127 deaths, or 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 51% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,933 deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 13% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Rates of death from stroke were 14 % higher among men than among women.

Cancer

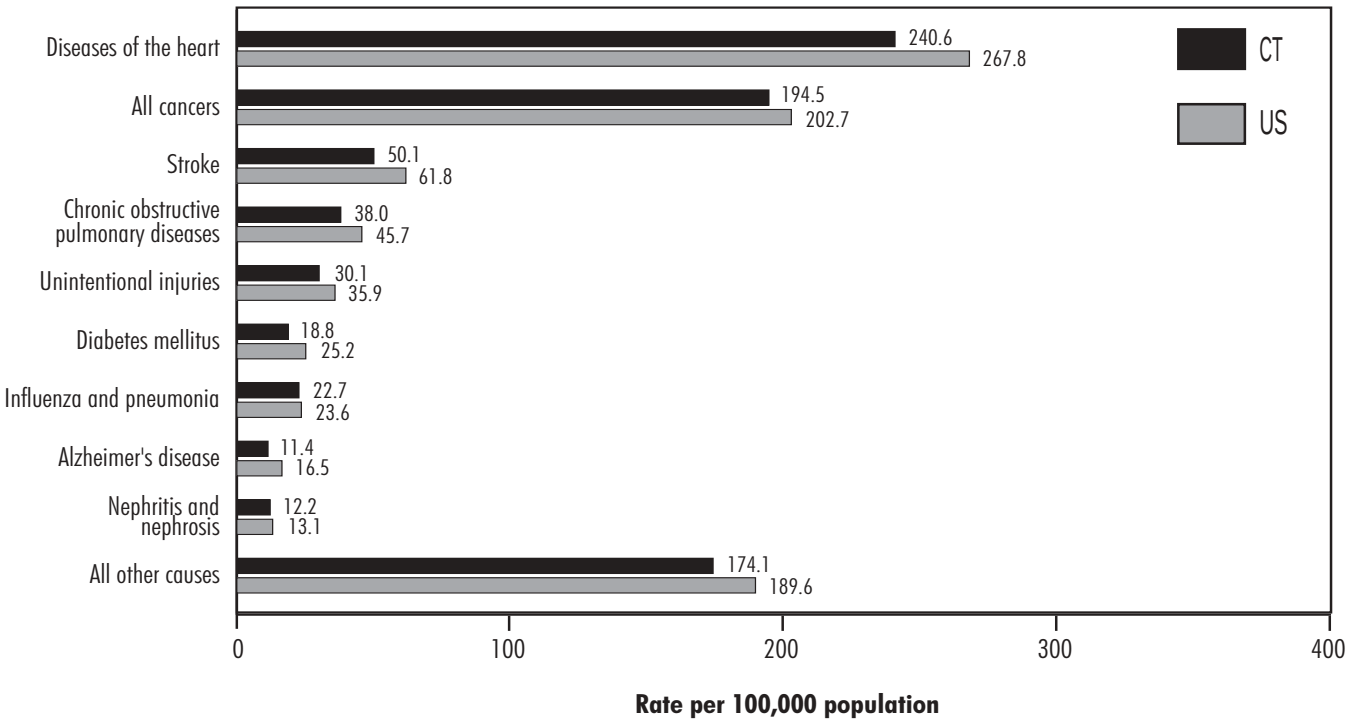
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Connecticut in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 58% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Connecticut in 2002, including 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 Connecticut residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 123,000 adults in Connecticut had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 691 deaths in Connecticut.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 127% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Connecticut Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of blacks, 20% of whites, and 17% of Hispanics in Connecticut.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 39% of Hispanics, 34% of blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 22% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 76% of Hispanics, 74% of blacks, 70% of whites, and 62% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 71% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

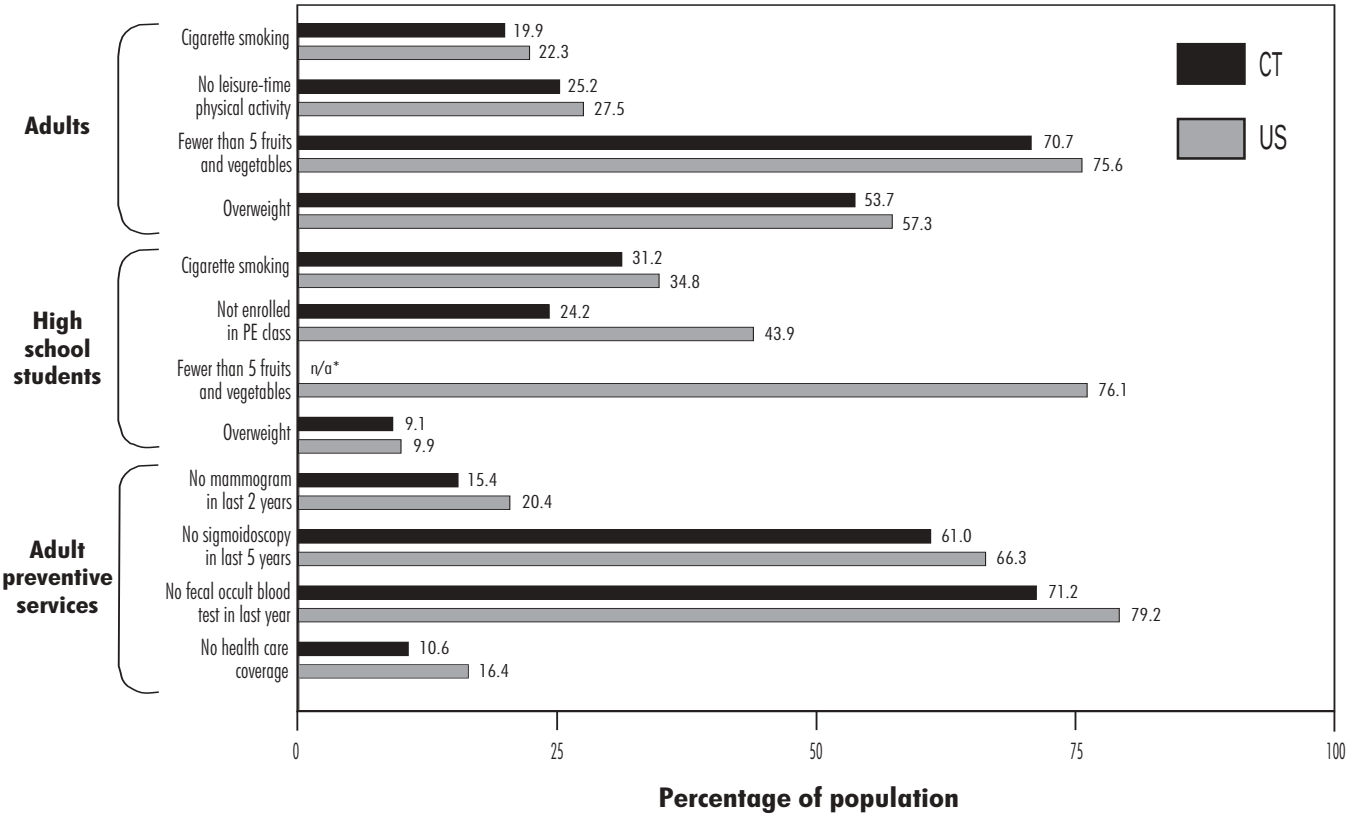
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Thirty-one percent of students in Connecticut reported cigarette smoking in 1999.
- Twenty-four percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 15% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 63% of women and 58% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of blacks, 71% of whites, and 69% of Hispanics reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, Hispanics were three times as likely as whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Connecticut Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Delaware: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Delaware in 1999, accounting for 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 42% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 365 deaths in Delaware.
- Rates of death from stroke were 21% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

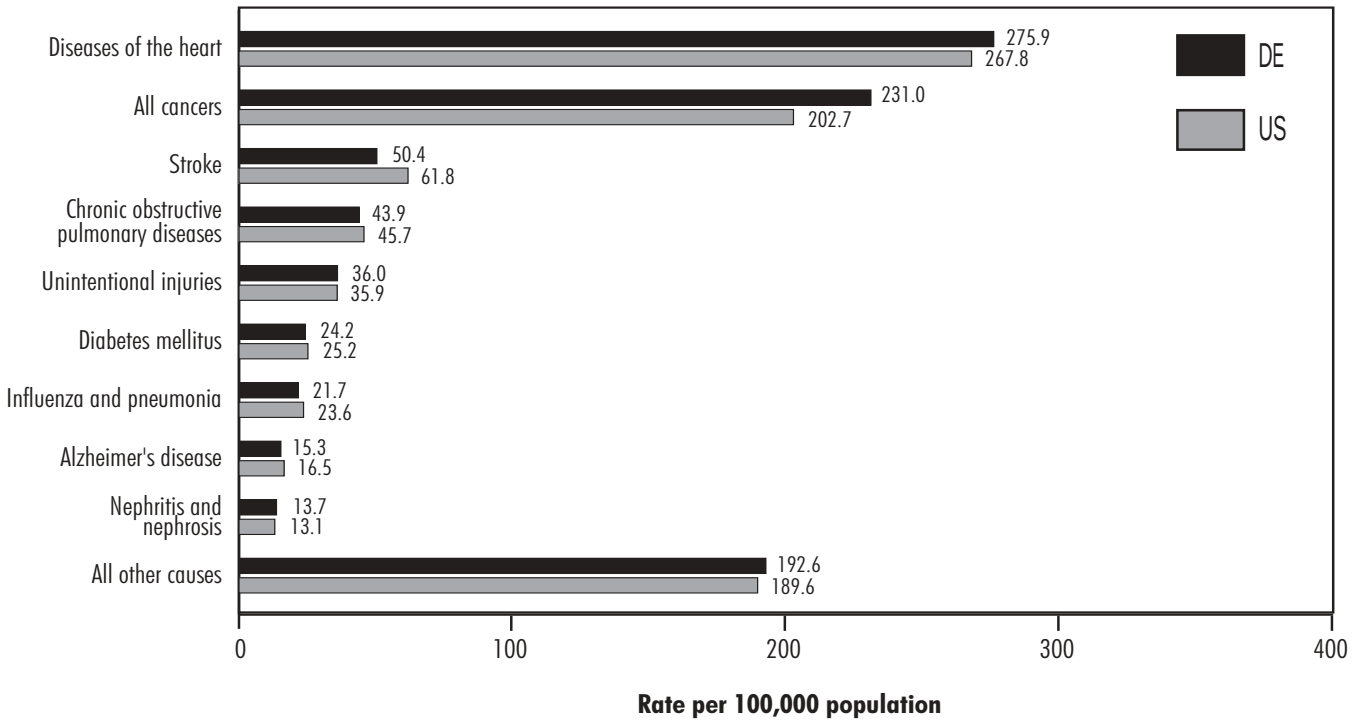
- Of all states, Delaware had the fourth-highest rate of death due to all cancers, the fourth-highest rate due to lung cancer, the sixth-highest rate due to colorectal cancer, and the tenth-highest rate due to breast cancer in women.
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Delaware in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 88% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Delaware in 2002, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,800 Delaware residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 35,000 adults in Delaware had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 179 deaths in Delaware.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 117 % higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Delaware Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Delaware: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 26% of men and 20% of women in Delaware reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 57% of Hispanics, 37% of blacks, and 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of blacks, 82% of Hispanics, and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks, 54% of whites, and 49% of Hispanics were overweight.

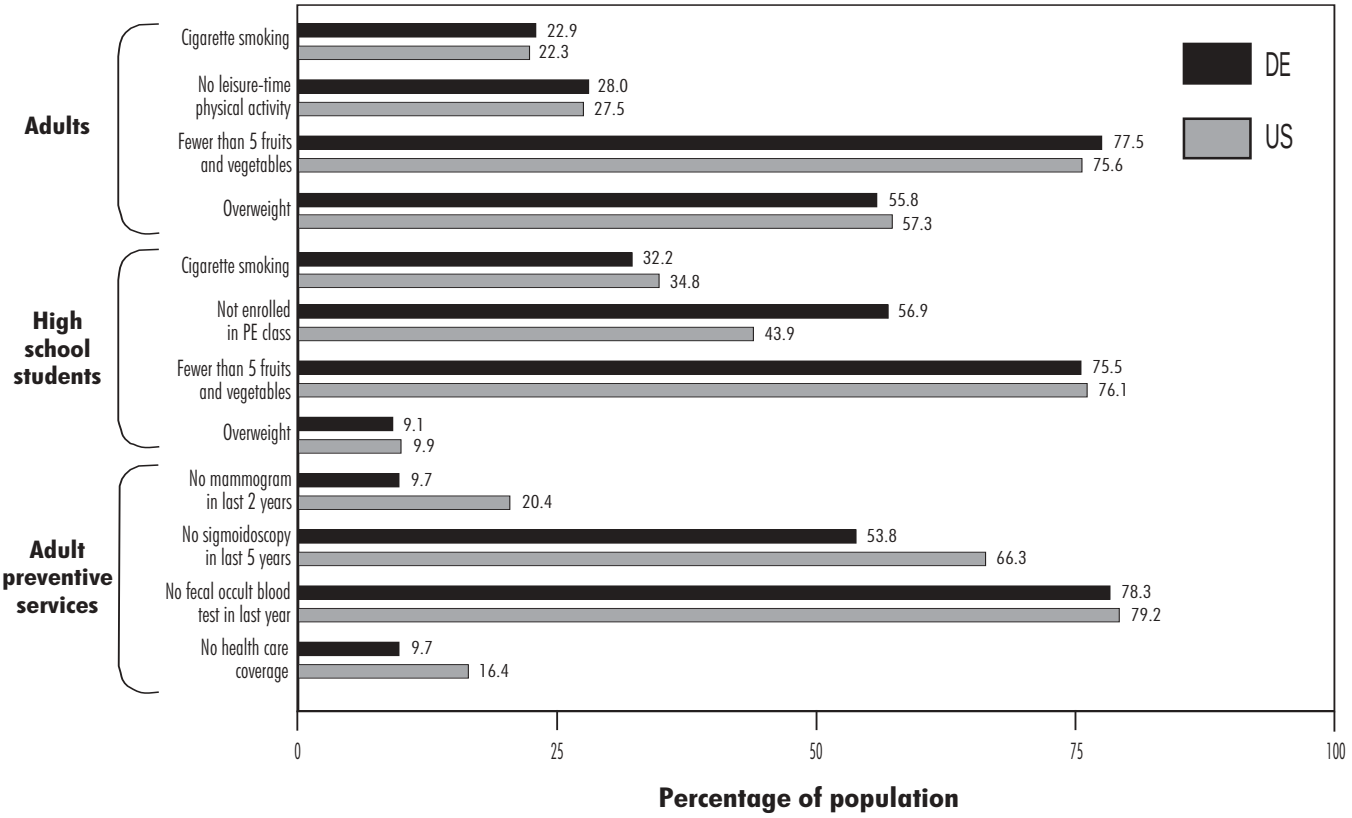
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 39% of white and 18% of black students in Delaware.
- Fifty-seven percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-six percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Thirteen percent of black and 7% of white students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, blacks were more than two times as likely as whites to report not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 61% of blacks and 53% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 75% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 12% of Hispanics, 10% of whites, and 9% of blacks.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Delaware Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

District of Columbia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in the District of Columbia, accounting for 1,651 deaths, or 27% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 47% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 297 deaths in the District of Columbia.
- Rates of death from stroke were 78% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

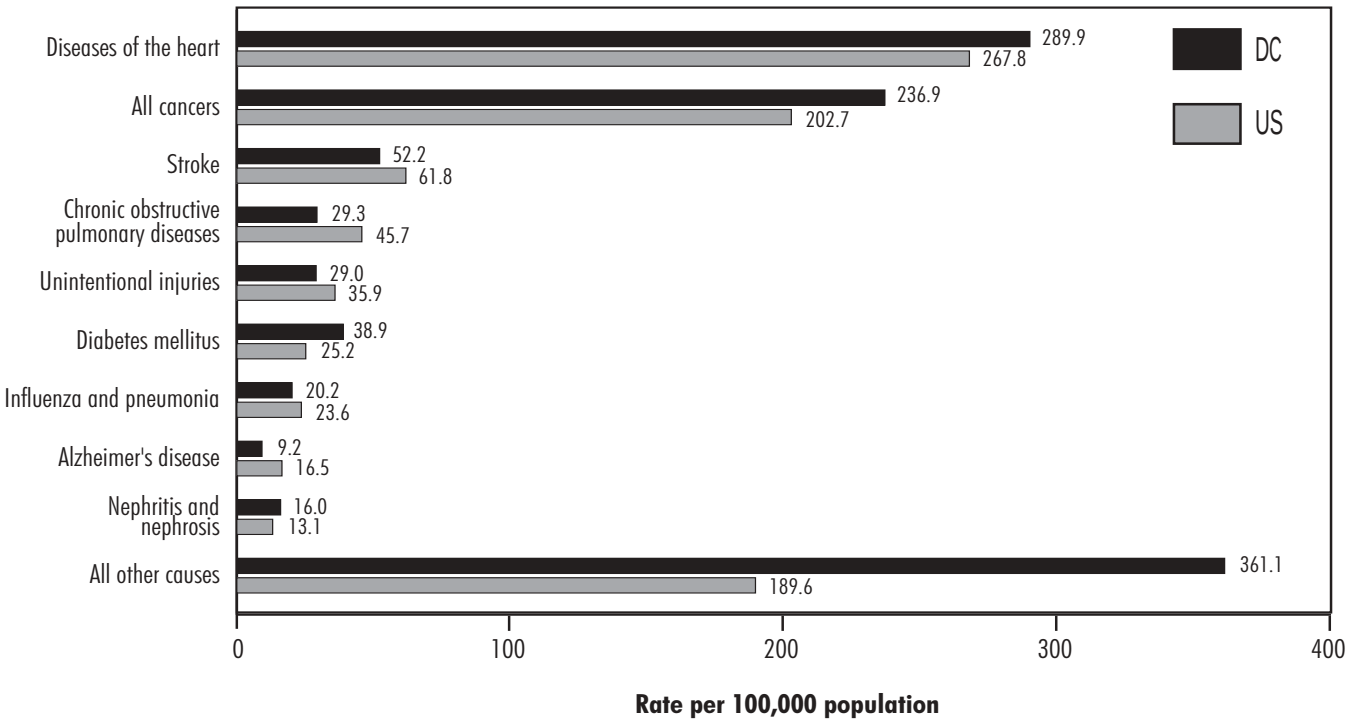
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of death due to all cancers, the highest rate due to breast cancer in women, and the third-highest rate due to colorectal cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in the District of Columbia in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 61% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the District of Columbia in 2002, including 300 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,200 District of Columbia residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 28,000 adults in the District of Columbia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the second-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 221 deaths in the District of Columbia.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 263% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, District of Columbia Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

District of Columbia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 21% of adults in the District of Columbia reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 27% of blacks, 24% of Hispanics, and 9.4% of whites.
- More than 68% of District of Columbia residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 65% of blacks, 51% of Hispanics, and 37% of whites were overweight.

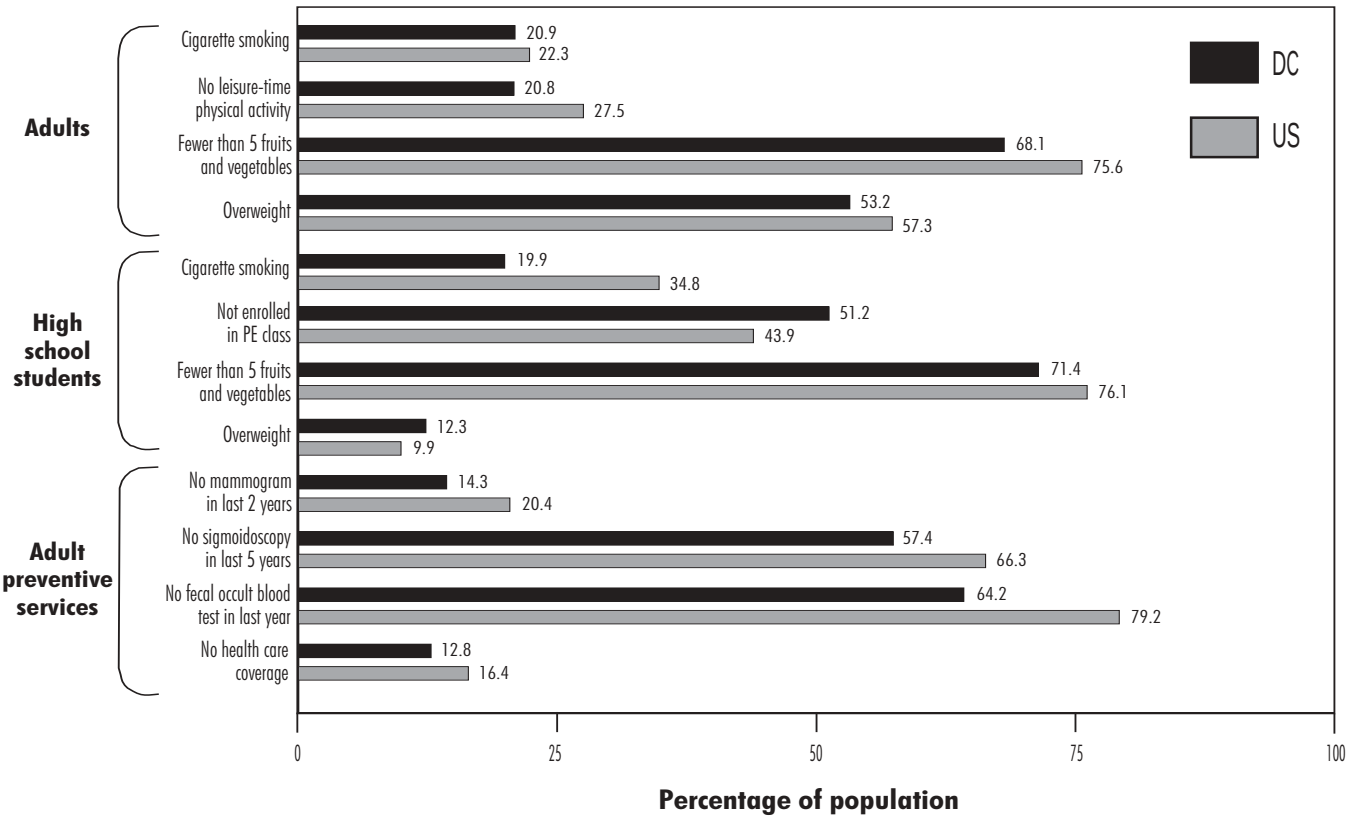
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 20% of high school students in the District of Columbia reported cigarette smoking.
- Fifty-one percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-four percent of black and 58% of Hispanic students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Twelve percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 14% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 65% of women and 48% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 67% of blacks and 59% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 16% of blacks, and 4% of whites.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Florida: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Florida, accounting for 51,426 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 48% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 10,560 deaths in Florida.
- Rates of death from stroke were 104% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

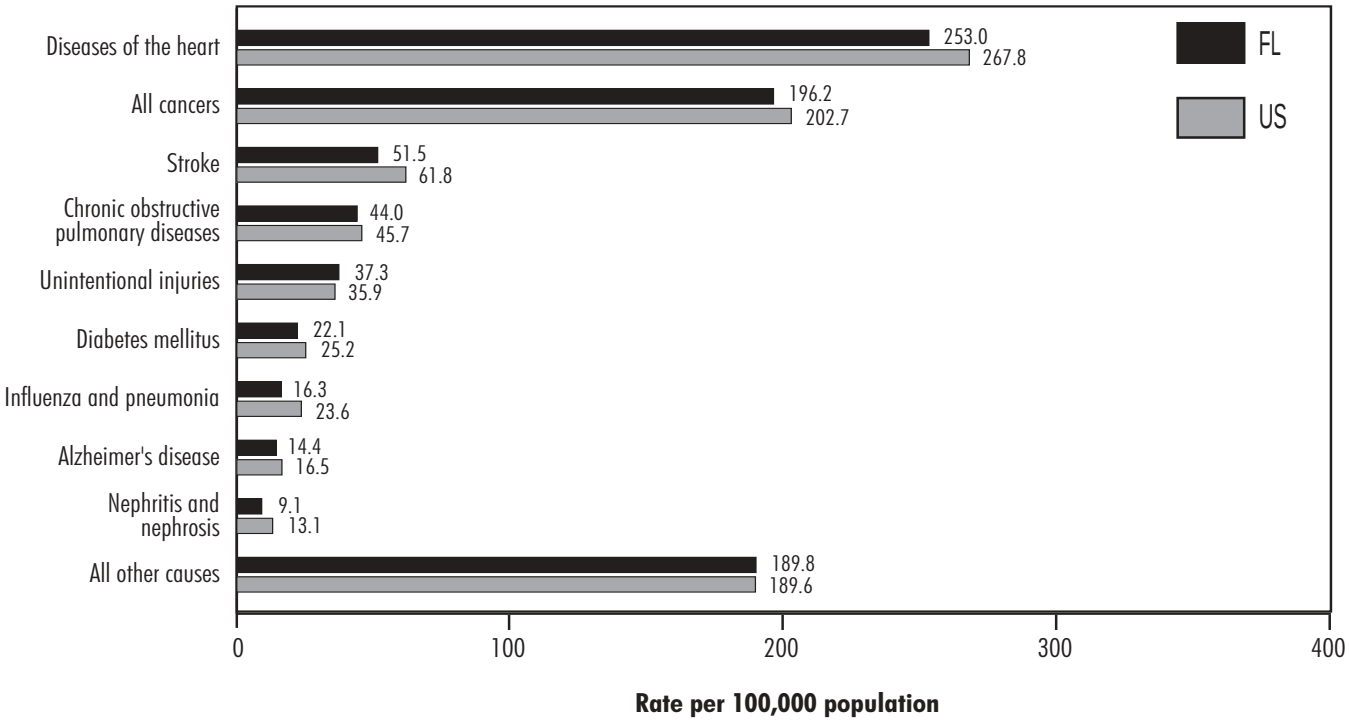
- Cancer accounted for 38,477 deaths, or 24% of all deaths in Florida in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 85% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 92,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Florida in 2002, including 13,000 new cases of lung cancer, 10,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 13,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 39,900 Florida residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 812,000 adults in Florida had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 4,355 deaths in Florida.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 205% higher among blacks and 33% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Florida Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Florida: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of whites, 19% of blacks, 18% of Hispanics, and 16% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 51% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 23% of whites.
- Eighty-one percent of men and 73% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

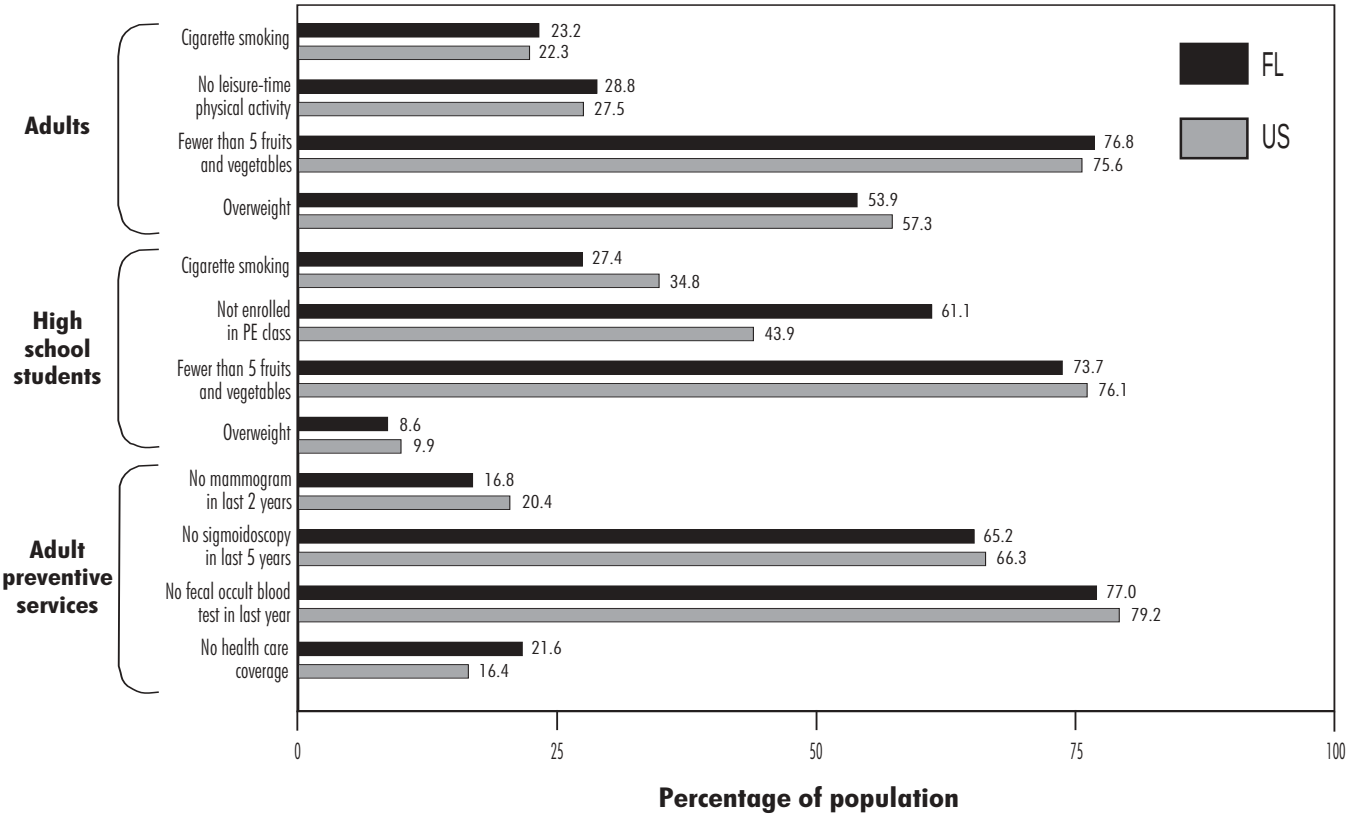
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of high school students in 1999.
- Sixty-one percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-four percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

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, 77% of Hispanics, 67% of blacks, and 63% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of Hispanics, 82% of blacks, and 75% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Florida had the sixth-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Florida Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Georgia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease accounted for 17,597 deaths, or 28% of all deaths in Georgia in 1999.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 51% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Georgia had the sixth-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 7% of all deaths.

Cancer

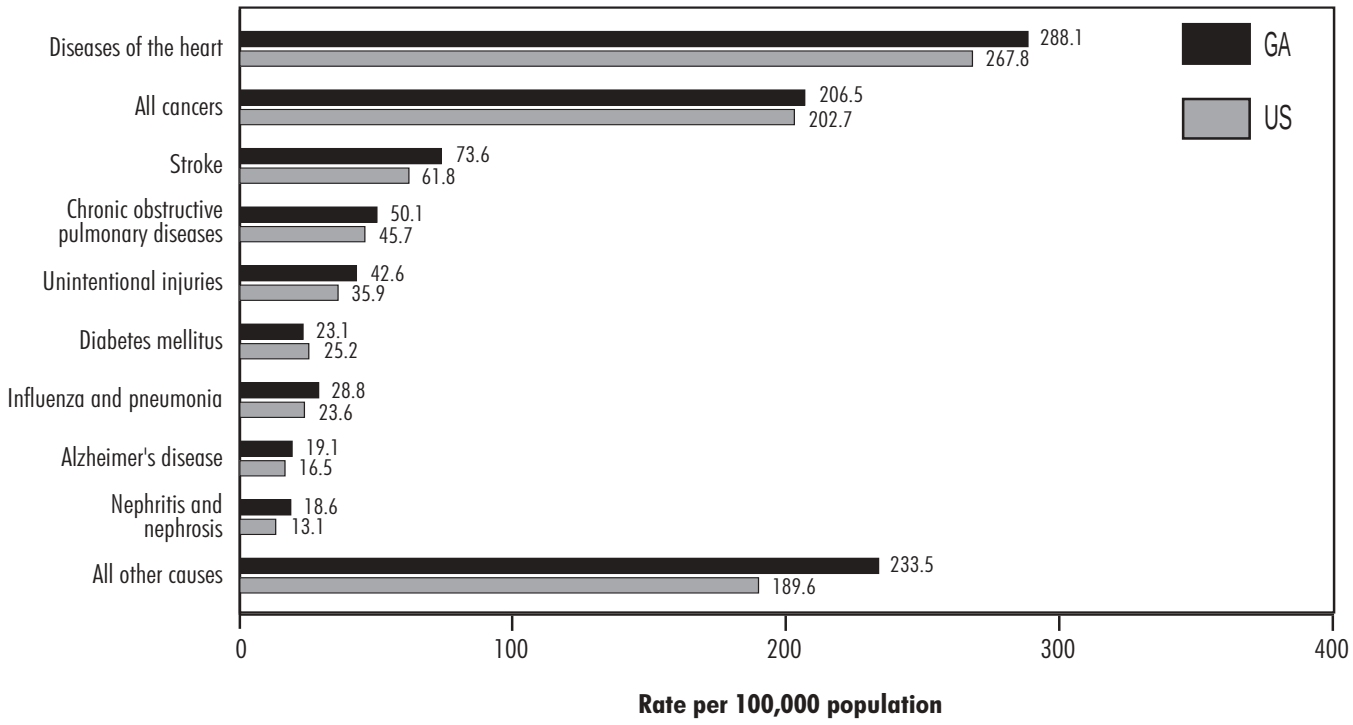
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Georgia in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 69% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 31,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia in 2002, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 5,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,700 Georgia residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 357,000 adults in Georgia had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,448 deaths in Georgia.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 110% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Georgia Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Georgia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 26% of men and 21% of women in Georgia reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 36% of blacks, 27% of whites, and 26% of Hispanics.
- Nearly 78% of Georgia residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

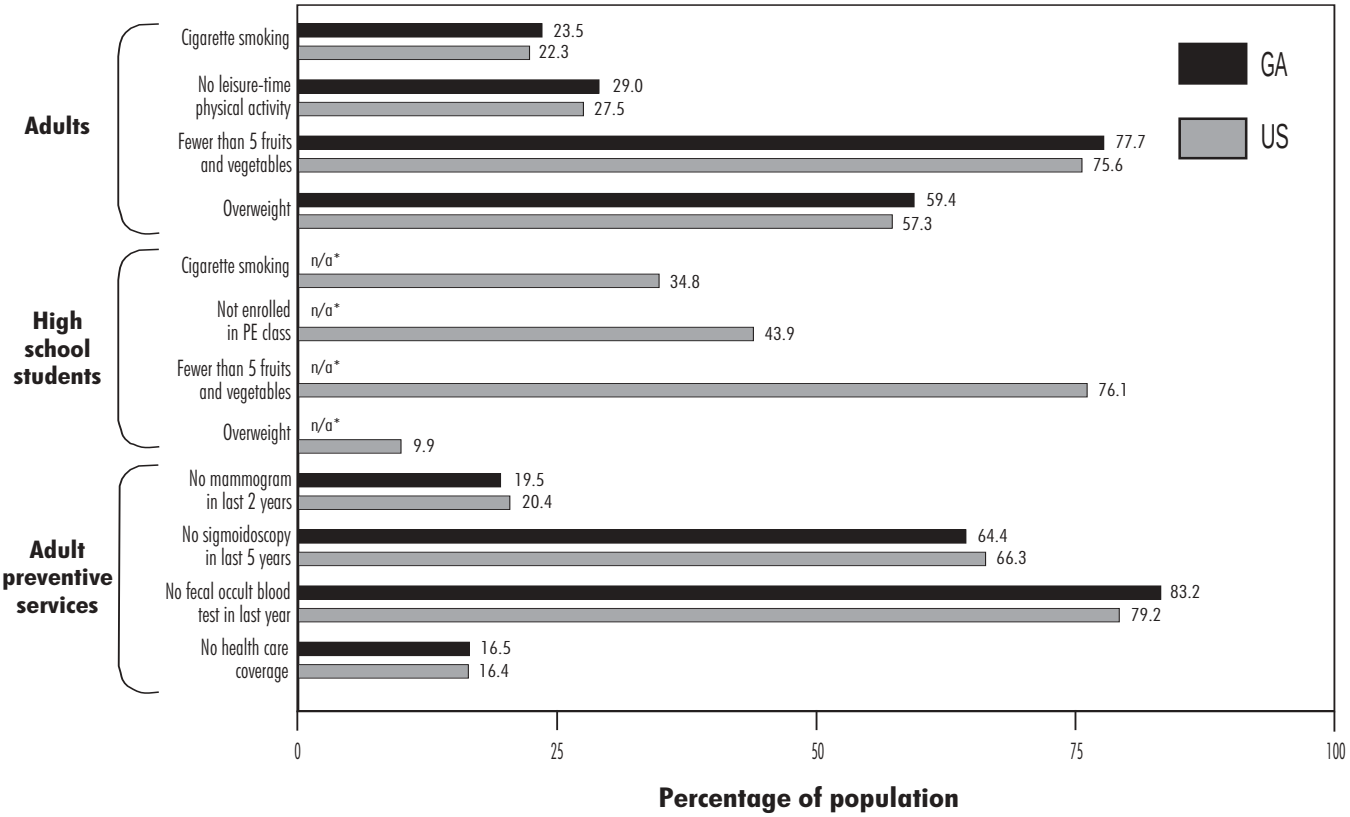
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Georgia.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of blacks and 19% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of blacks and 64% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of Hispanics, 22% of blacks, and 14% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Georgia Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Hawaii: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Hawaii in 1999, accounting for 2,410 deaths, or 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 76% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 762 deaths, or 9% of all deaths in Hawaii.
- Rates of death from stroke were 30% higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than among Hispanics or whites.

Cancer

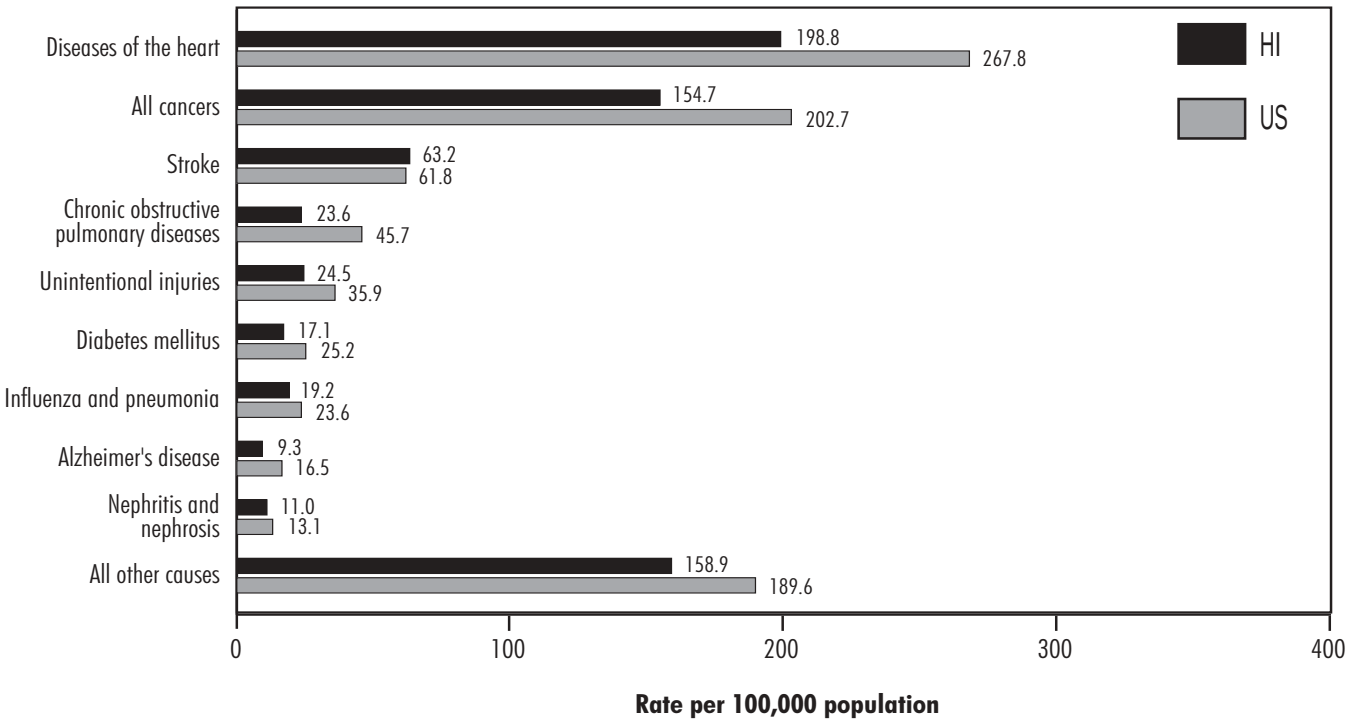
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Hawaii.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 52% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Hawaii in 2002, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 Hawaii residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 47,000 adults in Hawaii had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 211 deaths in Hawaii.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 18% higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Hawaii Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Hawaii: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 26% of Hispanics, and 21% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of women and 18% of men.
- More than 77% of Hawaii residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 56% of Hispanics, 47% of whites, 45% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 41% of blacks were overweight.

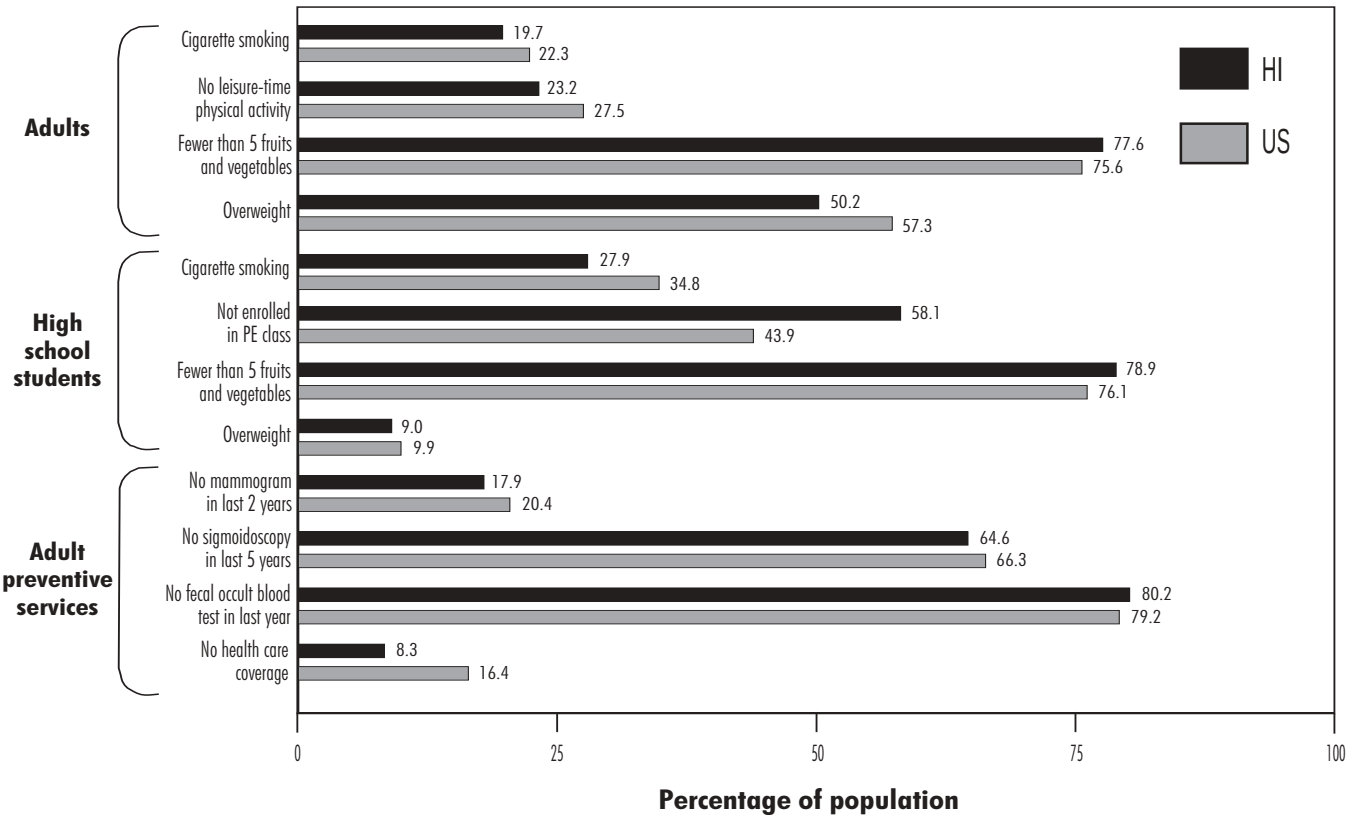
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 28% of high school students.
- Fifty-eight percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-nine percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 24% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 21% of whites, 15% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 13% of Hispanics reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 64% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 85% of Hispanics, 81% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 76% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years old, no health care coverage was reported by 10% of men and 7% of women.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Hawaii Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Idaho: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Idaho, accounting for 2,532 deaths, or 26% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 124% higher among whites than among Hispanics.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 771 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in Idaho.
- Rates of death from stroke were 3% higher among men than among women.

Cancer

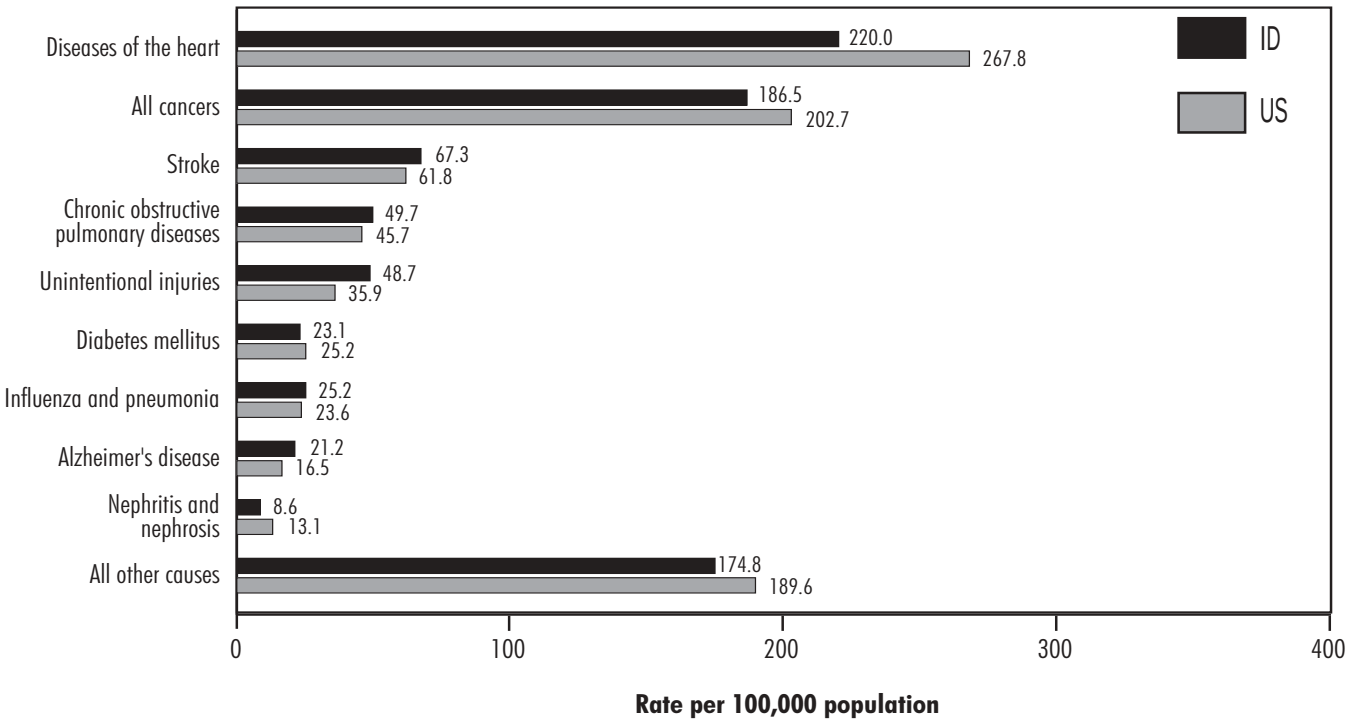
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Idaho in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 79% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Idaho in 2002, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,300 Idaho residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 43,000 adults in Idaho had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 267 deaths in Idaho.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Idaho Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Idaho: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 49% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of Hispanics, and 22% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 26% of Hispanics, and 19% of whites.
- Eighty-four percent of men and 74% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 78% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 64% of Hispanics, and 55% of whites were overweight.

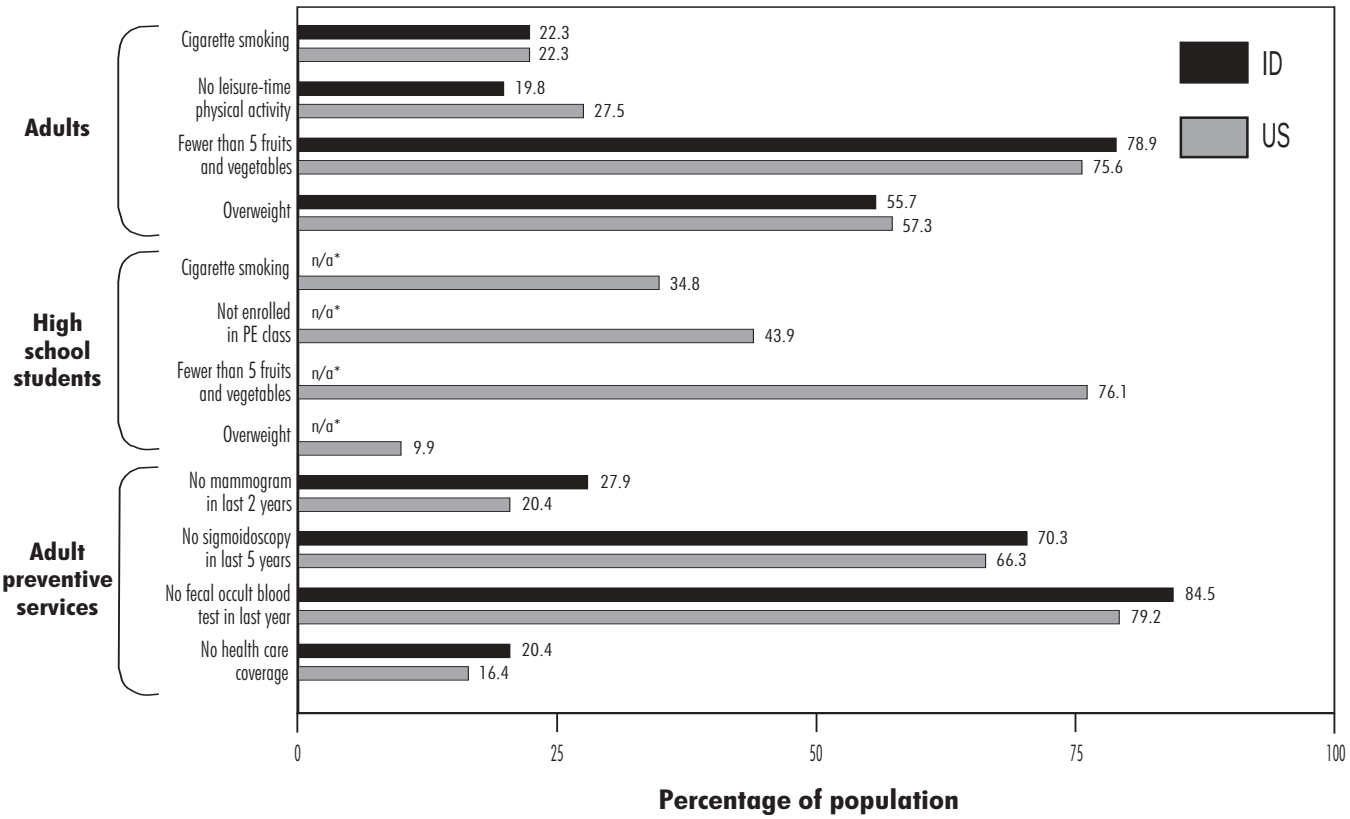
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Idaho.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Idaho had the third-highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported 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 or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 89% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 34% of Hispanics, and 19% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Idaho Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Illinois: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Illinois, accounting for 33,386 deaths, or 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 55% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 7,714 deaths in Illinois, or 7% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 25% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

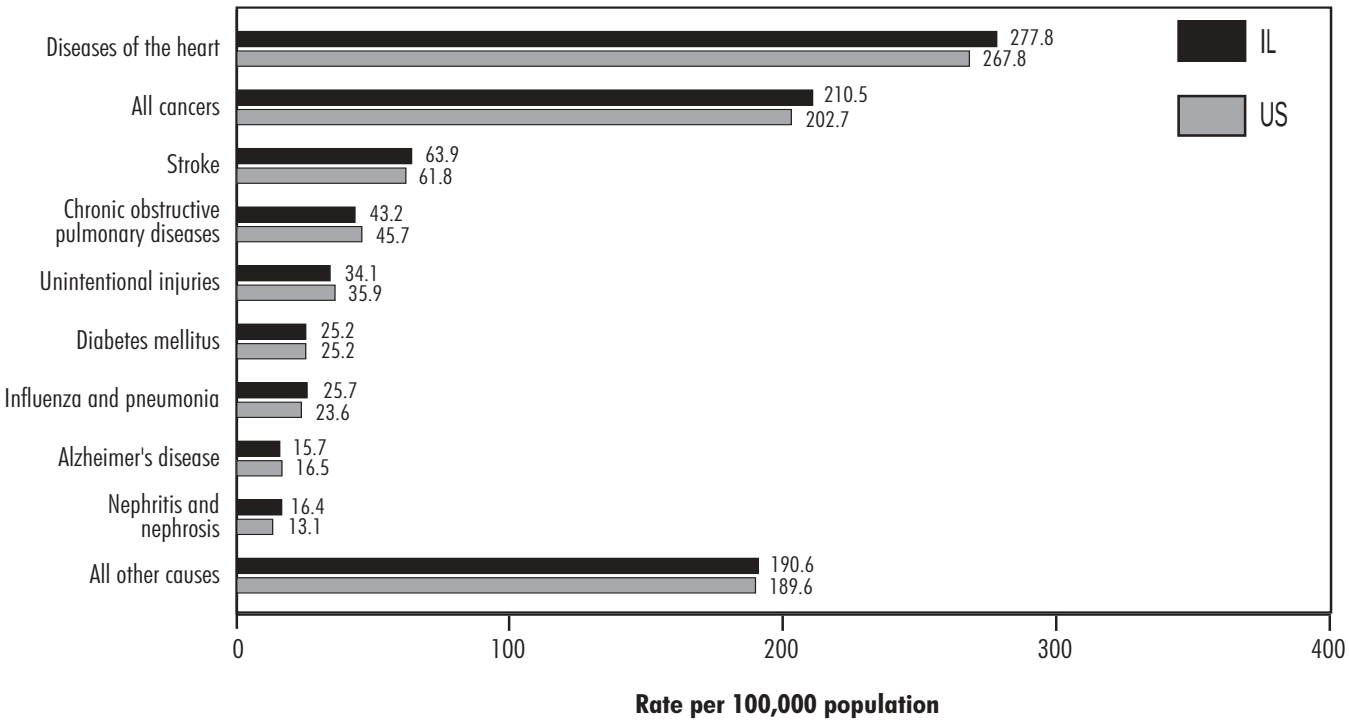
- Of all states, Illinois had the third-highest rate of death due to breast cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 25,024 deaths, or 23% of all deaths in Illinois in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 93% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 57,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Illinois in 2002, including 7,400 new cases of lung cancer, 6,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 9,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 24,800 Illinois residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 567,000 adults in Illinois had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 3,004 deaths in Illinois.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 101% higher among blacks and 22% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Illinois Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Illinois: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 25% of men and 20% of women in Illinois reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 50% of Hispanics, 41% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Of all states, Illinois had the tenth-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 81% of blacks, 76% of whites, and 75% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 65% of Hispanics, and 58% of whites were overweight.

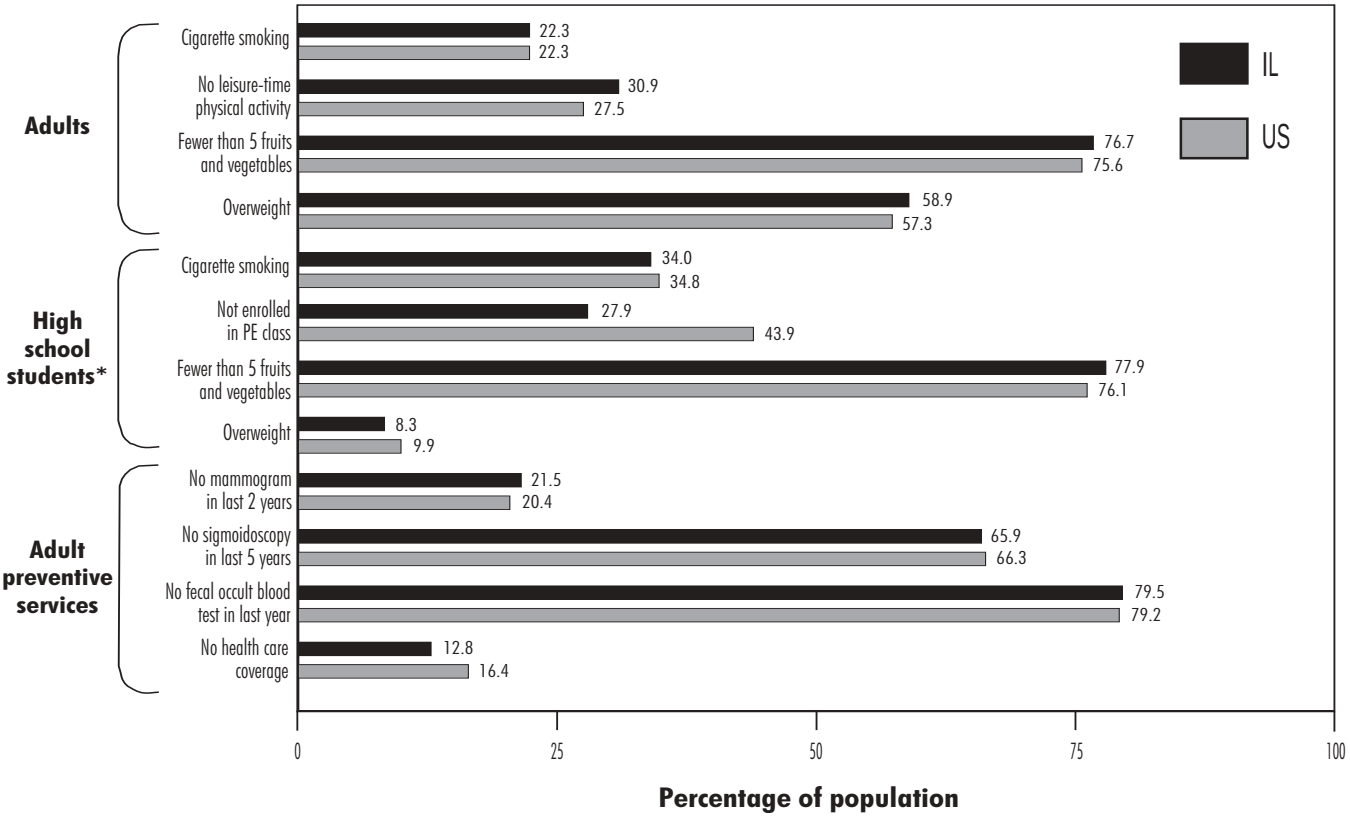
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 34% of high school students in Illinois reported cigarette smoking.
- Twenty-eight percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-eight percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Eight percent of students were overweight.

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, 67% of men and 65% of women reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of men and 73% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 20% of blacks, 11% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Illinois Compared With United States



*Excludes students from Chicago.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Indiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Indiana, accounting for 16,661 deaths, or 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 51% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 4,057 deaths in Indiana.
- Rates of death from stroke were 27% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

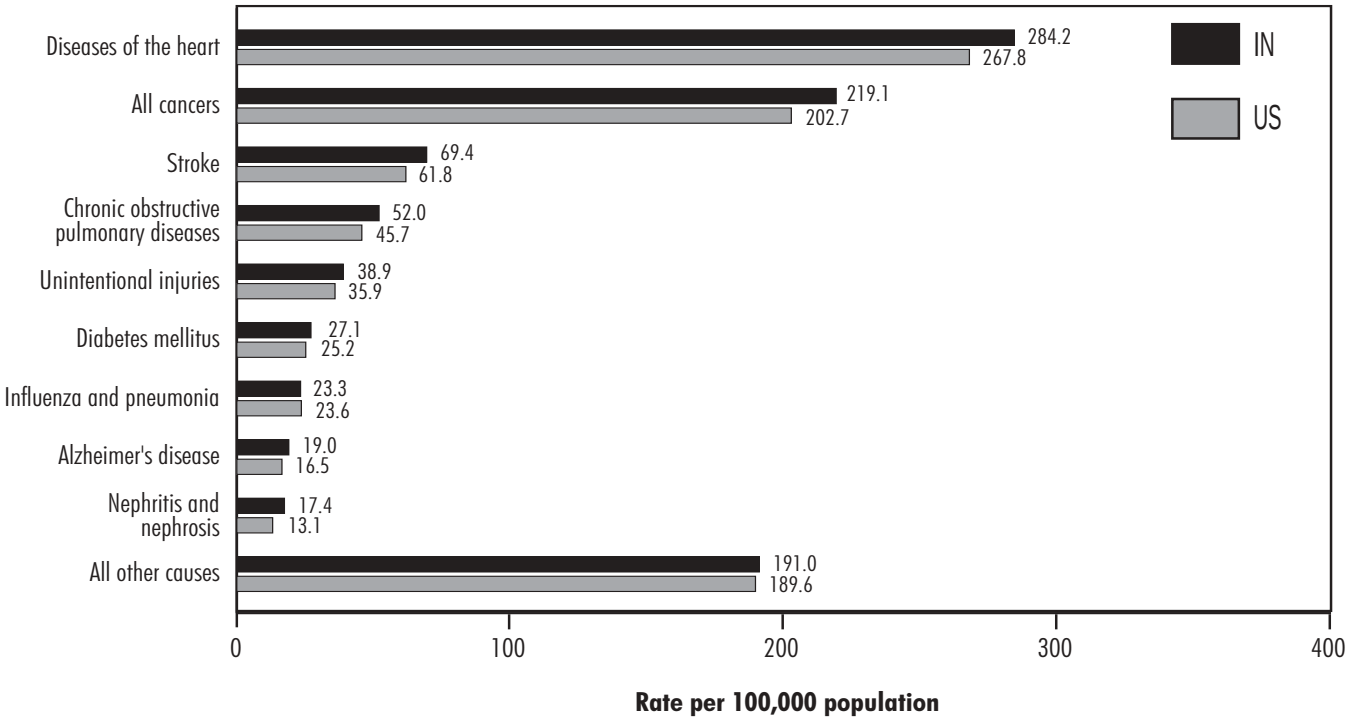
- Of all states, Indiana had the ninth-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the ninth-highest rate of death due to lung cancer.
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Indiana.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 103% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Indiana in 2002, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,000 Indiana residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 279,000 adults in Indiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,591 deaths in Indiana.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 135% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Indiana Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Indiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Indiana had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 29% of women and 21% of men.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 86% of Hispanics, 80% of whites, and 79% of blacks.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks, 58% of whites, and 56% of Hispanics were overweight.

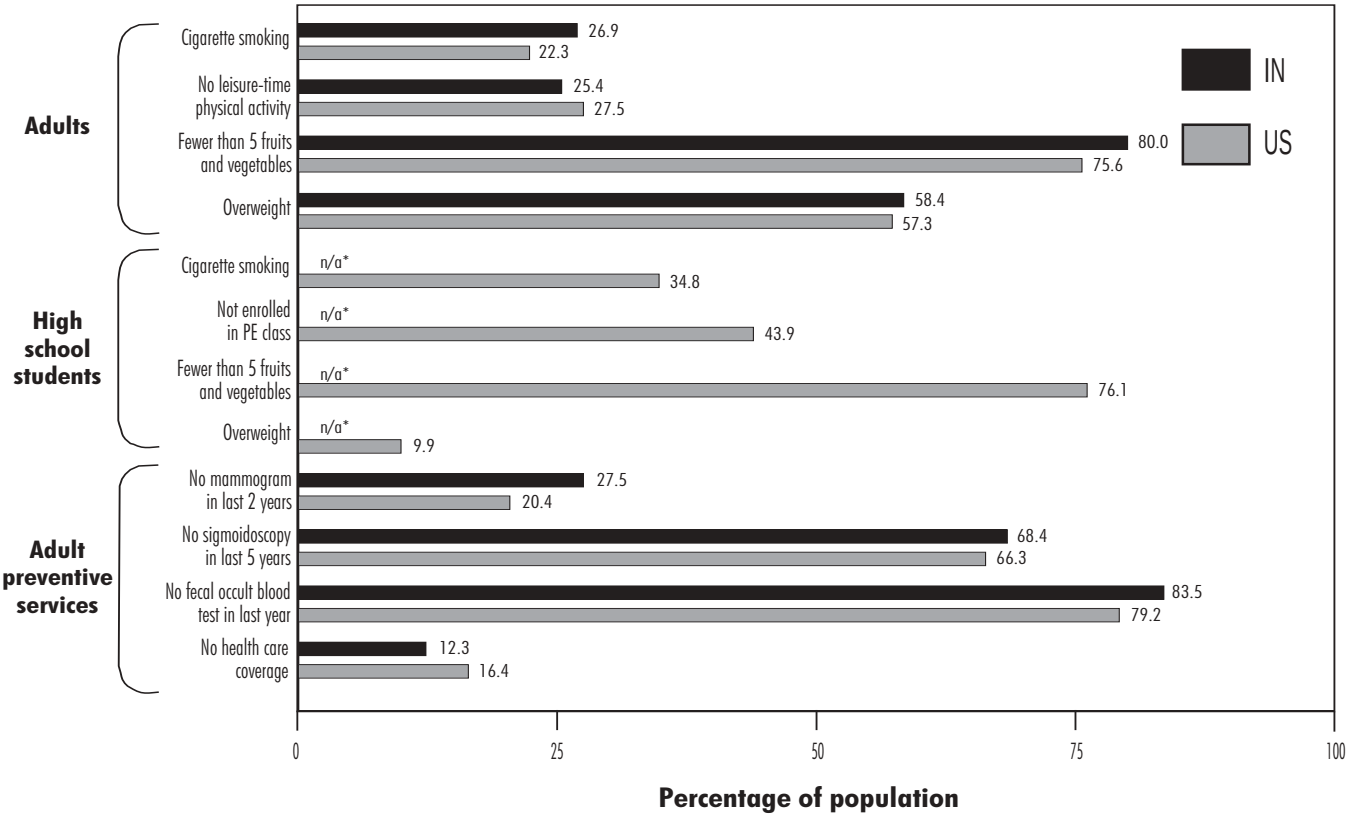
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Indiana.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Indiana had the fourth-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, 71% of blacks and 69% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 90% of blacks and 83% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 21% of blacks, 18% of Hispanics, and 12% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Indiana Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Iowa: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, 8,699 deaths, or 31% of all deaths in Iowa, were due to heart disease.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 54% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 2,317 deaths in Iowa, or 8% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 31% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

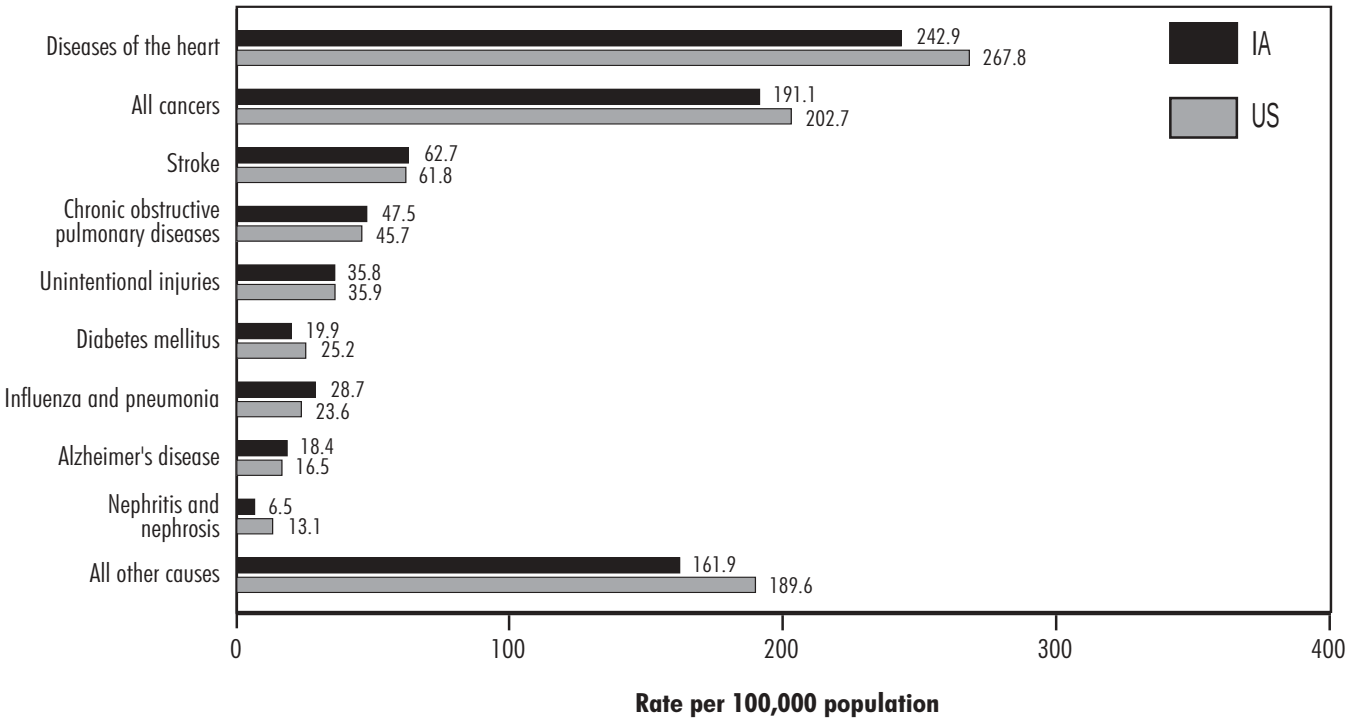
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Iowa in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 58% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Iowa in 2002, including 1,900 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,400 Iowa residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 121,000 adults in Iowa had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 684 deaths in Iowa.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 12% higher among males than among females.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Iowa Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Burden of Chronic Diseases, by State

Iowa: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 40% of Hispanics and 23% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of Hispanics and 27% of whites.
- Of all states, Iowa 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, 68% of men and 52% of women were overweight.

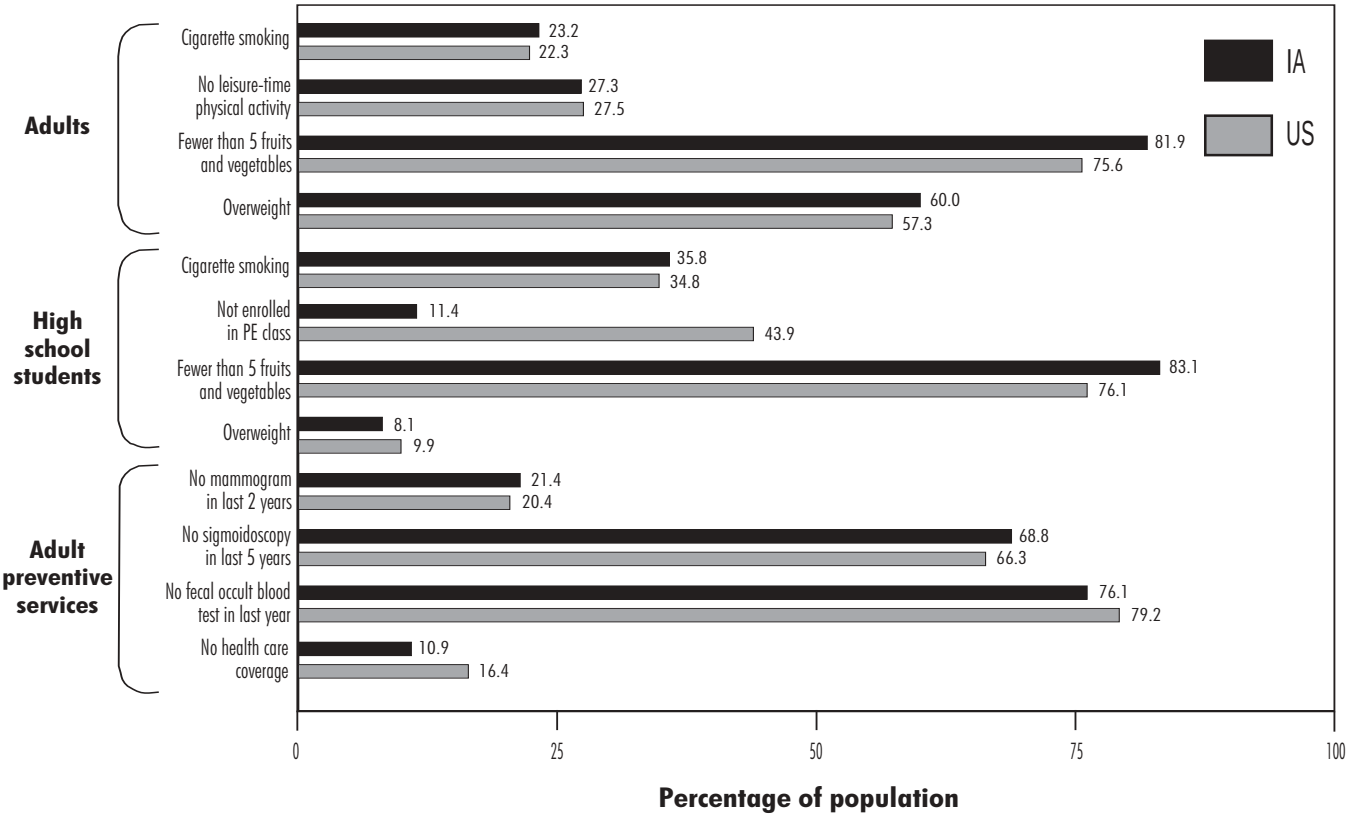
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 36% of high school students in Iowa reported cigarette smoking.
- Eleven percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-three percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Eight percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 68% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 81% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of Hispanics and 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Iowa Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Kansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Kansas in 1999, accounting for 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 54% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,841 deaths, or 8% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 43% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

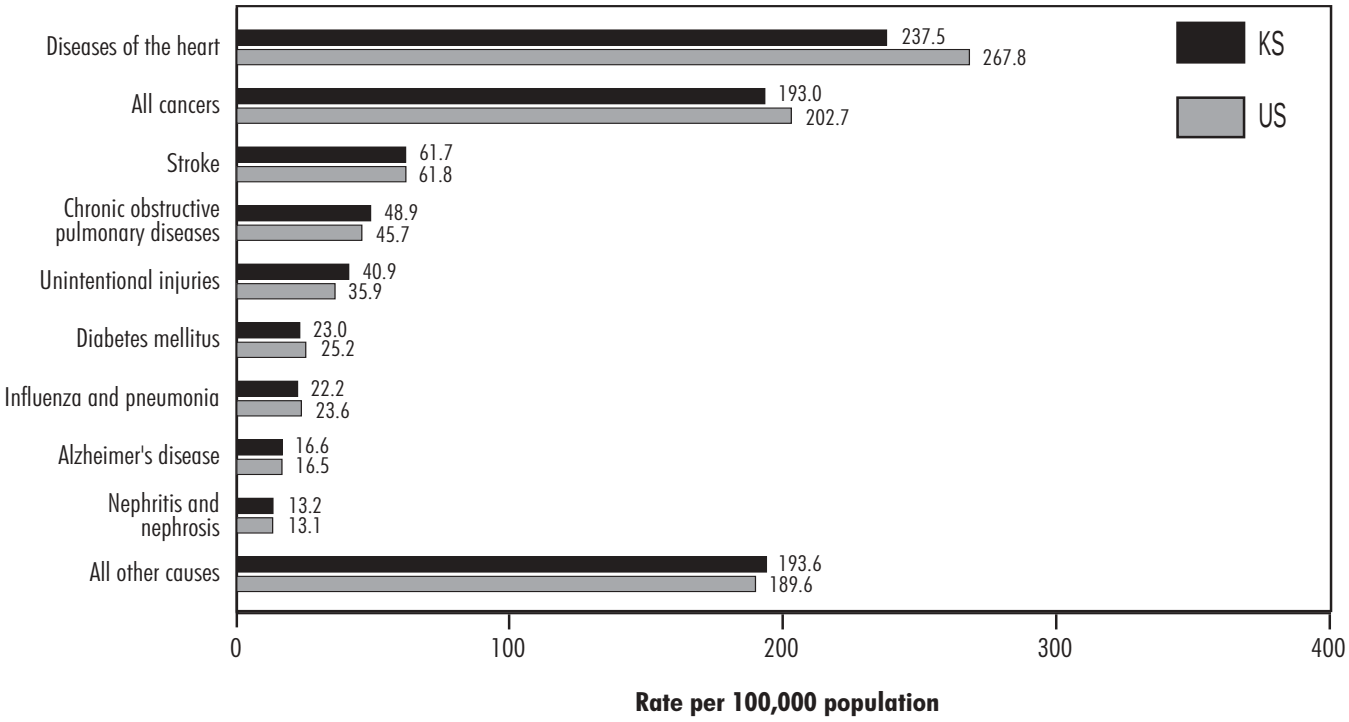
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Kansas.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 103% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kansas in 2002, including 1,700 new cases of lung cancer, 1,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,800 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,300 Kansas residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 110,000 adults in Kansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 650 deaths in Kansas.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 165% higher among blacks and 69% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Kansas Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 24% of men and 18% of women in Kansas reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 53% of Hispanics, 37% of blacks, and 29% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of men and 71% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 59% of whites were overweight.

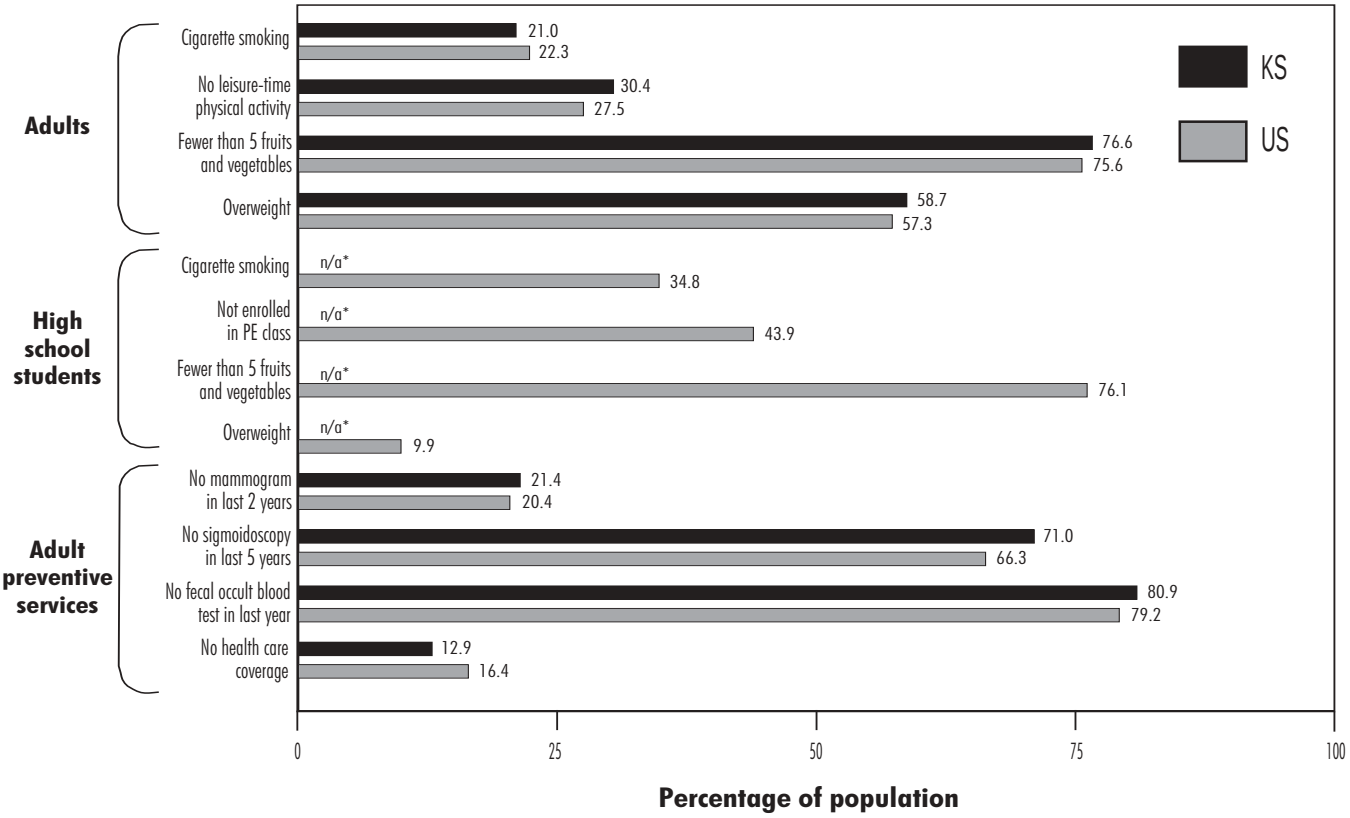
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Kansas.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Kansas had the ninth-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of blacks and 81% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, Hispanics were more than three times as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Kentucky: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Kentucky had the fourth-highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Kentucky, accounting for 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 49% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Kentucky had the eighth-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,710 deaths.

Cancer

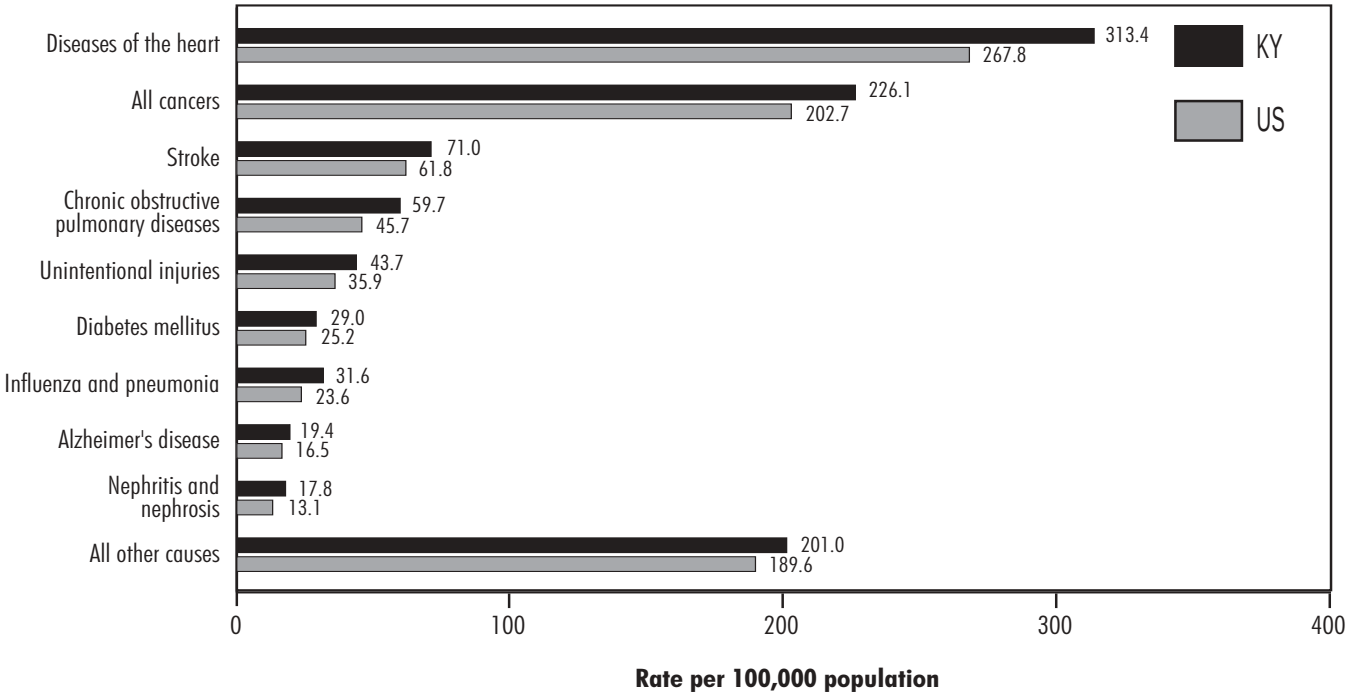
- Of all states, Kentucky had the fifth-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the highest due to lung cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Kentucky in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 117% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 21,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kentucky in 2002, including 3,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,100 Kentucky residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 191,000 adults in Kentucky had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,133 deaths in Kentucky.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 76% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Kentucky Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Kentucky had the highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the 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 83% of blacks and 77% of whites.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the second-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

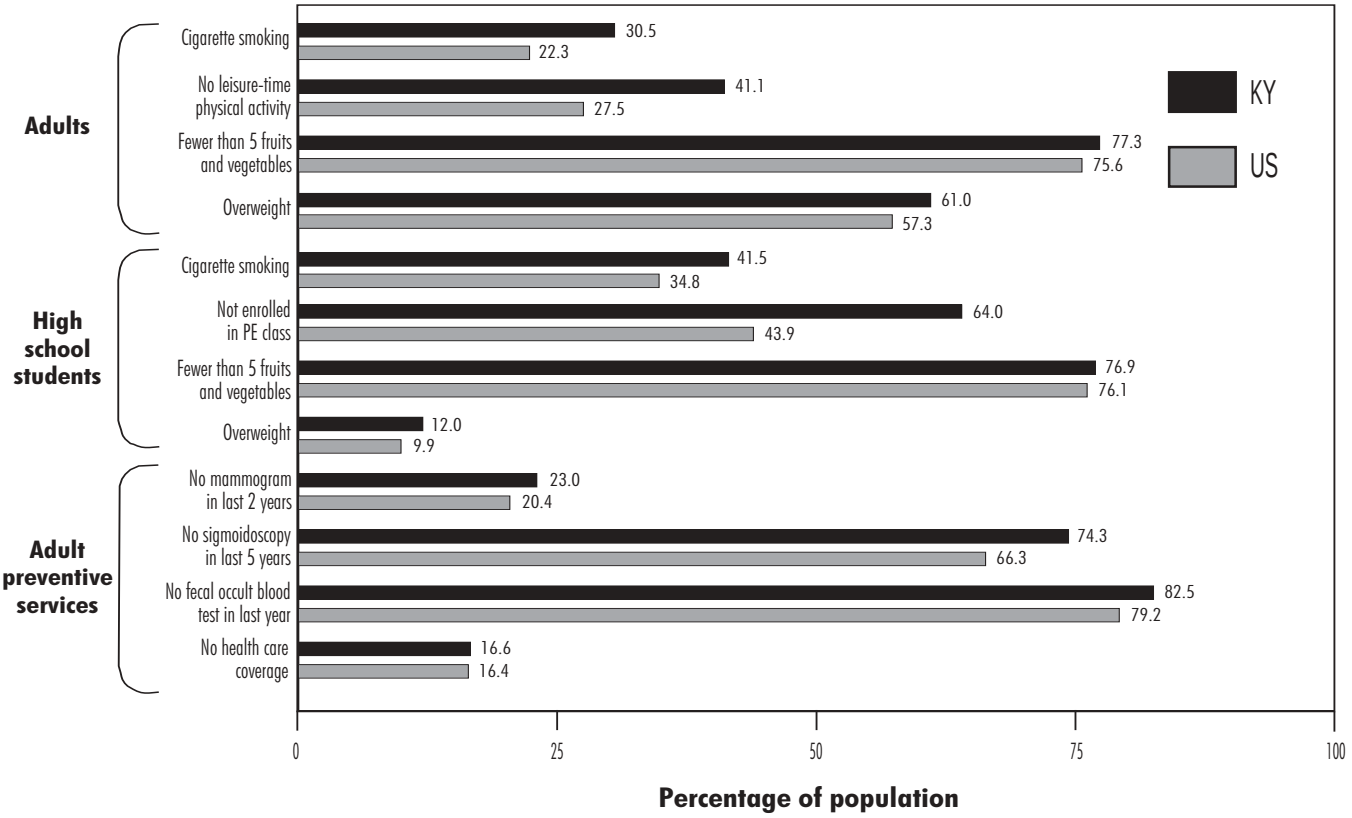
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was report by 42% of high school students in Kentucky in 1999.
- Sixty-four percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-seven percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Twelve percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the second-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of blacks and 16% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kentucky Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Louisiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Louisiana had the fifth-highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- Heart disease accounted for 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 46% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 2,684 deaths in 1999.
- Rates of death from stroke were 38% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

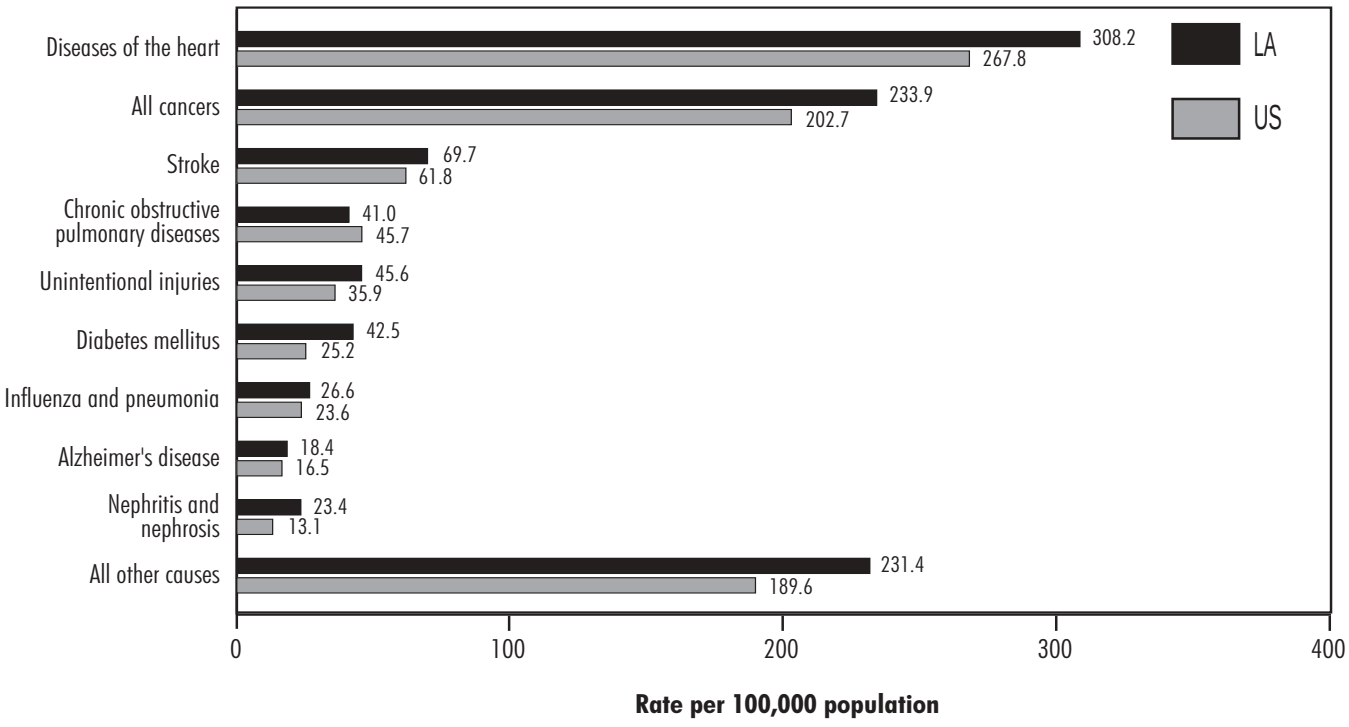
- Of all states, Louisiana had the second-highest rate of death due to all cancers, the fifth-highest due to breast cancer in women, the seventh-highest due to colorectal cancer, and the eighth-highest due to lung cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Louisiana in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 67% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 21,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Louisiana in 2002, including 2,900 new cases of lung cancer, 2,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,500 Louisiana residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 200,000 adults in Louisiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,687 deaths in Louisiana.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 156% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Louisiana Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 27% of men and 22% of women in Louisiana reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the second-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the sixth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

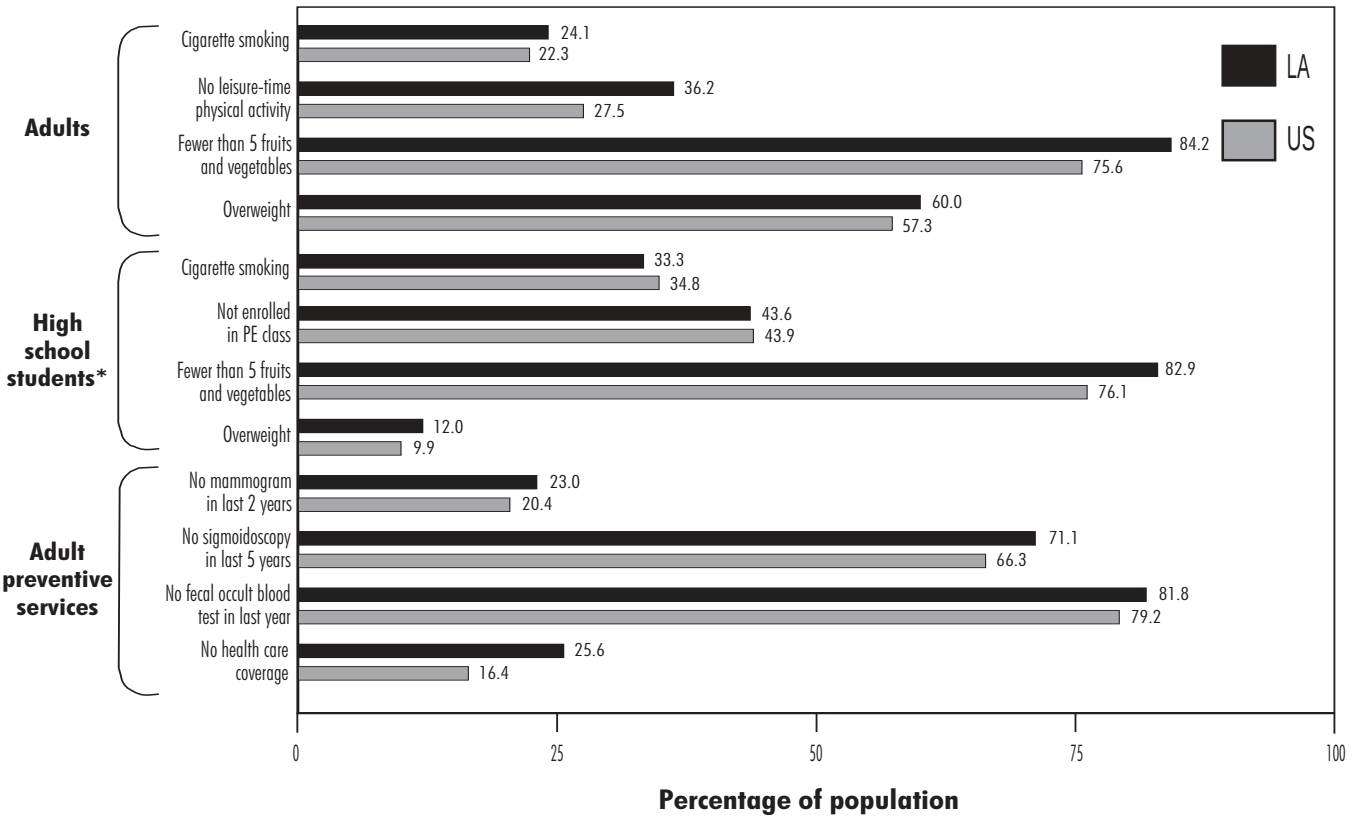
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 33% of high school students in Louisiana reported cigarette smoking.
- Forty-four percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-three percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Twelve percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years and older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the eighth-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of men and 81% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the third-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Louisiana Compared With United States



*Excludes students from New Orleans.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Maine: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Maine in 1999, accounting for 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 48% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 879 deaths in Maine.
- Rates of death from stroke were 9% higher among men than among women.

Cancer

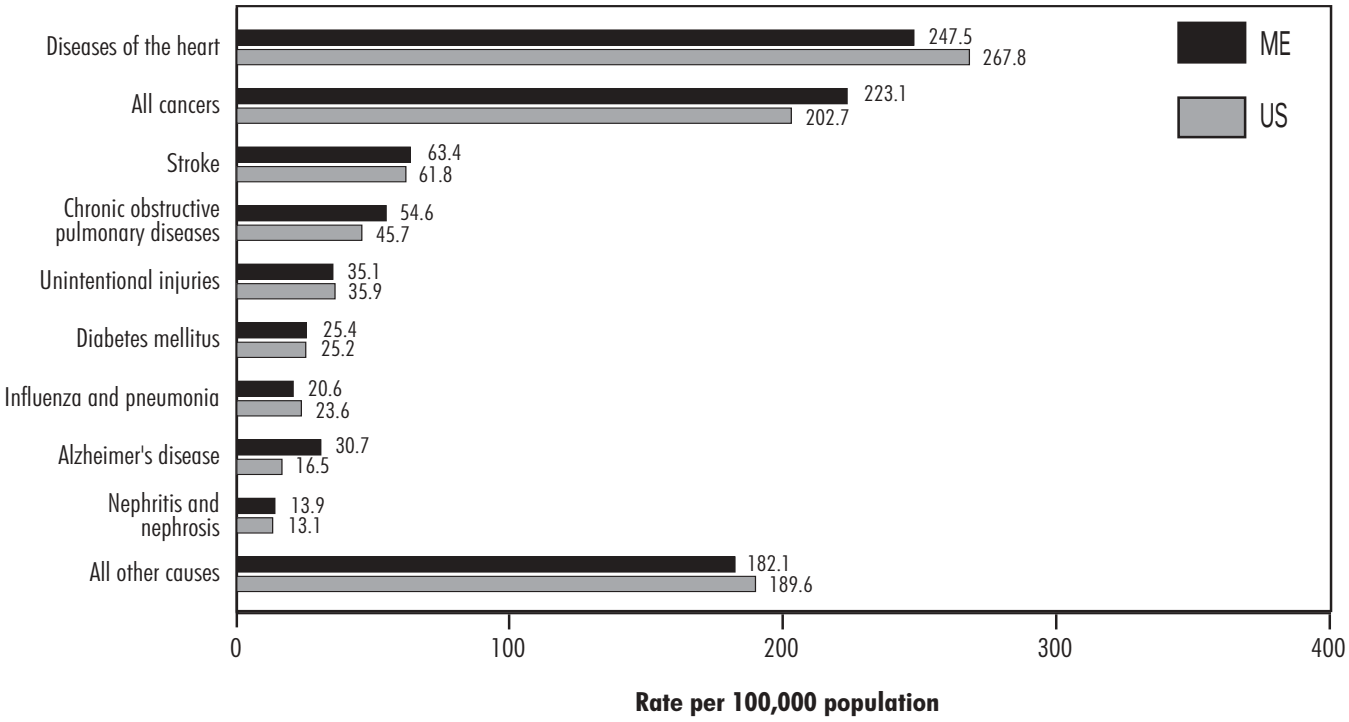
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Maine.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 71% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Maine had the seventh-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the highest rate due to colorectal cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maine in 2002, including 1,000 new cases of lung cancer, 800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 Maine residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 53,000 adults in Maine had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 348 deaths in Maine.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 16% higher among men than among women.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Maine Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Maine: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 25% of men and 23% of women in Maine reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 34% of Hispanics and 27% of whites
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of Hispanics and 75% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of men and 49% of women were overweight.

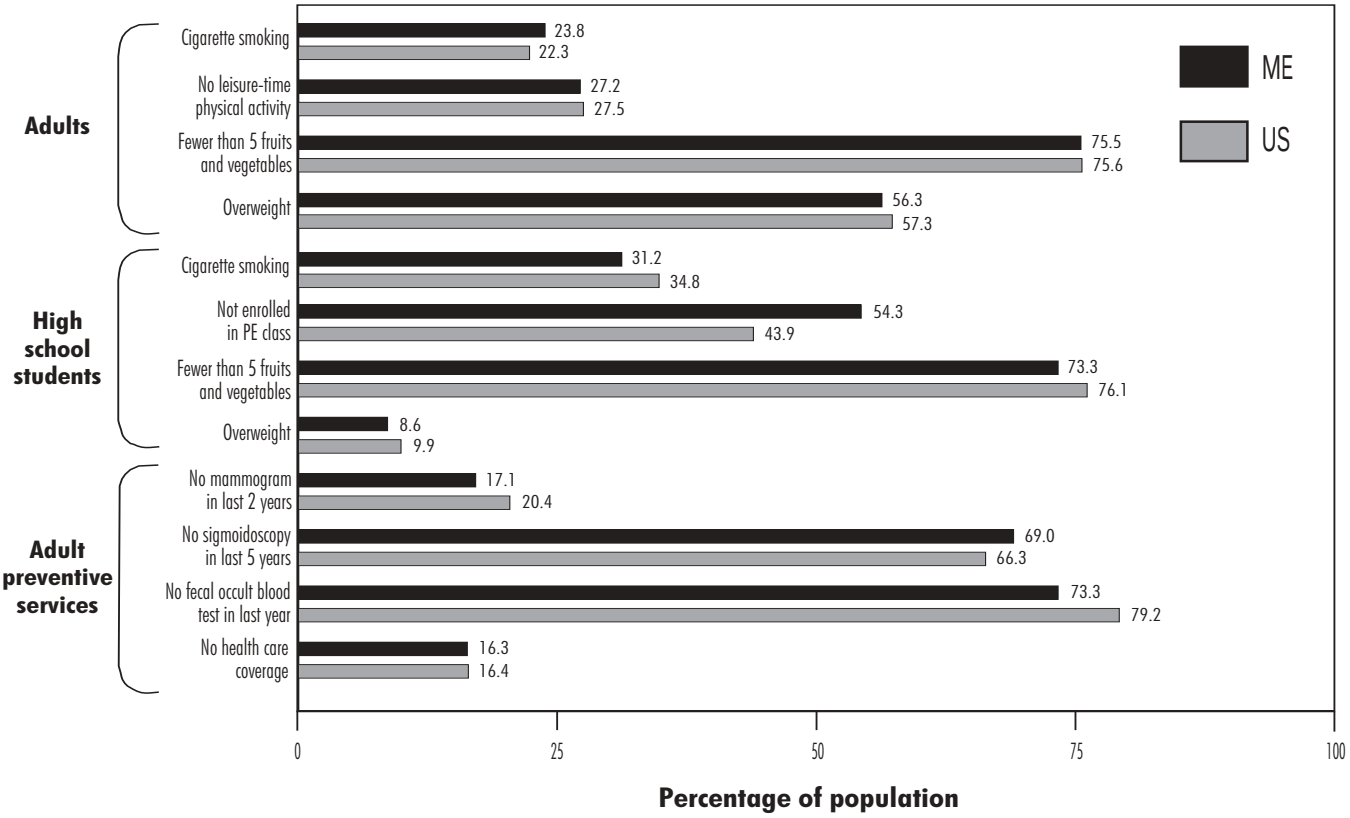
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 31% of high school students in Maine reported cigarette smoking.
- Fifty-four percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-three percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 17% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Sixty-nine percent of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of men and 69% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past 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, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Maryland: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Maryland in 1999, accounting for 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 43% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 2,892 deaths in Maryland.
- Rates of death from stroke were 34% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

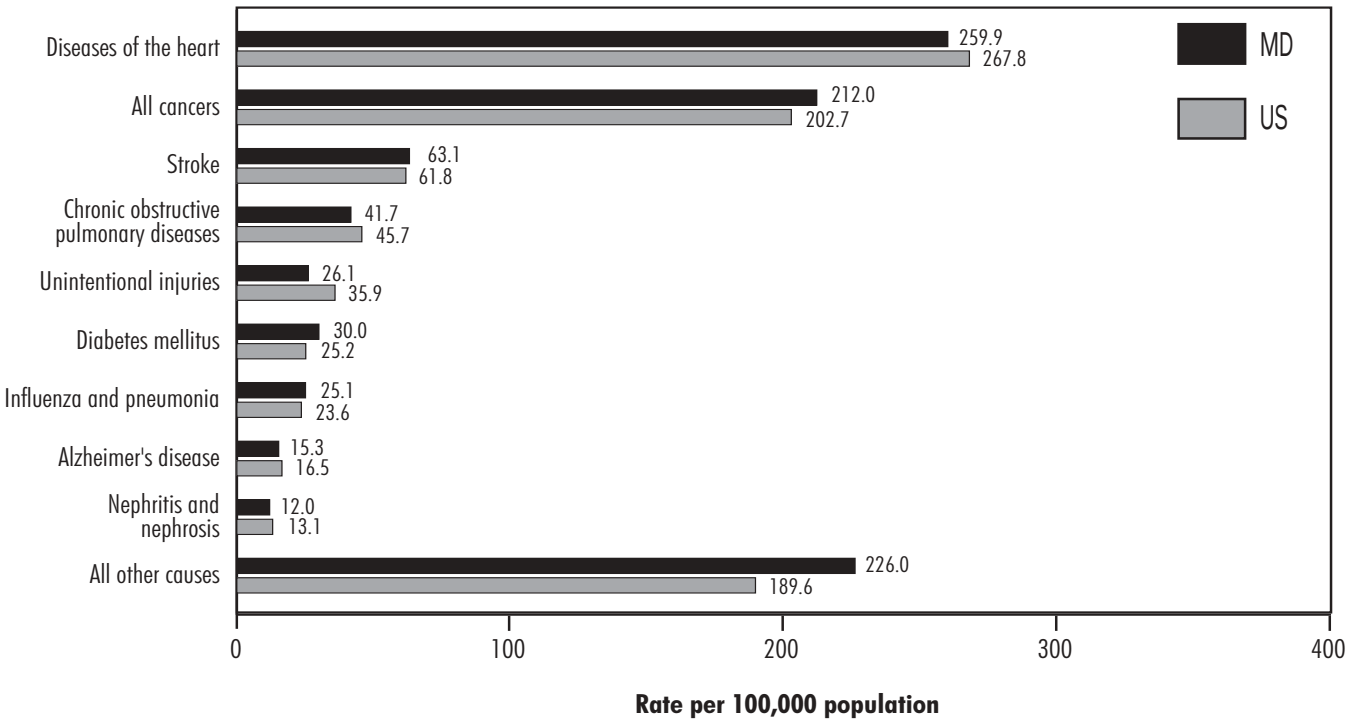
- Of all states, Maryland had the ninth-highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Maryland in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 50% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 23,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maryland in 2002, including 3,200 new cases of lung cancer, 2,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,200 Maryland residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 258,000 adults in Maryland had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,421 deaths in Maryland.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 148 % higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Maryland Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Maryland: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 21% of adults in Maryland reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% blacks and Hispanics, 22% of whites, and 14% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 76% of blacks, 71% of whites, and 64% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 67% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 54% of whites were overweight.

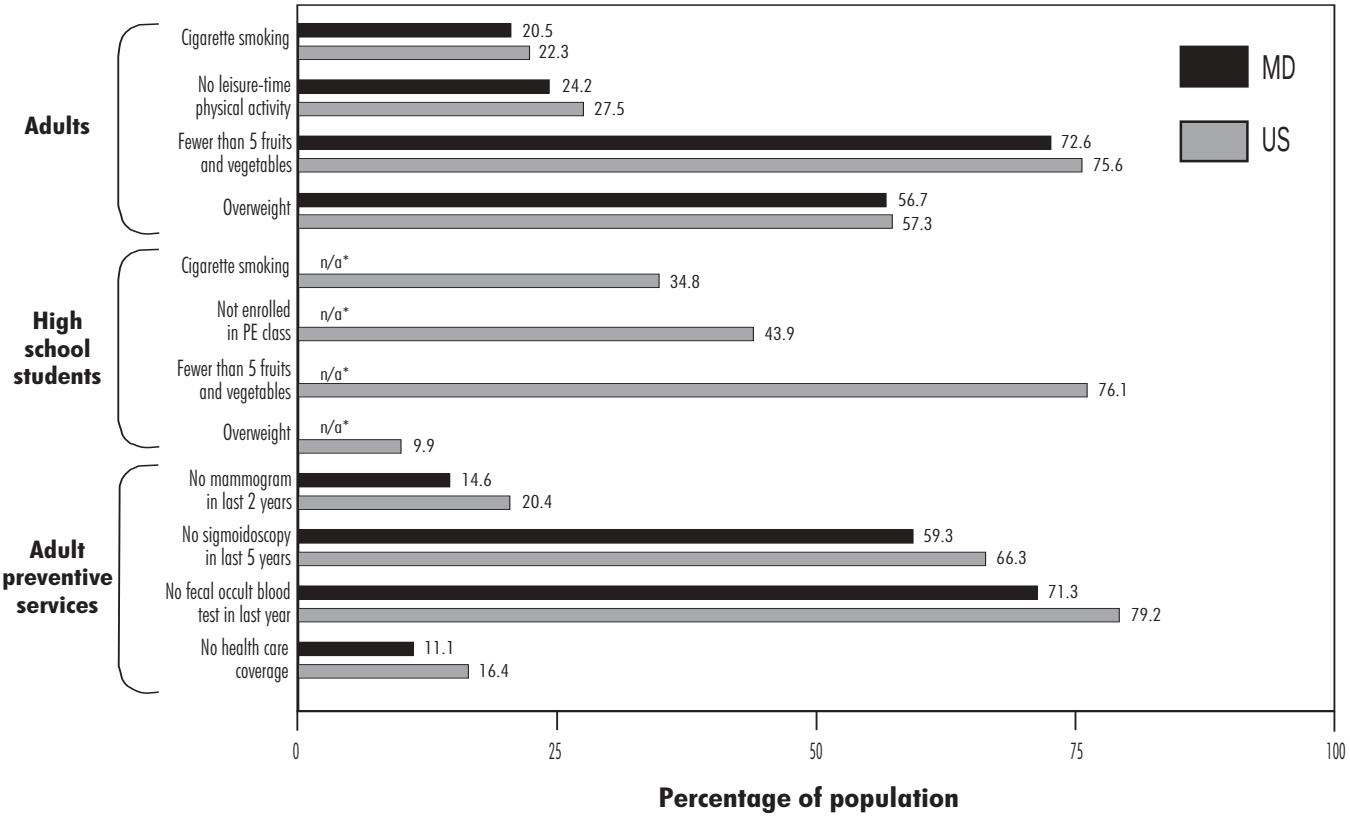
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Maryland.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 18% of blacks and 13% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- More than 59% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- More than 71% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of Hispanics, 14% of blacks, 9% of whites, and 7% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Maryland Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Massachussetts: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Massachusetts, accounting for 15,871 deaths, or 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 57% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 3,548 deaths in Massachusetts.
- Rates of death from stroke were 20% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

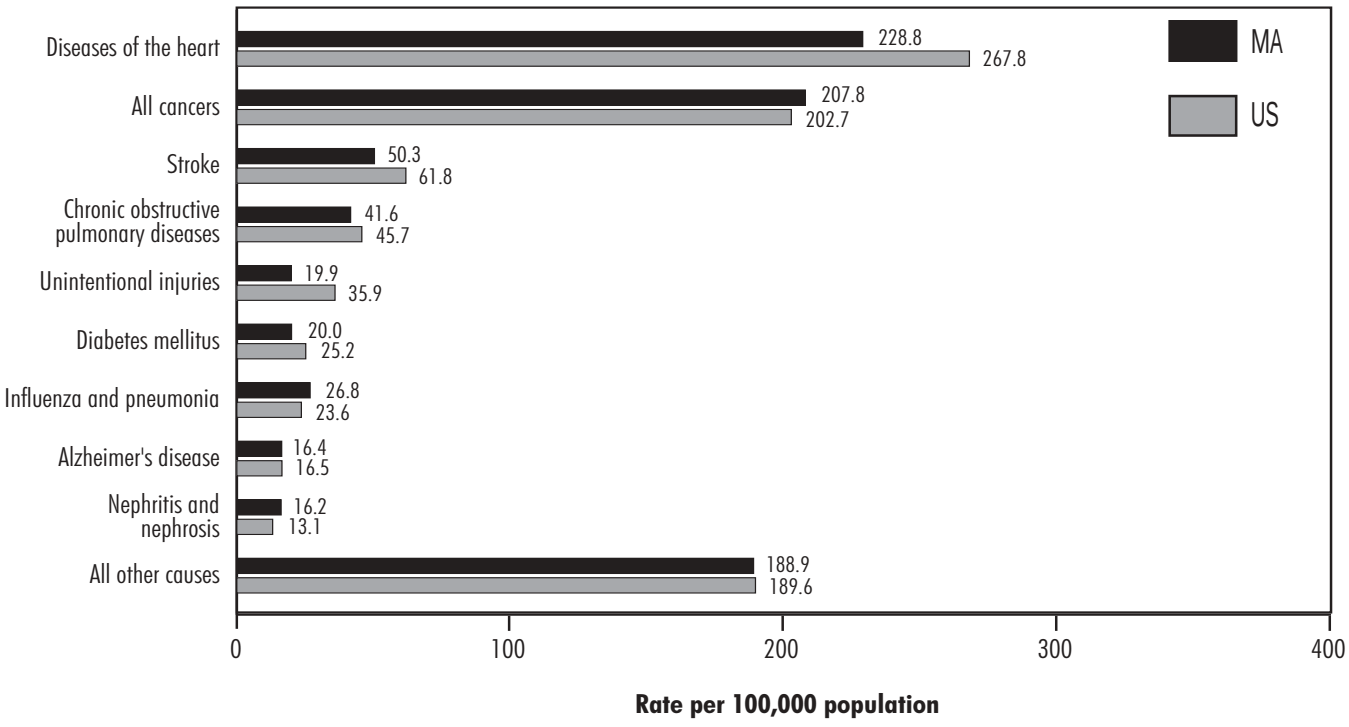
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Massachusetts in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 51% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 31,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Massachusetts in 2002, including 4000 new cases of lung cancer, 3,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,700 Massachusetts residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 257,000 adults in Massachusetts had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,354 deaths in Massachusetts.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 143% higher among blacks and 89% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Massachussetts Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Massachussetts: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 20% of adults in Massachusetts reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 42% of Hispanics, 32% of blacks, 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 22% of whites.
- Seventy percent of adults in Massachusetts reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

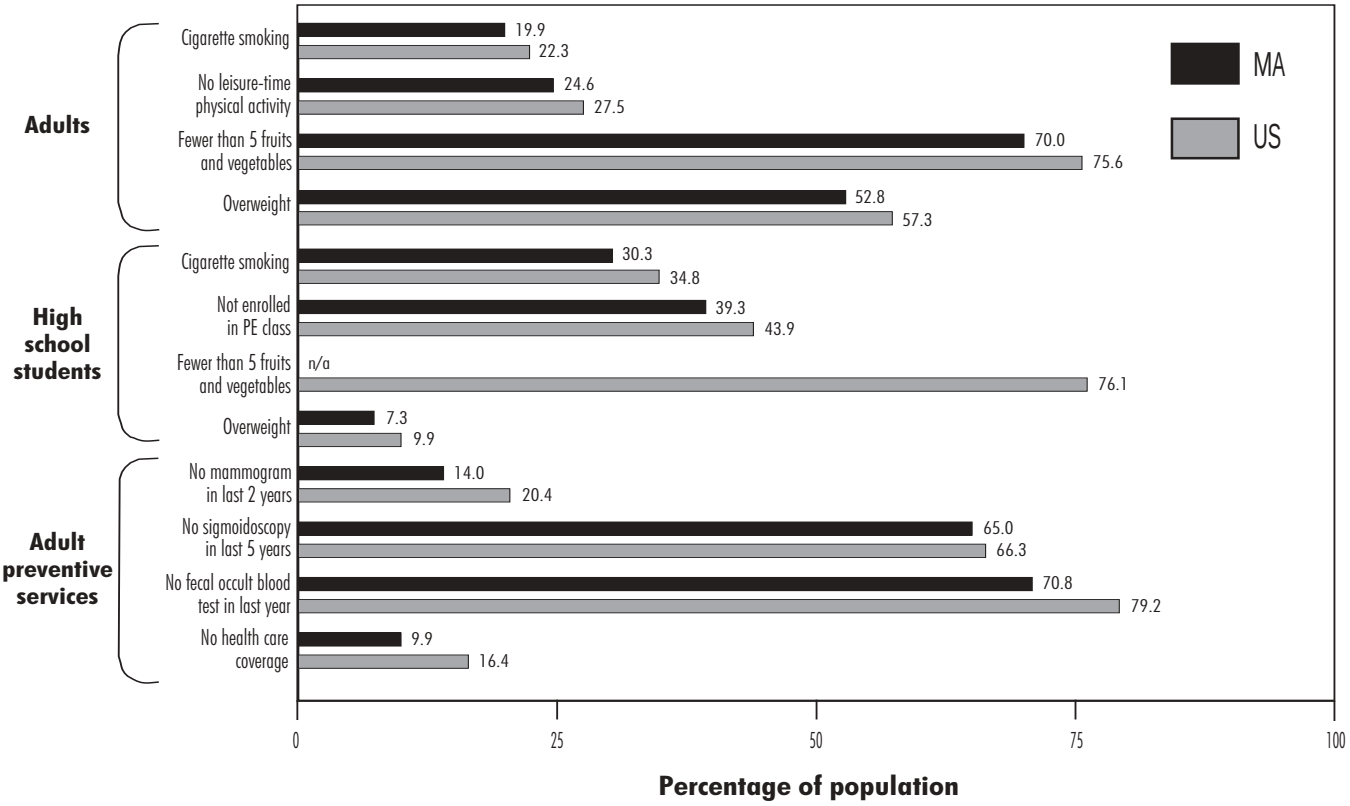
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 33% of white and 21% of black high school students in Massachusetts reported cigarette smoking.
- Thirty-nine percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Nine percent of male students and 6% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 14% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of blacks, 65% of Hispanics, and 65% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past year.
- More than 70% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years old, Hispanics were more than three times as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Massachussetts Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Michigan: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Michigan in 1999, accounting for 27,692 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 49% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 6,041 deaths in Michigan.
- Rates of death from stroke were 40% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 29% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

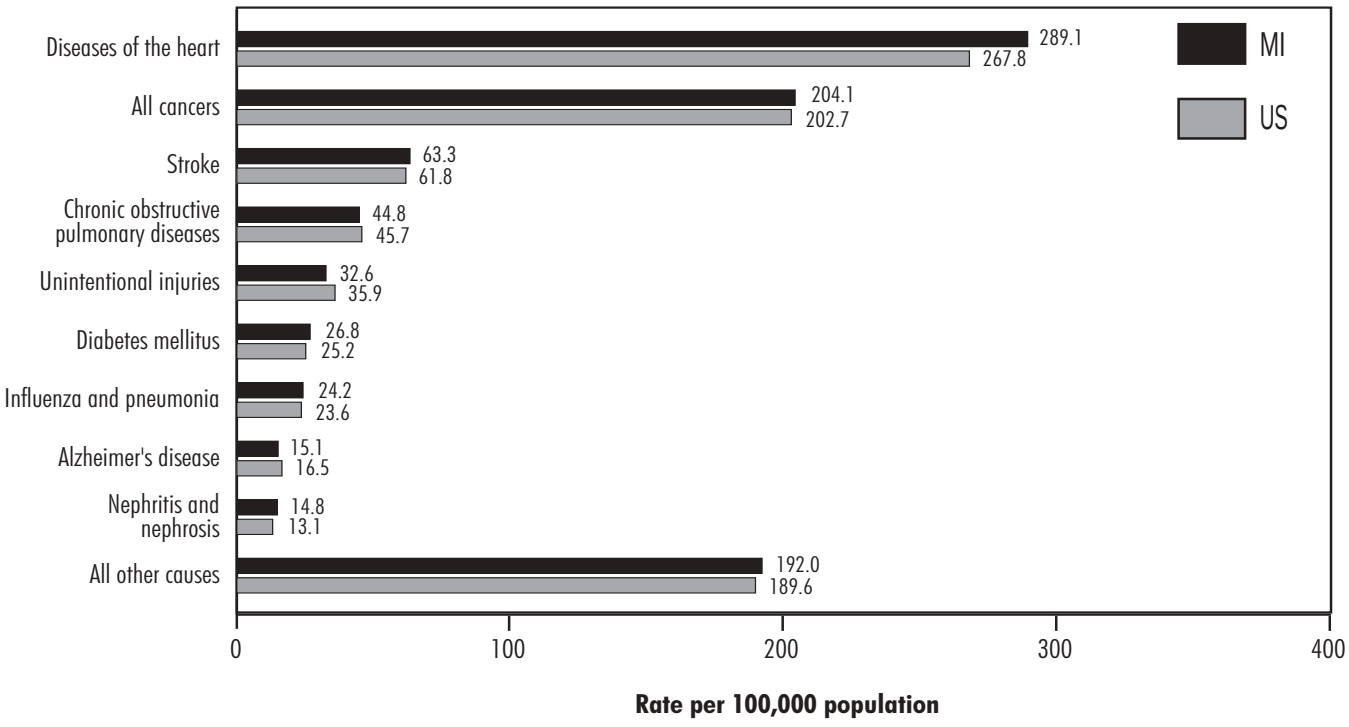
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Michigan in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 81% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 45,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Michigan in 2002, including 6,100 new cases of lung cancer, 5,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 7,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 19,800 Michigan residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 455,000 adults in Michigan had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 2,587 deaths in Michigan.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 209% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives, 77% higher among blacks, and 45% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Michigan Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Michigan: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 31% of blacks, 26% of Hispanics, and 23% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of blacks, 24% of Hispanics, and 21% of whites.
- Eighty-two percent of men and 72% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Michigan had the third-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

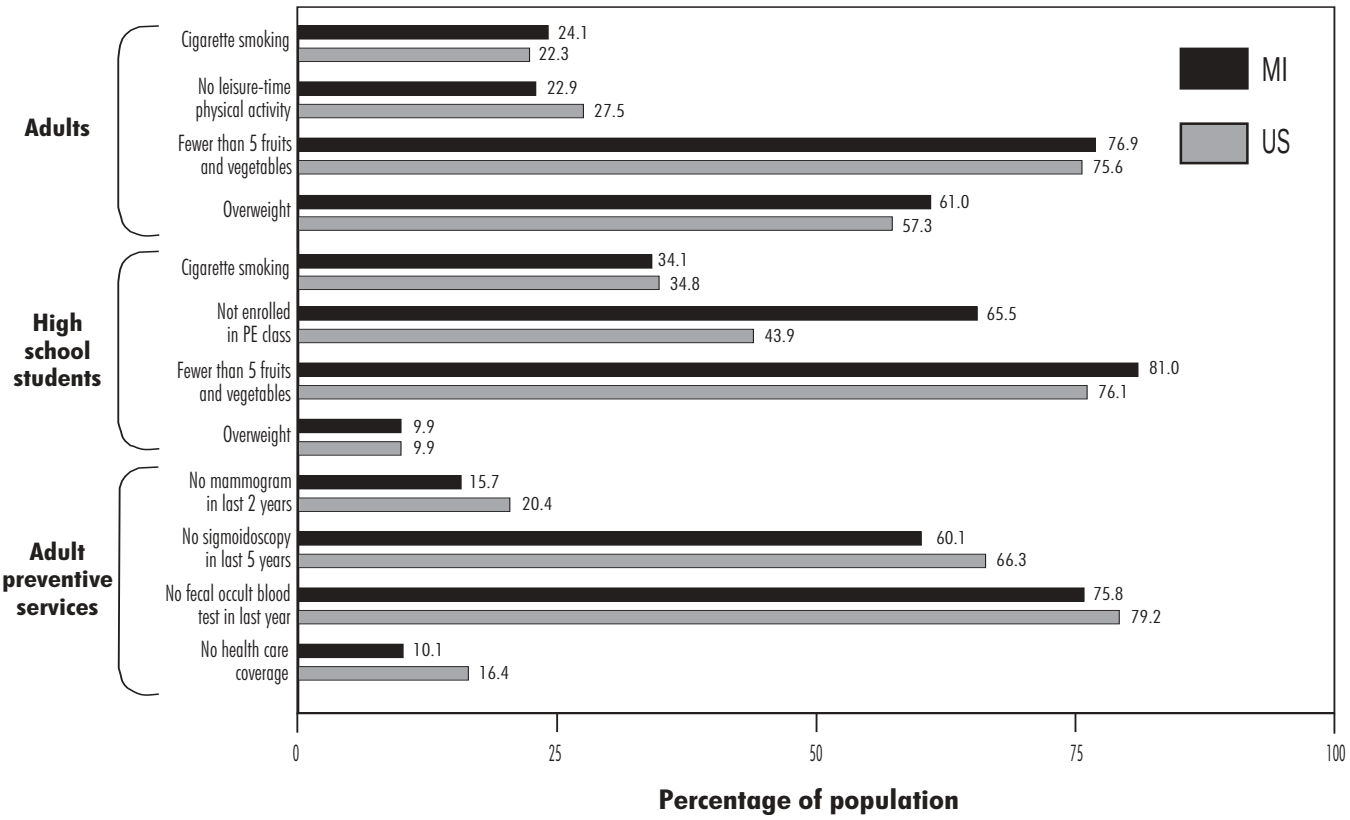
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 36% of white and 20% of black high school students in Michigan in 1999.
- Seventy-two percent of female and 59% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-one percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Twelve percent of male and 8% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 16% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 65% of blacks and 60% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- More than 75% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 15% of blacks, 13% of Hispanics, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Michigan Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Minnesota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Minnesota in 1999, accounting for 25% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 71% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 2,997 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in Minnesota.
- Rates of death from stroke were 44% higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders and 38% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

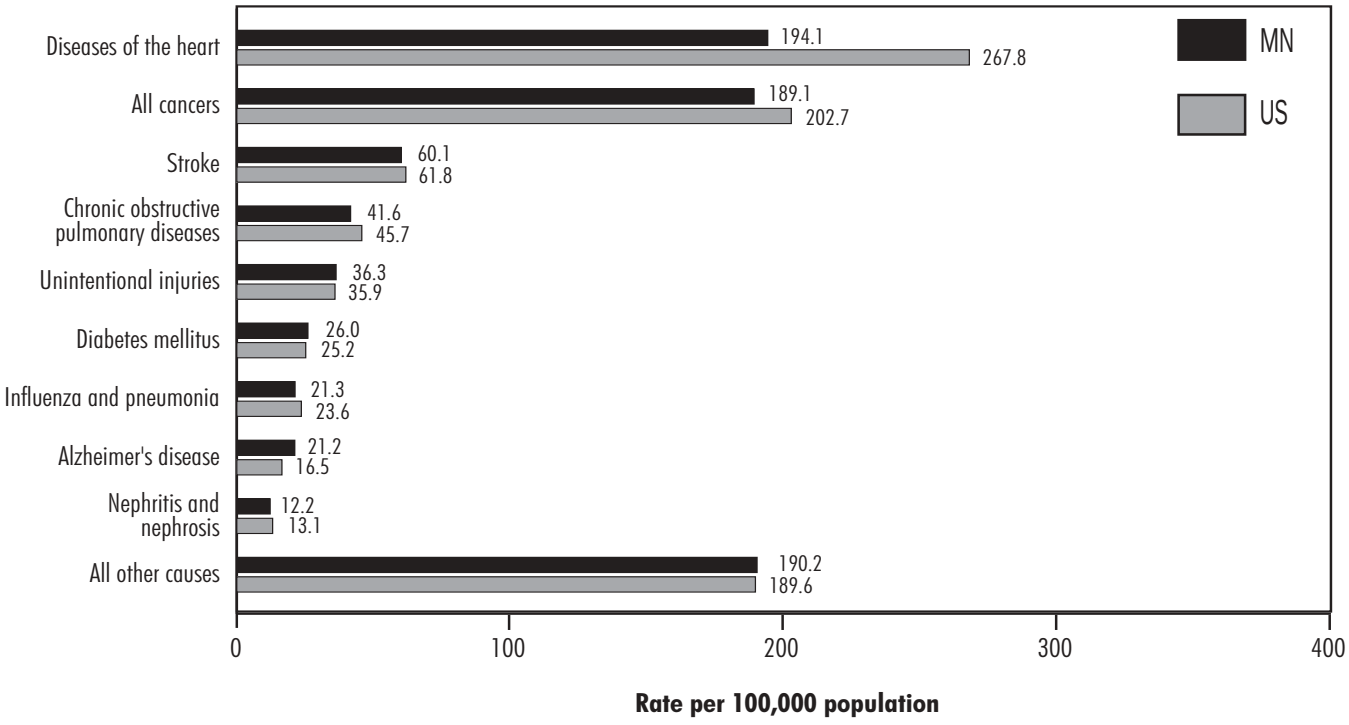
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Minnesota in 1999.
- In 1999, rates of death from lung cancer were 82% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Minnesota in 2002, including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 2,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,000 Minnesota residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 170,000 adults in Minnesota had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,249 deaths in Minnesota.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 306% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 171% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Minnesota Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Minnesota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of Hispanics, 19% of whites, and 14% of blacks.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 43% of blacks, 25% of whites, and 24% of Hispanics.
- In 2000, 76% of whites, 75% of blacks, and 70% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 56% of whites and 52% of blacks were overweight.

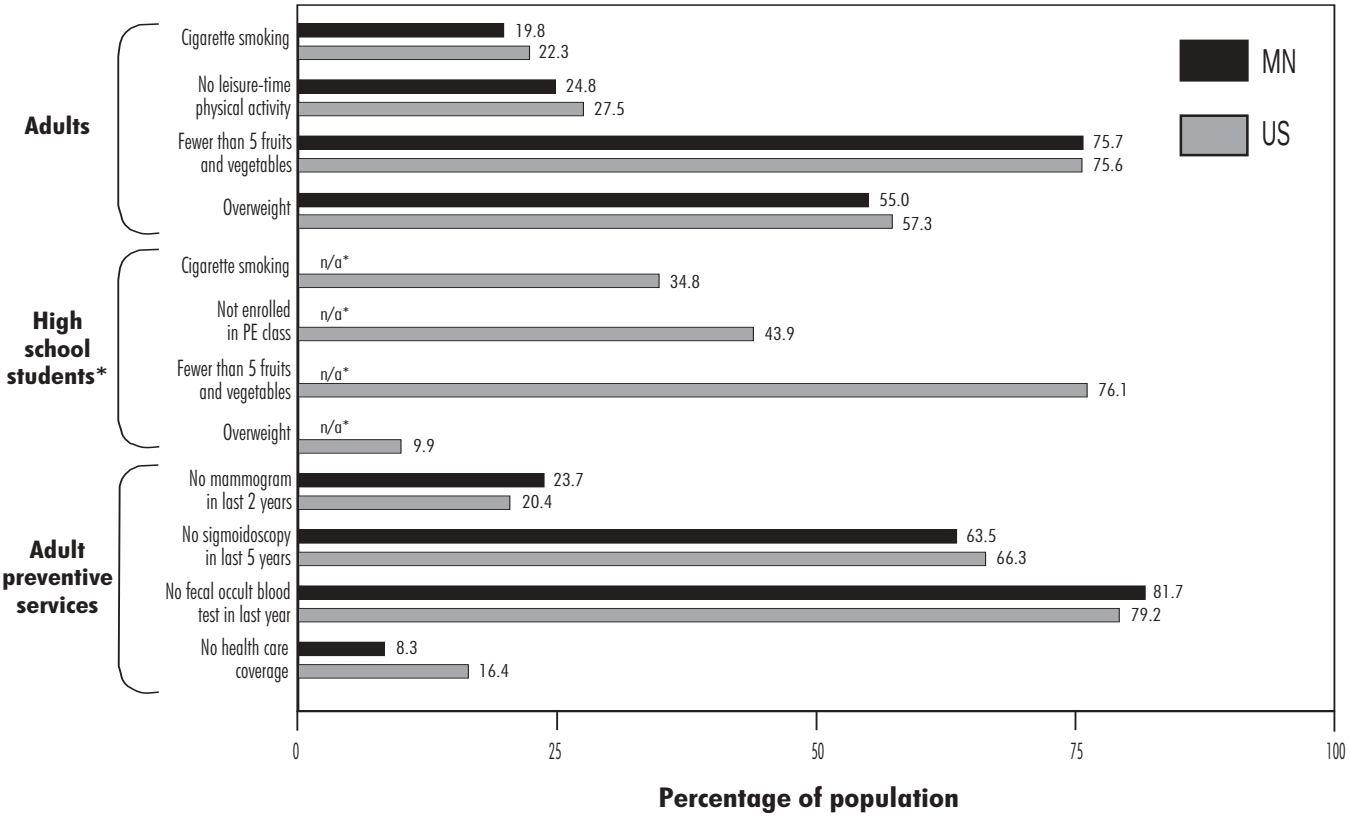
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Minnesota.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Minnesota had the ninth-highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 63% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of blacks and 8% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Minnesota Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Mississippi: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- Heart disease accounted for 33% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 47% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Mississippi had the ninth-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,854 deaths in Mississippi.
- Rates of death from stroke were 32% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

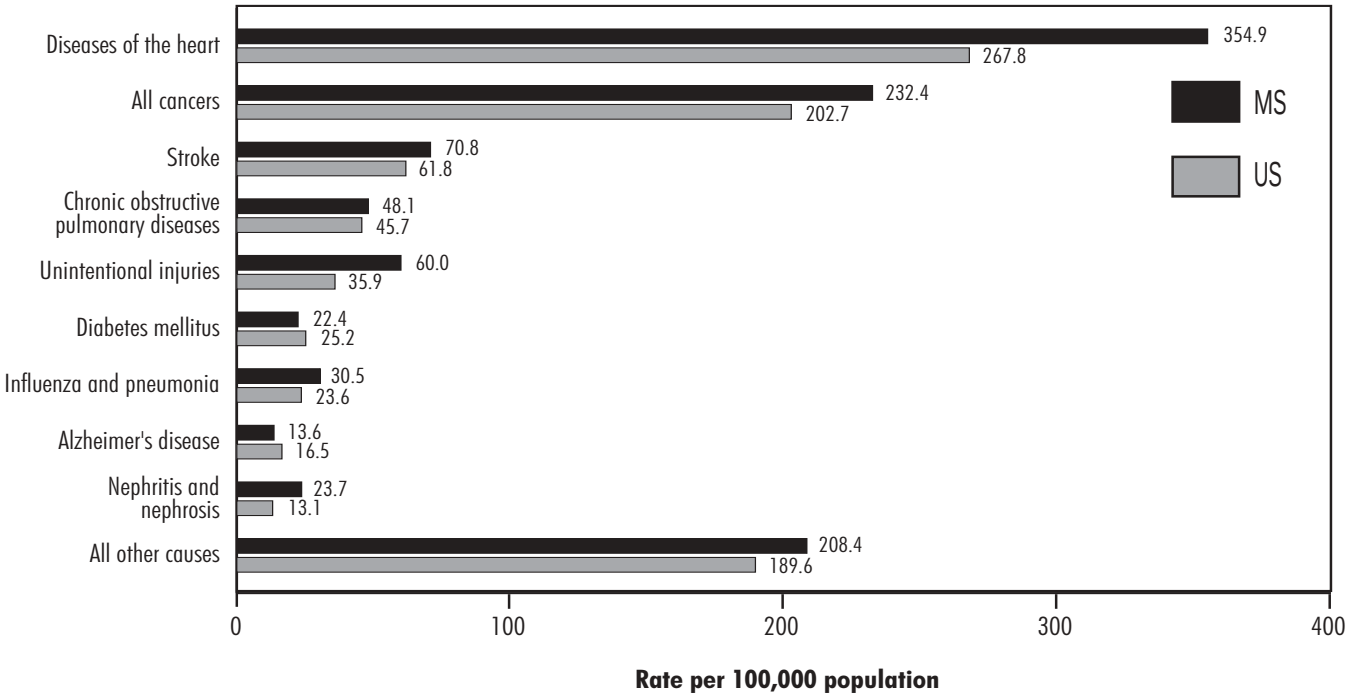
- Of all states, Mississippi had the third-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the third-highest due to lung cancer.
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Mississippi.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 80% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Mississippi in 2002, including 2,100 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,200 Mississippi residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 154,000 adults in Mississippi had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 593 deaths in Mississippi.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 112% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Mississippi Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 24% of adults reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the sixth-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

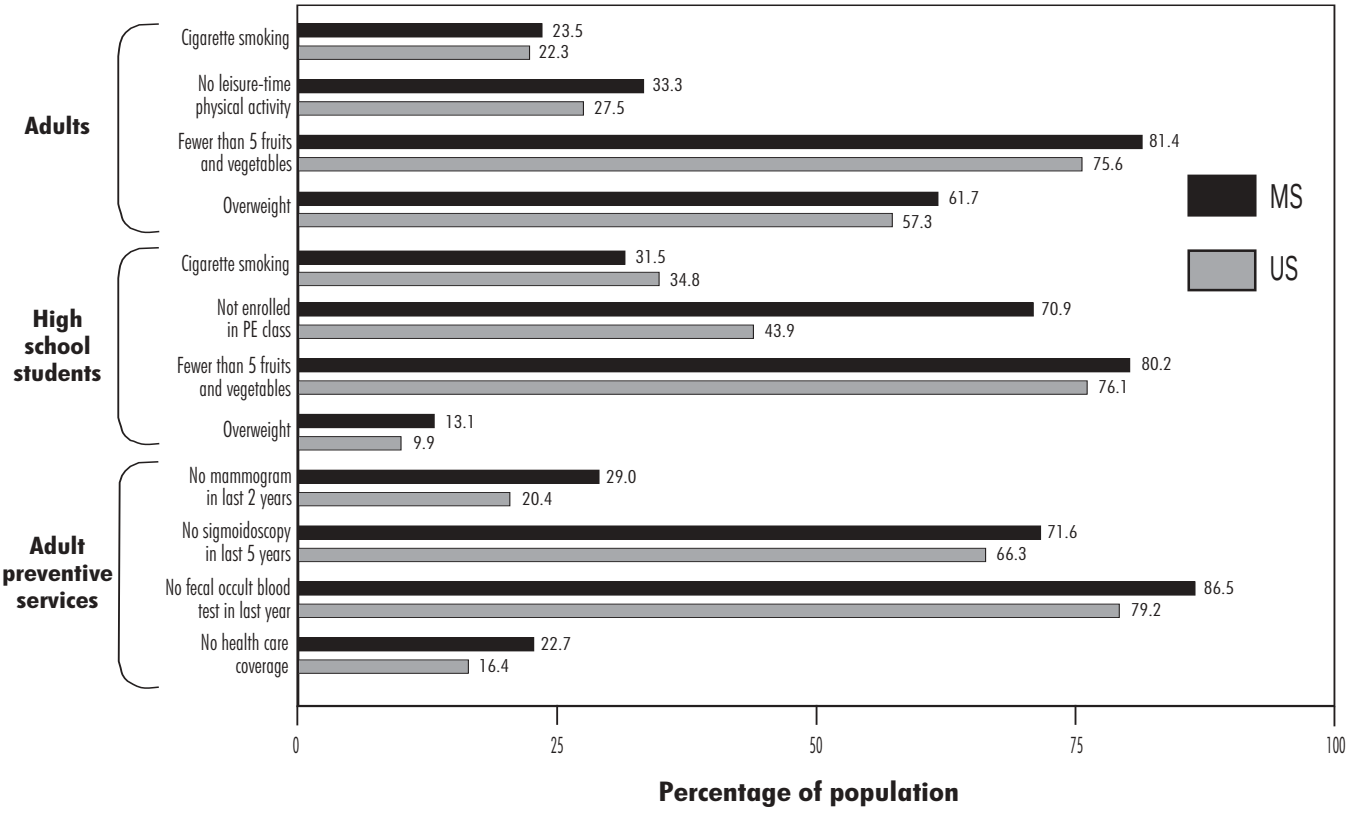
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 44% of white and 18% of black high school students in Mississippi.
- Eighty percent of female and 61% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-five percent of white and 76% of black students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Seventeen percent of black and 9% of white students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Mississippi had the second-highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the seventh-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- More than 86% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the fifth-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Mississippi Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Missouri: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Missouri had the ninth-highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- In 1999, heart disease accounted for 17,974 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 32% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 53% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 3,950 deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 35% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

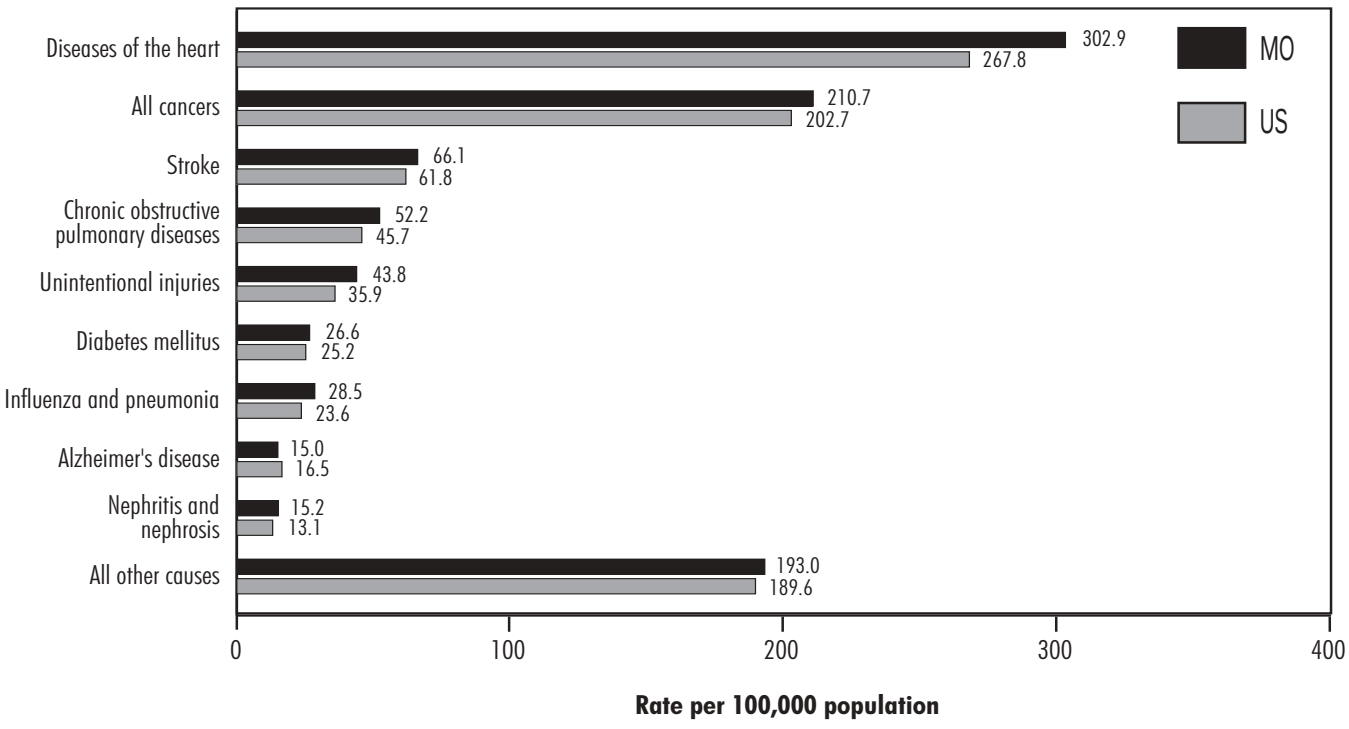
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Missouri in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 88% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 28,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Missouri in 2002, including 4,200 new cases of lung cancer, 3,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,300 Missouri residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 261,000 adults in Missouri had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,554 deaths in Missouri.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 141% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Missouri Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Missouri: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Missouri had the third-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 36% of blacks, 34% of Hispanics, and 28% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of blacks, 79% of whites, and 78% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 56% of whites, and 54% of Hispanics were overweight.

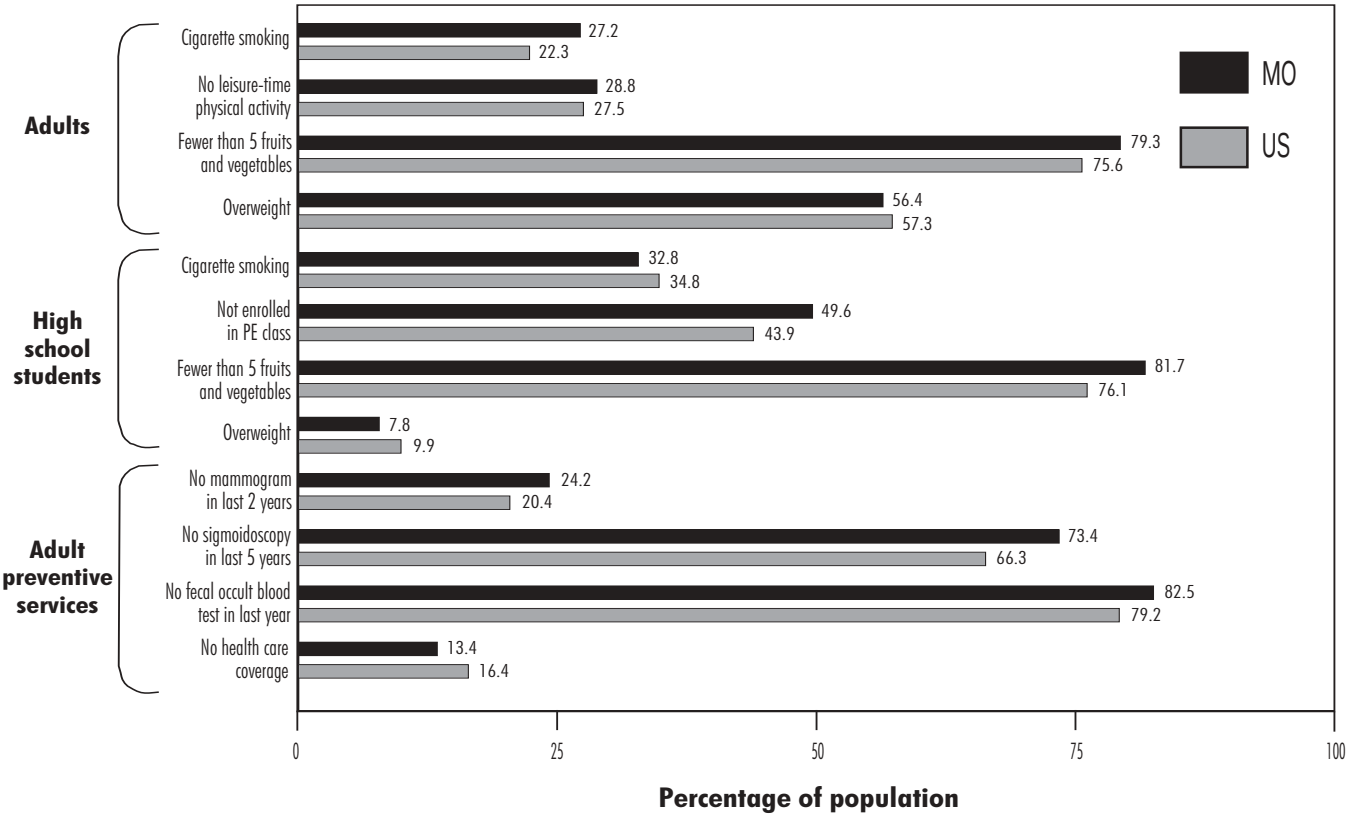
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 39% of white and 17% of black high school students in Missouri in 1999.
- Fifty-eight percent of female and 42% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-two percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Ten percent of male and 6% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Missouri had the eighth-highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Missouri had the fourth-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of men and 81% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, and 13% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Missouri Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Montana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease
- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Montana, accounting for 25% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 62% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

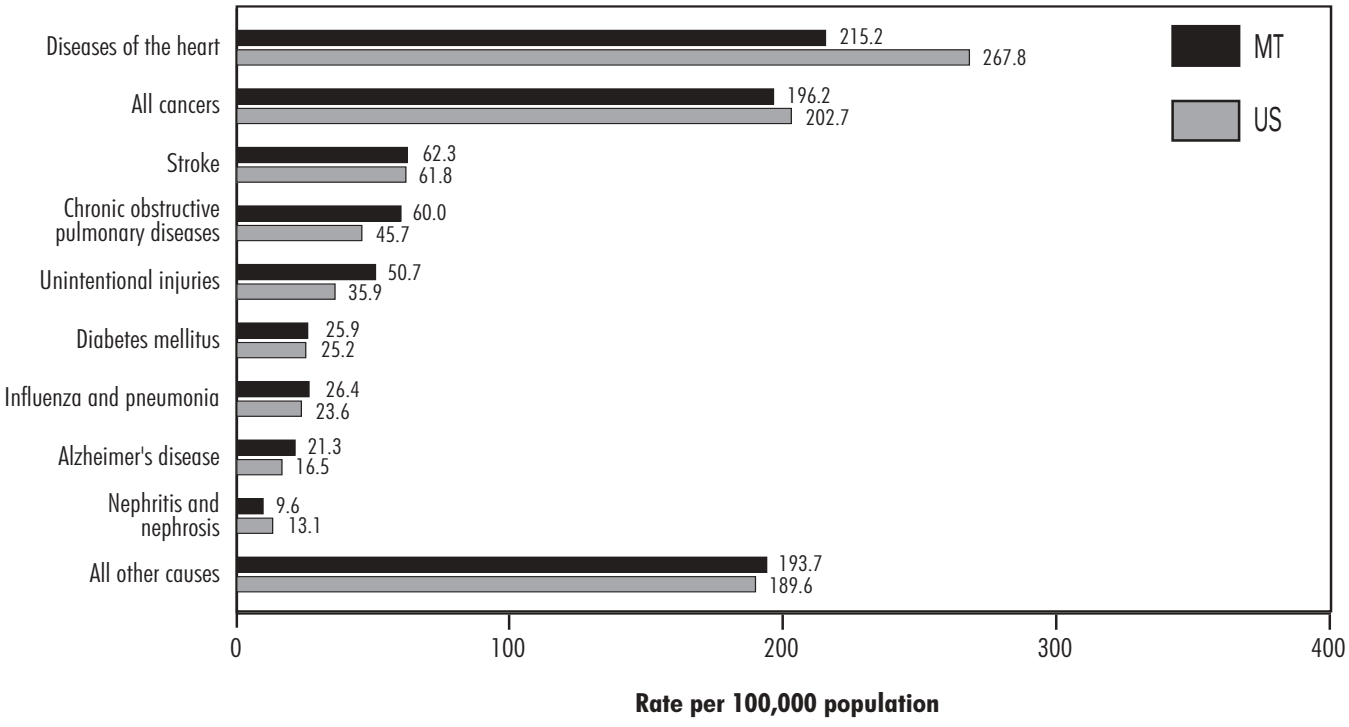
Stroke
- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 595 deaths in Montana.
- Rates of death from stroke were 12% higher among women than among men.

Cancer
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Montana in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 123% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Montana in 2002, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 500 new cases of colorectal 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 2002.

Diabetes
- In 2000,* an estimated 35,000 adults in Montana had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 244 deaths in Montana.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 390% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Montana Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Montana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 42% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites in Montana.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 35% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 29% of Hispanics, and 22% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 86% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 77% of whites, and 73% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 67% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

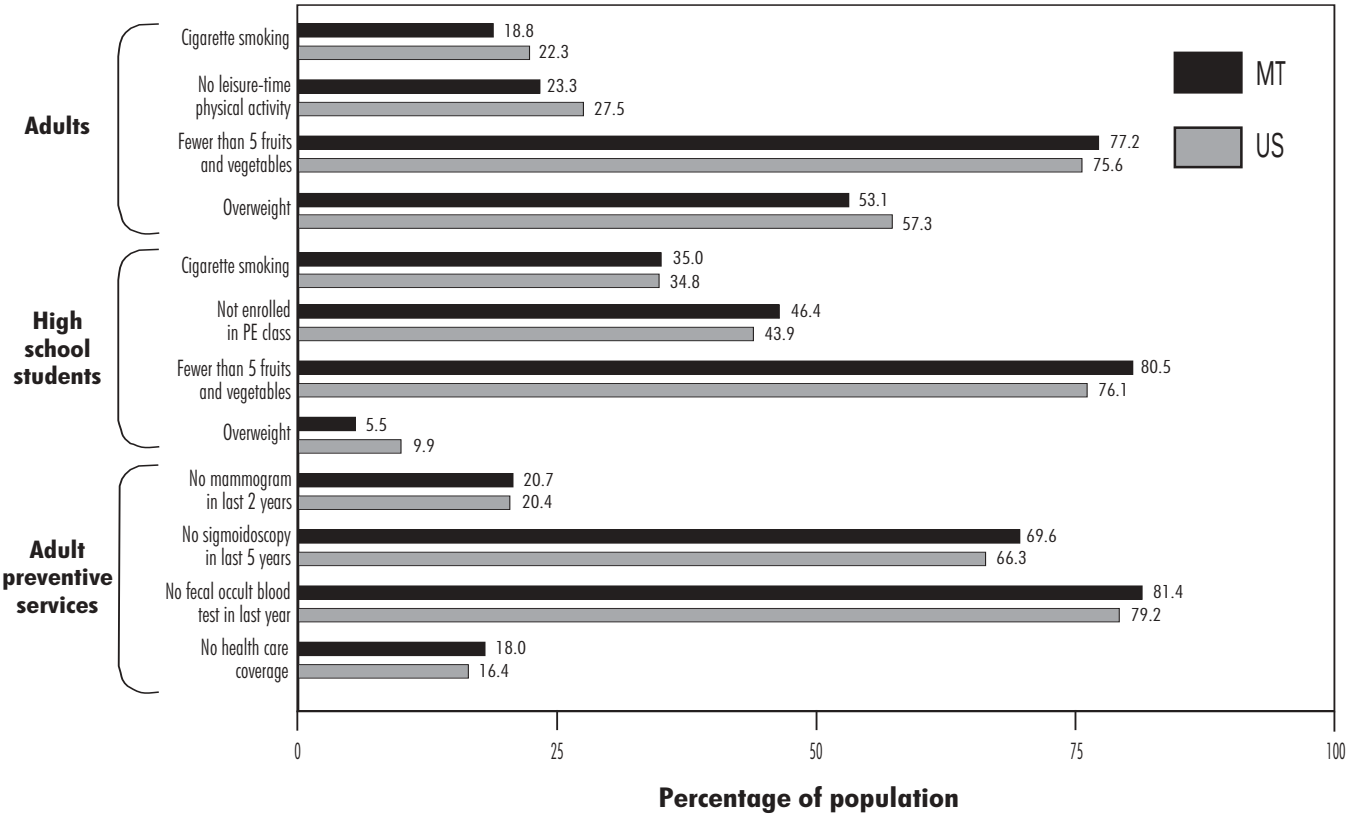
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 35% of high school students reported cigarette smoking.
- Forty-six percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-one percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, 7% of male and 4% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 69% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 33% of Hispanics, 28% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 17% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Montana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Nebraska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Nebraska in 1999, accounting for 4,497 deaths, or 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 84% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 35% higher among blacks than among whites.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,176 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in Nebraska.
- Rates of death from stroke were 24% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

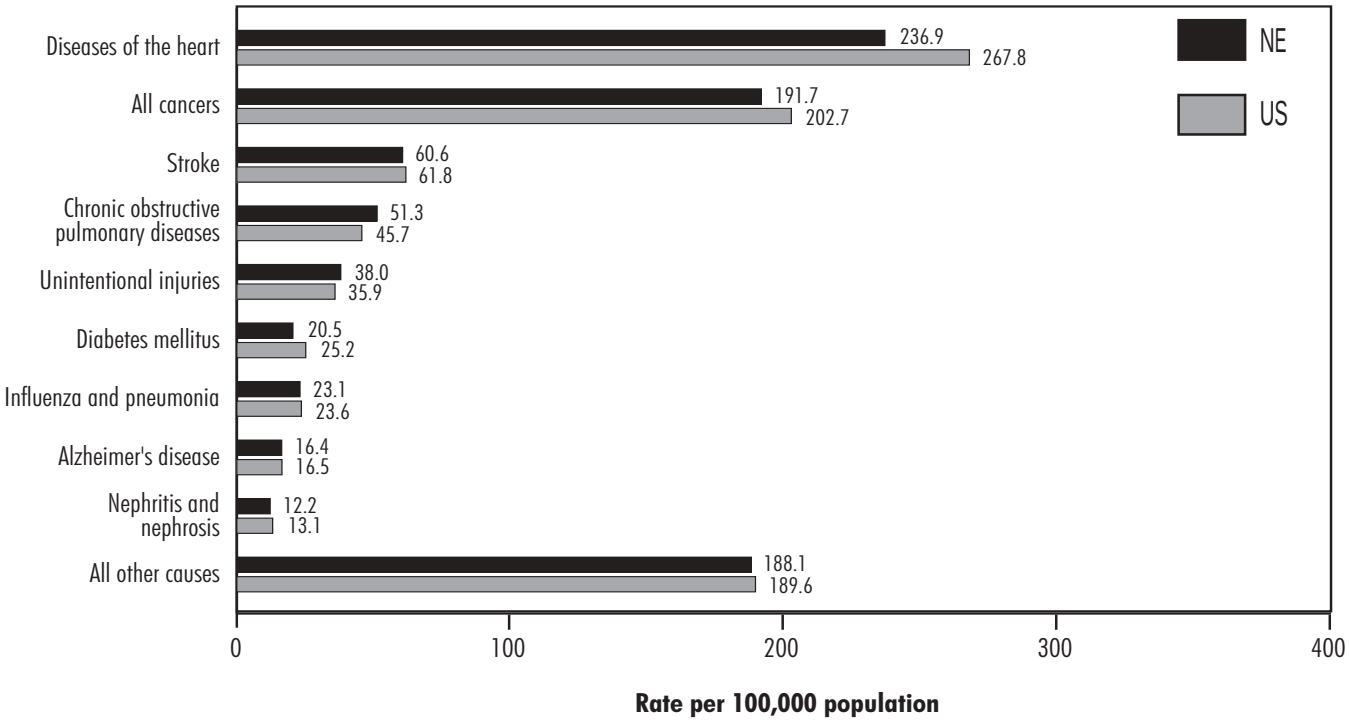
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Nebraska in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 49% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nebraska in 2002, including 1,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,100 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,300 Nebraska residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 57,000 adults in Nebraska had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 372 deaths in Nebraska.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 281% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Nebraska Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Nebraska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 30% of blacks, 21% of whites, and 20% of Hispanics in Nebraska.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 29% of whites, and 22% of blacks.
- Eighty-four percent of men and 75% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 73% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 59% of whites were overweight.

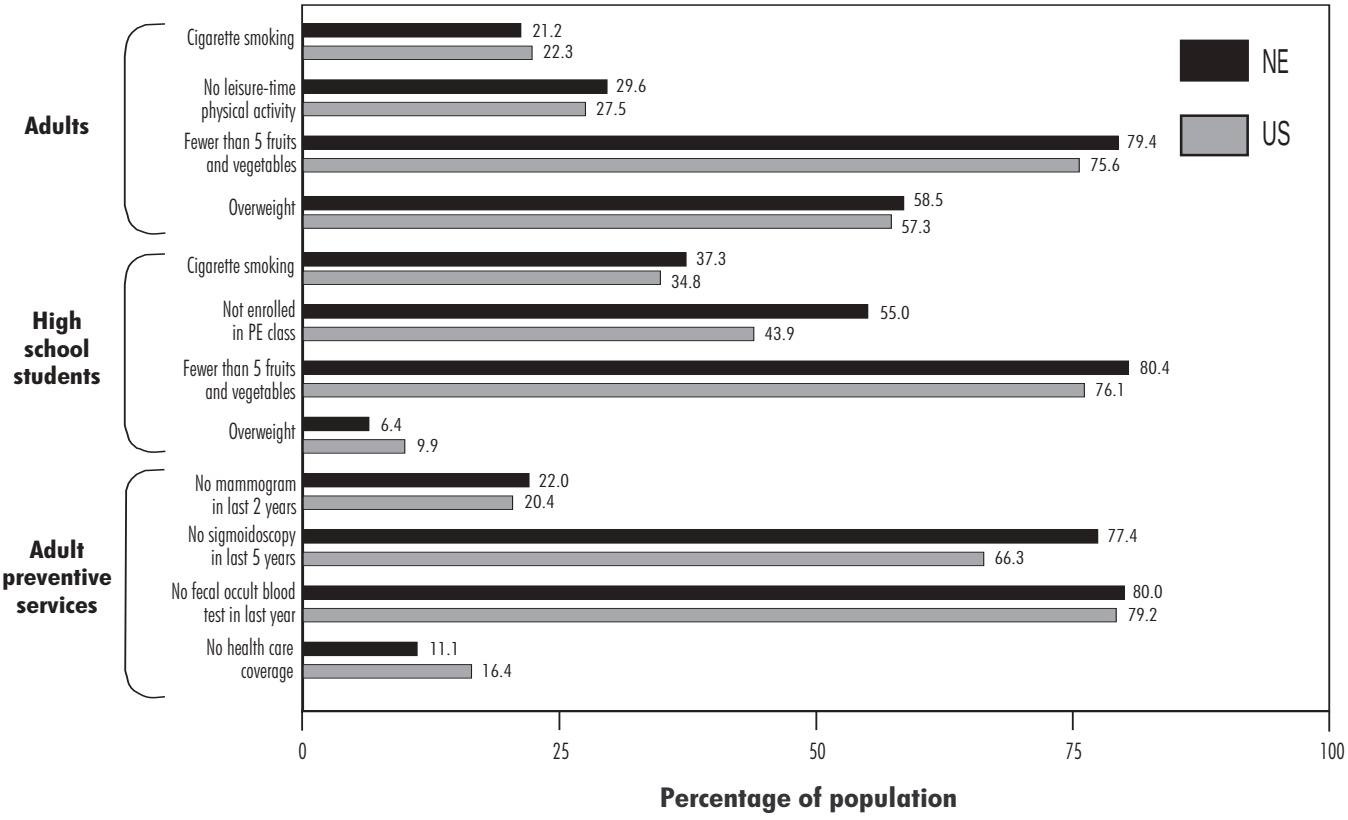
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 37% of high school students in 1999.
- Fifty-five percent of high school students in Nebraska were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Six percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Nebraska had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 80% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 37% of Hispanics, 18% of blacks, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nebraska Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Nevada: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Nevada in 1999, accounting for 4,231 deaths, or 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 48% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 882 deaths in Nevada.
- Rates of death from stroke were 46% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

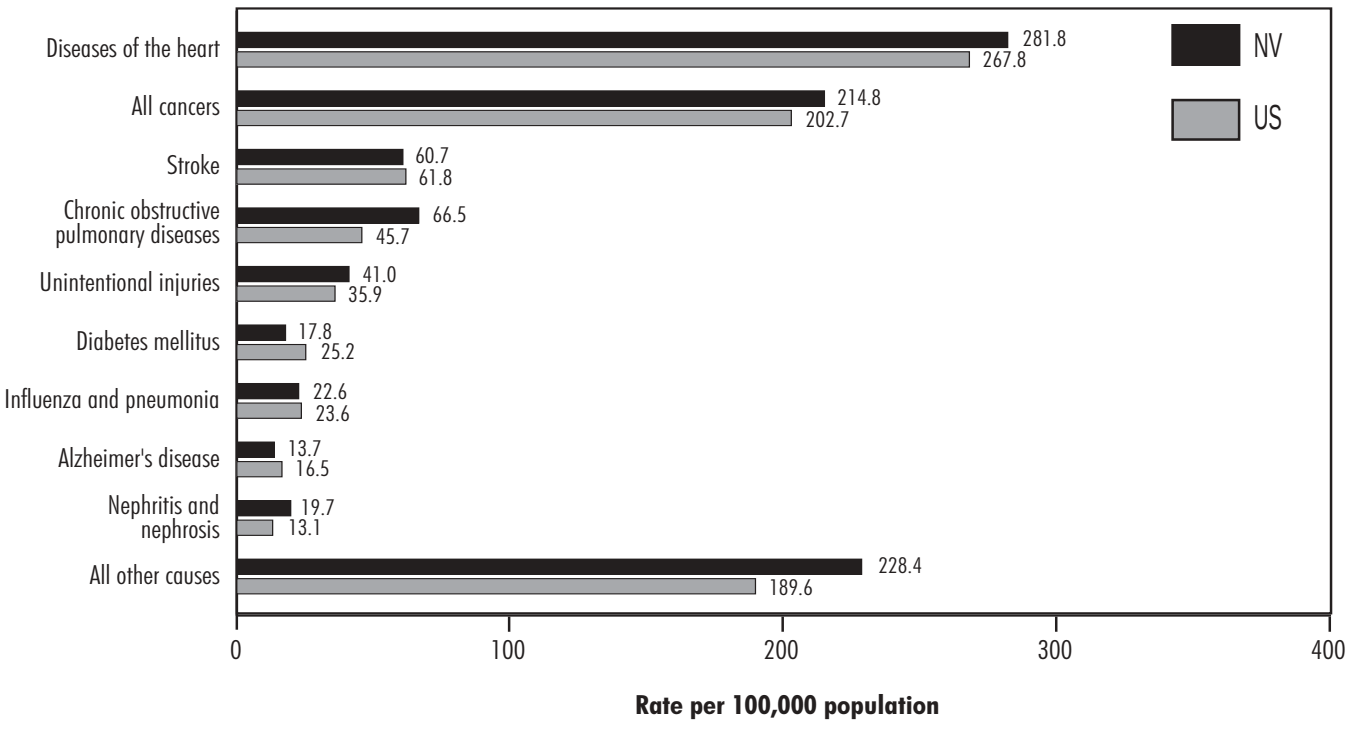
- Of all states, Nevada had the seventh-highest rate of death due to lung cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Nevada in 1999.
- Rates of death from colorectal cancer were 69% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nevada in 2002, including 1,400 new cases of lung cancer, 1,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,100 Nevada residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 87,000 adults in Nevada had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 286 deaths in Nevada.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 138% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Nevada Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Nevada: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Nevada had the second-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 34% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 33% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 23% of whites.
- Eighty-two percent of men and 76% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men and 43% of women were overweight.

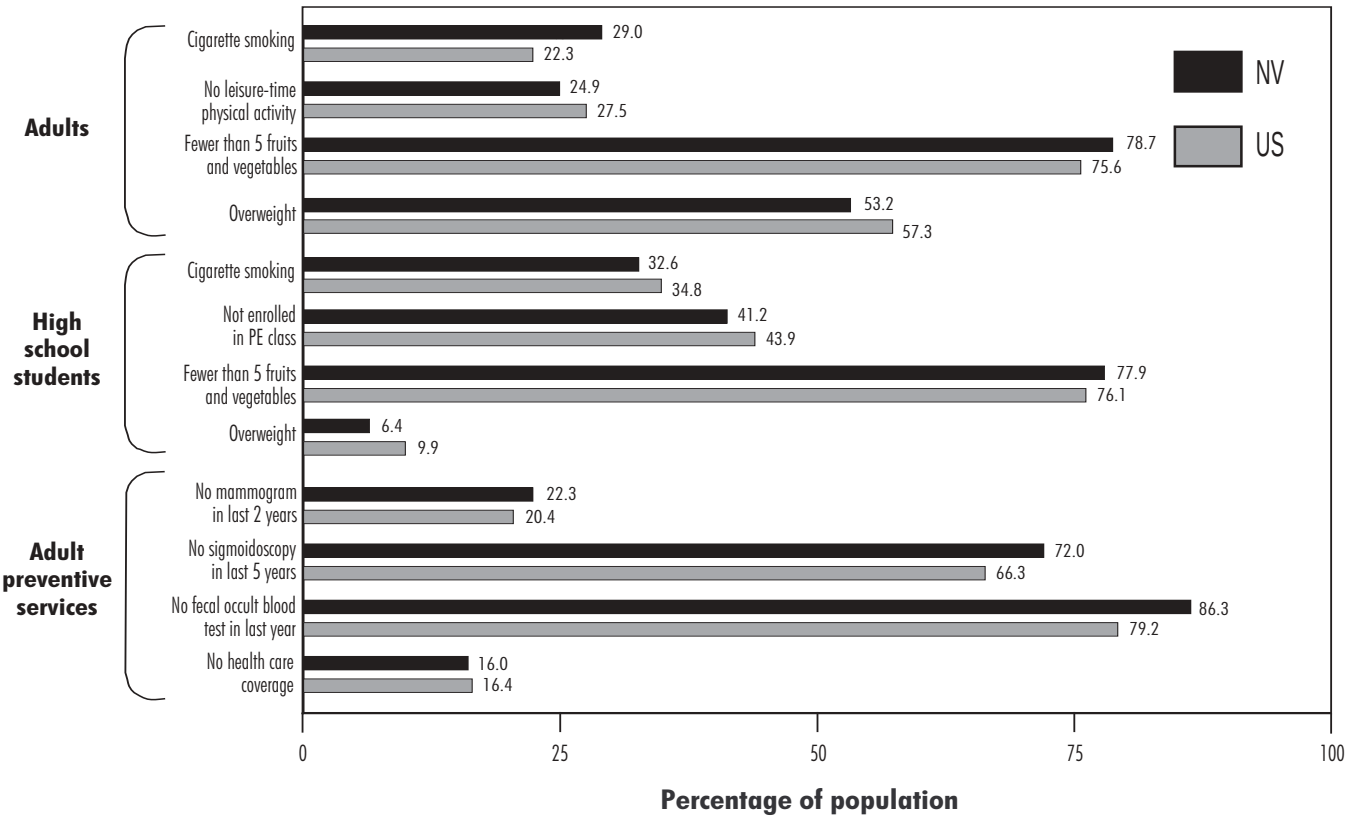
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 33% of high school students in Nevada reported cigarette smoking.
- Forty-nine percent of female and 34% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-eight percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of male and 4% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Nevada had the fifth-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Nevada 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.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of blacks, 19% of Hispanics, 17% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 15% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nevada Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

New Hampshire: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in New Hampshire in 1999, accounting for 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 52% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 669 deaths in New Hampshire.
- Rates of death from stroke were 6% higher among men than among women.

Cancer

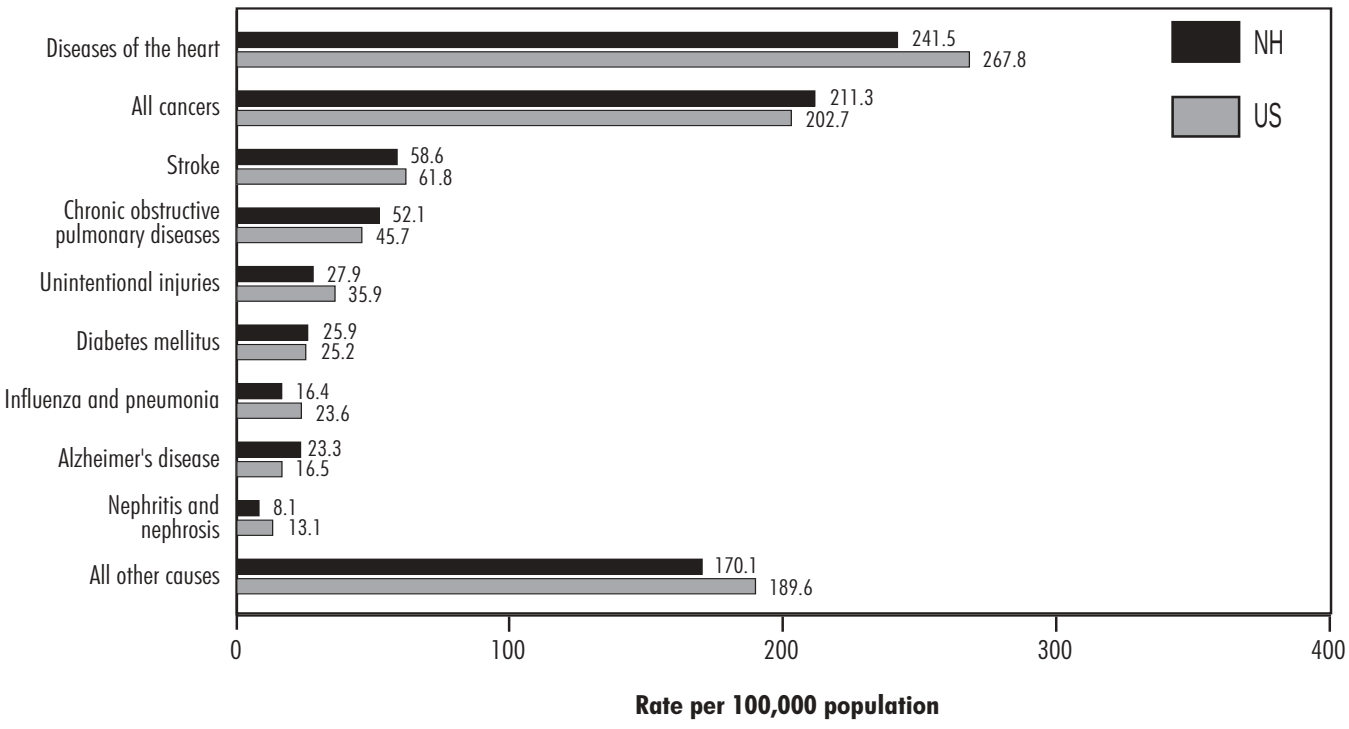
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Hampshire in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 70% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, New Hampshire had the seventh-highest rate of death due to breast cancer among women and the eighth-highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Hampshire in 2002, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 800 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 New Hampshire residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 39,000 adults in New Hampshire had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 294 deaths in New Hampshire.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 53% higher among men than among women.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, New Hampshire Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, New Hampshire had the ninth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of women and 26% of men.
- Seventy-nine 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 men and 43% of women were overweight.

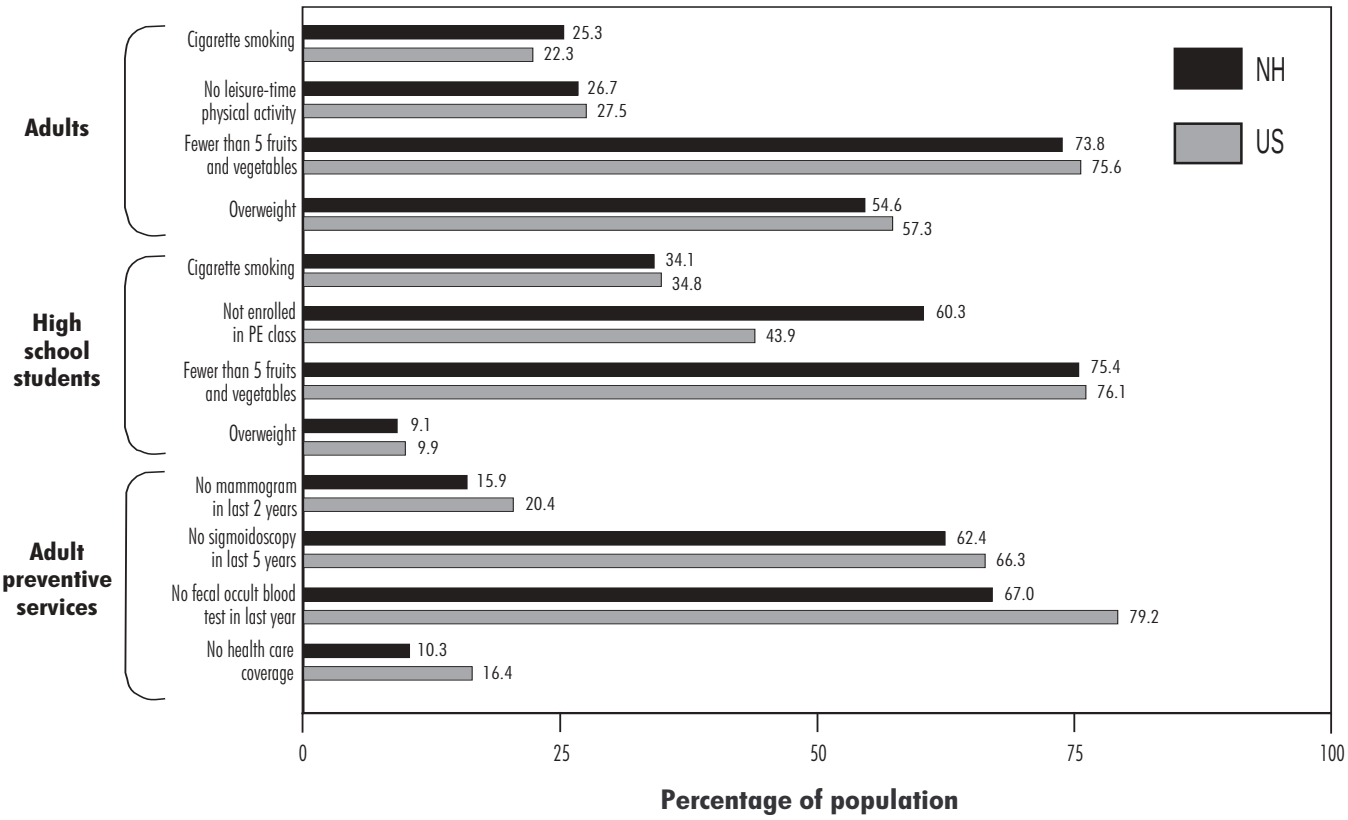
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 34% of high school students in New Hampshire reported cigarette smoking.
- Sixty percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-five percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 16% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 62% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of women and 64% of men reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 10% of New Hampshire residents.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

New Jersey: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in New Jersey in 1999, accounting for 23,492 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 46% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 4,122 deaths in New Jersey.
- Rates of death from stroke were 51% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

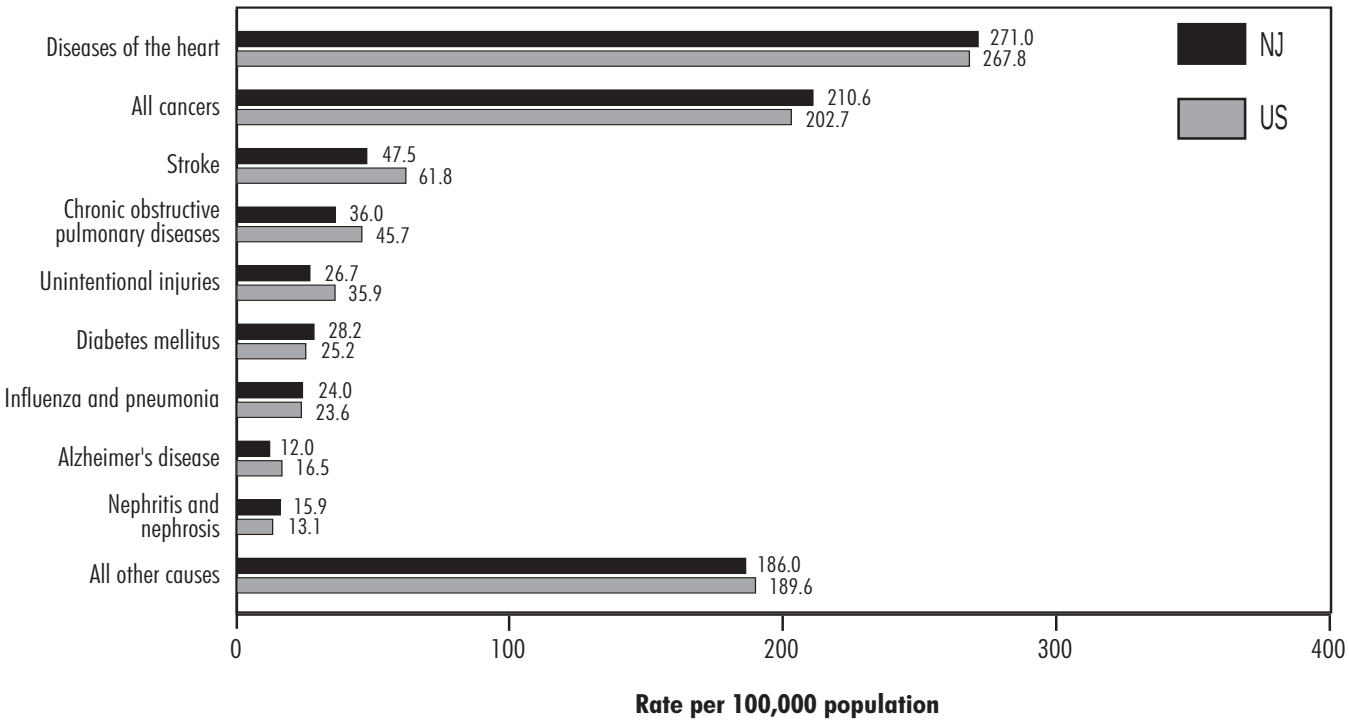
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Jersey in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 77% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the the sixth-highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women and the tenth-highest due to colorectal cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 41,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Jersey in 2002, including 4,900 new cases of lung cancer, 4,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 6,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 17,800 New Jersey residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 350,000 adults in New Jersey had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 2,436 deaths in New Jersey.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 123% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, New Jersey Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 24% of men and 19% of women in New Jersey reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 40% of Hispanics, 31% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 30% of blacks, and 25% of whites.
- Seventy-five percent of Hispanics, 73% of whites, 72% of blacks, and 67% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 55% of whites were overweight.

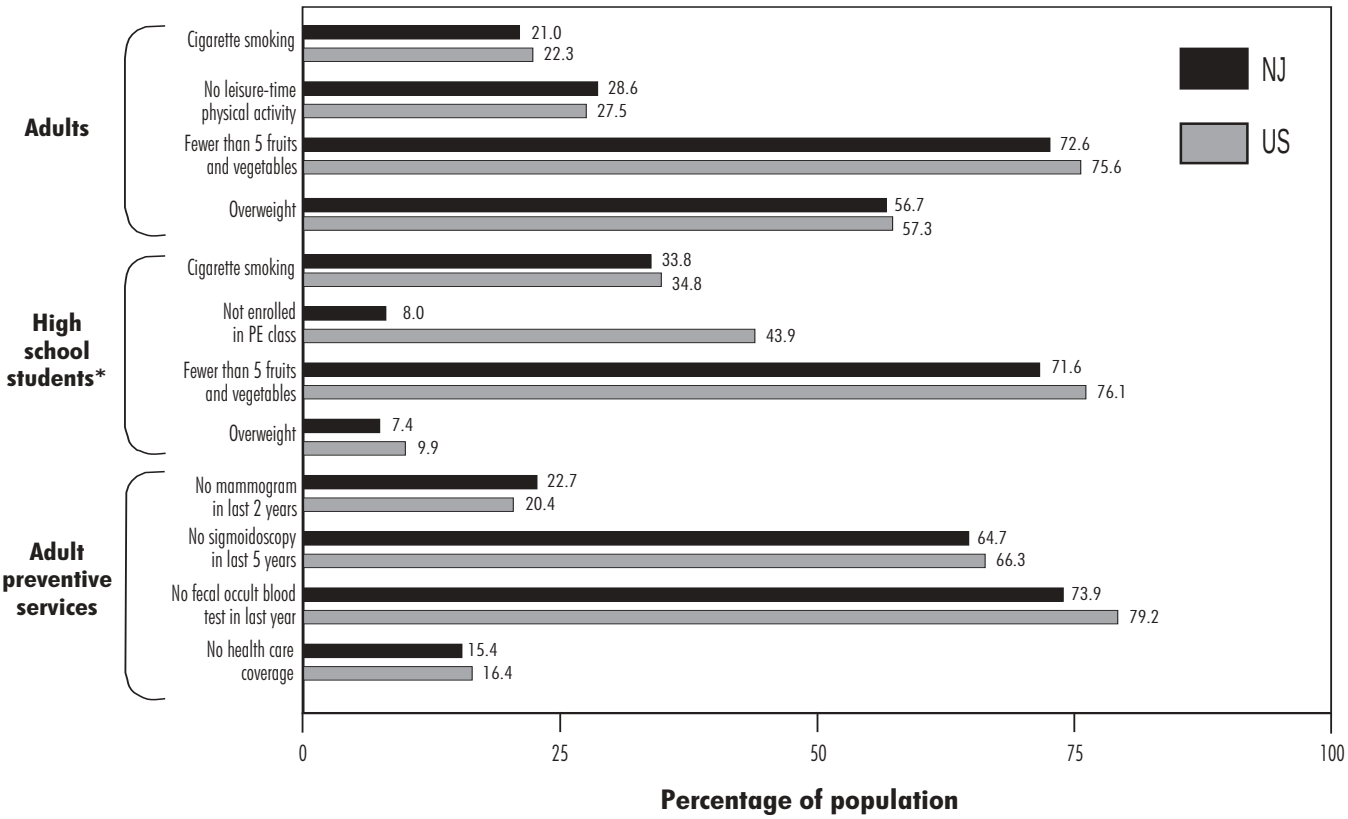
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 34% of high school students in New Jersey reported cigarette smoking.
- Only about 8% of high school students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-two percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Seven percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 65% reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of blacks, 84% of Hispanics, and 71% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 39% of Hispanics, 14% of blacks, 13% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 8% of whites.

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



*Excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

New Mexico: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in New Mexico, accounting for 25% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 44% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 817 deaths in New Mexico.
- Rates of death from stroke were 8% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Cancer

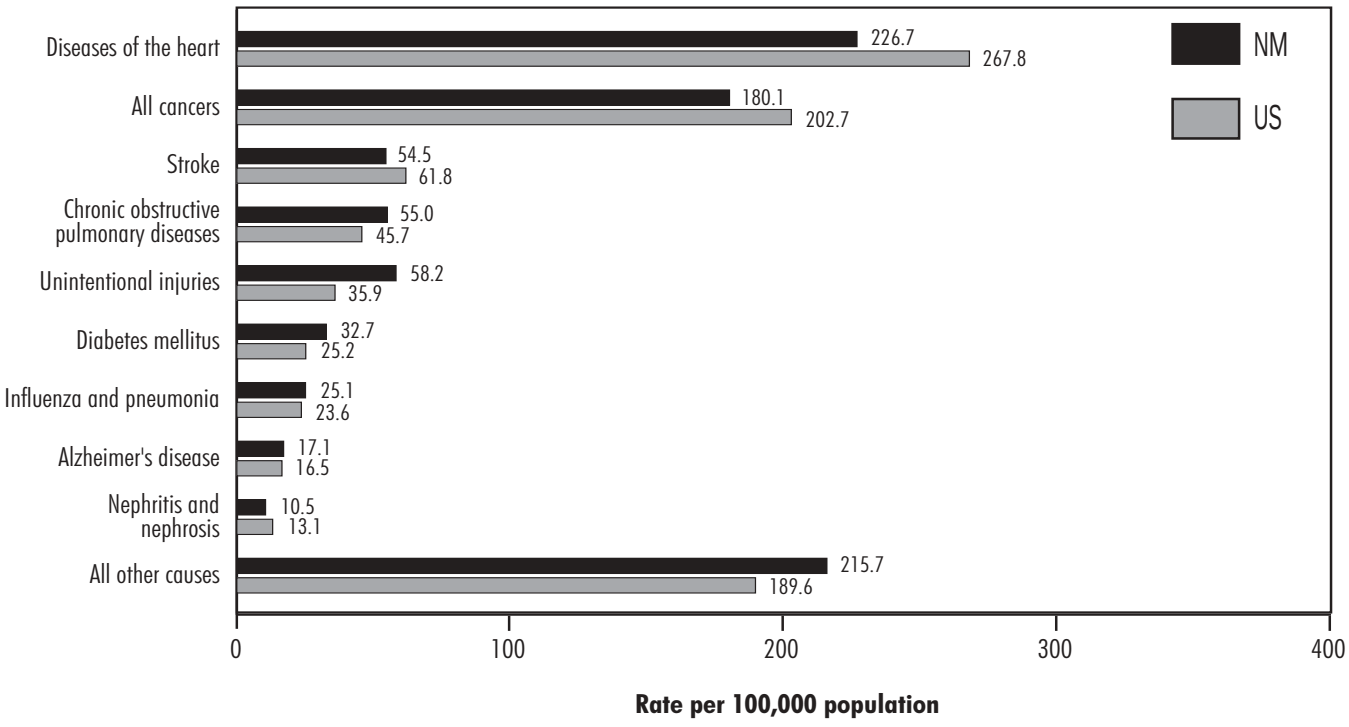
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in New Mexico.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 68% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Mexico in 2002, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 New Mexico residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 74,000 adults in New Mexico had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, New Mexico had the fourth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 517 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 321% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 111% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, New Mexico Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 26% of men and 21% of women in New Mexico reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 21% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 19% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of Hispanics, 81% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of Hispanics, 62% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 50% of whites were overweight.

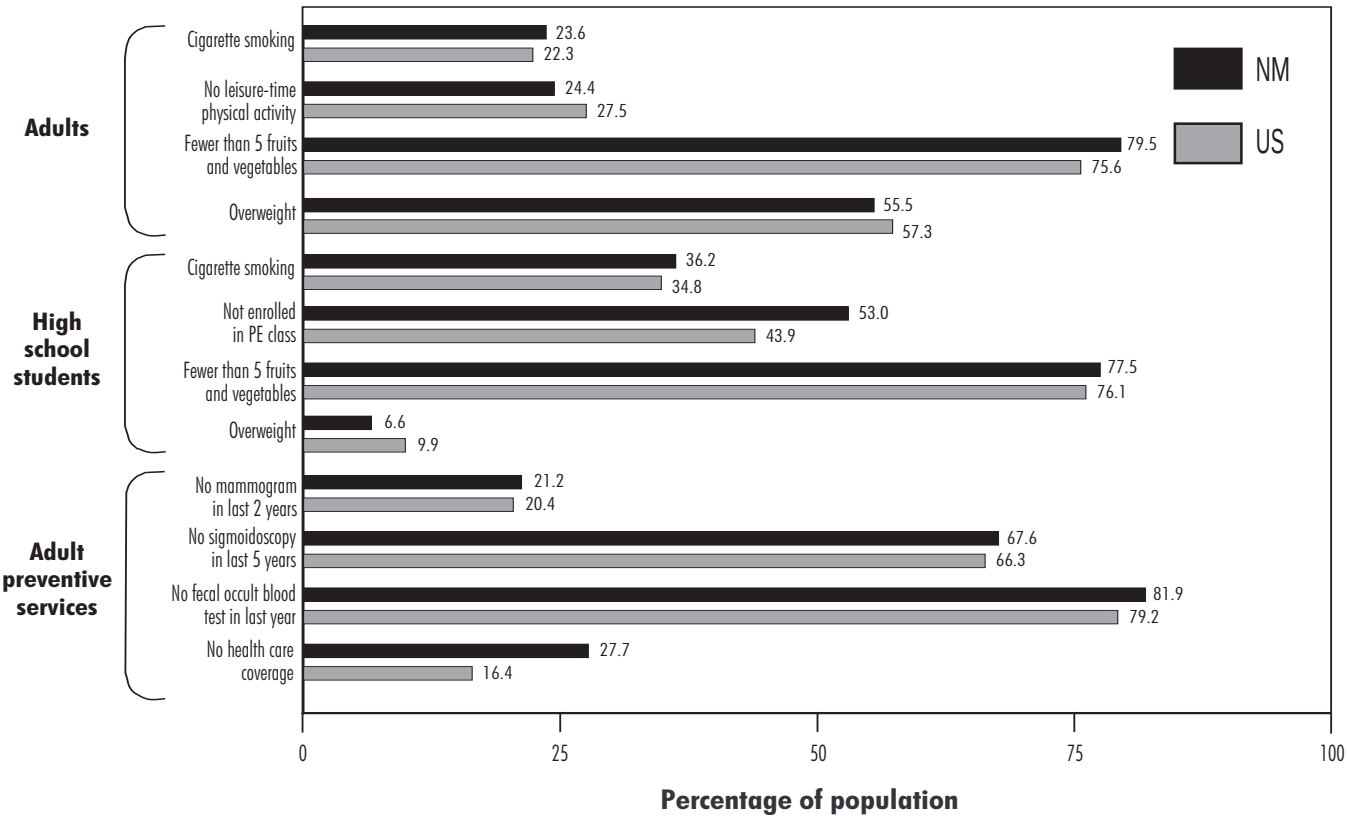
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 36% of high school students in New Mexico.
- Fifty-three percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-eight percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Seven percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of Hispanics and 80% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, New Mexico had the highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 reporting no health care coverage.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

New York: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, New York had the seventh-highest rate of death due to heart disease.
- Heart disease accounted for 58,983 deaths, or 37% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 37% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 8,124 deaths in New York.
- Rates of death from stroke were 2% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

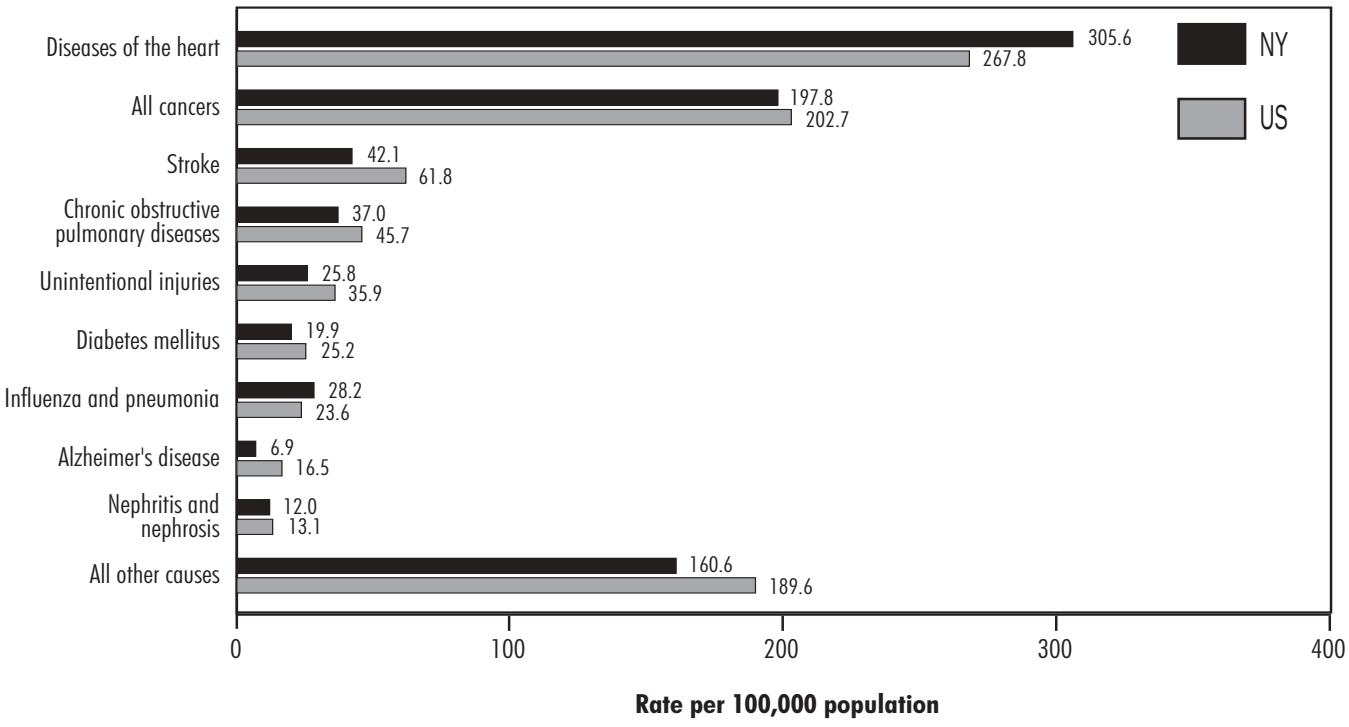
- Of all states, New York had the eighth-highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 37,609 deaths, or 24% of all deaths in New York.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 67% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 83,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New York in 2002, including 10,000 new cases of lung cancer, 10,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 14,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 36,200 New York residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 832,000 adults in New York had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 3,799 deaths in New York.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 145% higher among blacks and 38% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, New York Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

New York: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 22% of adults in New York reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 39% of Hispanics, 37% of blacks, 33% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 26% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 67% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, 55% of whites, and 36% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

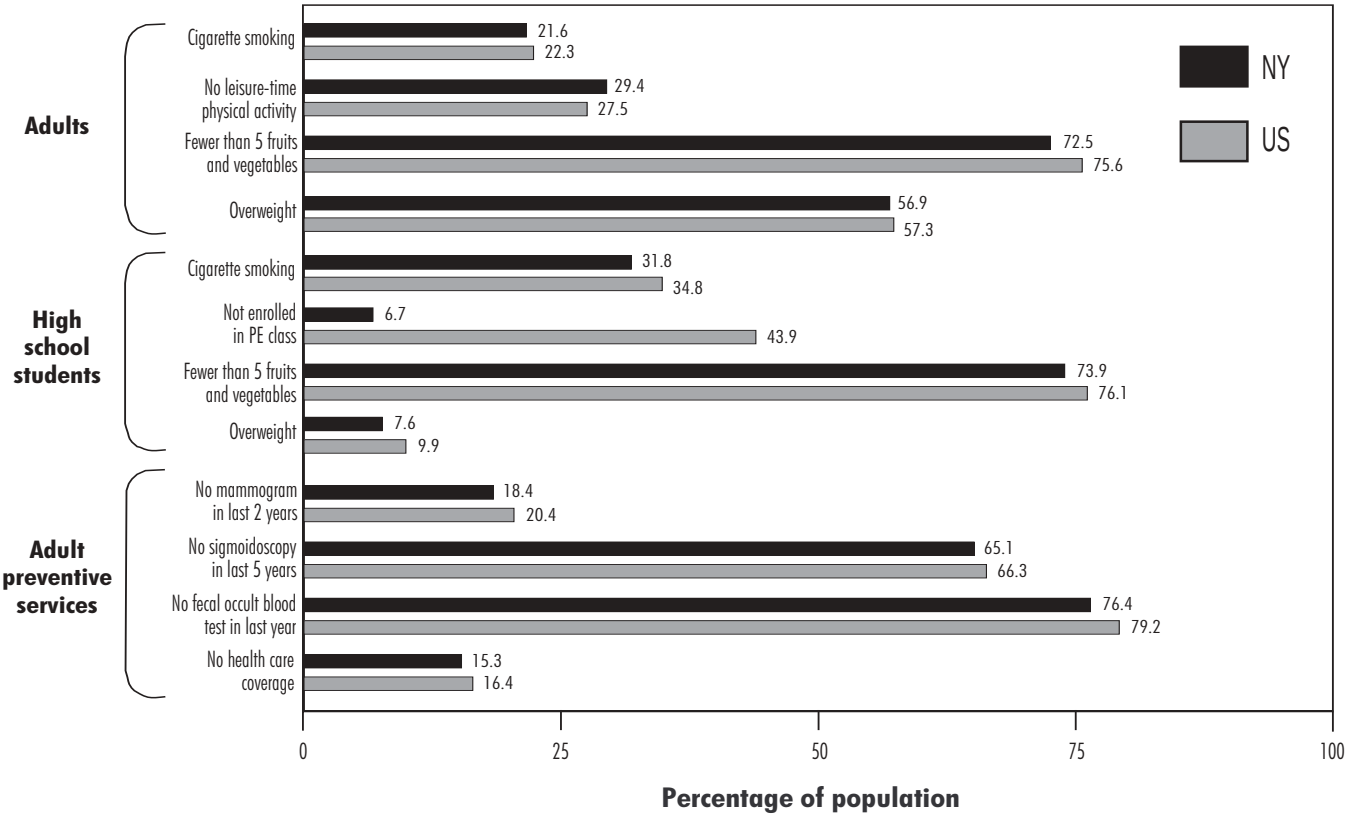
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 36% of white and 19% of black high school students in New York reported cigarette smoking.
- Only about 7% of high school students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-four percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Ten percent of male students and 5% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 18% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 74% of blacks, 72% of Hispanics, and 64% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of Hispanics, 79% of blacks, and 74% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 33% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 31% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, and 9% of whites.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

North Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in North Carolina in 1999, accounting for 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 58% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, North Carolina had the fourth-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke accounted for 5,626 deaths, or 8% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 43% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

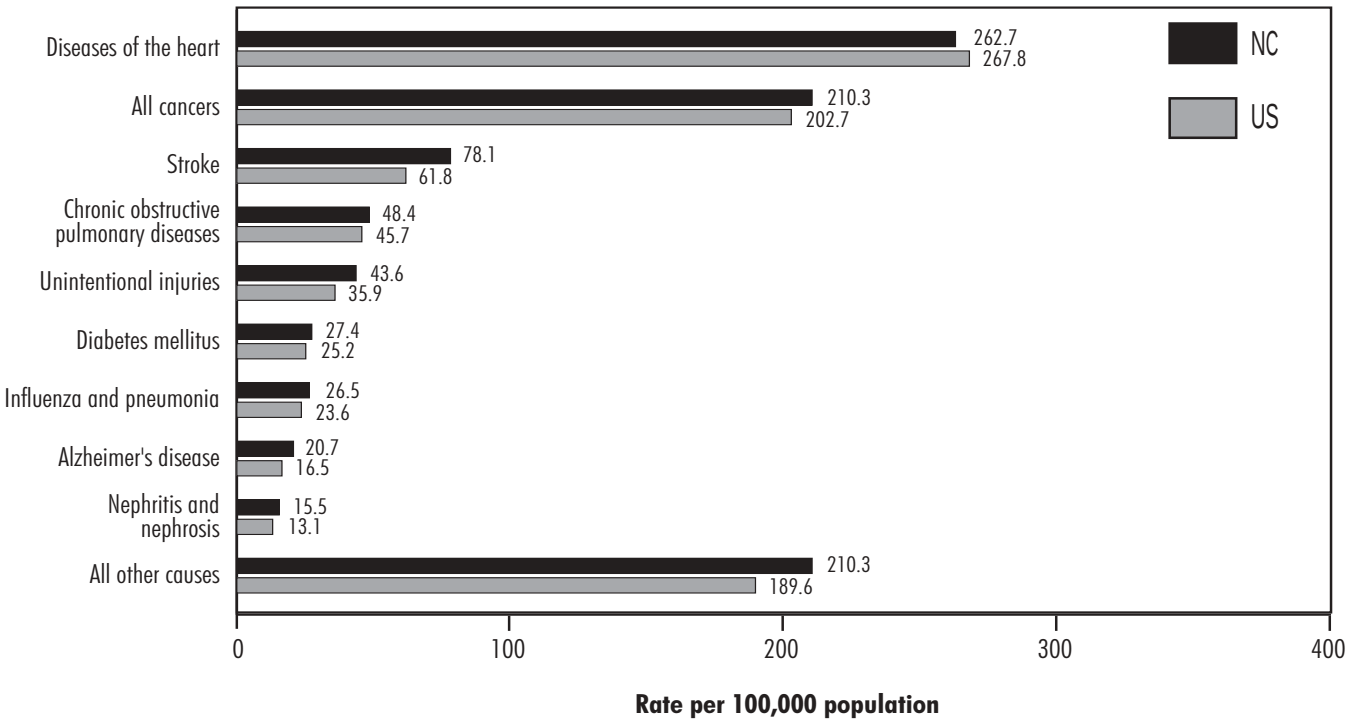
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Carolina.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 64% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 38,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Carolina in 2002, including 5,500 new cases of lung cancer, 4,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 5,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,500 North Carolina residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 368,000 adults in North Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 2,050 deaths in North Carolina.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 174% higher among blacks and 145% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, North Carolina Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 48% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 23% of blacks in North Carolina.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of blacks, 33% of Hispanics, and 29% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men and 75% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 57% of whites were overweight.

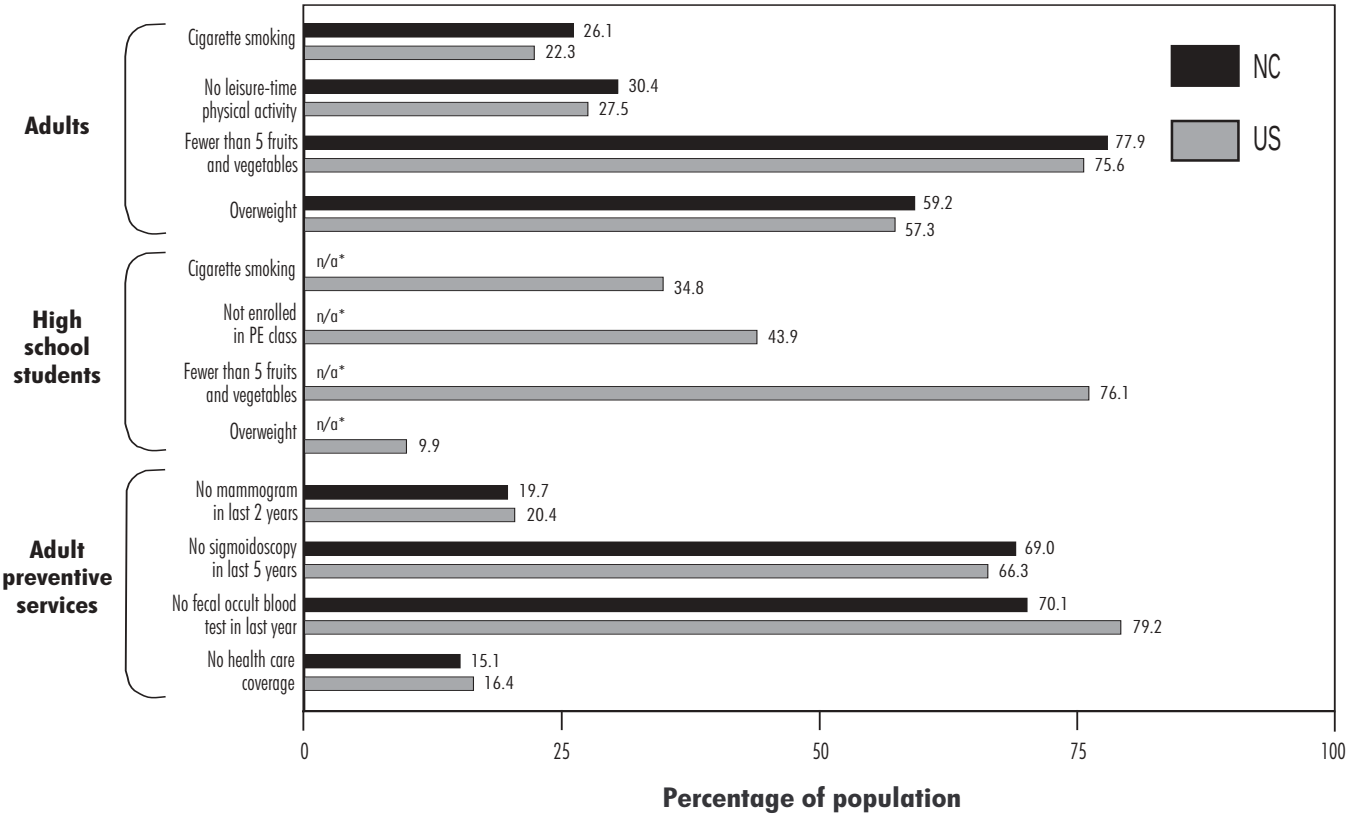
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in North Carolina.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 20% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 71% of blacks and 69% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- More than 70% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 21% of blacks, and 13% of whites.

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, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

North Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in North Dakota in 1999, accounting for 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 91% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 513 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in North Dakota.
- Rates of death from stroke were 19% higher among men than among women.

Cancer

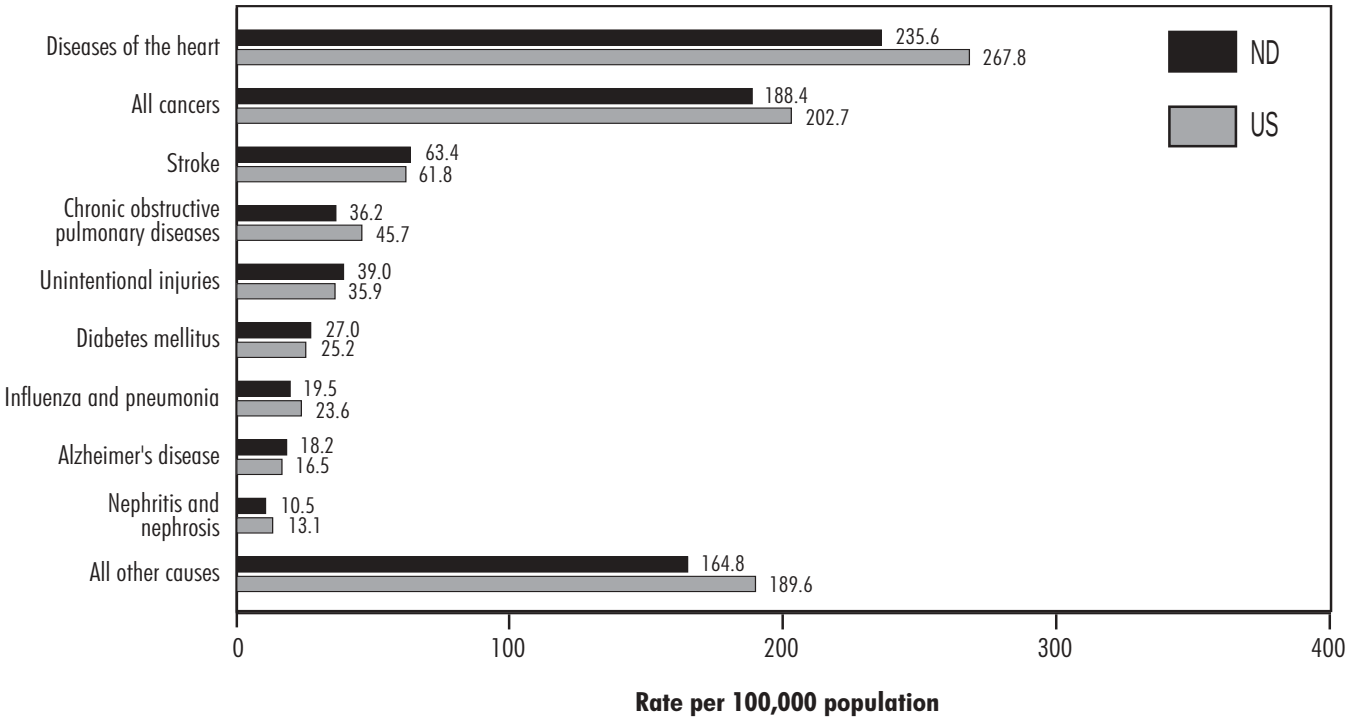
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in North Dakota in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 90% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Dakota in 2002, including 300 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,300 North Dakota residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 24,000 adults in North Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 203 deaths in North Dakota.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 71% higher among men than among women.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, North Dakota Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 41% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 23% of whites in North Dakota.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 39% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 24% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 77% of whites.
- Of all states, North Dakota had the fifth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

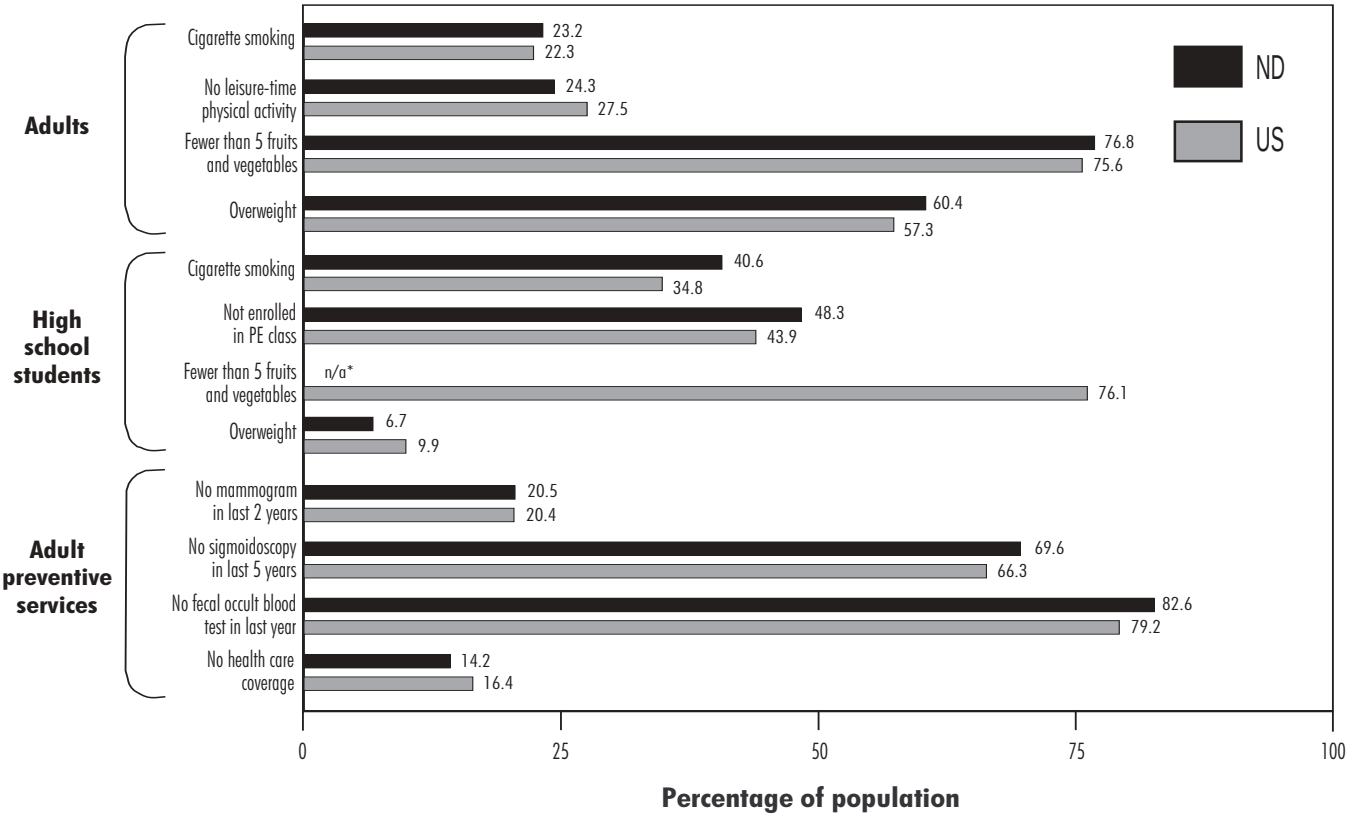
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 41% of high school students in North Dakota reported cigarette smoking.
- Forty-eight percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Nine percent of male and 4% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 70% reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy 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 past year.
- No health care coverage was reported by 14% of North Dakota residents aged 18–64.

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, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Ohio: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Ohio, accounting for 33,191 deaths, or 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 51% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 7,235 deaths in Ohio.
- Rates of death from stroke were 31% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

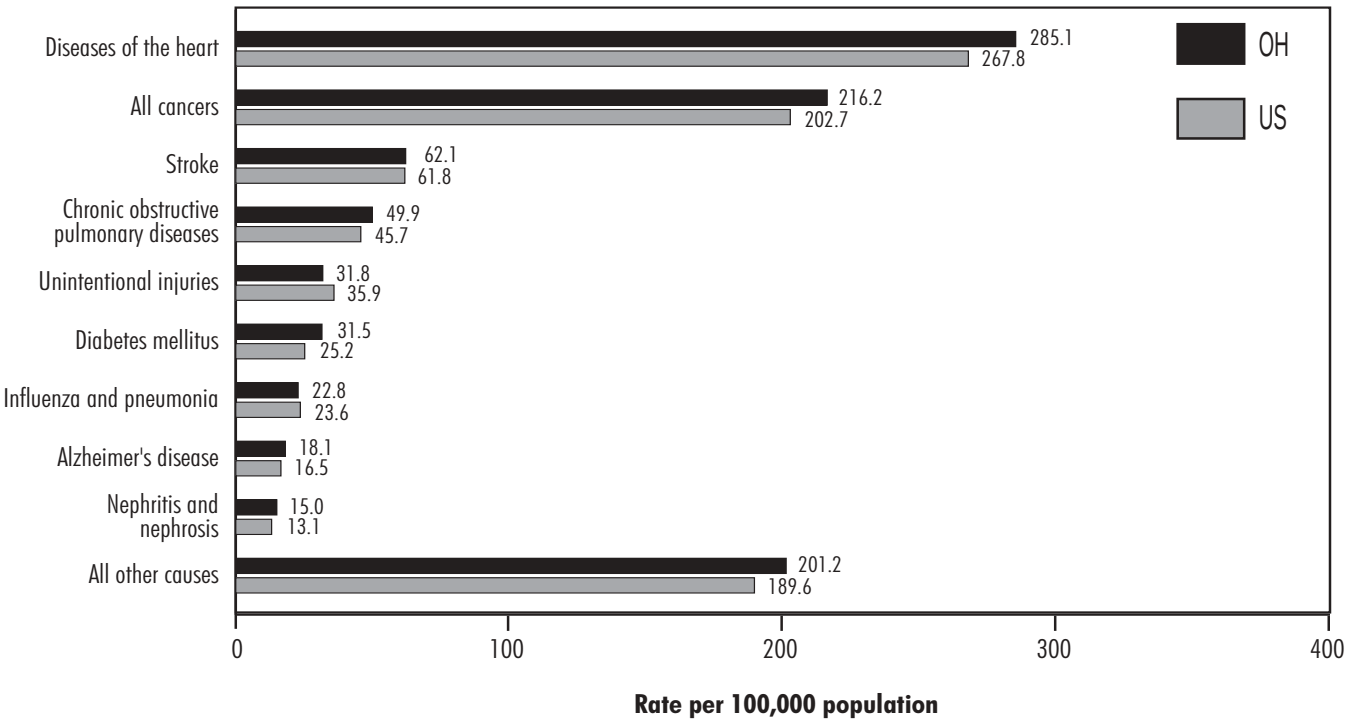
- Of all states, Ohio had the fourth-highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women and the fifth-highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 25,233 deaths, or 23% of all deaths in Ohio.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 91% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 58,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Ohio in 2002, including 7,900 new cases of lung cancer, 7,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 9,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 25,400 Ohio residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 521,000 adults in Ohio had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Ohio had the sixth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 3,675 deaths in Ohio.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 88% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Ohio Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Ohio: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Ohio had the fifth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in the 2000.
- Of all states, Ohio had the ninth-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eighty-two percent of men and 75% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of Hispanics, 64% of blacks, and 57% of whites were overweight.

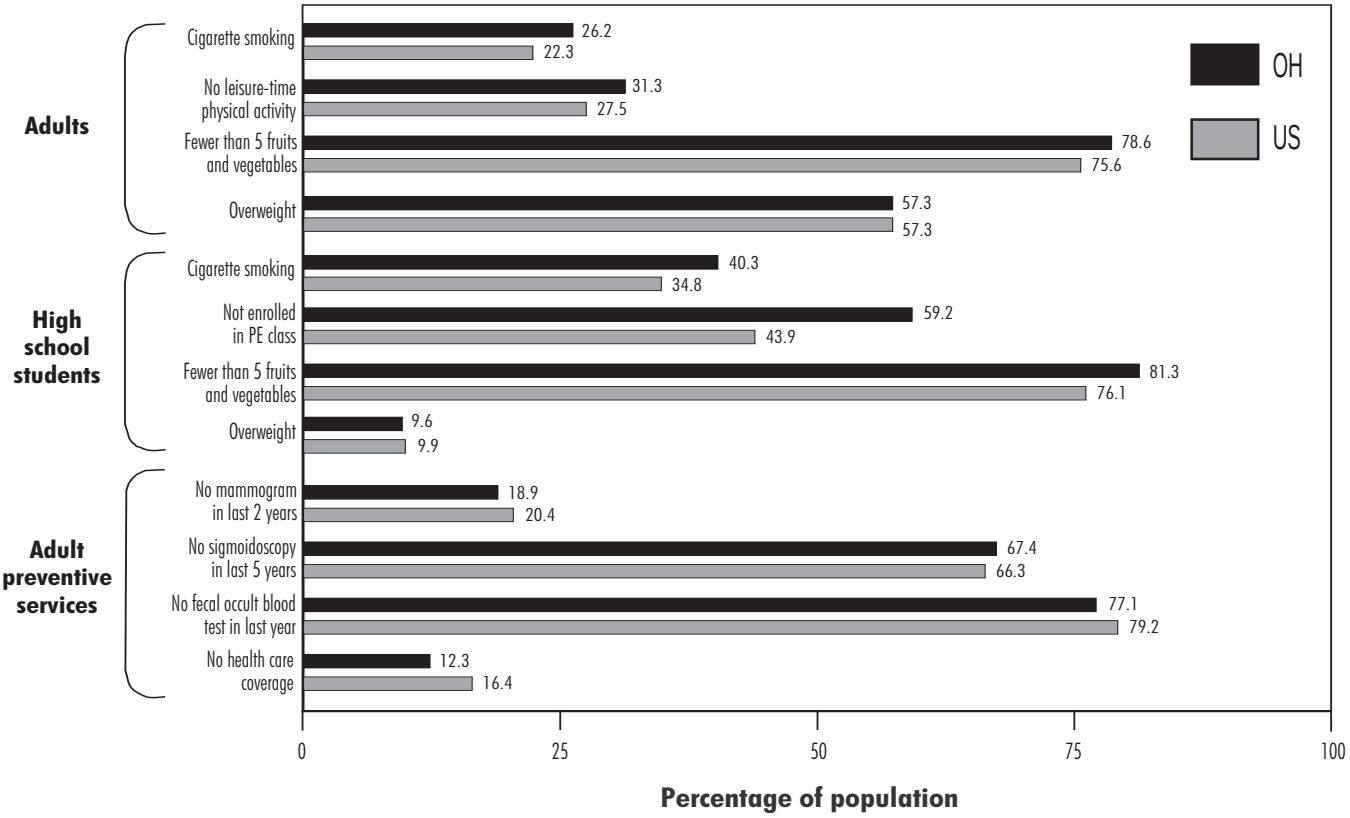
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 40% of high school students in Ohio reported cigarette smoking.
- Fifty-nine percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-one percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Ten percent of high school students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 67% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, more than 77% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 19% of blacks, 18% of Hispanics, and 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Ohio Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Oklahoma: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third-highest rate of death due to heart disease.
- Heart disease accounted for 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 49% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 2,481 deaths in Oklahoma.
- Rates of death from stroke were 34% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

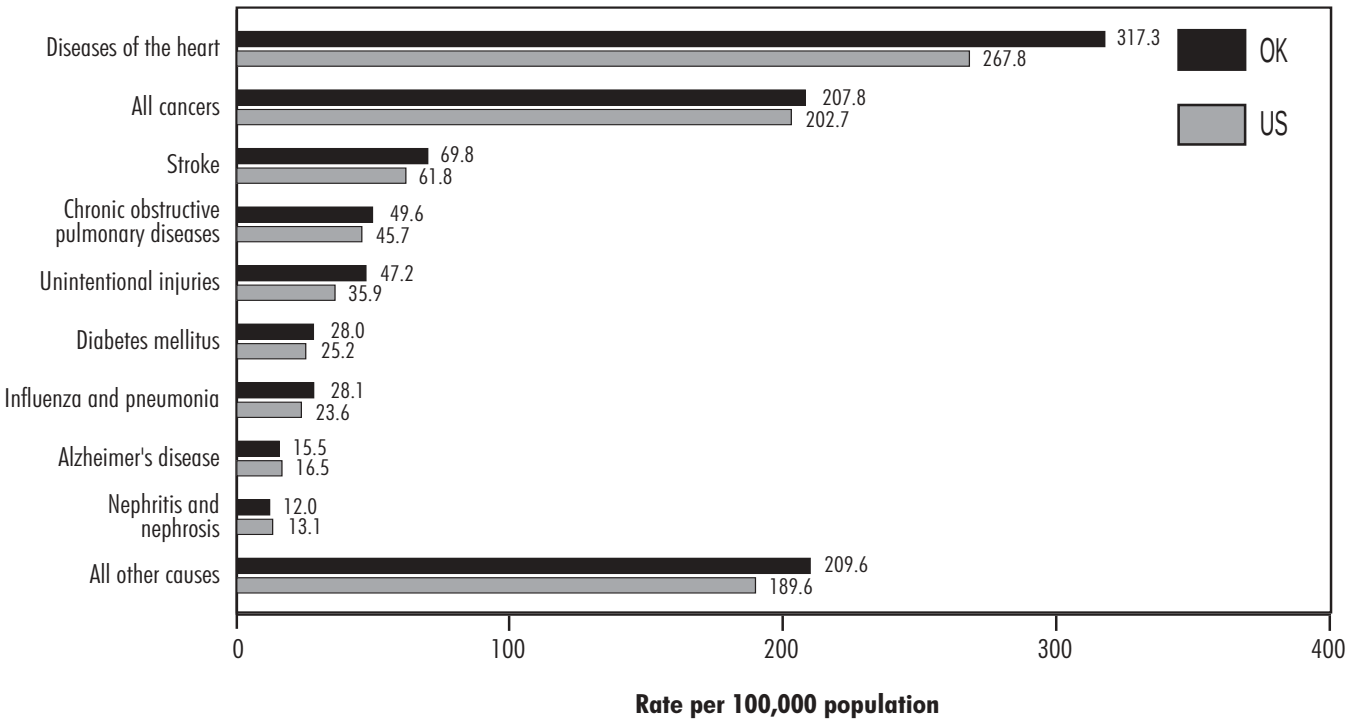
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Oklahoma in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 107% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oklahoma in 2002, including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oklahoma residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 140,000 adults in Oklahoma had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 986 deaths in Oklahoma.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 182% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 159% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Oklahoma Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Oklahoma: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 23% of adults in Oklahoma reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third-highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 73% of Hispanics, 67% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 61% of blacks, and 54% of whites were overweight.

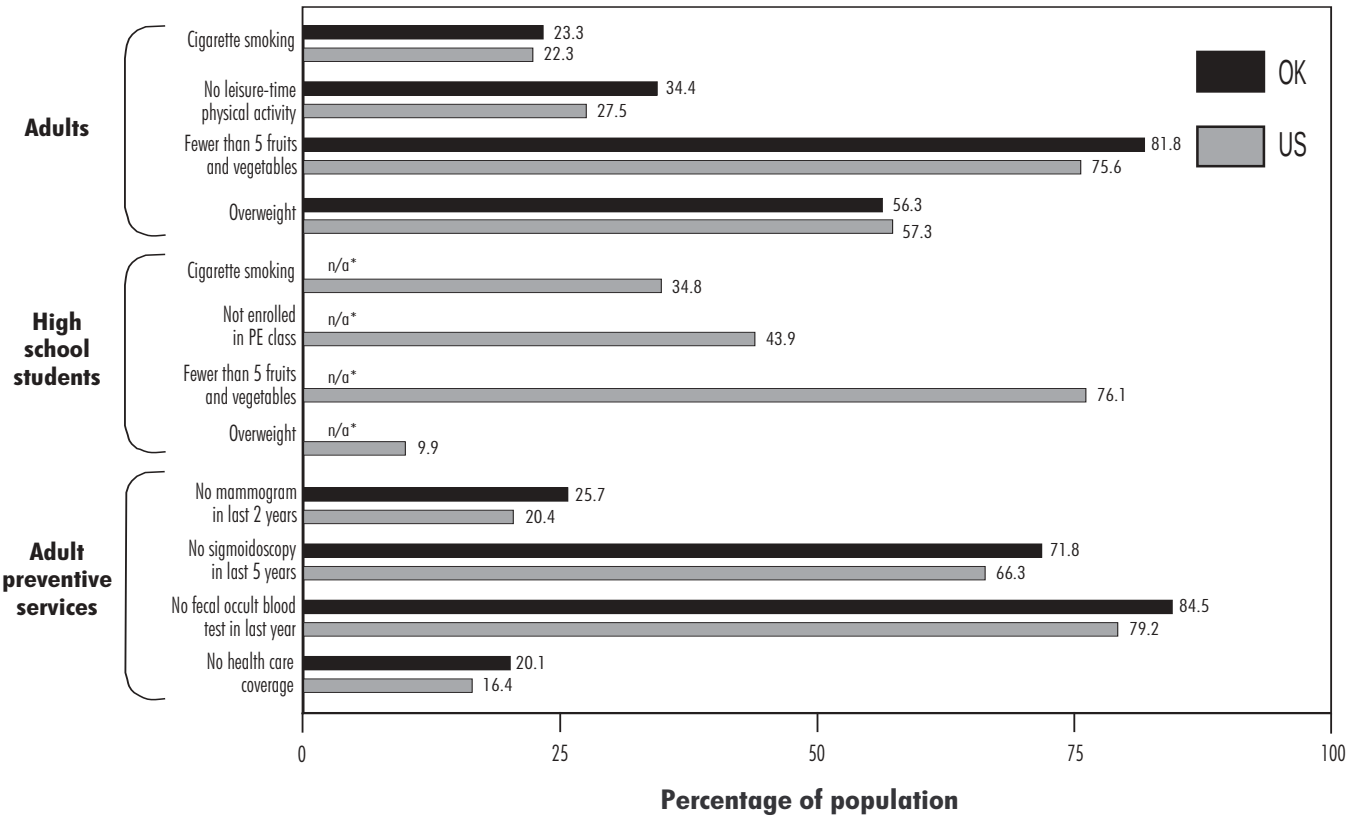
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Oklahoma.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Oklahoma 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, Oklahoma had the sixth-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 93% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 87% of blacks, and 84% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 35% of Hispanics, 29% of American Indians/ Alaska Natives, 20% of blacks, and 19% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oklahoma Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Oregon: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Oregon in 1999, accounting for 7,263 deaths, or 25% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 55% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Of all states, Oregon had the third-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke was the cause of 10% of all deaths in Oregon.
- Rates of death from stroke were 21% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

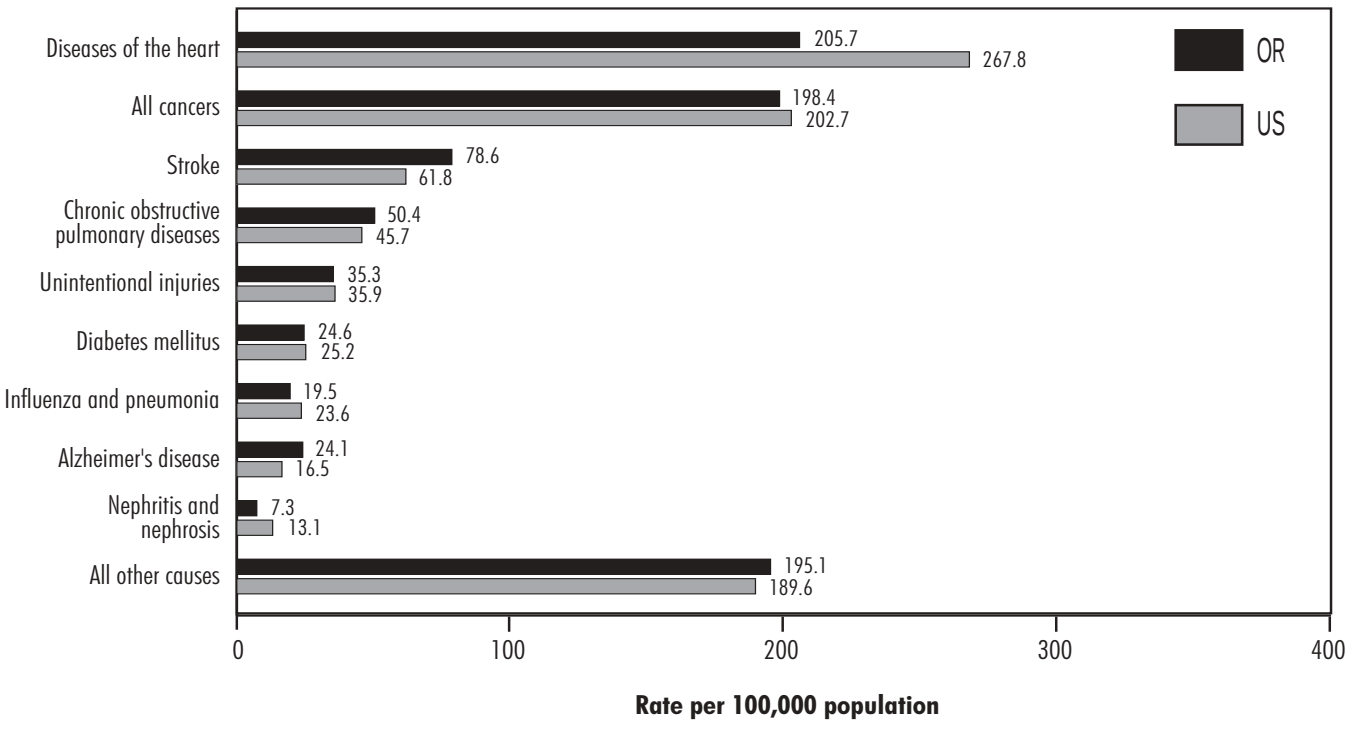
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Oregon in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 53% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oregon in 2002, including 2,200 new cases of lung cancer, 1,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oregon residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 133,000 adults in Oregon had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 860 deaths in Oregon.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 245% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Oregon Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 44% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 21% of whites, 19% of Hispanics, and 15% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of Hispanics, 22% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 19% of whites, and 17% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- 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, 76% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 65% of Hispanics, and 57% of whites were overweight.

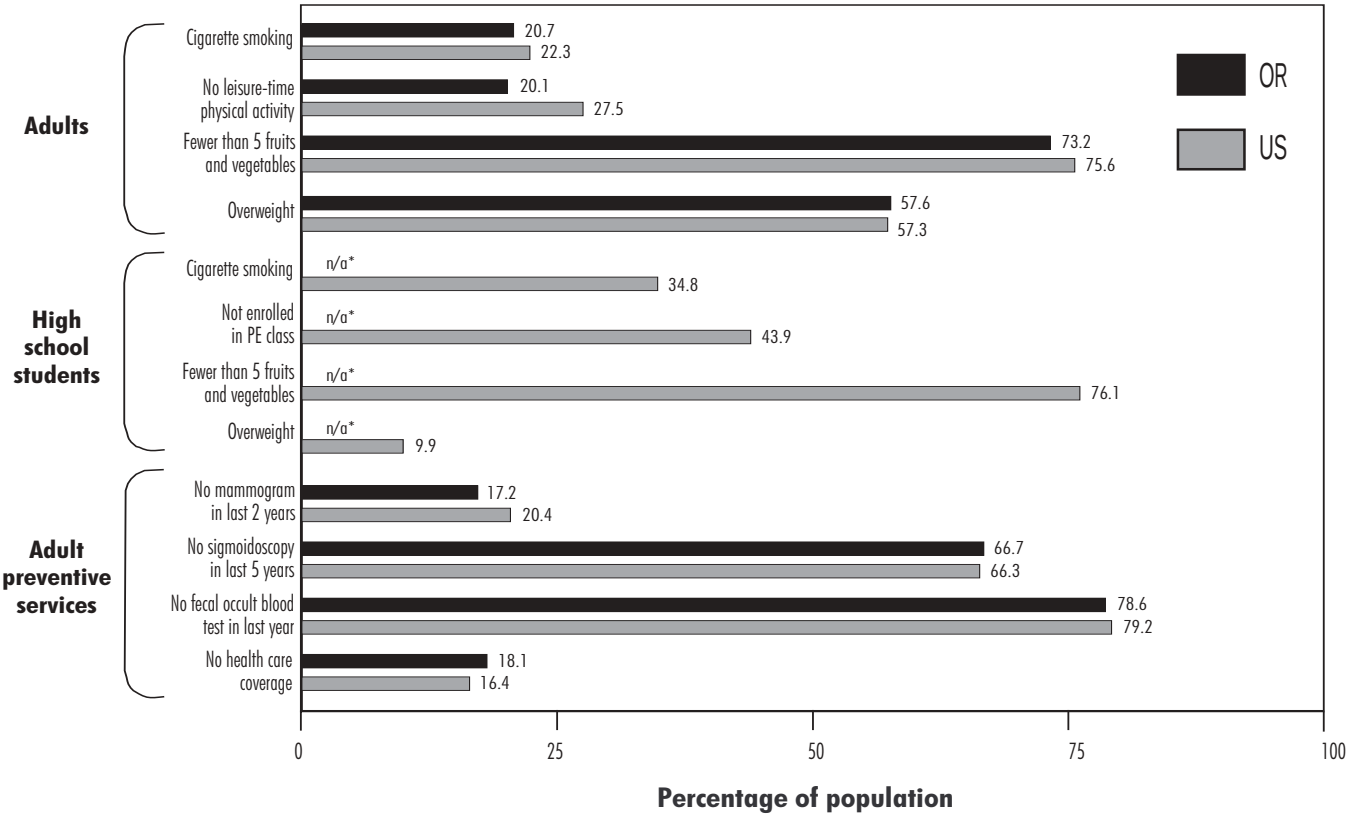
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Oregon.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 17% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 67% reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of men and 73% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 51% of Hispanics, 13% of whites, and 11% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oregon Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Pennsylvania: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania in 1999, accounting for 41,705 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 50% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 8,600 deaths in Pennsylvania.
- Rates of death from stroke were 38% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

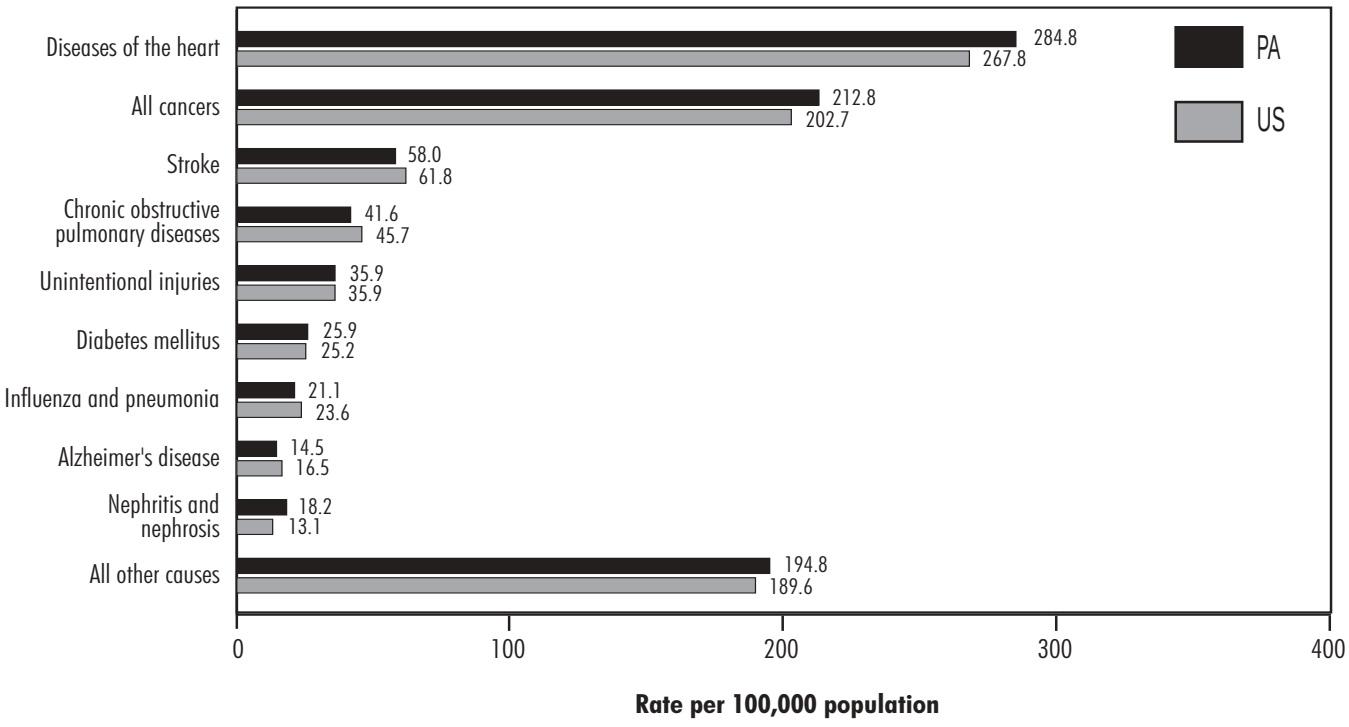
- Of all states, Pennsylvania had the second-highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women and the fourth-highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 30,311 deaths, or 23% of all deaths in Pennsylvania in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 43% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 68,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Pennsylvania in 2002, including 8,700 new cases of lung cancer, 8,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 11,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,800 Pennsylvania residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 620,000 adults in Pennsylvania had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 3,742 deaths in Pennsylvania.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 79% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Pennsylvania Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 31% of blacks, 24% of whites, and 23% of Hispanics in Pennsylvania.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 27% of blacks, and 22% of whites.
- In all racial and ethnic groups, more than 76% of Pennsylvania residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 74% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 56% of whites were overweight.

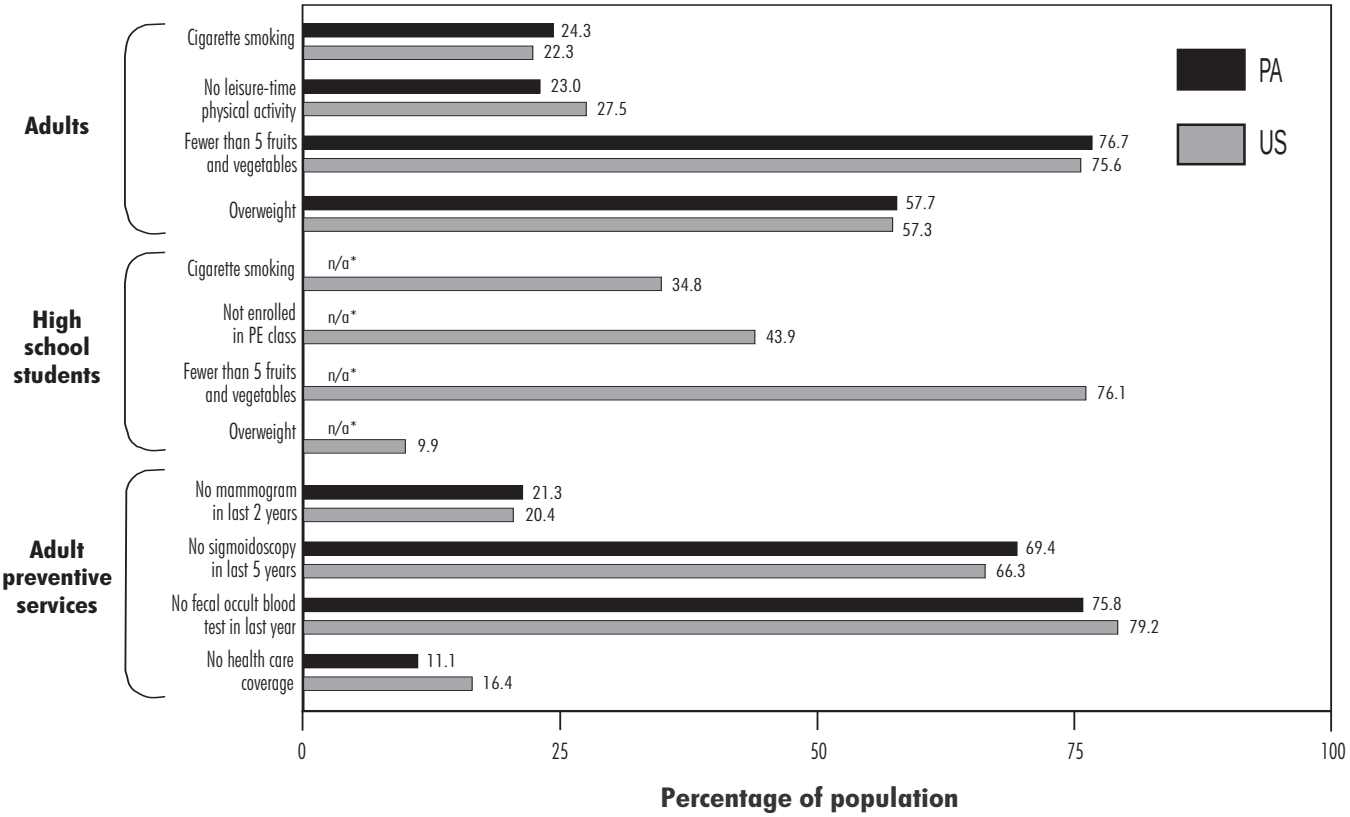
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Pennsylvania.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 69% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 76% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 28% of Hispanics, 20% of blacks, and 10% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Pennsylvania Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Rhode Island: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, accounting for 31% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 65% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 633 deaths in Rhode Island.
- Rates of death from stroke were 159% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

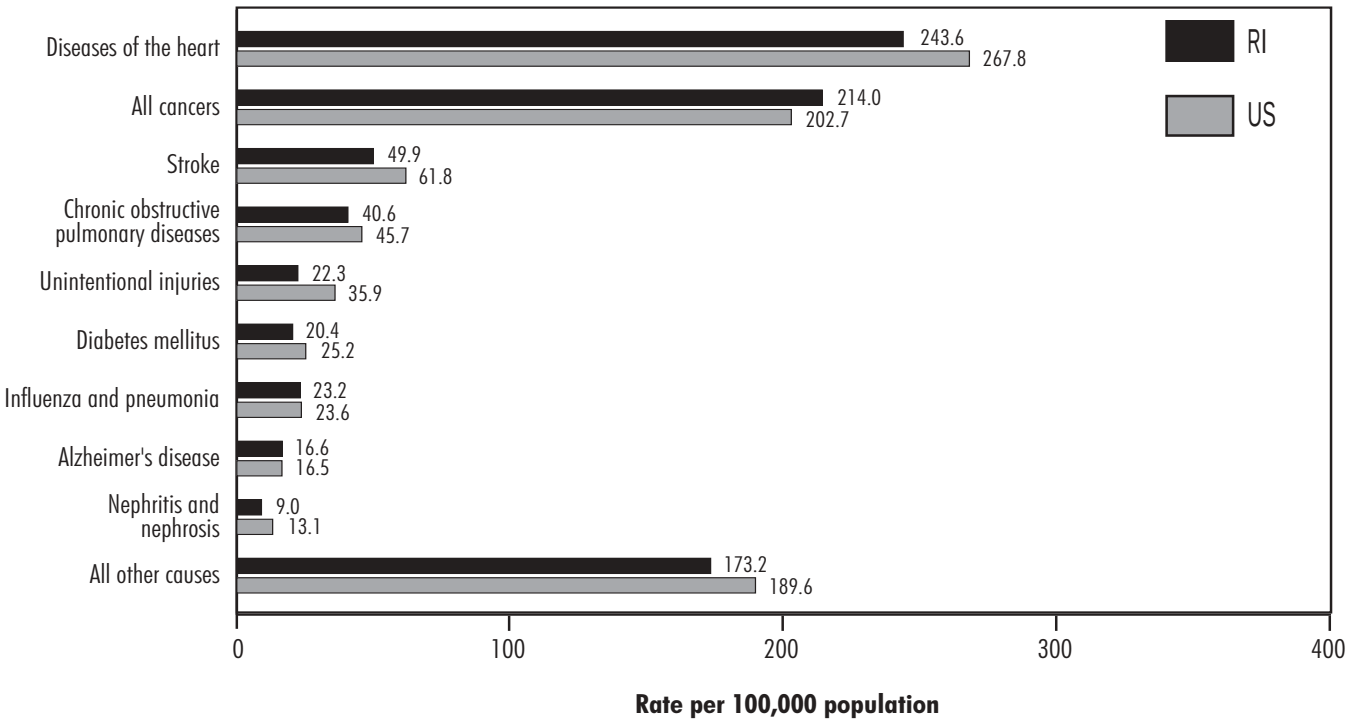
- Of all states, Rhode Island had the ninth-highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Rhode Island in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 83% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Rhode Island in 2002, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 800 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Rhode Island residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 43,000 adults in Rhode Island had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 236 deaths in Rhode Island.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 51% higher among men than among women.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Rhode Island Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Rhode Island: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 28% of blacks, 24% of whites, and 21% of Hispanics in Rhode Island.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 42% of Hispanics, 33% of blacks, and 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of blacks, 78% of Hispanics, and 70% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men and 45% of women were overweight.

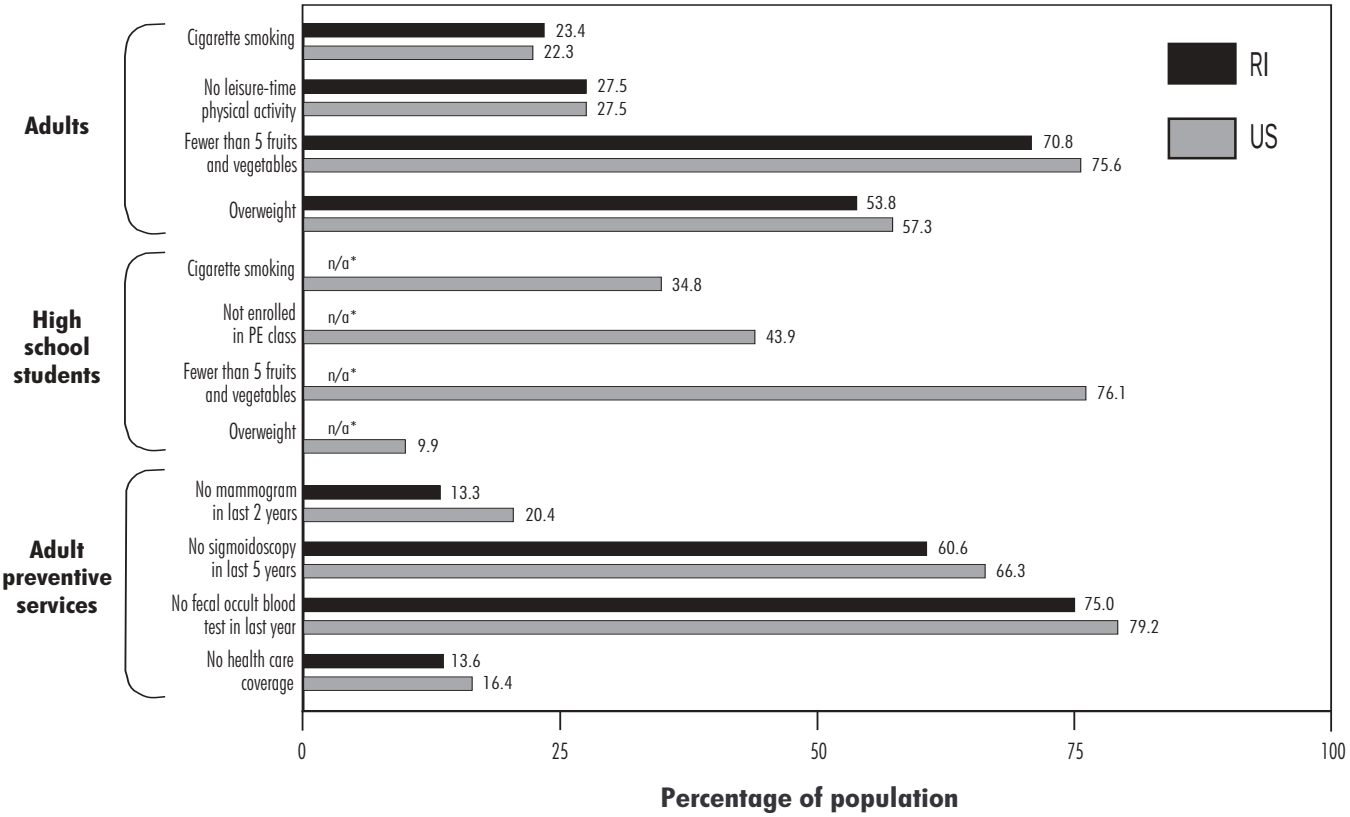
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Rhode Island.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 13% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 64% of women and 57% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 75% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics, 20% of blacks, and 10% of whites.

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



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

South Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in South Carolina in 1999, accounting for 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 56% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, South Carolina had the highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,974 deaths, or 8% of all deaths.

Cancer

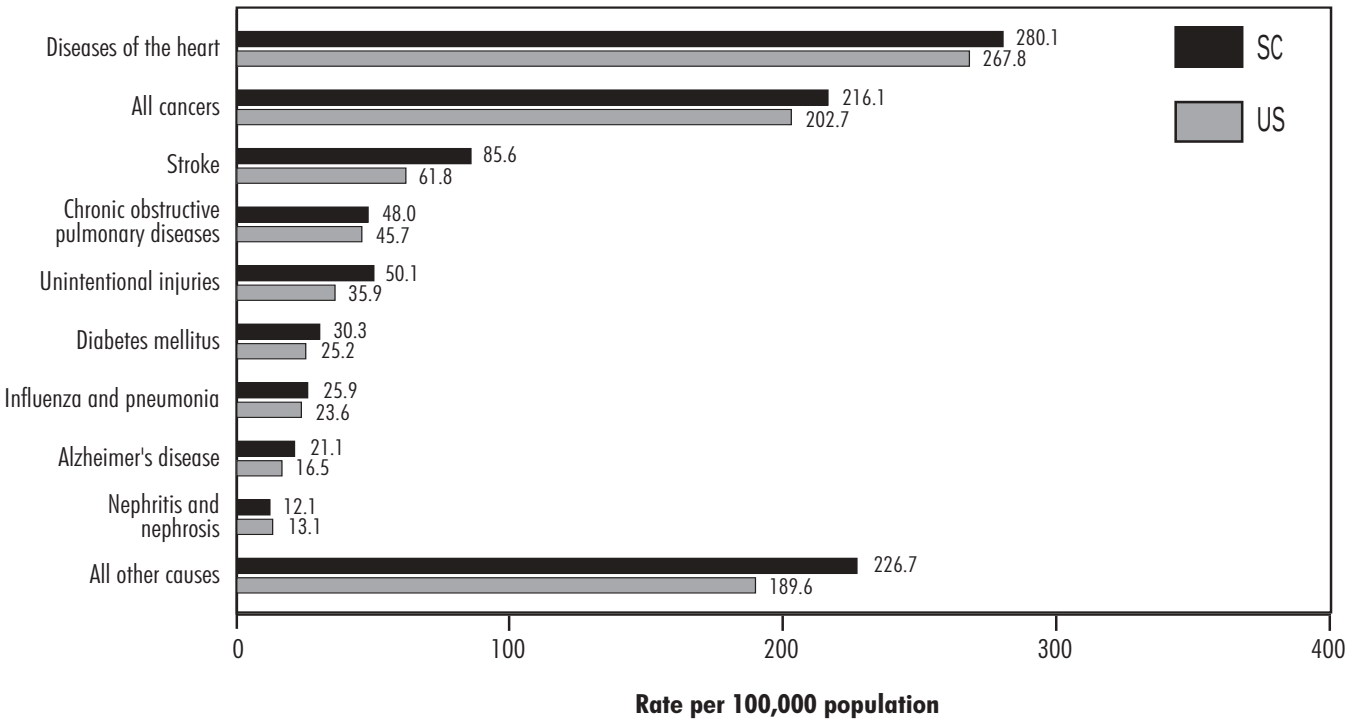
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in South Carolina in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 67% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 19,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Carolina in 2002, including 2,600 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,400 South Carolina residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 195,000 adults in South Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the ninth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,118 deaths in South Carolina.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, South Carolina Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

South Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 29% of men and 22% of women in South Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 50% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 24% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 73% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 63% of Hispanics, and 55% of whites were overweight.

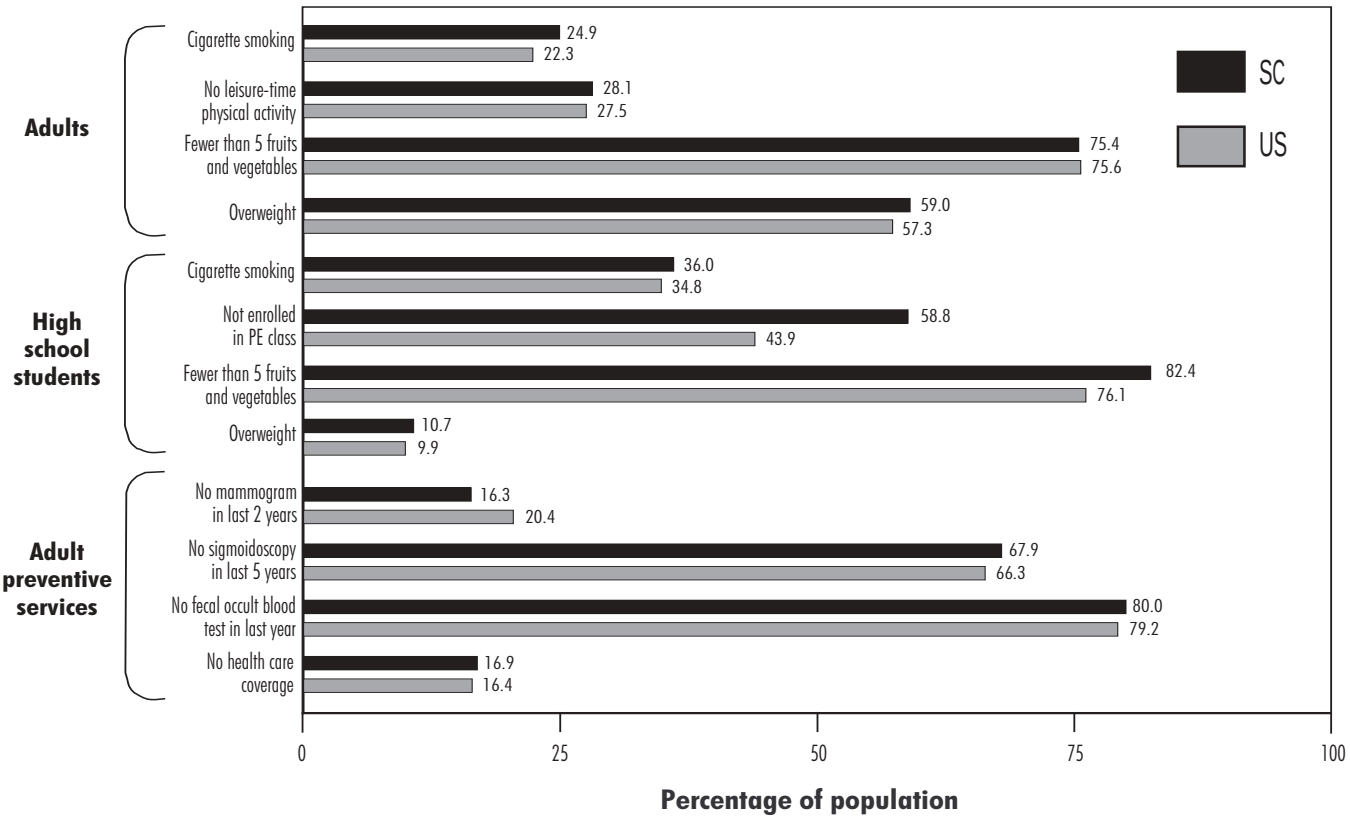
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 46% of white and 23% of black high school students in South Carolina.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 51% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-six percent of white and 79% of black students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Fourteen percent of black students and 8% of white students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Twenty-one percent of black and 15% of white women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of blacks and 67% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of men and 78% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 32% of Hispanics, 23% of blacks, and 14% of whites.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

South Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in South Dakota in 1999, accounting for 29% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 80% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 547 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in South Dakota.
- In 1999, 202 men and 345 women died of stroke.

Cancer

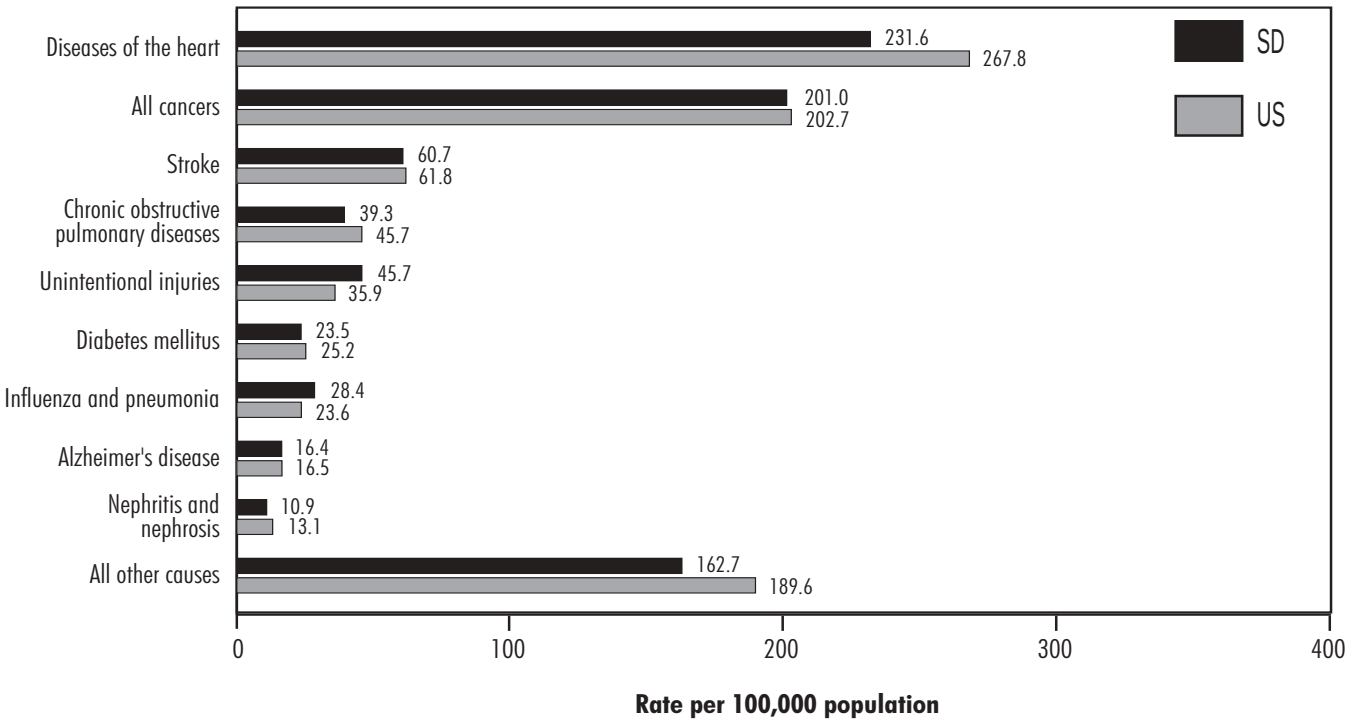
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in South Dakota in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 122% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Dakota in 2002, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 500 new cases of colorectal 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 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 28,000 adults in South Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 196 deaths in South Dakota.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 563% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, South Dakota Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

South Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 42% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 26% of Hispanics, and 21% of whites in South Dakota.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 27% of South Dakota residents.
- In all racial and ethnic groups, more than 80% of South Dakota residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 74% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 60% of Hispanics, and 58% of whites were overweight.

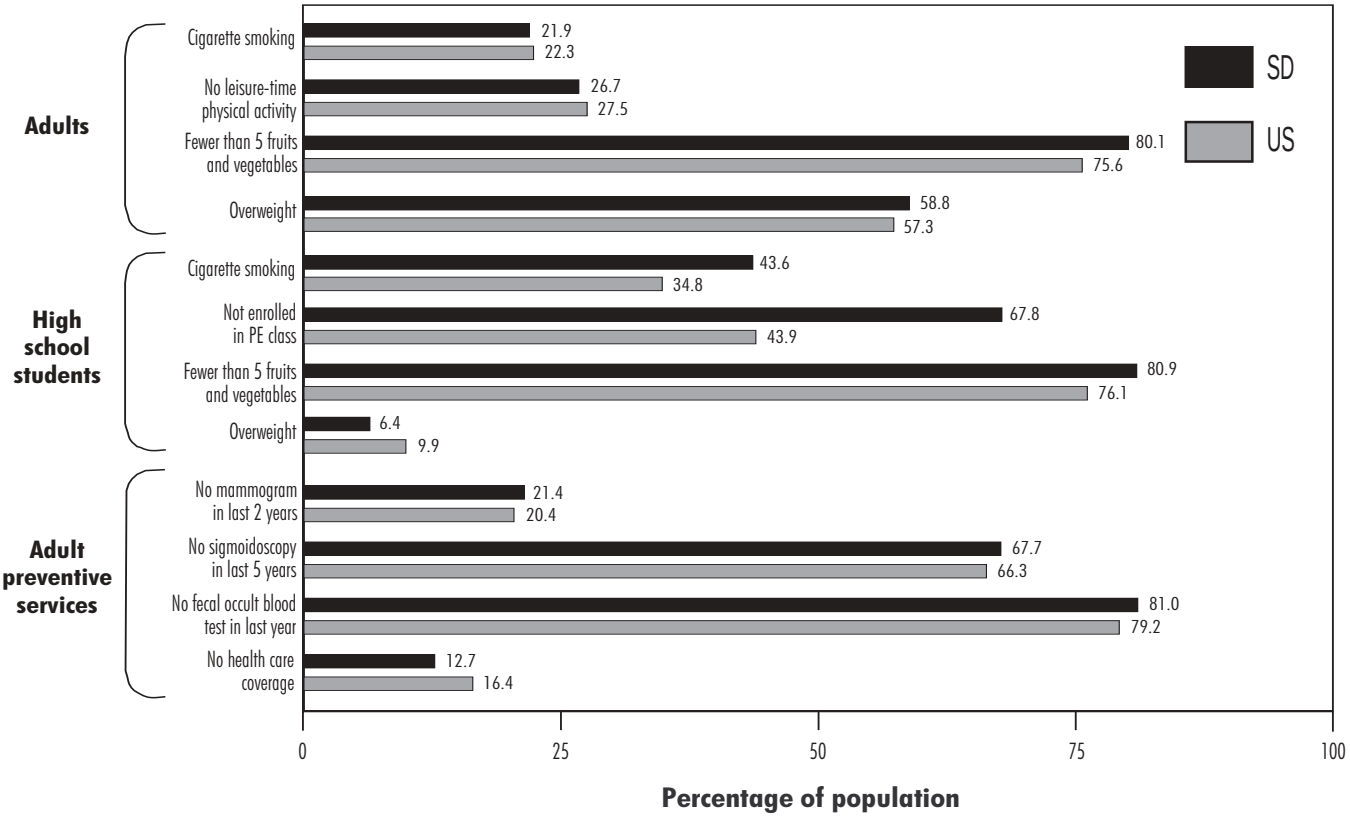
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 44% of high school students.
- Sixty-eight percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-one percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, 6% were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 74% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 67% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 81% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 16% of Hispanics, and 11% of whites.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Tennessee: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, Tennessee had the eighth-highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- Heart disease accounted for 16,279 deaths, or 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 56% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, Tennessee had the fifth-highest rate of death due to stroke.
- Stroke was the cause of 4,103 deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 29% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

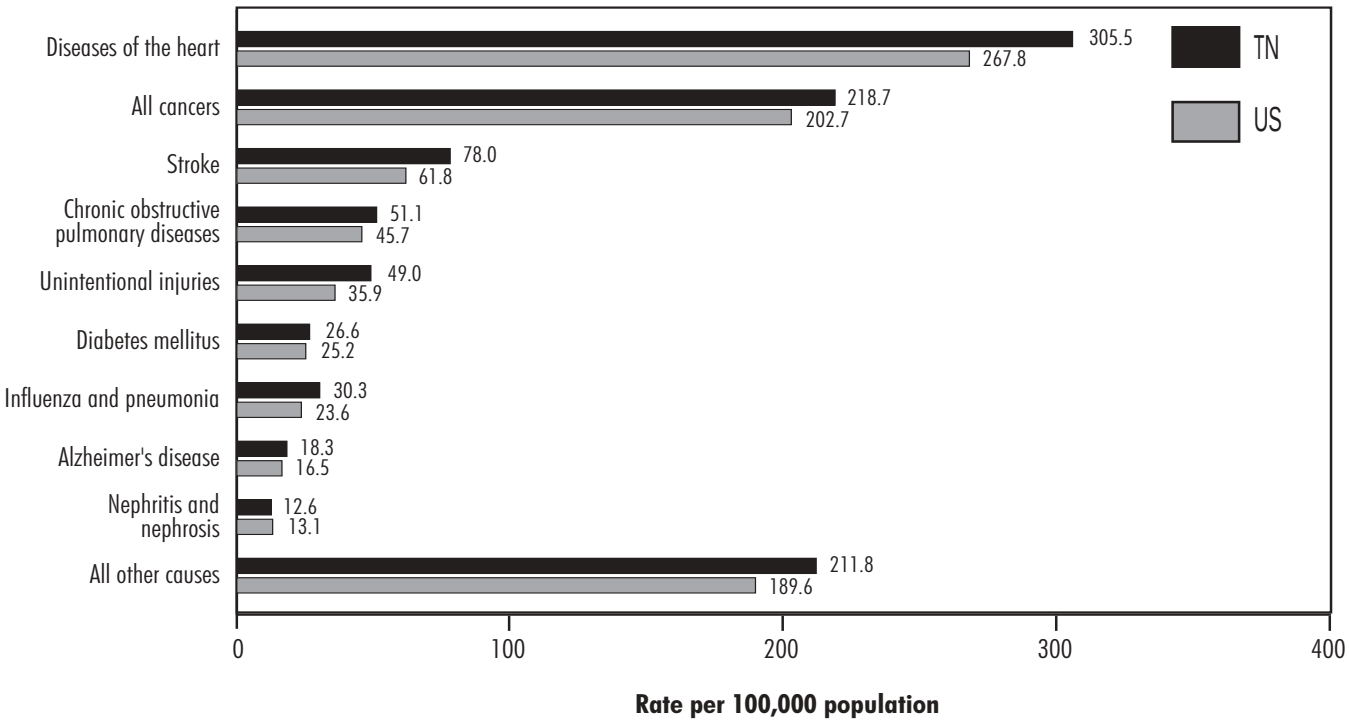
- Of all states, Tennessee had the tenth-highest rate of death due to all cancers and the sixth-highest due to lung cancer in 1999.
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Tennessee in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 69% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Tennessee in 2002, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,100 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,600 Tennessee residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 275,000 adults in Tennessee had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,436 deaths in Tennessee.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 167% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Tennessee Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Tennessee: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Tennessee had the eighth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 2000.
- Of all states, Tennessee 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 73% of blacks, 65% of whites, and 63% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 72% of blacks, 58% of whites, and 53% of Hispanics were overweight.

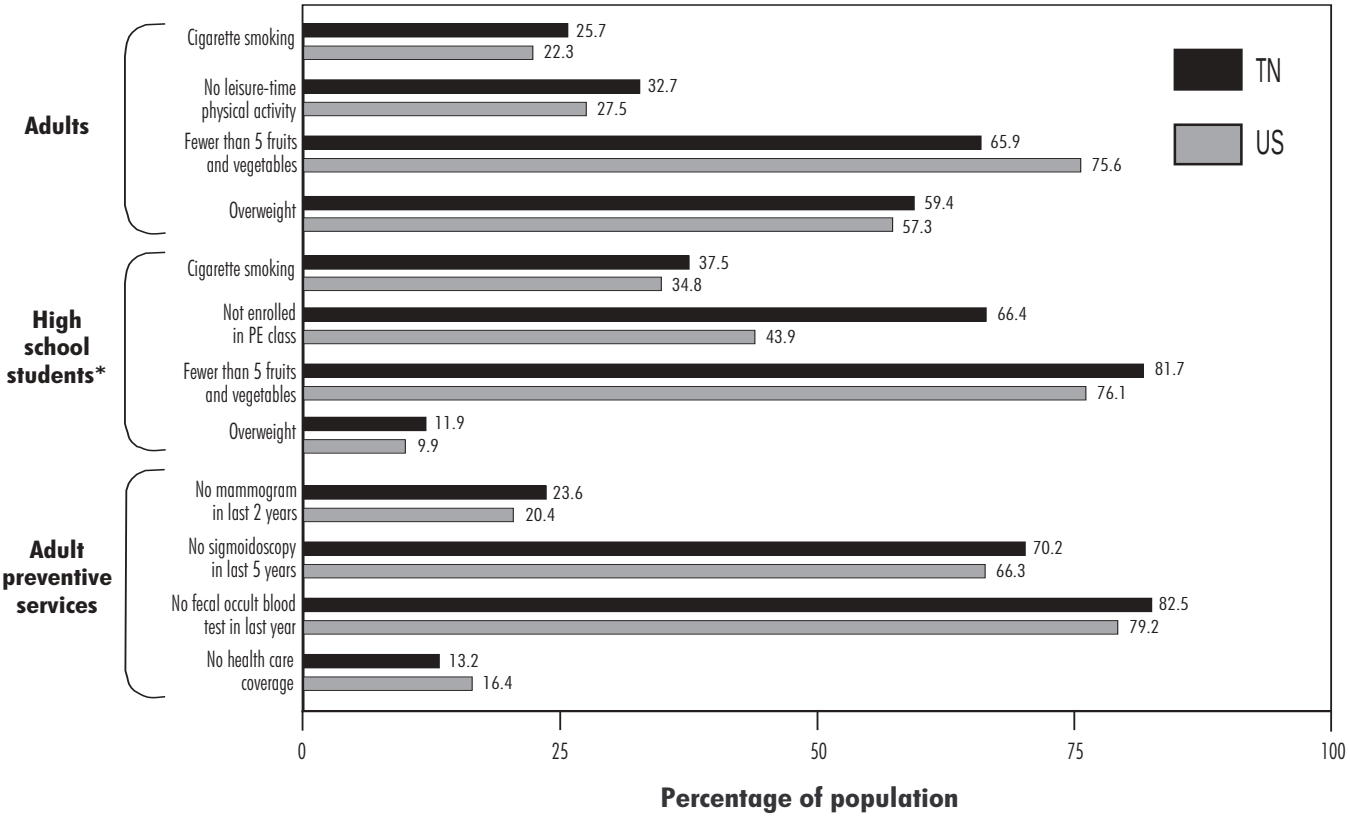
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 41% of white and 22% of black high school students in Tennessee in 1999.
- Sixty-six percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty-four percent of white and 76% of black students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Fifteen percent of male and 9% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Tennessee 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, 81% of blacks and 69% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of blacks and 82% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- More than 82% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 17% of blacks and 12% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Tennessee Compared With United States



*Excludes students from Nashville.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Texas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Texas, accounting for 43,416 deaths, or 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 47% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 10,414 deaths in Texas.
- Rates of death from stroke were 31% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

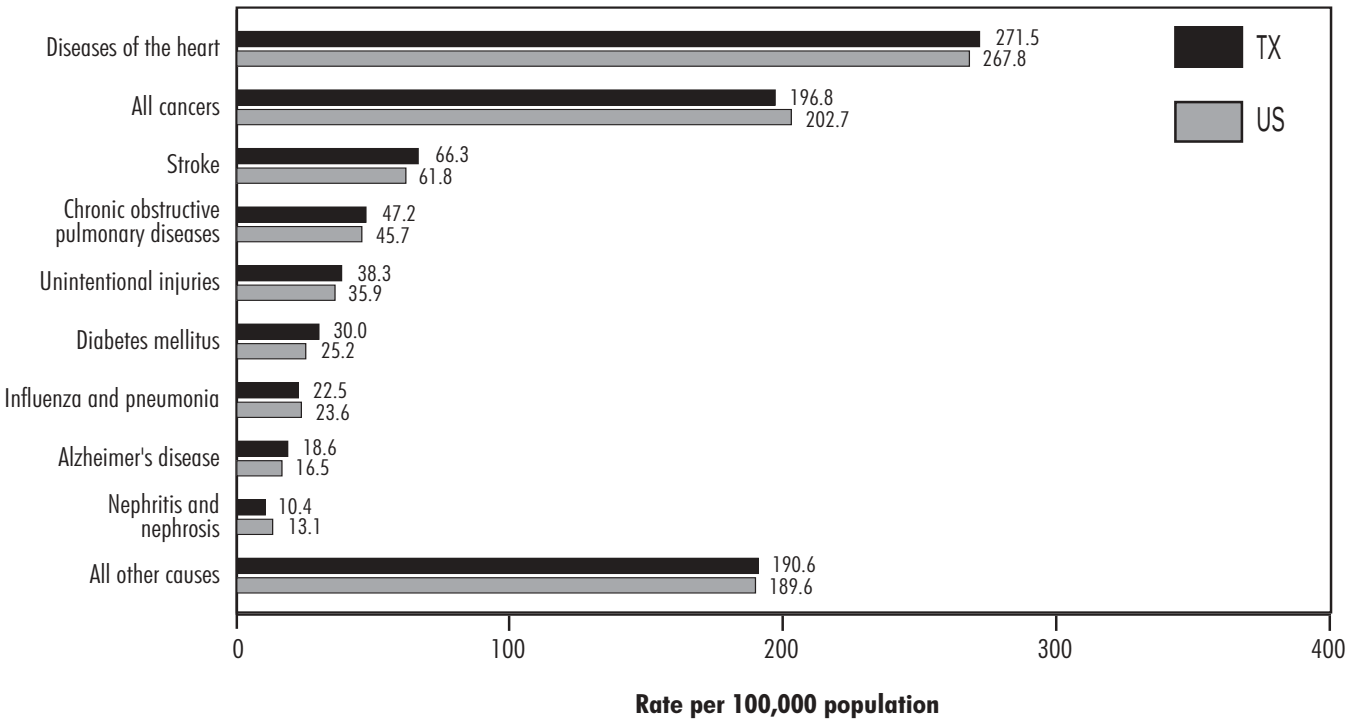
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Texas in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 54% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 79,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Texas in 2002, including 10,800 new cases of lung cancer, 9,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 13,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 34,500 Texas residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 902,000 adults in Texas had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 4,931 deaths in Texas.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 135% higher among Hispanics and 130% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Texas Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Texas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 25% of men and 19% of women in Texas reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of Hispanics, 28% of blacks, 24% of whites, and 21% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- Eighty-one percent of men and 72% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, Texas had the ninth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

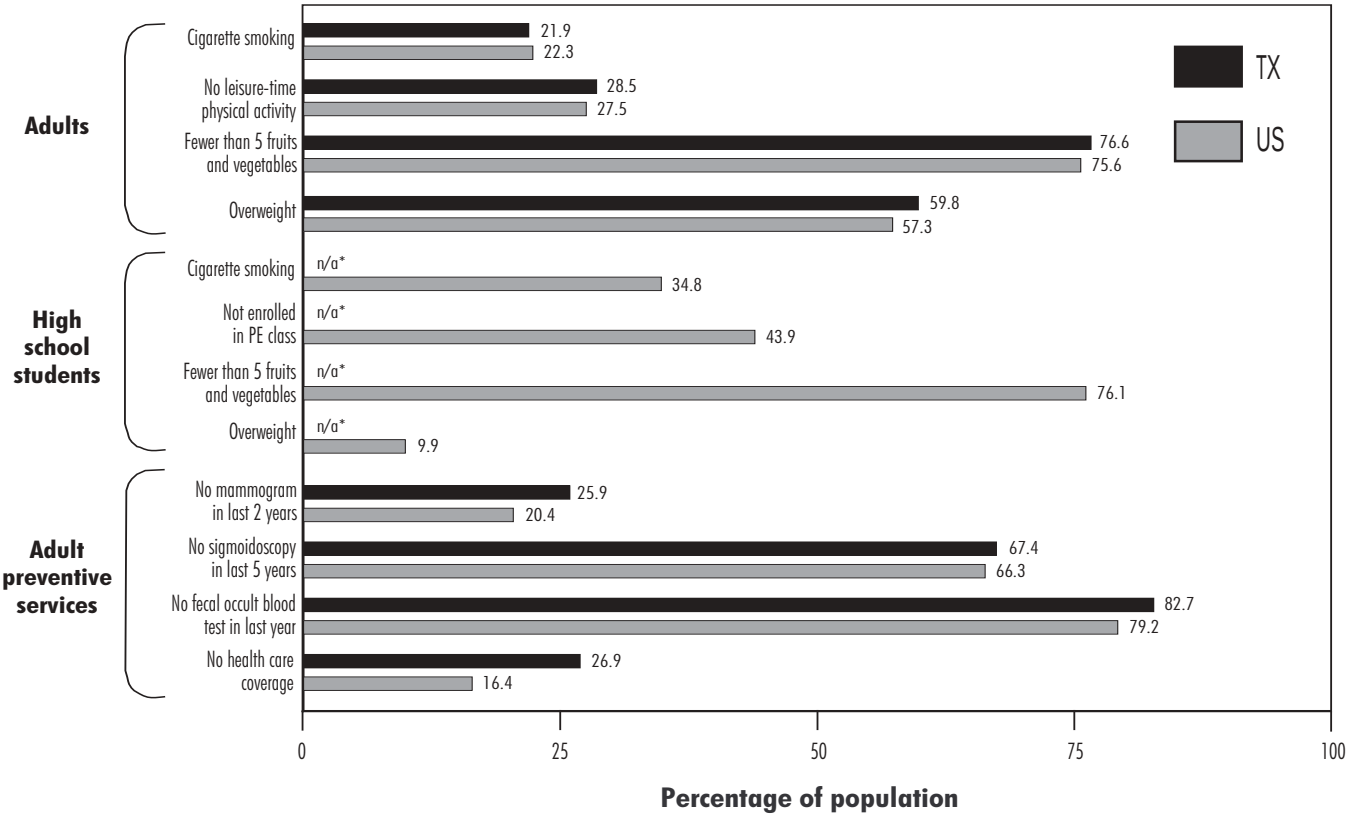
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Texas.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Texas 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, 73% of Hispanics, 66% of whites, and 59% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 95% of Hispanics, 80% of whites, and 79% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, Texas had the second-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 reporting no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Texas Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Utah: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease
- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Utah, accounting for 23% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 64% higher among whites than among Hispanics.

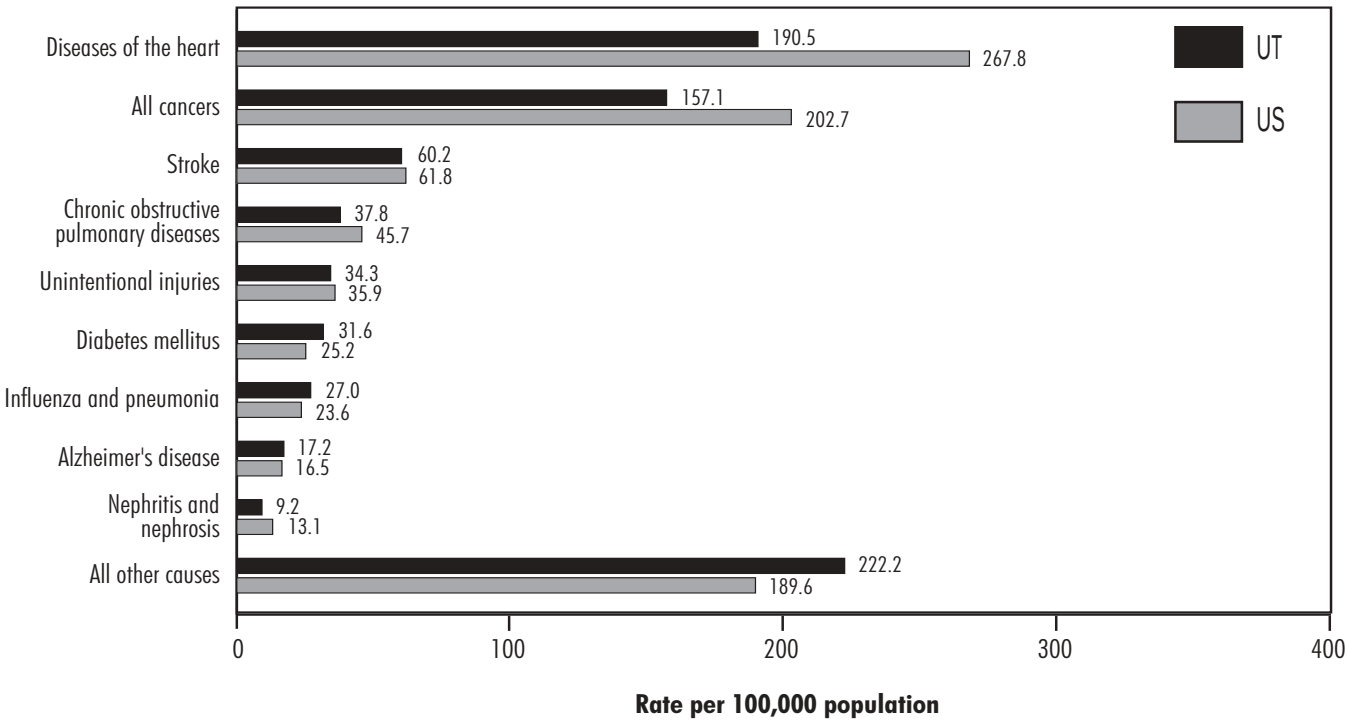
Stroke
- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 869 deaths in Utah.
- Rates of death from stroke were 17% higher among women than among men.

Cancer
- Cancer accounted for 20% of all deaths in Utah in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 90% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Utah in 2002, including 500 new cases of lung cancer, 700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 Utah residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes
- In 2000,* an estimated 66,000 adults in Utah had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Utah had the fifth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 472 deaths in Utah.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Utah Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Utah: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 15% of men and 11% of women reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 19% of Hispanics and 15% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 86% of Hispanics and 79% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of men and 46% of women were overweight.

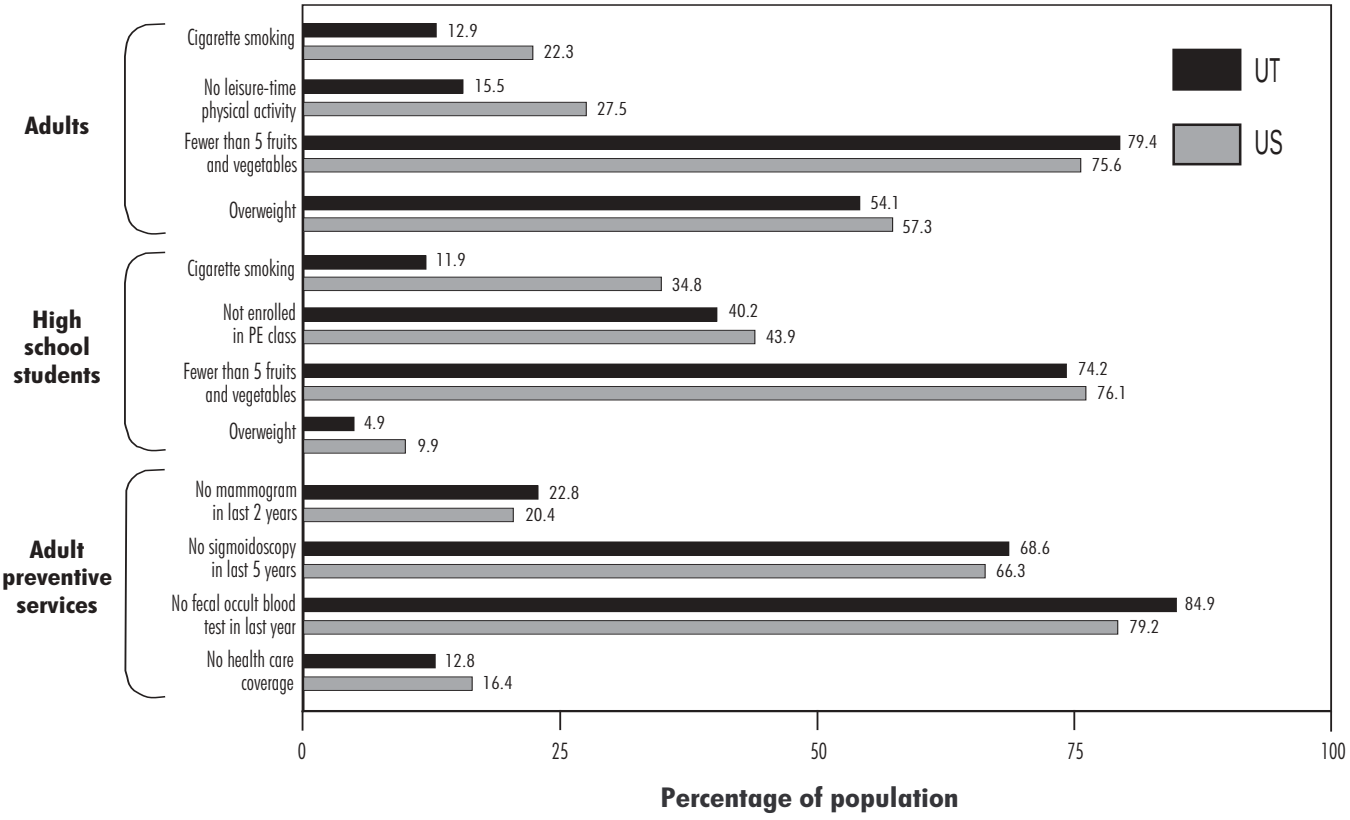
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 12% of high school students in Utah reported cigarette smoking.
- Forty percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-four percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Five percent of students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 68% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Utah 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, Hispanics were almost twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Utah Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Vermont: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease
- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Vermont, accounting for 27% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 52% higher among men than among women.

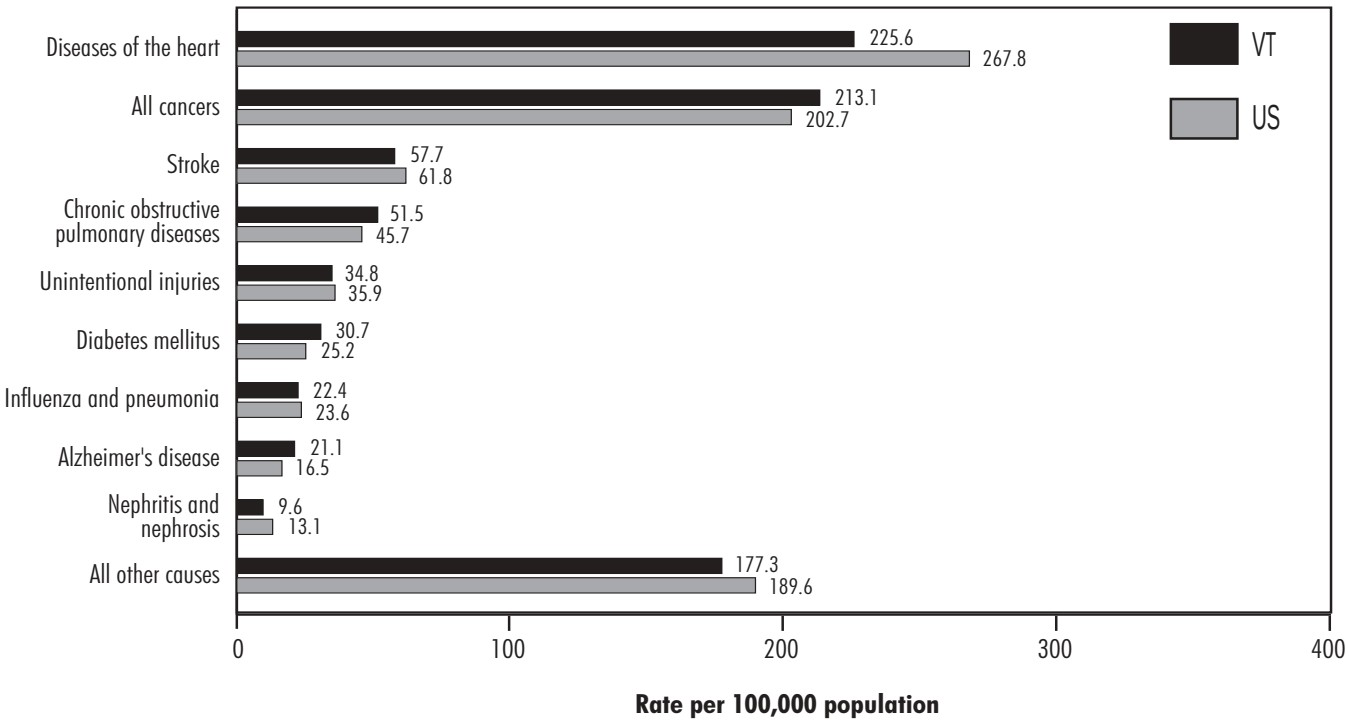
Stroke
- Stroke was the cause of 7% of all deaths in Vermont.
- In 1999, 218 women and 126 men died of stroke.

Cancer
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Vermont in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 115% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Vermont in 2002, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,300 Vermont residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes
- In 2000,* an estimated 19,000 adults in Vermont had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Vermont had the seventh-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 179 deaths in Vermont.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Vermont Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, 22% of adults in Vermont reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of women and men.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 65% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 61% of men and 44% of women were overweight.

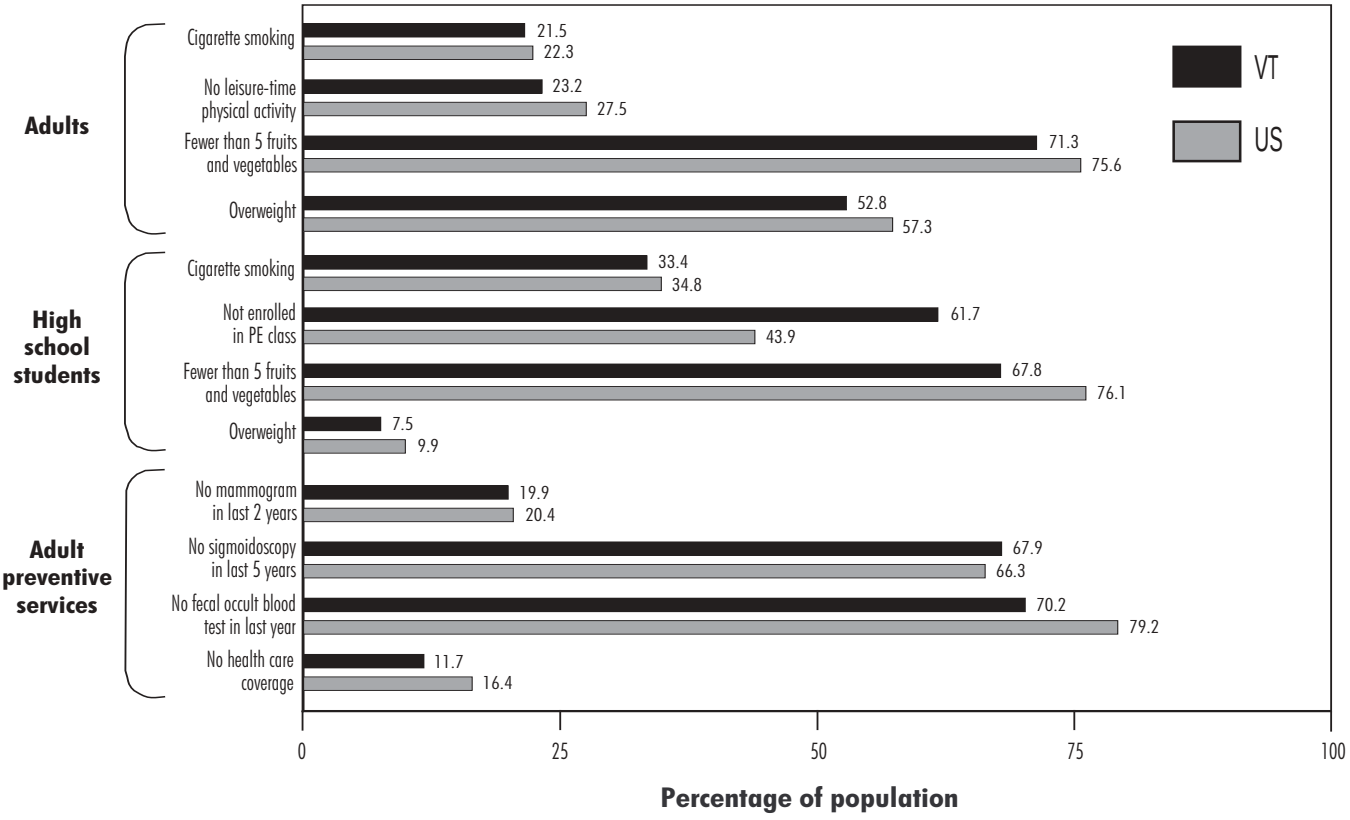
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 33% of high school students in Vermont.
- Sixty-two percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Sixty-eight percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, 9% of male and 6% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 20% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 67% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of men and 65% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of men and 9% of women.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Vermont Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Virginia in 1999, accounting for 15,328 deaths, or 28% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 54% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- Stroke was the cause of 4,109 deaths in Virginia.
- Rates of death from stroke were 55% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

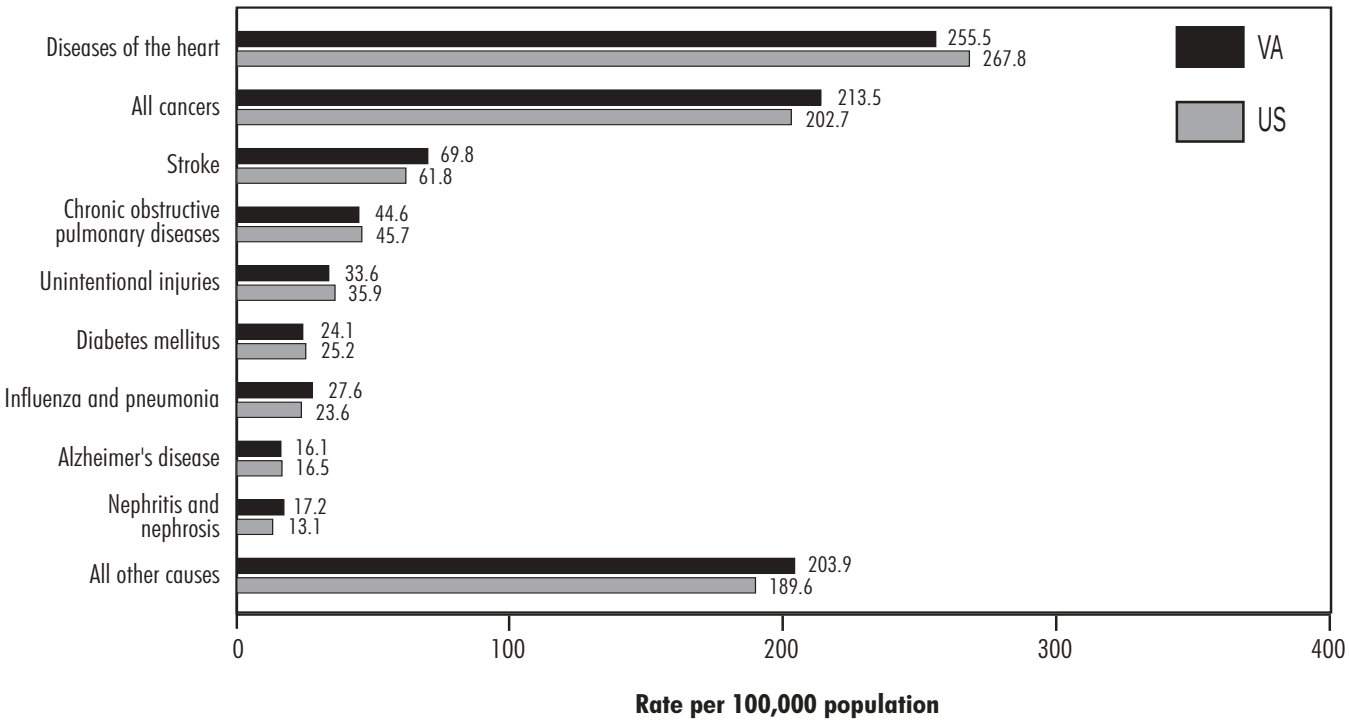
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Virginia.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 102% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 31,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Virginia in 2002, including 4,200 new cases of lung cancer, 3,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 5,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,500 Virginia residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 320,000 adults in Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,486 deaths in Virginia.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 111% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Virginia Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of blacks, 22% of Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 20% of whites in Virginia.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 34% of Hispanics, 28% of blacks, 24% of whites, and 19% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- Eighty 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, 69% of blacks, 54% of whites, 53% of Hispanics, and 37% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

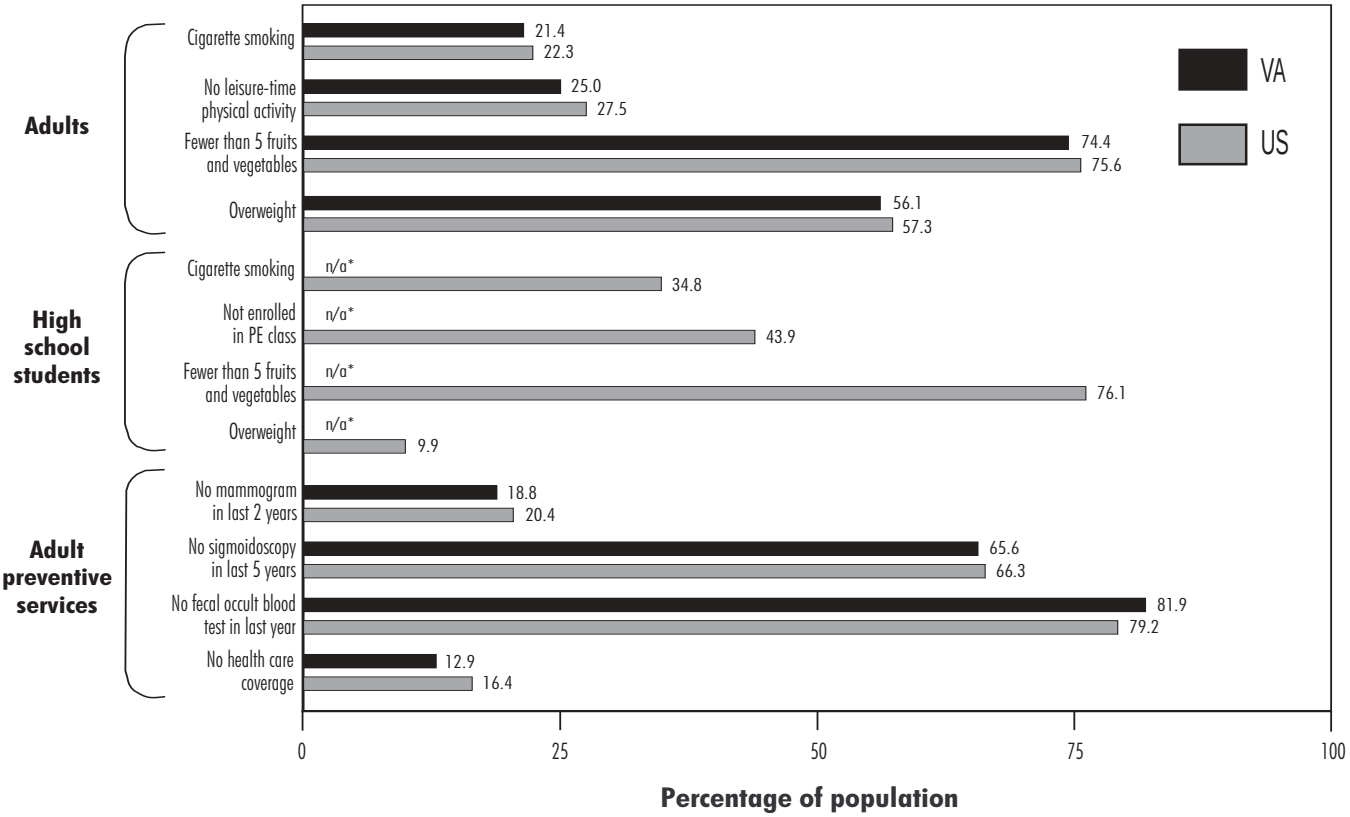
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBS was not conducted in Virginia.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 65% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Virginia Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Washington: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Washington, accounting for 11,514 deaths, or 26% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 52% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 3,718 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in Washington.
- Rates of death from stroke were 42% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

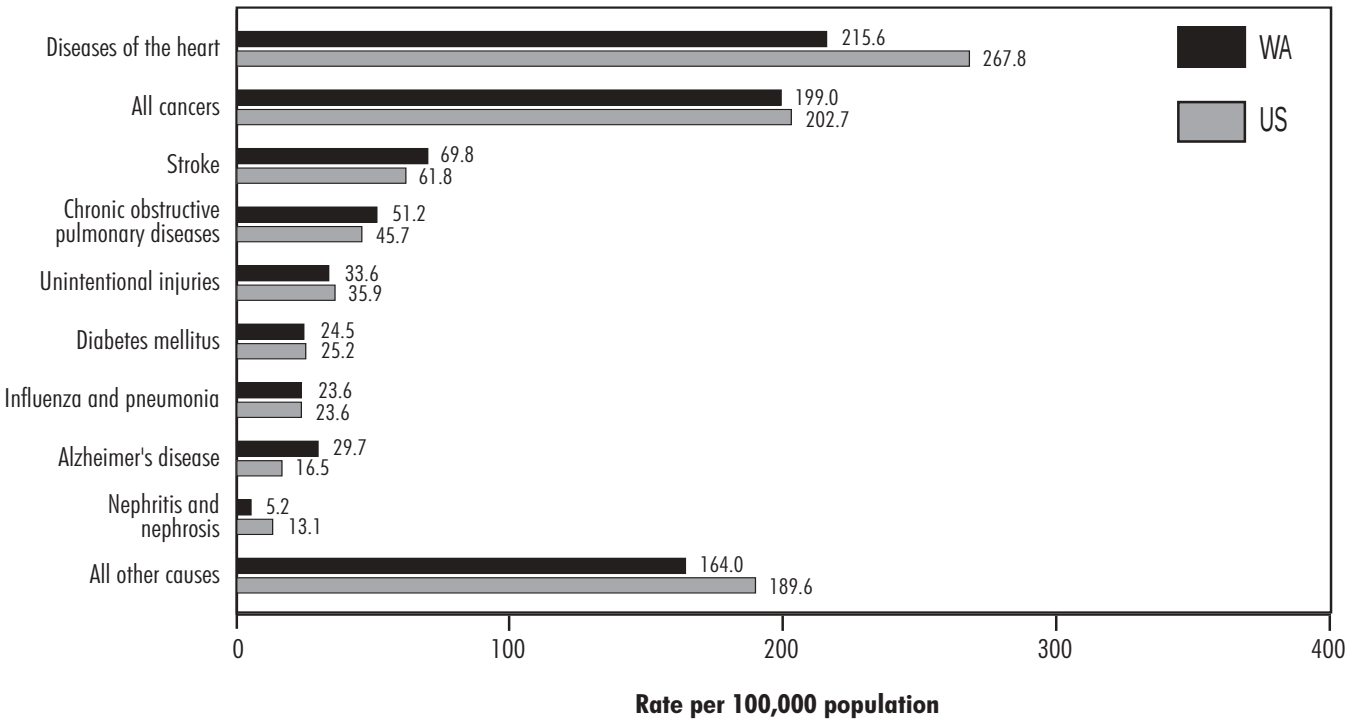
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Washington in 1999.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 54% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 25,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Washington in 2002, including 3,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,100 Washington residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 229,000 adults in Washington had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,307 deaths in Washington.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 260% higher among blacks, 82% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 25% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Washington Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Washington: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 34% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 30% of Hispanics, 26% of blacks, and 20% of whites in Washington
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 24% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 17% of whites, 16% of blacks, 15% of Hispanics, and 14% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- More than 74% of Washington residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 57% of blacks, 56% of whites, 49% of Hispanics, and 43% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

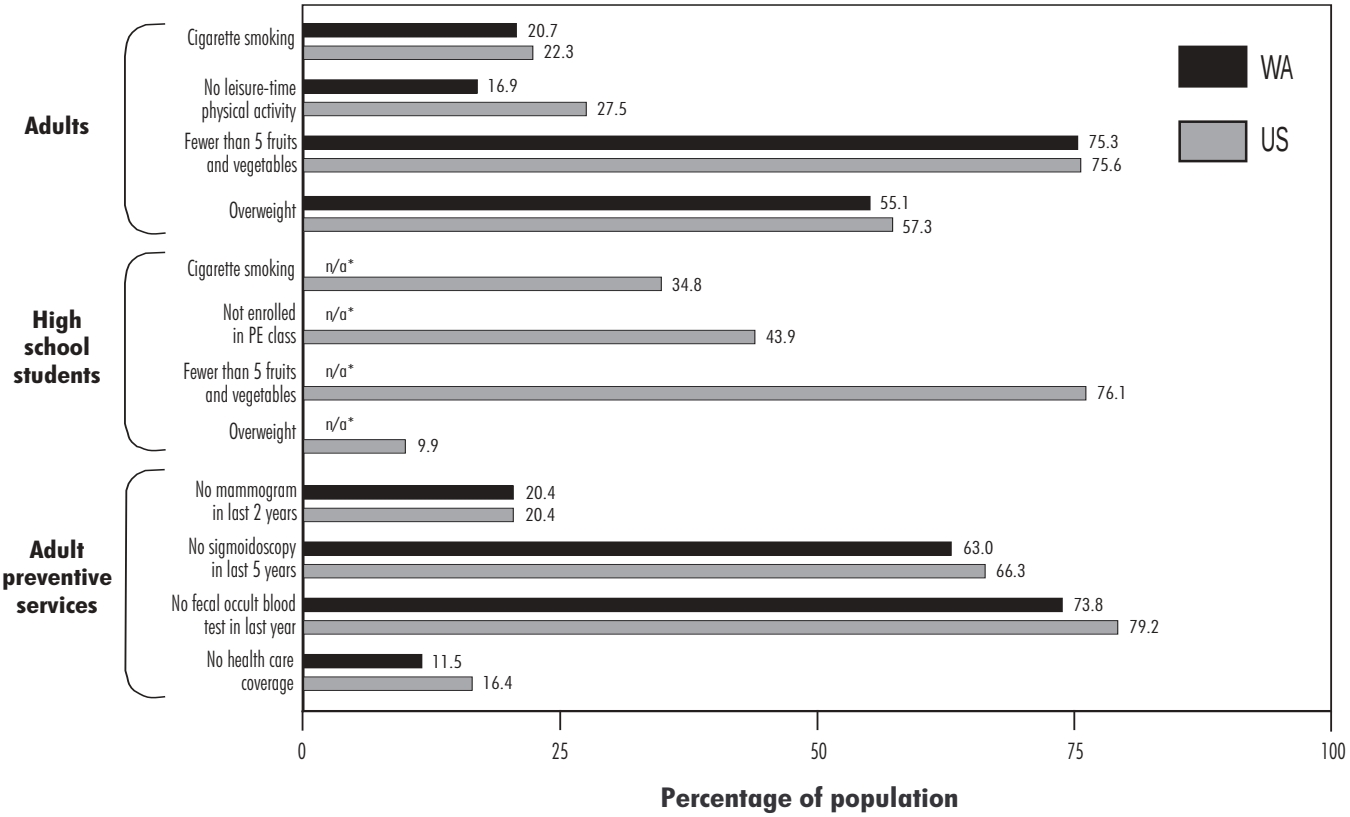
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1999 YRBSS was not conducted in Washington.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 20% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 67% of women and 58% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of Hispanics, 15% of American Indians/ Alaska Natives, 11% of whites, 11% of blacks, and 8% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Washington Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

West Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Of all states, West Virginia had the second-highest rate of death due to heart disease in 1999.
- Heart disease accounted for 6,822 deaths, or 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 47% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 1,323 deaths in West Virginia.
- Rates of death from stroke were 30% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

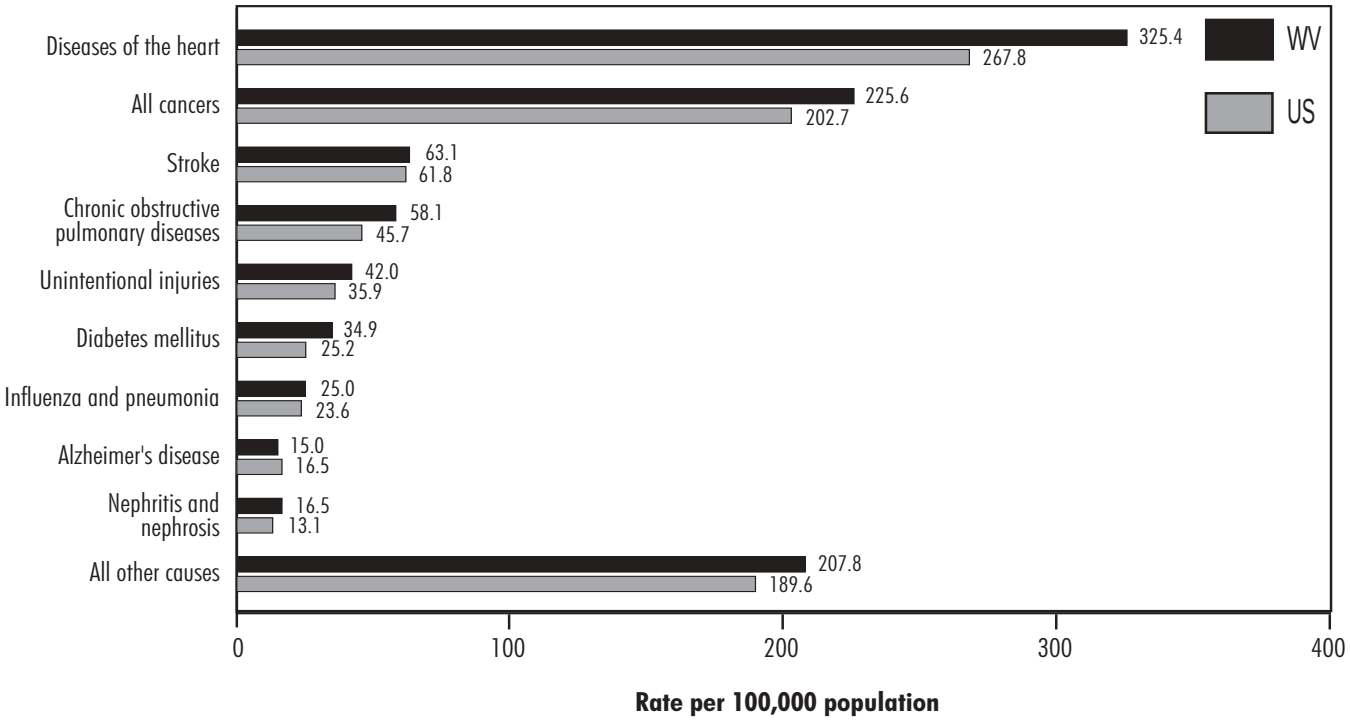
- Of all states, West Virginia had the sixth-highest rate of death due to all cancers, the second-highest rate due to lung cancer, and the second-highest rate due to colorectal cancer.
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in West Virginia in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 57% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in West Virginia in 2002, including 1,700 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 of colorectal cancer, and 1,500 of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,700 West Virginia residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 103,000 adults in West Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the third-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 734 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 86% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, West Virginia Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, West Virginia had the sixth-highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in the 2000.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the fifth-highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eighty-three percent of men and 74% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the tenth-highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

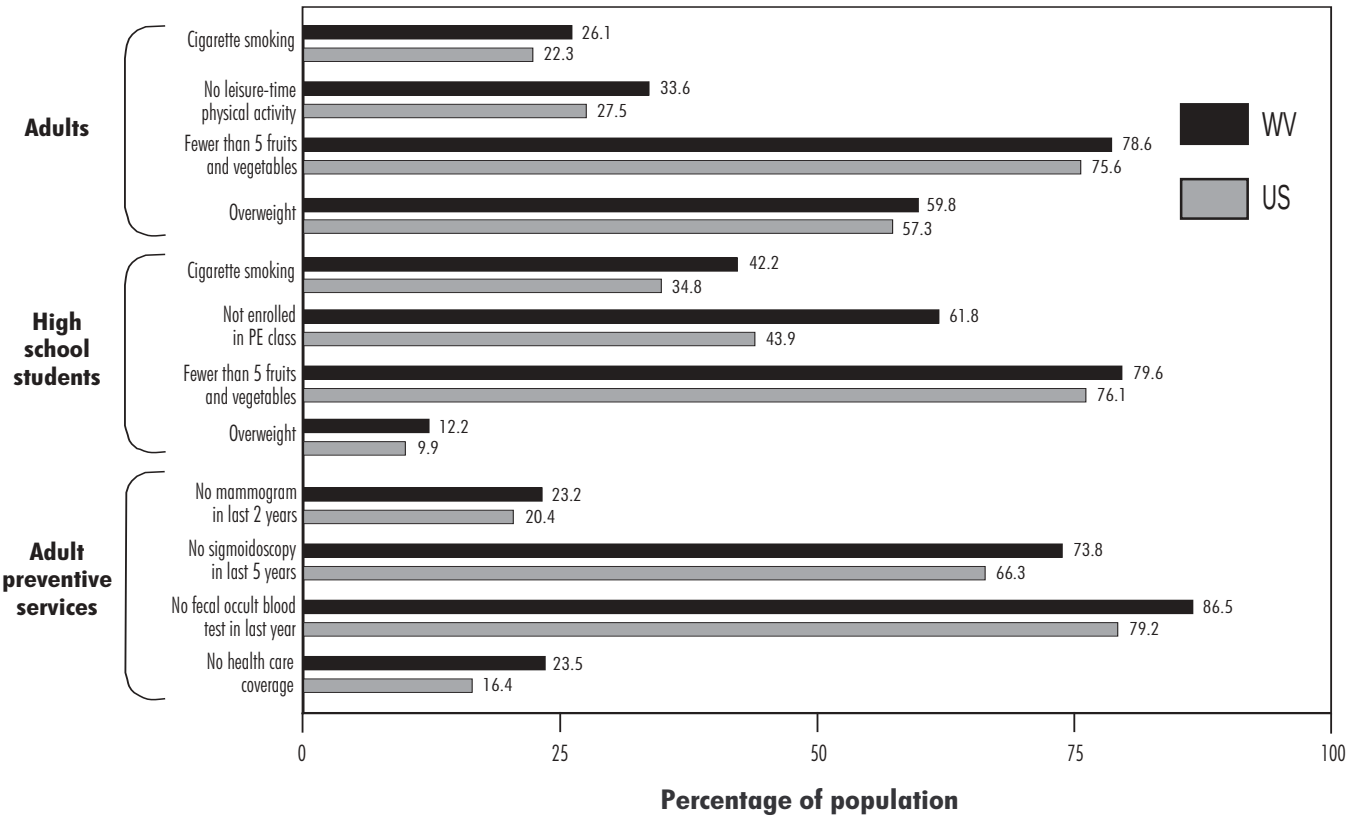
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, 42% of high school students in West Virginia reported cigarette smoking.
- Sixty-two percent of students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Eighty percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, 16% of male and 8% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, West Virginia had the third-highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- West Virginia 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.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the fourth-highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 reporting no health care coverage.

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



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Wisconsin: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease

- Heart disease was the most common cause of death in Wisconsin in 1999, accounting for 13,827 deaths, or 30% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 64% higher among men than among women.

Stroke

- In 1999, stroke was the cause of 3,869 deaths, or 8% of all deaths in Wisconsin.
- Rates of death from stroke were 54% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

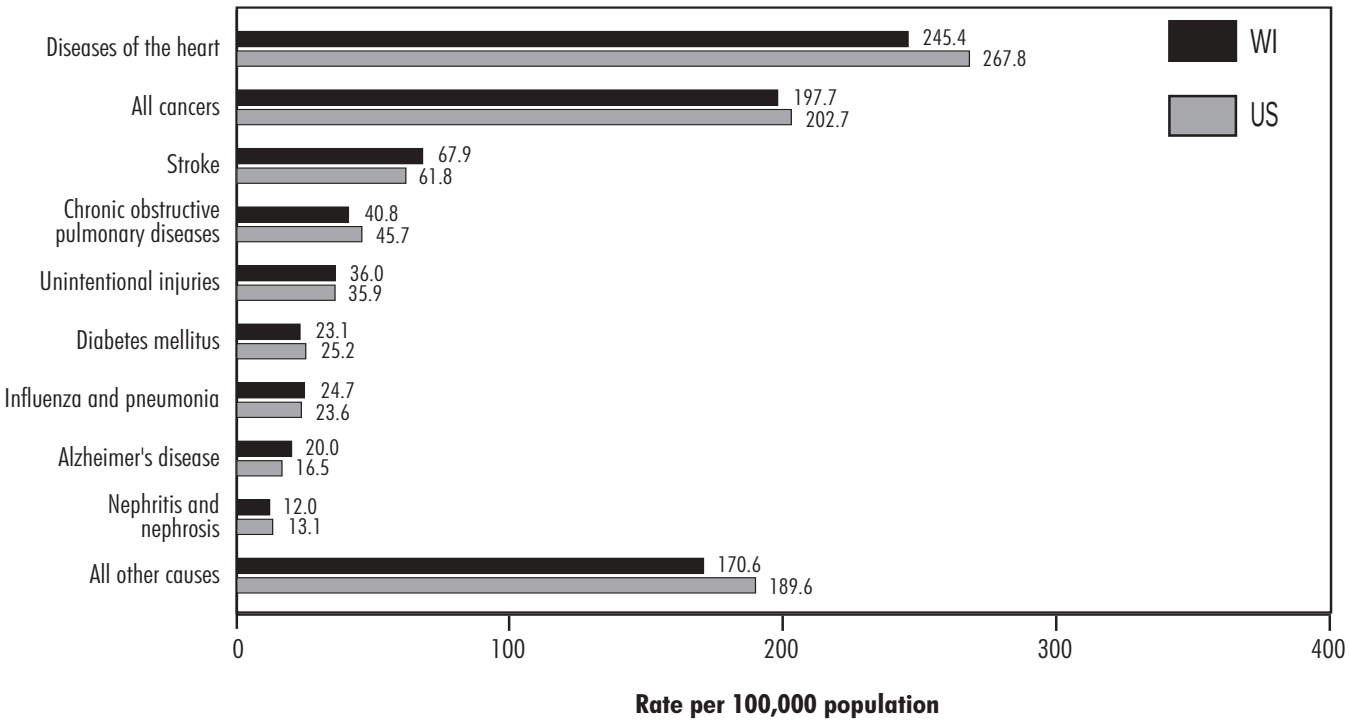
- In 1999, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Wisconsin.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 53% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 25,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2002, including 3,000 new cases of lung cancer, 2,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,000 Wisconsin residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes

- In 2000,* an estimated 222,000 adults in Wisconsin had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 1,273 deaths in Wisconsin.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 480% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 148% higher among blacks than among whites.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Wisconsin Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 31% of Hispanics, 29% of blacks, and 23% of whites in Wisconsin.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 43% of Hispanics, 39% of blacks, and 21% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of blacks, 83% of Hispanics, and 78% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 58% of whites, and 56% of Hispanics were overweight.

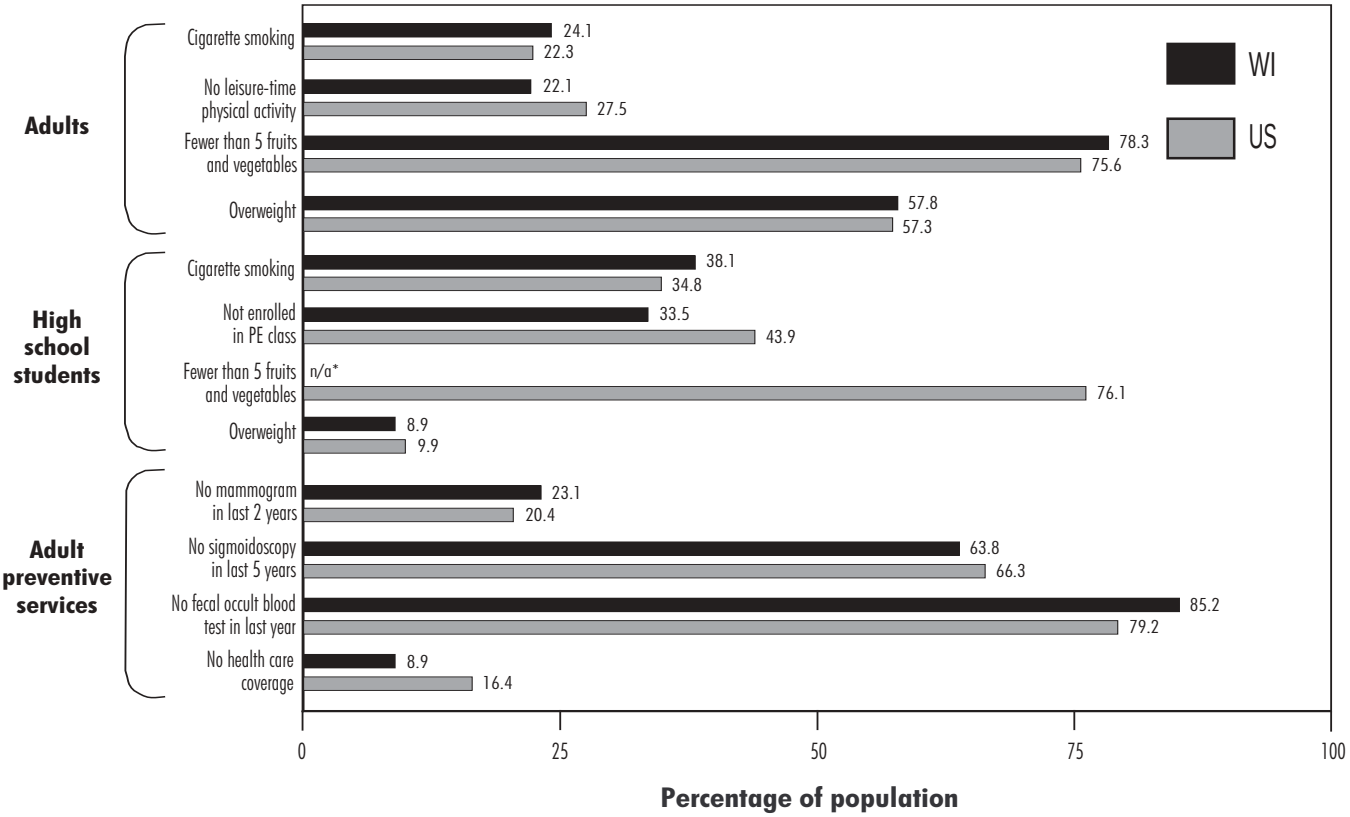
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1999, cigarette smoking was reported by 38% of high school students in Wisconsin.
- Not being enrolled in physical education class was reported by 34% of students.
- Nine percent of students were overweight.

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 58% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Wisconsin 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, no health care coverage was reported by 15% of blacks and 8% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wisconsin Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Wyoming: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1999

Heart Disease
- In 1999, heart disease was the most common cause of death in Wyoming, accounting for 25% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from heart disease were 58% higher among men than among women.

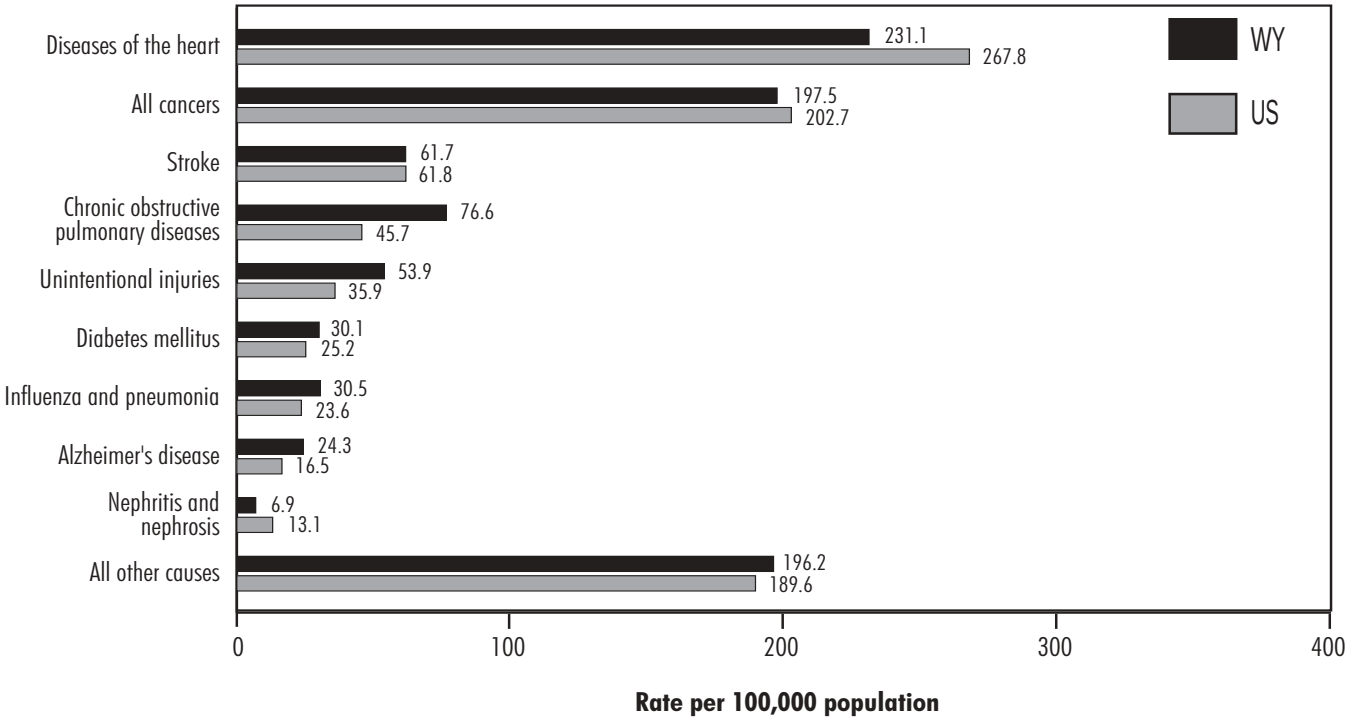
Stroke
- Stroke was the cause of 265 deaths in Wyoming.
- In 1999, 162 women and 103 men died of stroke.

Cancer
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Wyoming in 1999.
- Rates of death from all cancers were 43% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wyoming in 2002, including 300 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,000 Wyoming residents will die of cancer in 2002.

Diabetes
- In 2000,* an estimated 16,000 adults in Wyoming had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Wyoming had the tenth-highest rate of death due to diabetes in 1999.
- In 1999, diabetes accounted for 135 deaths in Wyoming.

*Diabetes prevalence data from 1999 and 2000 were averaged to get an adequate sample size.

Causes of Death, Wyoming Compared With United States, 1999†



†Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 2000 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1999 and 2000

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 2000, current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of Hispanics and 23% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Hispanics and 22% of whites.
- Eighty-four percent of men and 75% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 61% of Hispanics and 54% of whites were overweight.

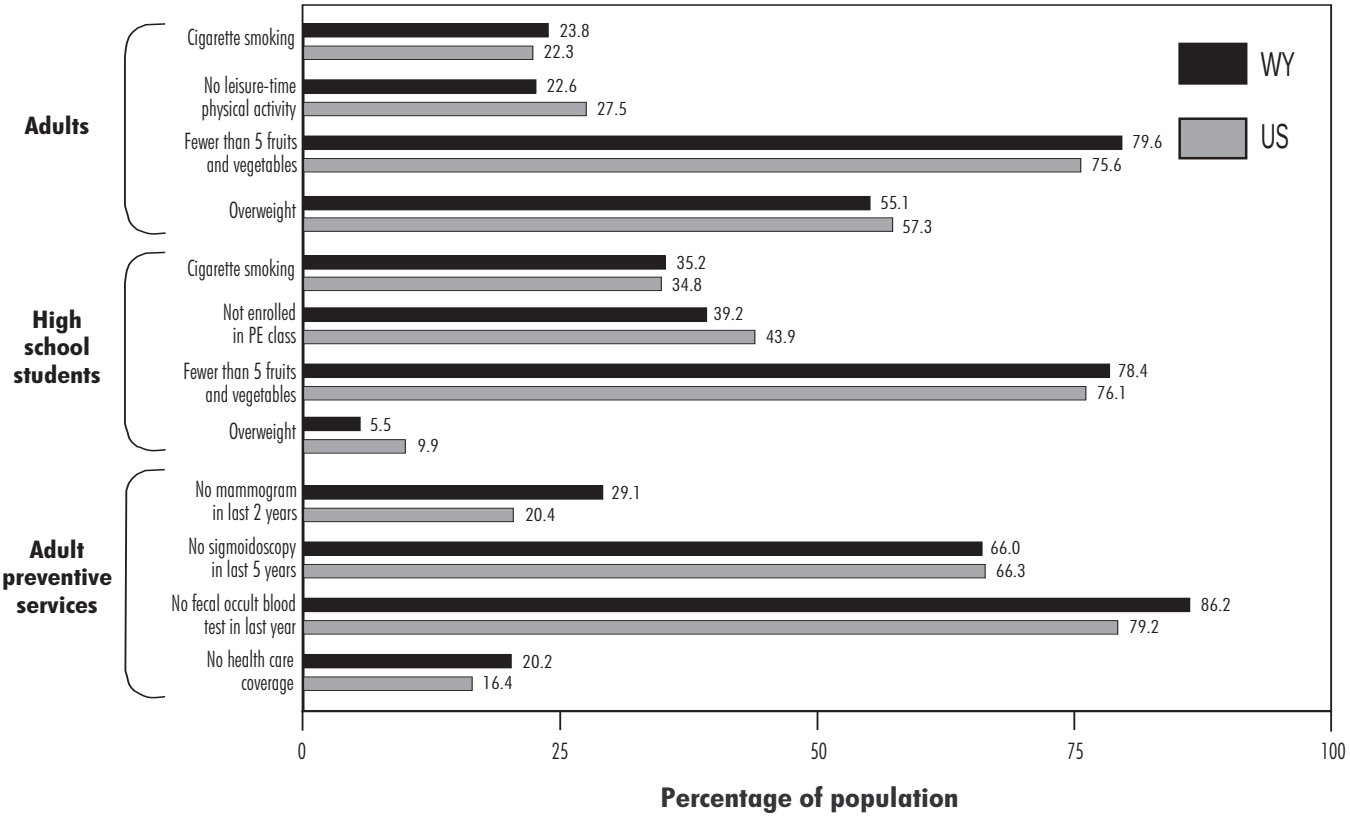
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Cigarette smoking was reported by 47% of Hispanic and 34% of white students in Wyoming in 1999.
- Forty-seven percent of female and 32% of male students were not enrolled in physical education class.
- Seventy-eight percent of students ate fewer than five servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Nine percent of male students and 2% of female students were overweight.

Preventive Services

- Of all states, Wyoming had the highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, 66% reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Wyoming 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, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 19% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wyoming Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999.

Section V

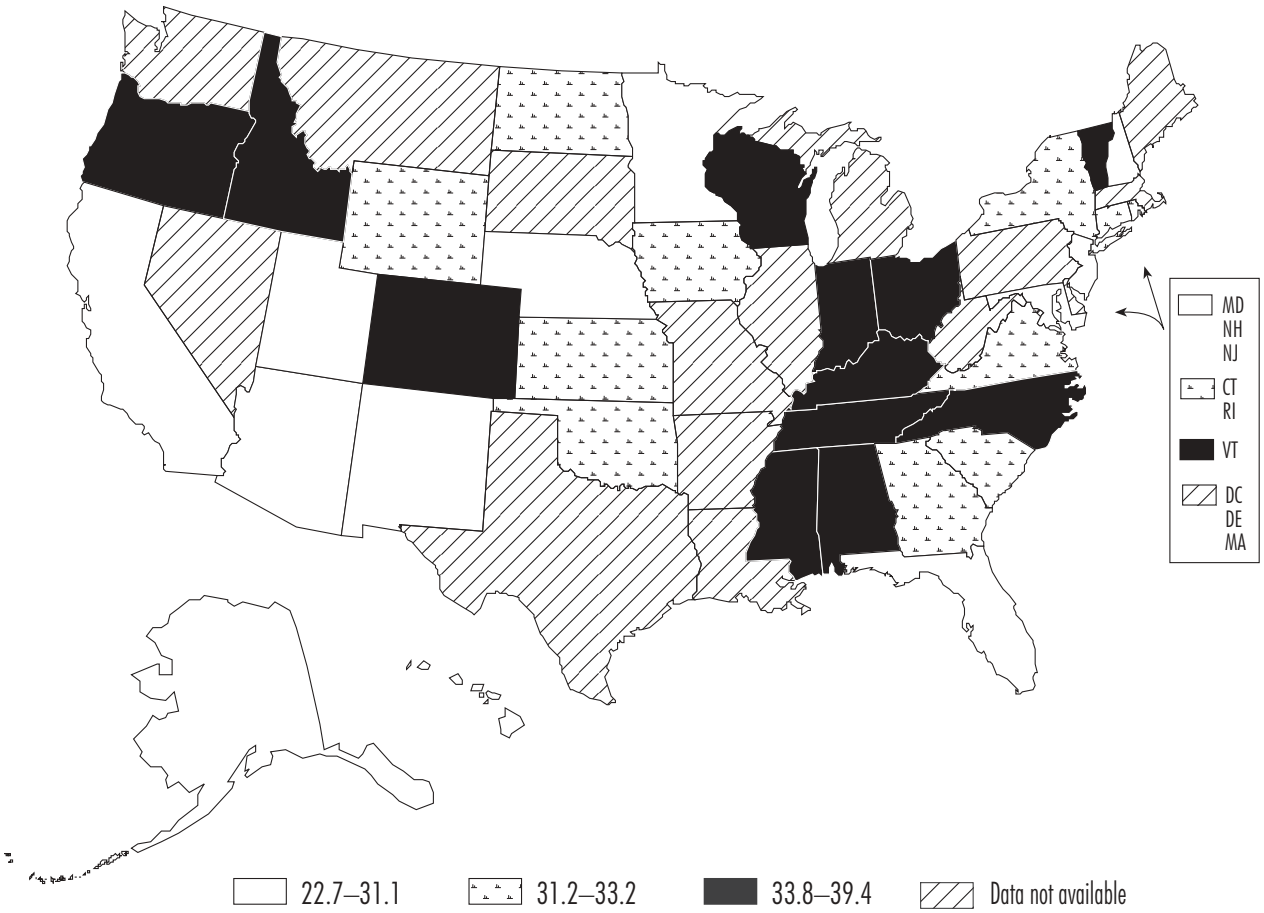
The Burden of Arthritis, United States

The Burden of Arthritis as a Cause of Disability

Arthritis, the leading cause of disability in the United States, encompasses more than 100 diseases that affect the joints, the tissues surrounding the joints, and other connective tissue. The pain and disability that accompany arthritis can be lessened through early diagnosis and appropriate management, including weight control, physical activity, and self-management programs that increase people's ability to manage their condition.

- Arthritis and other rheumatic conditions affect nearly 43 million Americans, or about one of every six people, making it one of the most common health conditions in the United States.
- Arthritis is the most common cause of disability in the United States. Over 7 million Americans are limited in some activity because of arthritis.
- Arthritis and its related disability are increasing. In 2020, an estimated 60 million Americans, or almost 20% of the population, will be affected by arthritis, and nearly 12 million will experience activity limitations.
- Every year, arthritis results in 44 million physician visits and 750,000 hospitalizations. The estimated total cost associated with arthritis (including medical care and lost productivity) exceeds $65 billion annually.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Arthritis,* 2000



*Defined as reporting chronic joint sysmtoms or doctor-diagnosed arthritis
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Number and Percentage of Adults Who Reported Arthritis, by Age Group, 2000

	Total		18–24 years		45–64 years		65 years and older	
State	**Number***	**Percent**	**Number***	**Percent**	**Number***	**Percent**	**Number***	**Percent**
Alabama	1,169	35.7	303	18.0	467	47.5	393	67.2
Alaska	134	30.8	61	23.1	50	38.1	22	60.8
Arizona	980	27.5	304	16.3	329	32.2	336	52.5
Arkansas†								
California	6,961	28.3	2,252	16.5	2,700	37.4	2,008	54.3
Colorado	1,061	34.8	411	24.6	403	43.7	240	53.5
Connecticut	811	32.2	229	18.1	308	40.8	263	57.7
Delaware†								
District of Columbia†								
Florida	3,600	30.4	724	13.1	1,342	38.0	1,522	55.1
Georgia	1,888	32.4	670	20.8	714	41.0	500	59.5
Hawaii	204	22.7	58	12.3	85	31.1	60	39.7
Idaho	321	36.0	99	21.8	122	44.3	97	62.7
Illinois‡								
Indiana	1,570	35.4	487	21.3	631	46.2	445	59.4
Iowa	700	32.7	186	17.7	271	42.8	242	54.6
Kansas	634	32.3	180	17.7	234	41.3	219	59.1
Kentucky	1,175	39.4	391	25.5	456	49.9	328	62.0
Louisiana‡								
Maine†								
Maryland	1,219	31.1	393	18.9	497	40.7	324	55.2
Massachusetts‡								
Michigan‡								
Minnesota	1,041	29.5	328	17.7	365	34.2	348	57.6
Mississippi	694	34.7	238	22.2	262	45.9	191	54.6
Missouri†								
Montana†								
Nebraska	379	30.9	103	16.5	151	43.6	124	52.3
Nevada†								
New Hampshire	255	27.9	87	17.9	94	34.2	72	49.4
New Jersey	1,765	28.2	484	15.5	664	34.6	603	52.7
New Mexico	367	29.5	111	16.5	144	39.3	111	55.2
New York	4,409	31.8	1,211	17.1	1,755	42.3	1,412	57.0
North Carolina	2,037	34.6	609	19.7	778	43.9	640	64.1
North Dakota	146	31.5	40	16.8	55	43.2	49	54.3
Ohio	3,044	36.2	949	22.2	1,163	45.9	919	59.8
Oklahoma	782	31.3	231	18.2	274	36.4	275	58.6
Oregon	872	34.9	257	20.5	348	44.6	261	57.4
Pennsylvania†								
Rhode Island	248	32.5	72	18.5	88	40.7	86	57.4
South Carolina	911	31.4	267	17.3	368	42.4	274	57.6
South Dakota†								
Tennessee	1,486	35.6	484	22.6	587	45.6	412	56.1
Texas†								
Utah	435	31.1	138	17.3	184	45.9	111	57.4
Vermont	151	33.8	51	21.8	56	41.4	43	58.7
Virginia	1,640	31.2	551	19.5	643	40.6	439	54.7
Washington†								
West Virginia†								
Wisconsin	1,323	33.9	368	18.4	506	43.3	444	61.9
Wyoming	114	33.2	33	18.3	47	43.7	34	62.0
35 states combined		**31.0**		**18.2**		**40.8**		**56.8**

*Number in 1,000's.

†Data are unavailable.

‡Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan used methods to collect data on this topic that differed from those used in other states. Because their methods are not exactly comparable, data for these states were not included.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Number and Percentage of Adults Who Reported Arthritis, by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 2000

	Women		Men		White		Black*		Hispanic*	
State	**Number†**	**Percent**	**Number†**	**Percent**	**Number†**	**Percent**	**Number†**	**Percent**	**Number†**	**Percent**
Alabama	679	39.3	490	31.7	938	38.6	184	27.3	—	—
Alaska	67	32.3	67	29.5	102	31.6	—	—	6	29.9
Arizona	586	32.1	394	22.7	759	30.3	—	—	158	21.0
Arkansas‡										
California	3,892	31.4	3,069	25.1	4,502	34.5	448	28.5	1,519	19.8
Colorado	543	34.9	518	34.6	880	36.5	30	36.1	116	25.7
Connecticut	489	37.2	322	26.8	680	34.2	46	30.6	56	21.9
Delaware‡										
District of Columbia‡										
Florida	2,034	32.9	1,566	27.7	2,781	33.6	280	24.0	472	22.9
Georgia	1,055	34.8	833	29.8	1,369	34.6	410	27.1	66	33.2
Hawaii	112	25.3	92	20.2	71	27.3	2	15.6	20	18.2
Idaho	179	39.4	142	32.4	297	36.6	—	—	11	25.7
Illinois§										
Indiana	881	38.1	689	32.5	1,426	36.3	96	35.1	29	23.3
Iowa	401	35.8	300	29.3	675	33.1	—	—	11	25.2
Kansas	355	35.1	278	29.3	585	33.9	25	35.8	13	11.1
Kentucky	643	41.3	531	37.4	1,090	39.7	62	34.4	—	—
Louisiana§										
Maine‡										
Maryland	685	33.5	534	28.5	855	33.8	279	28.3	44	23.9
Massachusetts§										
Michigan§										
Minnesota	616	33.9	425	24.9	990	30.2	13	18.0	9	13.7
Mississippi	415	39.2	280	29.7	460	35.3	201	33.9	9	16.6
Missouri‡										
Montana‡										
Nebraska	210	33.0	169	28.7	353	31.8	7	30.4	14	21.8
Nevada‡										
New Hampshire	146	31.1	108	24.5	242	27.9	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1,088	33.2	678	22.7	1,356	31.5	154	29.3	204	19.4
New Mexico	219	34.2	148	24.5	207	34.1	—	—	136	26.1
New York	2,733	37.3	1,676	25.6	3,199	35.4	502	28.4	531	26.0
North Carolina	1,163	37.8	875	31.1	1,613	36.4	336	30.1	44	29.7
North Dakota	82	35.2	63	27.7	138	31.8	—	—	—	—
Ohio	1,844	41.7	1,200	30.1	2,757	37.3	174	26.2	53	31.9
Oklahoma	452	34.7	330	27.6	669	32.7	33	21.3	18	15.1
Oregon	493	38.3	379	31.2	791	37.5	—	—	41	16.2
Pennsylvania‡										
Rhode Island	143	35.6	105	29.1	218	34.8	7	22.8	16	20.6
South Carolina	550	36.2	362	26.1	678	33.4	186	26.7	32	33.5
South Dakota†										
Tennessee	890	40.5	597	30.1	1,254	36.4	194	33.1	21	24.6
Texas‡										
Utah	249	34.7	186	27.3	401	31.6	—	—	20	25.3
Vermont	86	37.3	65	30.0	145	34.1	—	—	2	28.9
Virginia	918	33.9	722	28.4	1,292	33.3	228	28.0	48	19.6
Washington‡										
West Virginia‡										
Wisconsin	776	38.5	547	29.1	1,177	33.8	48	33.3	25	30.8
Wyoming	65	37.7	48	28.6	105	33.8	—	—	5	28.1
35 states combined		**35.4**		**27.8**		**34.6**		**28.4**		**21.8**

*Dashes indicate too few numbers (fewer than 50) to calculate a reliable estimate. †Number in 1,000's. ‡Data are unavailable.

§Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan used methods to collect data on this topic that differed from those used in other states. Because their methods are not exactly comparable, data for these states were not included.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Section VI

Appendix

CDC's Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Grants to States

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, FY 2001

State	Chronic Diseases				Associated Risk Factors		Surveillance			School Health Programs
	Arthritis	Heart Disease & Stroke	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	○	○	●	◉	●	○	◉	●	■	○
Dist of Columbia	○	◉	●	◉	●	○	◉	●	■	○
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 or Establishment ○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding

■ Conducted Survey in 1999 □ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1999

State	Chronic Diseases				Associated Risk Factors		Surveillance			School Health Programs
	Arthritis	Heart Disease & Stroke	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**	**6**	**51**	**16**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**42**	**0**

*BRFSS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

†YRBSS, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

● Funding for Comprehensive Program ◉ Funding for Core-Capacity Building ⊙ Funding for Planning or Establishment ○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding

■ Conducted Survey in 1999 □ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1999

Burden of Chronic Diseases, by State

Technical Notes

Background Information on Death Rates

Mortality rates in this report are presented by state, sex, race/ethnicity, and cause of death. All mortality data were obtained from the Detailed Mortality File, which contains information from death certificates filed in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year 1999. CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) prepared the Detailed Mortality File in accordance with regulations from the World Health Organization. These regulations specify that member nations use the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD)* to classify causes of death. Death rates are based on the decedent's state of residence and exclude the deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Population data (denominators for death rates) were obtained from postcensal estimates for 1999 published by the Census Bureau. Death rates for a particular racial/ethnic group are not presented if there were 20 or fewer deaths in that group.

In this publication, race and ethnicity are defined as five mutually exclusive categories: white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic. The category for Hispanics includes persons of any race.

Effective with 1999 mortality data, causes of death are classified by the Tenth Revision of the ICD codes (ICD-10), which replaces the Ninth Revision used for 1979-1998 data. Under the new revision, titles and content of some cause-of-death categories have changed because of an increase in the number of categories and changes in coding rules used to select the underlying cause of death. As a result, mortality rates in this publication may differ from rates reported in previous publications. For example, deaths from stroke increased by an estimated 5% and deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) increased by an estimated 6% because of coding changes under ICD-10. More information on the comparability of causes of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10 may be obtained from the NCHS Web site: www/cdc.gov/nchs/.

All death rates in this publication are age-adjusted using the direct method as described in the NCHS report *Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard*. Age-adjusted rates allow deaths rates among different populations to be compared 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.

In this report, death rates are age-adjusted to a new standard, the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with the 1998 Health and Human Services (HHS) policy for changing the standard population. The new standard replaces the 1970 U.S. standard population, which was previously used to adjust death rates. Rates adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population should not be compared with rates adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Because of the new standard, mortality rates in this publication are generally higher than those in previous publications. More information on the HHS policy may be obtained from the HHS Data Council's Web site: aspe.hhs.gov/datacncl/. Additional information on age-adjusted death rates and the new standard population may be found at the NCHS Web site: www/cdc.gov/nchs/.

In section II of this report, the total number of deaths reported for diseases of the heart, stroke, cancer, and diabetes does not include deaths of decedents whose age was unknown. Death certificates without an age were excluded to compute age-adjusted death rates reported in this section.

Differences in Death Rates in Different Publications

The state-specific numbers of deaths and the mortality rates 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 between states.
- 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 2000 standard population used here.

- Race/ethnicity may have been classified differently. Some states may have implemented the Office on Management and Budget's (OMB's) 1997 Policy Directive No. 15, the most recent standard for collecting and publishing data on race and ethnicity, while others may still be using the 1977 OMB-15 directive.
- The number of deaths for a particular disease category may include deaths for which the decendent's age is not known.

Cause-of-Death Classifications

The following ICD-10 codes are used in this report:

Diseases of the heart *	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)*	I60-I69
All cancers	C00-C97
Lung cancer	C34
Colorectal cancer	C18-C20, C26.0
Breast cancer, women	C50
Unintentional injuries	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	J40-J47
Pneumonia and influenza	J10-J18
Diabetes mellitus	E10-E14
Alzheimer's disease	G30
Nephritis and nephrosis†	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27

*The categories "Diseases of the heart" and "Stroke" replace the broader cause-of-death category "Total cardiovascular diseases" reported in previous publications.
†Includes nephrotic syndrome.

This report uses ICD-10 codes that are consistent with NCHS publications for all cause-of-death categories except colon cancer and lung cancer. For colon and lung cancer, this publication uses ICD-10 codes that follow guidelines set by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program.

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 2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) with the exception of the estimates for colorectal cancer screening. These estimates are based on 1999 BRFSS data because survey items about the fecal occult blood test and sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy are included only in odd-numbered years.

The BRFSS is an annual, state-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of health-related behavior. 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. Each participating state selects a probability sample of its noninstitutionalized civilian adult population (aged $\geq$ 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 among states and between individual states and the nation.

Missing responses and nonresponses from people who refused to answer or who said they did not know the answer are excluded from the denominator in the prevalence calculations. Estimates are not provided if the denominator had fewer than 50 respondents because the estimate would be unreliable. The *average value* for a risk factor or a preventive service is used as a prevalence estimate for the United States as a whole; in addition, it is used to provide an estimate for all the respondents within the sex and race/ethnicity categories.

States are ranked from highest to lowest prevalence of each risk factor or preventive service on the basis of the unrounded percentage computed for each state. For state rankings, the *median value* (i.e., the point at which an equal number of states are above and below the value) is reported as an overall summary measure.

The methods used for calculating prevalences are consistent with those used to produce the 1999 *Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death.* However, in that document, Puerto Rico was included in the overall U.S. estimates. In this 2002 publication, neither Puerto Rico nor the other five U.S. territories are included in the overall prevalence estimates for 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?
- Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?
- 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 colonoscopy?
- Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

For adults, overweight in this report is defined using the 1998 guidelines released by the National Institutes of Health's National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) for identifying overweight and obese adults. A person's weight status 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 = kg/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.

For section IV of this report, adults with diabetes are defined as those responding 'yes' to the question ''Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?'' Women responding ''Yes, but told only during pregnancy'' were excluded from the numerator of the calculation. Data from 1999 and 2000 were combined to obtain an adequate sample of people with diabetes.

Limitations and Caveats:

1. 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 with those from other states. California data on mammograms are also excluded in the calculation of the overall prevalence for the United States.
2. Because the BRFSS program does not age-adjust prevalence estimates for 1999 or 2000, prevalence estimates based on BRFSS data in this report are not age-adjusted to be consistent with estimates in BRFSS publications.
3. The BRFSS is a self-reported survey. The extent of underreporting and over-reporting of behaviors cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability.
4. Caution should be used in interpreting state rankings. Because percentages are reported without standard errors or confidence intervals, the precision of the estimates and the variation between them cannot be determined. Confidence intervals for some of the risk factors and preventive services may be found in the prevalence data published on the BRFSS Web site.

More information about the BRFSS is available on the Internet at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/brfss.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is part of CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Since 1990 the YRBSS has provided vital information on health-related practices among U.S. high school students. This information enables states and school jurisdictions to better target efforts to prevent health risk behaviors among young people. The behaviors included in this report are derived from the national and state 1999 YRBS surveys. Students in grades 9–12 participated in the surveys, which were conducted by CDC and the state departments of education and health. This report summarizes selected results from the national survey and 33 state surveys. Of the 33 states that reported results, 11 states (Connecticut, Florida, Illinois Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New Mexico) did not have a response rate of at least 60%. The data from these states are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey. The Alaska survey excludes students from Anchorage; the Illinois survey excludes students from Chicago; the Louisiana survey excludes students from New Orleans; and the Tennessee survey excludes students from Nashville. The New Jersey survey excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey. Of the 17 states for which no data are available, 10 did not conduct a YRBS survey. The remaining seven states (California, Georgia, Idaho, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington) conducted a YRBS, but their results are not included here because they did not have an overall response rate of at least 40%. YRBS data are reported by sex and by race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, other).

The following questions from the YRBS were used to define 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?
- How tall are you without your shoes on?
- How much do you weigh without your shoes on?

For YRBS data, overweight is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile by age and sex. Percentiles are determined using the following table:

Reference Data for Determining Overweight*

Age	Males		Females	
	85th	95th	85th	95th
9	18.85	21.47	19.19	21.78
10	19.96	22.60	20.19	23.20
11	20.35	23.73	21.18	24.59
12	21.12	24.89	22.17	25.95
13	21.93	25.93	23.08	27.07
14	22.77	26.93	23.88	27.97
15	23.63	27.76	24.29	28.51
16	24.45	28.53	24.74	29.10
17	25.28	29.32	25.23	29.72
18	25.92	30.02	25.56	30.22

* National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

Limitations and Caveats:

Findings from the YRBS are subject to the following limitations:

- These data are based on responses from young people who attend school and therefore are not representative of all persons in this age group.
- The extent of under-reporting and over-reporting of behaviors cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability.
- Prevalence estimates based on YRBS data are not age-adjusted. Generally, YRBS data are not age-adjusted since the age range for high-school students varies little among states.
- Caution should be used in interpreting state rankings. Because percentages are reported without standard errors or confidence intervals, the precision of the estimates and the variation between them cannot be determined. Confidence intervals for the risk factors included in this report are published in Youth '99, a CD-ROM available from the YRBSS Web site or by calling (888) 231-6405.

More information about the YRBSS is available on the Internet at www.cdc.gov/yrbss.

Section V: Arthritis

Data for arthritis are state-based estimates from CDC's 2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Adults (18 years and older) with arthritis are those reporting chronic joint symptoms (CJS) or doctor-diagnosed arthritis. Respondents with CJS were defined as those answering 'yes' to the following questions:

- During the past 12 months, have you had pain, aching, stiffness, or swelling in or around a joint?
- Were these symptoms present on most days for at least one month?

Respondents with doctor-diagnosed arthritis were defined as those answering 'yes' to the following question:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?

Data for four states (Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan) were collected using different methods than those used in other states. As a result, data from these are not exactly comparable with data from the other states and are not included in this report.

For percentages, or prevalence estimates, the numerator is the number of respondents with arthritis, and the denominator is the total number of respondents, including those who for whatever reason did not answer the question. The BRFSS program generally excludes such missing responses from the denominator in prevalence calculations. Therefore, arthritis prevalence estimates in this publication will be somewhat lower than those in BRFSS publications. Prevalence estimates are not reported for any racial and ethnic groups with fewer than 50 respondents in the denominator because these estimates would be unreliable.

For More Information

For questions related to the 1999 death rates, please contact Ralph Donehoo, M.P.H., by e-mail at rsd1@cdc.gov, telephone at (770) 488-5441, or FAX at (770) 488-5974.

For questions related to the prevalence estimates or general questions about the BRFSS data, contact Luann Rhodes, Ph.D., by e-mail at lgr5@cdc.gov or by telephone at (770) 488-2484.

For questions related to prevalence estimates from the YRBSS, contact JoAnne Grunbaum, Ph.D., by e-mail at jpg9@cdc.gov, by telephone at (770) 488-6182 or by FAX at (770) 488-6156.

For questions related to 2000 prevalence estimates for arthritis, contact Chad Helmick, M.D., by e-mail at cgh1@cdc.gov, by telephone at (770) 488-5464, or by FAX at (770) 488-5964.

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Web Sites with Expanded Information Related to This Report

General Information:

CDC's main Web site	www.cdc.gov
National Institutes of Health	www.nih.gov

Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors:

CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	www.cdc.gov.nccdphp
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstfix.htm

Arthritis	www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/arthritis
Arthritis Foundation	www.arthritis.org
American College of Rheumatology *(Information from the medical specialists who deal with arthritis)*	www.rheumatology.org
Cancer	www.cdc.gov/cancer
American Cancer Society	www.cancer.org
Diabetes	www.cdc.gov/diabetes
American Diabetes Association	www.diabetes.org
Heart diseases	www.cdc.gov.nccdphp/cvd
American Heart Association	www.americanheart.org
National Institutes of Health, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute	www.nhlbi.nih.gov/nhlbi
Nutrition, physical activity, overweight, and obesity	www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa
The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity	www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity
Tobacco	www.cdc.gov/tobacco
Youth-related activities	www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash

Data and Statistics

CDC's National Center for Health Statistics	www.cdc.gov/nchs
CDC's Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System	www.cdc.gov/brfss
CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey	www.cdc.gov/yrbs/