

**State-Specific Prevalence of Selected
Health Behaviors, by Race and Ethnicity
— Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
System, 1997**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
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Aging		
Health Risks	EOP/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Care Services	NCCDPHP/EPO/NIP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Related Quality of Life	NCEH/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Injuries and Violence	NCIPC/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Morbidity and Mortality	EPO/NCHS/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
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Contribution of Birth Defects to Infant Mortality Among Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast and Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-6
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Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Developmental Disabilities	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
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Family Planning Services at Title X Clinics	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-2
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Foodborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-1
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Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Homicide	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Injury		
Head and Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3

***Abbreviations**

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHIC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCHSTP	National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

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Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Malaria	NCID	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-1
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mumps	NIP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-3
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Antimicrobial Resistance in	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Neural Tube Defects	NCEH	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-4
Occupational Injuries/Disease		
Asthma	NIOSH	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Silicosis	NIOSH	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Pregnancy		
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy-Related Mortality	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
School Health Education Profiles	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco-Control Laws, State	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Spina Bifida	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NIP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-5
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-3
College Students	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-6
National Alternative High Schools	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-7

State-Specific Prevalence of Selected Health Behaviors, by Race and Ethnicity — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

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Abstract

Problem/Condition: In the United States, disparities in risks for chronic disease (e.g., diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer) and injury exist among racial and ethnic groups. This report summarizes findings from the 1997 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) of the distribution of access to health care, health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors, and use of clinical preventive services across five racial and ethnic groups (i.e., whites, blacks, Hispanics, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and Asians or Pacific Islanders) and by state.

Reporting Period Covered: 1997.

Description of System: The BRFSS is a state-based telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized, adult (i.e., persons aged ≥ 18 years) population. In 1997, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participated in the BRFSS.

Results: Variations in risk for chronic disease and injury among racial and ethnic groups exist both within states and across states. For example, in Arizona, 11.0% of whites, 26.2% of Hispanics, and 50.5% of American Indians or Alaska Natives reported having no health insurance. Across states, the median percentage of adults who reported not having this insurance ranged from 10.8% for whites to 24.5% for American Indians or Alaska Natives. Other findings are as follows. Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and Asians or Pacific Islanders were more likely than whites to report poor access to health care (i.e., no health-care coverage and cost as a barrier to obtaining health care). Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians or Alaska Natives were more likely than whites and Asians or Pacific Islanders to report fair or poor health status, obesity, diabetes, and no leisure-time physical activity. Blacks were substantially more likely than other racial or ethnic groups to report high blood pressure. Among all groups, American Indians or Alaska Natives were the most likely to report cigarette smoking. Except for Asians or Pacific Islanders, the median percentage of adults who reported not always wearing a safety belt while driving or riding in a car was $\geq 30\%$. The Papanicolaou test was the most commonly reported screening measure: $\geq 81\%$ of white, black, and Hispanic women with an intact uterine cervix reported having had one in the past 3 years. Among white, black, and Hispanic women aged ≥ 50 years, $\geq 63\%$ reported having had a mammogram in the past 2 years. Approximately two thirds of white, black, and Hispanic women aged ≥ 50 years

reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast examination in the past 2 years; this behavior was least common among Hispanics and most common among blacks. Screening for colorectal cancer was low among whites, blacks, and Hispanics aged ≥ 50 years: in each racial or ethnic group, $\leq 20\%$ reported having used a home-kit blood stool test in the past year, and $\leq 30\%$ reported having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.

Interpretation: Differences in median percentages between racial and ethnic groups, as well as between states within each racial and ethnic group, are likely mediated by various factors. According to published literature, socioeconomic factors (e.g., age distribution, educational attainment, employment status, and poverty), lifestyle behaviors (e.g., lack of physical activity, alcohol intake, and cigarette smoking), aspects of the social environment (e.g., educational and economic opportunities, neighborhood and work conditions, and state and local laws enacted to discourage high-risk behaviors), and factors affecting the health-care system (e.g., access to health care, and cost and availability of screening for diseases and health-risk factors) may be associated with these differences.

Action Taken: States will continue to use the BRFSS to collect information about health-risk behaviors among various racial and ethnic groups. Analysis of these data will enable states to monitor factors that may affect the rate of chronic disease- and injury-related morbidity and mortality and to develop public health programs and policies to address these problems.

INTRODUCTION

Behaviors (e.g., physical inactivity, excessive alcohol consumption, and cigarette smoking) can contribute to chronic disease- and injury-related morbidity and mortality in the United States (1). Preventive health practices (e.g., cholesterol screening, mammography, the blood stool test, and sigmoidoscopy) can help identify early stages of chronic disease (e.g., heart disease, breast cancer, and colorectal cancer), thereby reducing the morbidity and mortality rates from these leading causes of death among the U.S. adult (i.e., persons aged ≥ 18 years) population (2). Increasing the use of screening for chronic disease and reducing high-risk behaviors are among the year 2000 national health objectives (3).

In the United States, disparities in risk for chronic disease and injury exist between non-Hispanic whites and persons belonging to other racial or ethnic groups (4). For example, in 1996 blacks had the highest death rates for seven causes of deaths, and American Indians or Alaska Natives had the highest death rates for two of the causes (Table 1). Conversely, Asians or Pacific Islanders had the lowest death rates for six of the causes of death, and Hispanics had the lowest death rates for four causes. In 1970, persons in racial and ethnic minority groups accounted for 16% of the population; by 1998, this proportion had increased to 27%. The proportion is expected to continue increasing, to nearly 50% by 2050 (5).

Although persons in racial and ethnic minority groups are accounting for increasingly larger proportions of the U.S. population, information about the health behaviors of persons in minority groups is insufficient, especially at the state and local levels (6). Ongoing state-specific information is important in identifying or monitoring the prevalence of access to health care, health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors,

TABLE 1. Death rates* for selected causes of death, by race or ethnicity, United States — National Center for Health Statistics, 1996 (4)

Cause of death	White	Black	Hispanic [†]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Heart disease	129.8	191.5	88.6	100.8	71.7
Stroke	24.5	44.2	19.5	21.1	23.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	21.5	17.8	8.9	12.6	8.6
Diabetes	12.0	28.8	18.8	27.8	8.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.3	9.2	12.6	20.7	2.6
Lung cancer	38.9	48.9	15.4	24.4	17.4
Colorectal cancer	11.8	16.8	7.3	8.5	7.7
Breast cancer	19.8	26.5	12.8	12.7	8.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	16.3	16.7	16.1	34.0	9.5
Pneumonia and influenza	12.2	17.8	9.7	14.0	9.9

*Age-adjusted rates per 100,000. Rates are adjusted to the 1940 population.

[†]In this table only, Hispanics may be of any race; therefore, this category is not mutually exclusive with the four categories for race.

and use of clinical preventive services among various racial and ethnic groups. These data can be used to identify disparities among racial and ethnic groups and to plan, implement, and evaluate culturally appropriate prevention programs at the state and local levels.

State-specific data about modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death among adults are collected each year through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), an ongoing surveillance system. The BRFSS is administered by state health departments each month in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.* This system can be used to measure achievement toward national health objectives (3) and specific state objectives. The history, rationale and use of the BRFSS have been previously described (7–10). In this report, 1997 state-specific BRFSS estimates of access to health care, health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors, and use of clinical preventive services are presented for five racial and ethnic groups.

METHODS

Sampling

Each state health department used random digit dialing to select samples of adults in households with telephone. The samples represent each state's civilian, noninstitutionalized, adult population (7). States used the three-stage cluster sampling based on the Waksberg method (11) or simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, or other sampling designs.

*For simplicity in this report, the term *state* hereafter includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Questionnaire

The BRFSS includes a core set of questions asked in all participating states each year and a rotating set of core questions asked every other year. Rotating core questions asked in 1997 were about awareness of high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol, alcohol use, safety belt use, testing for cholesterol, and colorectal cancer screening. Because the rotating core question regarding leisure-time physical activity was not asked in 1997, the 1996 data for this health behavior are used in this report.

Language Barriers

If a substantial portion of a state's population does not speak English proficiently, the state can use a Spanish version of the core questionnaire provided by CDC. If the interviewer determines that the respondent is not proficient in the available languages, the interviewer does not administer the survey and notes language barrier as the reason for ending the telephone call.

Data Collection and Processing

In each state, during the interview period in each month, BRFSS data are collected from randomly selected adults. The data are sent to CDC after the monthly interviewing cycle ends. CDC edits and checks the reliability of the data collected.

A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system, which permits direct entry of data into a computer file during an interview, was used in 49 states in 1997. CATI helps reduce errors in data collection by facilitating data coding and entry and by enabling monitoring of the interviewers.

Data Weighting and Analysis

CDC aggregates the edited monthly data files to create a yearly sample for each state. Each state's yearly data file is weighted to the respondent's probability of selection and to the age- and sex-specific or race-, age-, sex-specific population from the most current census data (or intercensal estimates) for each state (9,12). CDC uses these weighted data to estimate the prevalence of risk factors for each state's population. SUDAAN, a software package for analyzing complex survey data, is used to calculate the standard errors and the 95% confidence intervals (CI) around the prevalence estimates (13).

In 1997, the number of interviews completed in each state ranged from 1,505 to 4,923 (median: 2,340). Response rates were calculated according to the methodology of the Council of American Survey Research Organization (CASRO) (14) and ranged from 36.7% to 88.9% (median: 62.1%).

Each BRFSS respondent reports his or her race and ethnicity. These self-reports were the basis of the five categories used in this report: white, black, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Any respondent reporting Hispanic ethnicity was categorized as Hispanic, regardless of race. Survey respondents who reported they were of another race and not Hispanic (0.6% of respondents) and those who replied "don't know" or refused to answer the questions on both race and ethnicity (<0.5% of respondents) were excluded from this analysis. In this report, state-level estimates for any race- and ethnicity-specific group that had

<50 respondents are considered unstable and are not shown. No statistical testing was performed for comparisons presented in this report; therefore, these findings should be considered descriptive.

RESULTS

In the 1997 BRFSS, whites comprised 75.4% of the respondent group (Table 2). Blacks represented 9.7% of the cohort, Hispanics represented 11.1%, American Indians or Alaska Natives accounted for 1.0%, and Asians or Pacific Islanders accounted for 2.8%. The number of respondents was sufficient (i.e., ≥ 50) in 51 states for whites, 35 states for blacks, 36 states for Hispanics, 11 states for American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 10 states for Asians or Pacific Islanders. Survey questions that were restricted to adults of a certain age (e.g., colorectal cancer screening among persons aged ≥ 50 years) or sex (e.g., breast cancer screening among women) further reduced the number of states that had a sufficient number of respondents for analysis.

The factors related to access to health care, health-status indicators, and health-risk behaviors (described in Tables 3–16) are those that place adults at high risk for chronic disease and injury. In contrast, use of clinical preventive services (described in Tables 17–23) reduces the risk of chronic disease, because screening allows early detection and treatment.

Access to Health Care

Low Educational Attainment

The median percentage of adults who reported having less than a high school education was 9.8% for whites (range: 0.7%–22.2%), 17.2% for blacks (range: 2.8%–31.0%), 20.9% for Hispanics (range: 11.3%–47.4%), 17.0% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 3.4%–32.0%), and 9.5% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 3.5%–23.9%) (Table 3).

Lack of Health-Care Coverage

The median percentage of adults who reported that they did not have any kind of health-care coverage, including prepaid plans (e.g., health maintenance organizations) and government plans (e.g., Medicare), varied considerably between states and between racial and ethnic groups (Table 4). Hispanics and American Indians or Alaska Natives were more than twice as likely as whites to lack health-care coverage. The median percentage of respondents who were uninsured was 10.8% for whites (range: 6.4%–18.4%), 16.4% for blacks (range: 5.8%–34.9%), 22.6% for Hispanics (range: 1.3%–44.9%), 24.5% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 12.5%–50.5%), and 14.3% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 4.8%–31.1%).

Cost as a Barrier to Obtaining Health Care

The median percentage of adults who reported they needed to see a doctor in the last 12 months but could not because of the cost, irrespective of insurance status, ranged from 9.4% to 16.2% (Table 5). Whites were the least likely racial or ethnic group to report that cost was a barrier to obtaining health care. The median percentage was

TABLE 2. Racial and ethnic distribution of survey respondents, by state — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	No.	%*	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	1,632	74.9%	443	21.3%	48	2.1%	19	1.1%	9	0.6%
Alaska	1,077	76.5%	16	2.5%	66	4.5%	313	13.4%	38	3.1%
Arizona	1,516	78.0%	31	1.6%	244	16.4%	70	2.3%	30	1.7%
Arkansas	1,494	83.5%	207	11.0%	47	3.2%	31	2.0%	5	0.4%
California	2,570	54.0%	202	6.1%	969	28.6%	62	1.9%	260	9.5%
Colorado	1,492	81.9%	49	2.2%	218	13.4%	12	0.8%	29	1.7%
Connecticut	1,917	86.7%	116	4.4%	132	6.5%	6	0.3%	45	2.1%
Delaware	2,039	80.7%	401	14.9%	51	2.4%	12	0.4%	28	1.6%
District of Columbia	458	35.6%	972	59.8%	41	2.8%	3	0.2%	23	1.6%
Florida	2,583	72.3%	340	10.6%	476	15.1%	20	0.6%	44	1.5%
Georgia	1,634	71.1%	584	25.2%	51	2.4%	2	0.1%	26	1.2%
Hawaii	723	29.8%	32	1.8%	300	16.3%	5	0.3%	995	51.8%
Idaho	4,568	93.1%	7	0.2%	184	4.5%	72	1.4%	38	0.8%
Illinois	2,245	74.0%	330	13.2%	231	9.1%	12	0.5%	62	3.2%
Indiana	2,124	90.2%	141	5.2%	53	2.9%	15	0.7%	25	0.9%
Iowa	3,445	95.8%	40	0.9%	64	2.1%	15	0.5%	24	0.7%
Kansas	1,758	87.8%	113	5.5%	95	5.3%	7	0.3%	18	1.1%
Kentucky	3,325	92.7%	251	6.4%	13	0.5%	5	0.1%	10	0.2%
Louisiana	1,154	66.8%	394	26.0%	70	4.8%	13	1.3%	9	1.1%
Maine	1,654	97.7%	7	0.4%	17	1.1%	10	0.5%	4	0.4%
Maryland	3,509	69.0%	838	25.1%	88	2.8%	14	0.4%	76	2.7%
Massachusetts	1,555	89.5%	64	3.5%	75	4.4%	7	0.3%	38	2.2%
Michigan	2,106	84.2%	294	10.3%	65	2.9%	36	1.5%	23	1.1%
Minnesota	4,487	93.4%	104	2.1%	109	2.5%	39	0.7%	52	1.2%
Mississippi	1,090	65.9%	470	31.7%	26	1.6%	4	0.4%	5	0.4%
Missouri	1,557	87.0%	222	9.8%	32	1.7%	11	0.8%	12	0.6%
Montana	1,677	93.2%	5	0.4%	44	2.8%	60	3.3%	8	0.4%
Nebraska	2,386	93.4%	183	2.6%	77	2.6%	12	0.4%	15	0.9%
Nevada	2,063	81.2%	88	4.7%	208	9.9%	36	1.2%	53	3.0%
New Hampshire	1,460	96.8%	5	0.3%	20	1.4%	7	0.5%	12	1.0%
New Jersey	2,056	77.8%	250	8.8%	203	9.2%	15	0.6%	73	3.6%
New Mexico	1,017	53.4%	17	0.9%	661	39.9%	75	5.1%	12	0.7%

TABLE 2. Racial and ethnic distribution of survey respondents, by state — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	No.	%*	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New York	2,480	73.3%	404	12.6%	312	9.6%	31	0.8%	105	3.7%
North Carolina	2,705	76.4%	751	19.3%	82	2.3%	40	1.1%	26	0.8%
North Dakota	1,717	95.2%	10	0.7%	13	0.8%	53	3.2%	3	0.2%
Ohio	2,644	88.0%	432	9.2%	41	1.6%	15	0.5%	19	0.9%
Oklahoma	1,596	84.0%	114	6.1%	54	3.2%	89	5.6%	15	1.1%
Oregon	3,021	91.5%	43	1.0%	104	3.5%	57	2.0%	52	2.0%
Pennsylvania	3,167	88.5%	275	7.8%	81	2.1%	17	0.5%	36	1.1%
Puerto Rico	23	0.9%	6	0.2%	2,218	98.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	1,681	91.7%	58	3.2%	55	3.5%	4	0.3%	18	1.2%
South Carolina	1,518	71.1%	562	26.1%	36	1.9%	8	0.4%	10	0.6%
South Dakota	2,031	91.5%	14	0.6%	47	2.2%	92	5.5%	6	0.3%
Tennessee	2,466	83.2%	434	14.4%	47	1.6%	13	0.4%	12	0.5%
Texas	1,590	61.9%	225	8.4%	575	27.0%	22	0.9%	47	1.9%
Utah	2,633	91.6%	7	0.3%	142	5.8%	28	0.6%	34	1.7%
Vermont	3,052	95.7%	9	0.8%	52	1.7%	21	0.7%	32	1.1%
Virginia	2,734	78.3%	559	14.3%	123	4.2%	11	0.4%	36	2.8%
Washington	3,143	88.0%	68	2.1%	152	4.8%	51	1.5%	111	3.7%
West Virginia	2,329	95.9%	52	2.0%	40	1.8%	5	0.2%	4	0.2%
Wisconsin	2,085	92.4%	61	3.4%	37	2.0%	30	1.5%	17	0.8%
Wyoming	2,236	92.7%	8	0.7%	107	4.8%	33	1.5%	8	0.4%
Total	109,222	75.4%	11,308	9.7%	9,296	11.1%	1,640	1.0%	2,692	2.8%

*Weighted percentages.

TABLE 3. Percentage of adults who reported having less than a high school education, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	19.9	(17.8–21.9)	19.4	(17.1–21.6)	24.8	(19.7–29.9)						
Alaska	8.6	(6.8–10.5)	5.9	(4.0– 7.8)			12.1	(0.0–24.8)	24.9	(18.3–31.5)		
Arizona	7.2	(5.4– 8.9)	5.1	(3.4– 6.8)			18.0	(11.7–24.3)	3.4	(0.0– 6.9)		
Arkansas	19.9	(17.6–22.2)	18.1	(15.9–20.2)	8.6	(0.0–17.8)						
California	18.4	(16.9–19.9)	6.5	(5.4– 7.6)	12.3	(7.4–17.3)	47.4	(43.8–51.1)	15.7	(5.7–25.7)	3.5	(1.1– 5.9)
Colorado	10.0	(8.4–11.7)	6.2	(4.8– 7.6)			35.3	(27.8–42.9)				
Connecticut	8.7	(7.3–10.1)	7.2	(5.9– 8.5)	23.3	(14.1–32.5)	20.5	(11.4–29.6)				
Delaware	11.6	(10.2–13.0)	9.8	(8.4–11.2)	19.8	(14.7–25.0)	22.3	(8.8–35.8)				
District of Columbia	10.6	(9.0–12.3)	0.7	(0.0– 1.5)	16.3	(13.8–18.8)						
Florida	12.9	(11.5–14.2)	8.9	(7.6–10.2)	27.4	(22.1–32.7)	22.1	(17.5–26.7)				
Georgia	13.9	(12.2–15.6)	12.8	(10.8–14.7)	17.7	(13.9–21.5)	15.1	(3.2–27.1)				
Hawaii	7.8	(6.5– 9.2)	4.5	(2.5– 6.5)			11.4	(7.2–15.6)			9.0	(6.9–11.1)
Idaho	10.2	(9.1–11.3)	9.3	(8.2–10.3)			25.9	(15.9–35.9)	17.0	(7.6–26.5)		
Illinois	11.9	(10.5–13.3)	8.8	(7.5–10.1)	15.5	(10.7–20.2)	36.1	(29.1–43.0)			16.0	(4.7–27.2)
Indiana	13.9	(12.3–15.6)	13.2	(11.5–14.9)	19.3	(11.9–26.8)	23.0	(9.2–36.8)				
Iowa	10.9	(9.7–12.1)	10.3	(9.2–11.5)			28.5	(14.8–42.1)				
Kansas	8.6	(7.3– 9.9)	8.6	(7.2– 9.9)	7.9	(3.0–12.7)	11.3	(3.6–19.1)				
Kentucky	22.1	(20.5–23.7)	22.2	(20.5–23.9)	22.2	(16.1–28.2)						
Louisiana	16.0	(13.9–18.1)	12.7	(10.6–14.9)	23.7	(18.5–28.9)	18.9	(8.4–29.4)				
Maine	11.0	(9.3–12.7)	11.0	(9.3–12.8)								
Maryland	10.7	(9.6–11.9)	9.5	(8.3–10.7)	14.6	(11.7–17.5)	18.0	(6.7–29.4)			9.9	(0.0–28.3)
Massachusetts	8.7	(7.2–10.3)	8.5	(6.9–10.2)	10.3	(3.0–17.6)	15.5	(6.6–24.3)				
Michigan	12.0	(10.6–13.4)	10.4	(8.9–11.8)	18.4	(13.3–23.6)	37.4	(24.5–50.3)				
Minnesota	9.4	(8.5–10.4)	9.1	(8.1–10.0)	16.9	(9.6–24.2)	13.5	(5.9–21.0)			10.0	(0.4–19.5)
Mississippi	21.6	(19.0–24.2)	16.9	(14.2–19.5)	31.0	(25.3–36.7)						
Missouri	14.5	(12.5–16.4)	14.4	(12.3–16.6)	13.1	(8.2–18.0)						
Montana	10.4	(8.8–12.1)	9.7	(8.1–11.2)					17.5	(6.9–28.2)		
Nebraska	10.3	(8.9–11.8)	9.7	(8.2–11.2)	11.5	(6.9–16.2)	27.3	(14.6–40.0)				
Nevada	8.0	(5.8–10.1)	7.1	(4.8– 9.3)	2.8	(0.0– 6.1)	13.0	(3.3–22.6)			23.9	(2.6–45.1)
New Hampshire	9.4	(7.6–11.1)	9.5	(7.7–11.3)								
New Jersey	9.5	(8.2–10.9)	8.3	(6.9– 9.8)	14.9	(9.5–20.2)	19.2	(12.9–25.4)			6.5	(0.0–13.9)
New Mexico	15.6	(13.5–17.7)	7.0	(5.2– 8.9)			27.9	(23.7–32.2)	14.9	(4.8–25.0)		
New York	11.4	(10.1–12.7)	8.6	(7.3– 9.9)	17.2	(12.8–21.7)	21.3	(15.9–26.8)			12.3	(4.2–20.4)
North Carolina	19.9	(18.3–21.4)	18.5	(16.8–20.2)	23.7	(20.2–27.1)	32.9	(20.1–45.6)				

TABLE 3. Percentage of adults who reported having less than a high school education, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	14.5	(12.8–16.2)	14.6	(12.8–16.3)					15.5	(5.9–25.0)		
Ohio	11.0	(9.6–12.5)	10.4	(8.9–11.8)	17.0	(11.4–22.7)						
Oklahoma	10.5	(8.9–12.1)	10.1	(8.4–11.8)	7.0	(2.7–11.4)	12.6	(2.6–22.6)	19.2	(9.5–28.9)		
Oregon	10.4	(9.1–11.6)	9.8	(8.5–11.1)			24.8	(12.4–37.2)	16.4	(6.0–26.7)	5.2	(0.0–12.8)
Pennsylvania	11.9	(10.7–13.0)	11.4	(10.1–12.6)	14.6	(9.5–19.6)	19.8	(10.1–29.5)				
Puerto Rico	29.6	(27.5–31.6)					29.5	(27.4–31.5)				
Rhode Island	13.6	(11.9–15.4)	13.1	(11.3–14.9)	17.7	(7.5–27.9)	24.2	(10.8–37.5)				
South Carolina	16.5	(14.8–18.3)	14.4	(12.6–16.3)	23.0	(19.0–27.0)						
South Dakota	12.3	(10.8–13.8)	11.1	(9.5–12.6)					32.0	(22.2–41.8)		
Tennessee	17.9	(16.2–19.5)	17.4	(15.6–19.2)	20.2	(15.4–25.1)						
Texas	18.9	(17.1–20.8)	10.7	(8.9–12.4)	19.2	(12.9–25.4)	39.9	(35.4–44.5)				
Utah	7.0	(5.8– 8.1)	5.8	(4.7– 6.9)			22.7	(13.9–31.4)				
Vermont	10.8	(9.5–12.1)	10.9	(9.6–12.2)			14.2	(4.4–24.1)				
Virginia	12.4	(10.7–14.1)	10.0	(8.8–11.3)	23.4	(18.8–28.0)	11.7	(6.0–17.4)				
Washington	8.2	(7.2– 9.2)	7.9	(6.8– 8.9)	6.9	(0.8–13.0)	13.7	(7.8–19.5)	17.4	(5.4–29.5)	4.9	(0.6– 9.3)
West Virginia	20.2	(18.3–22.0)	20.0	(18.1–21.8)	26.2	(12.8–39.6)						
Wisconsin	10.7	(9.1–12.3)	10.2	(8.5–11.9)	15.2	(4.6–25.7)						
Wyoming	8.0	(6.8– 9.2)	7.5	(6.3– 8.7)			12.1	(5.4–18.9)				
Median	11.2		9.8		17.2		20.9		17.0		9.5	
Low	7.0	Utah	0.7	District of Columbia	2.8	Nevada	11.3	Kansas	3.4	Arizona	3.5	California
High	29.6	Puerto Rico	22.2	Kentucky	31.0	Mississippi	47.4	California	32.0	South Dakota	23.9	Nevada

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

† Confidence interval.

TABLE 4. Percentage of adults who reported having no health-care coverage,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	14.5	(12.7–16.2)	11.3	(9.6–13.0)	24.6	(20.0–29.1)						
Alaska	21.1	(18.0–24.3)	18.4	(14.7–22.0)			42.3	(24.9–59.8)	33.5	(26.2–40.8)		
Arizona	14.4	(12.1–16.7)	11.0	(8.8–13.2)			26.2	(18.5–33.8)	50.5	(34.7–66.3)		
Arkansas	17.1	(14.8–19.4)	15.7	(13.2–18.2)	23.4	(16.4–30.3)						
California	19.3	(17.8–20.8)	11.6	(10.2–13.1)	11.0	(6.2–15.8)	38.5	(34.9–42.1)	16.8	(6.1–27.5)	11.1	(6.6–15.5)
Colorado	11.9	(10.0–13.7)	9.4	(7.6–11.1)			25.9	(18.9–33.0)				
Connecticut	9.2	(7.6–10.9)	8.1	(6.4– 9.9)	17.2	(10.0–24.5)	20.4	(11.2–29.6)				
Delaware	10.6	(9.0–12.1)	8.2	(6.6– 9.7)	20.7	(15.5–25.9)	15.9	(3.8–28.0)				
District of Columbia	11.5	(9.5–13.5)	8.5	(5.5–11.5)	12.4	(9.7–15.1)						
Florida	17.4	(15.9–19.0)	14.0	(12.4–15.6)	21.3	(16.1–26.4)	30.4	(25.6–35.3)				
Georgia	12.1	(10.4–13.8)	10.5	(8.6–12.4)	14.8	(10.9–18.7)	35.2	(20.3–50.0)				
Hawaii	6.1	(4.8– 7.4)	6.4	(4.3– 8.4)			10.3	(6.2–14.5)			4.8	(3.1– 6.4)
Idaho	16.5	(15.0–18.0)	16.0	(14.5–17.6)			26.5	(15.8–37.1)	16.6	(7.8–25.5)		
Illinois	11.4	(10.0–12.7)	7.5	(6.4– 8.7)	15.3	(11.1–19.6)	33.2	(26.2–40.2)			16.0	(4.7–27.2)
Indiana	12.3	(10.7–13.9)	11.9	(10.2–13.6)	19.0	(11.7–26.2)	15.7	(5.2–26.1)				
Iowa	9.6	(8.5–10.8)	9.1	(7.9–10.2)			16.2	(6.4–26.0)				
Kansas	9.4	(7.9–10.9)	8.9	(7.3–10.4)	7.6	(2.2–13.0)	14.4	(6.3–22.6)				
Kentucky	13.8	(12.4–15.1)	13.6	(12.1–15.0)	16.0	(10.1–21.9)						
Louisiana	20.6	(18.2–23.0)	15.1	(12.8–17.4)	34.9	(29.3–40.6)	19.2	(8.6–29.8)				
Maine	11.9	(10.2–13.6)	11.7	(9.9–13.4)								
Maryland	10.2	(9.0–11.4)	7.3	(6.2– 8.4)	16.4	(13.3–19.6)	18.8	(7.8–29.8)			16.4	(6.4–26.4)
Massachusetts	9.3	(7.7–10.9)	8.7	(7.0–10.4)	14.4	(4.9–23.9)	16.2	(6.9–25.5)				
Michigan	9.6	(8.3–10.9)	8.3	(7.0– 9.6)	13.5	(8.5–18.5)	26.4	(14.1–38.7)				
Minnesota	8.4	(7.5– 9.3)	8.5	(7.6– 9.4)	11.2	(4.7–17.7)	1.3	(0.0– 2.8)			8.0	(0.4–15.5)
Mississippi	15.2	(13.0–17.4)	12.5	(10.1–14.9)	21.6	(17.1–26.2)						
Missouri	12.3	(10.4–14.2)	10.7	(8.7–12.6)	21.5	(15.1–27.9)						
Montana	14.5	(12.7–16.3)	14.3	(12.5–16.2)					24.3	(13.4–35.3)		
Nebraska	7.5	(6.2– 8.7)	6.9	(5.6– 8.1)	13.3	(7.6–18.9)	21.5	(8.9–34.2)				
Nevada	13.9	(11.1–16.7)	13.4	(10.6–16.1)	5.8	(0.0–12.3)	23.3	(9.2–37.5)			6.3	(0.0–15.2)
New Hampshire	10.2	(8.3–12.1)	10.1	(8.2–12.1)								
New Jersey	11.3	(9.8–12.9)	8.9	(7.3–10.4)	15.1	(10.2–19.9)	24.6	(17.5–31.7)			18.9	(6.9–30.9)
New Mexico	22.1	(19.8–24.4)	15.4	(12.8–17.9)			28.6	(24.6–32.6)	41.8	(27.3–56.2)		
New York	13.7	(12.3–15.1)	9.9	(8.5–11.2)	20.0	(15.2–24.8)	26.2	(19.8–32.6)			31.1	(20.1–42.1)
North Carolina	14.7	(13.3–16.1)	12.8	(11.3–14.3)	20.4	(16.7–24.2)	21.4	(10.2–32.6)				

TABLE 4. Percentage of adults who reported having no health-care coverage,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	11.8	(10.0–13.6)	10.8	(9.1–12.5)					33.2	(19.9–46.4)		
Ohio	10.4	(9.0–11.9)	9.7	(8.2–11.3)	13.3	(8.8–17.8)						
Oklahoma	17.0	(14.8–19.1)	16.3	(13.9–18.7)	17.7	(9.3–26.0)	18.8	(5.4–32.2)	24.5	(14.8–36.1)		
Oregon	12.5	(11.1–14.0)	11.9	(10.4–13.4)			27.1	(15.9–38.2)	18.2	(7.1–29.3)	15.0	(1.7–28.3)
Pennsylvania	9.4	(8.3–10.6)	8.8	(7.6–10.0)	13.4	(8.7–18.0)	15.1	(6.3–23.8)				
Puerto Rico	10.2	(8.7–11.7)					10.2	(8.7–11.7)				
Rhode Island	10.8	(9.0–12.6)	9.5	(7.7–11.3)	23.5	(9.6–37.4)	28.9	(14.2–43.5)				
South Carolina	15.1	(13.0–17.1)	11.9	(9.9–13.9)	24.1	(19.4–28.9)						
South Dakota	13.2	(11.5–14.9)	12.0	(10.3–13.7)					32.7	(22.2–43.2)		
Tennessee	11.8	(10.3–13.2)	11.4	(9.8–12.9)	14.0	(9.7–18.3)						
Texas	24.2	(22.2–26.1)	15.8	(13.7–17.8)	23.0	(16.6–29.3)	44.9	(40.3–49.5)				
Utah	11.1	(9.5–12.6)	10.1	(8.6–11.6)			21.9	(13.9–29.9)				
Vermont	14.4	(12.9–15.9)	14.0	(12.6–15.5)			24.8	(10.3–39.2)				
Virginia	11.1	(9.8–12.5)	9.7	(8.3–11.0)	18.6	(13.7–23.4)	13.6	(7.2–20.1)				
Washington	10.8	(9.6–12.1)	10.6	(9.3–11.9)	9.2	(2.3–16.1)	13.3	(7.4–19.2)	12.5	(3.3–21.6)	13.5	(3.5–23.4)
West Virginia	18.0	(16.3–19.8)	18.2	(16.4–20.0)	7.8	(0.9–14.6)						
Wisconsin	9.2	(7.5–10.9)	7.8	(6.3– 9.4)	31.9	(15.3–48.5)						
Wyoming	19.0	(16.8–21.3)	17.7	(15.3–20.1)			28.8	(18.8–38.8)				
Median	12.0		10.8		16.4		22.6		24.5		14.3	
Low	6.1	Hawaii	6.4	Hawaii	5.8	Nevada	1.3	Minnesota	12.5	Washington	4.8	Hawaii
High	24.2	Texas	18.4	Alaska	34.9	Louisiana	44.9	Texas	50.5	Arizona	31.1	New York

* Does not have any kind of health-care coverage, including prepaid plans or government plans.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

§ Confidence interval.

TABLE 5. Percentage of adults who reported cost as a barrier to obtaining health care in the last 12 months, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	11.0	(9.5–12.4)	9.8	(8.3–11.4)	14.2	(10.3–18.0)						
Alaska	14.0	(11.4–16.6)	13.9	(10.9–17.0)			24.0	(7.8–40.2)	12.3	(7.4–17.2)		
Arizona	25.3	(22.6–28.0)	24.3	(21.4–27.2)			30.1	(22.8–37.3)	26.4	(12.5–40.4)		
Arkansas	19.1	(17.0–21.3)	18.0	(15.7–20.2)	27.7	(19.5–35.9)						
California	10.6	(9.4–11.7)	8.2	(7.1– 9.4)	10.2	(5.5–14.9)	15.0	(12.4–17.5)	19.8	(8.9–30.6)	8.8	(4.5–13.0)
Colorado	8.0	(6.7– 9.3)	7.2	(5.8– 8.6)			12.5	(7.9–17.0)				
Connecticut	8.3	(7.1– 9.6)	7.6	(6.3– 9.0)	10.5	(5.3–15.7)	17.0	(9.7–24.3)				
Delaware	9.6	(8.2–11.0)	8.1	(6.8– 9.5)	16.7	(11.6–21.8)	14.3	(3.3–25.2)				
District of Columbia	9.8	(8.1–11.5)	5.4	(3.3– 7.6)	11.6	(9.2–14.0)						
Florida	12.3	(11.1–13.6)	10.6	(9.2–12.0)	12.0	(8.1–15.9)	21.3	(17.1–25.5)				
Georgia	7.9	(6.6– 9.2)	7.9	(6.4– 9.4)	8.1	(5.6–10.5)	7.9	(0.2–15.5)				
Hawaii	7.0	(5.7– 8.3)	7.6	(5.3– 9.8)			10.8	(6.7–14.9)			5.0	(3.4– 6.6)
Idaho	12.0	(10.7–13.3)	11.6	(10.3–13.0)			18.5	(10.6–26.5)	12.5	(4.3–20.6)		
Illinois	8.7	(7.5– 9.9)	7.3	(6.2– 8.4)	8.4	(5.0–11.8)	18.3	(12.5–24.2)			10.7	(0.0–22.6)
Indiana	10.5	(9.0–12.0)	9.6	(8.2–11.1)	18.0	(10.8–25.1)	28.8	(13.7–44.0)				
Iowa	6.3	(5.4– 7.3)	5.9	(5.0– 6.8)			13.0	(3.0–23.1)				
Kansas	8.1	(6.8– 9.3)	7.7	(6.4– 9.1)	6.6	(1.6–11.7)	13.8	(6.3–21.2)				
Kentucky	13.3	(12.0–14.6)	13.2	(11.9–14.6)	15.1	(9.2–20.9)						
Louisiana	13.2	(11.3–15.1)	10.8	(8.8–12.7)	18.2	(13.8–22.6)	16.4	(5.5–27.4)				
Maine	10.2	(8.6–11.8)	10.2	(8.6–11.3)								
Maryland	7.9	(6.9– 9.0)	6.1	(5.1– 7.1)	12.1	(9.4–14.9)	19.3	(7.8–30.7)			4.7	(0.4– 9.0)
Massachusetts	7.3	(5.9– 8.7)	6.5	(5.1– 7.9)	10.3	(1.8–18.8)	15.9	(6.5–25.3)				
Michigan	8.7	(7.5– 9.9)	7.6	(6.4– 8.8)	10.9	(6.8–14.9)	22.7	(11.4–33.9)				
Minnesota	7.6	(6.7– 8.4)	7.1	(6.3– 7.9)	16.5	(8.3–24.6)	13.7	(6.1–21.4)			16.3	(4.9–27.7)
Mississippi	15.3	(13.0–17.5)	11.4	(9.4–13.5)	23.6	(18.2–29.0)						
Missouri	10.9	(9.2–12.6)	10.2	(8.5–11.9)	13.3	(7.9–18.6)						
Montana	13.3	(11.6–14.9)	12.6	(10.9–14.3)					26.7	(15.4–37.9)		
Nebraska	6.4	(5.3– 7.5)	5.9	(4.8– 7.0)	13.5	(7.8–19.1)	15.3	(4.9–25.6)				
Nevada	13.2	(9.8–16.6)	12.8	(9.1–16.5)	15.1	(3.3–26.8)	16.0	(1.8–30.3)			14.8	(0.8–28.9)
New Hampshire	9.6	(8.0–11.2)	9.4	(7.8–11.1)								
New Jersey	10.6	(9.2–12.0)	8.5	(7.1– 9.9)	12.6	(8.2–16.9)	24.1	(17.0–31.3)			12.4	(2.2–22.6)
New Mexico	13.8	(11.9–15.6)	9.5	(7.5–11.5)			19.8	(16.2–23.4)	11.2	(2.0–20.4)		
New York	11.7	(10.4–13.0)	9.7	(8.4–11.0)	13.3	(9.4–17.2)	23.3	(17.7–29.0)			13.9	(6.1–21.8)
North Carolina	13.9	(12.5–15.2)	12.4	(10.9–13.8)	18.2	(14.9–21.5)	25.6	(13.2–38.0)				

TABLE 5. Percentage of adults who reported cost as a barrier to obtaining health care in the last 12 months, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	7.5	(6.2– 8.9)	7.0	(5.8– 8.3)					18.1	(6.4–29.7)		
Ohio	9.3	(8.0–10.7)	8.7	(7.3–10.1)	11.7	(7.5–16.0)						
Oklahoma	11.4	(9.7–13.1)	11.3	(9.5–13.2)	7.3	(2.2–12.5)	12.5	(1.2–23.9)	11.7	(3.5–19.9)		
Oregon	9.9	(8.6–11.2)	9.6	(8.3–10.9)			13.8	(7.2–20.4)	14.9	(4.7–25.1)	14.8	(1.3–28.3)
Pennsylvania	7.1	(6.1– 8.0)	6.6	(5.6– 7.6)	9.6	(5.7–13.6)	15.7	(6.6–24.8)				
Puerto Rico	8.8	(7.5–10.0)					8.9	(7.6–10.1)				
Rhode Island	8.1	(6.7– 9.6)	7.6	(6.2– 9.0)	17.8	(5.5–30.1)	17.0	(4.5–29.5)				
South Carolina	9.9	(8.2–11.5)	7.9	(6.3– 9.5)	15.1	(11.2–18.9)						
South Dakota	8.8	(7.6–10.1)	8.7	(7.4–10.0)					9.2	(3.0–15.4)		
Tennessee	10.5	(9.2–11.8)	10.3	(9.0–11.6)	11.3	(7.8–14.8)						
Texas	13.5	(11.9–15.0)	10.1	(8.4–11.7)	18.9	(13.0–24.7)	19.2	(15.5–22.8)				
Utah	10.1	(8.7–11.4)	9.7	(8.3–11.1)			17.3	(10.1–24.4)				
Vermont	9.0	(7.6–10.4)	8.4	(7.2– 9.6)			11.1	(1.7–20.4)				
Virginia	9.6	(8.4–10.8)	8.8	(7.5–10.0)	13.2	(9.9–16.5)	16.0	(5.9–26.2)				
Washington	9.8	(8.6–11.0)	9.6	(8.4–10.9)	8.6	(1.6–15.6)	13.8	(7.2–20.4)	12.6	(2.5–22.8)	8.4	(2.7–14.1)
West Virginia	15.4	(13.8–17.0)	15.6	(13.9–17.2)	7.1	(0.2–14.0)						
Wisconsin	6.3	(5.1– 7.5)	5.5	(4.3– 6.6)	16.8	(6.7–27.0)						
Wyoming	11.1	(9.6–12.6)	10.5	(9.0–12.0)			17.7	(8.7–26.7)				
Median	9.9		9.4		13.2		16.2		12.6		11.6	
Low	6.3	Iowa, Wisconsin	5.4	District of Columbia	6.6	Kansas	7.9	Georgia	9.2	South Dakota	4.7	Maryland
High	25.3	Arizona	24.3	Arizona	27.7	Arkansas	30.1	Arizona	26.7	Montana	16.3	Minnesota

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

† Confidence interval.

9.4% for whites (range: 5.4%–24.3%), 13.2% for blacks (range: 6.6%–27.7%), 16.2% for Hispanics (range: 7.9%–30.1%), 12.6% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 9.2%–26.7%), and 11.6% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 4.7%–16.3%).

No Routine Physical Examination

Blacks were the least likely racial or ethnic group to report having had no routine physical examination within the past 2 years (Table 6). The median percentage of BRFSS participants who reported not having had a recent, routine physical examination was 18.0% for whites (range: 11.6%–28.4%), 8.7% for blacks (range: 4.7%–19.3%), 18.2% for Hispanics (range: 7.7%–33.9%), 14.5% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 8.8%–30.0%), and 17.1% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 5.9%–25.2%).

Health-Status Indicators

Fair or Poor Health Status

The race- and ethnicity-specific median percentage of adults who reported fair or poor health status ranged from 8.8% to 19.4% (Table 7). The median percentage was 11.6% for whites (range: 3.4%–21.7%), 19.4% for blacks (range: 10.3%–30.5%), 16.1% for Hispanics (range: 2.1%–35.2%), 17.5% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 10.1%–35.4%), and 8.8% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 5.6%–17.2%).

Obesity

A U.S. man or woman having a body mass index of ≥ 30 kg/m² is considered obese (15). This criterion conforms to World Health Organization guidelines (16). In the 1997 BRFSS, respondents were asked their weight and height, and body mass index was calculated. More than one-fourth of blacks and American Indians or Alaska Natives were determined to be obese (Table 8). The median percentage of respondents who were obese was 15.6% for whites (range: 5.8%–21.2%), 26.4% for blacks (range: 7.6%–33.2%), 18.2% for Hispanics (range: 8.1%–34.7%), 30.1% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 13.0%–32.3%), and 4.8% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 1.7%–16.9%).

Awareness of Certain Medical Conditions

High Blood Pressure. The median percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high was 23.0% for whites (range: 11.0%–29.6%), 30.9% for blacks (range: 21.9%–45.4%), 18.6% for Hispanics (range: 11.4%–28.4%), 20.7% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 16.6%–30.7%), and 16.3% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 4.5%–27.9%) (Table 9).

Diabetes. The median percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had diabetes was <8% in each racial and ethnic group (Table 10). The median percentage was 4.4% for whites (range: 0.7%–6.2%), 7.6% for blacks (range: 2.6%–17.9%), 5.5% for Hispanics (range: 0.4%–14.4%), 7.6% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 3.3%–14.0%), and 4.6% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 0.0%–8.2%).

TABLE 6. Percentage of adults who reported not having had a routine physical examination within the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	14.1	(12.4–15.8)	15.8	(13.8–17.8)	6.6	(3.8– 9.4)						
Alaska	18.7	(15.6–21.8)	20.4	(16.7–24.1)			17.7	(4.6–30.8)	8.8	(5.0–12.6)		
Arizona	13.0	(10.9–15.2)	12.7	(10.2–15.2)			14.1	(7.9–20.2)	18.2	(7.8–28.6)		
Arkansas	19.3	(17.0–21.6)	19.7	(17.2–22.1)	15.7	(8.0–23.4)						
California	29.1	(27.5–30.8)	28.4	(26.4–30.4)	19.3	(13.5–25.1)	33.9	(30.4–37.4)	30.0	(17.4–42.6)	25.2	(19.3–31.2)
Colorado	20.0	(17.9–22.2)	20.1	(17.8–22.3)			21.4	(14.4–28.4)				
Connecticut	15.7	(13.7–17.7)	15.9	(13.8–18.1)	7.8	(2.8–12.7)	18.7	(9.2–28.2)				
Delaware	16.3	(14.5–18.0)	17.0	(15.1–18.9)	10.9	(6.6–15.1)	22.0	(8.8–35.2)				
District of Columbia	7.8	(6.1– 9.4)	11.8	(8.5–15.1)	5.5	(3.7– 7.3)						
Florida	13.3	(12.0–14.6)	13.8	(12.3–15.4)	8.3	(4.8–11.7)	14.9	(11.2–18.5)				
Georgia	14.0	(12.3–15.8)	15.4	(13.3–17.5)	10.3	(7.0–13.7)	7.7	(0.0–15.8)				
Hawaii	13.5	(11.8–15.3)	19.2	(15.6–22.9)			11.6	(7.5–15.6)			10.3	(8.1–12.5)
Idaho	22.4	(20.9–23.9)	22.4	(20.8–24.0)			21.8	(14.5–29.1)	20.7	(10.3–31.1)		
Illinois	16.7	(15.1–18.2)	17.3	(15.5–19.0)	10.3	(6.7–13.8)	18.7	(13.2–24.2)			18.1	(8.7–27.5)
Indiana	20.9	(18.9–22.8)	21.3	(19.2–23.4)	8.8	(3.6–14.0)	30.6	(15.8–45.5)				
Iowa	21.1	(19.5–22.6)	21.2	(19.6–22.7)			20.0	(8.4–31.7)				
Kansas	13.8	(12.1–15.5)	14.3	(12.4–16.1)	7.3	(0.4–14.1)	7.9	(2.5–13.3)				
Kentucky	19.3	(17.8–20.8)	20.0	(18.4–21.5)	11.2	(6.3–16.0)						
Louisiana	16.1	(14.1–18.1)	18.3	(15.8–20.8)	10.6	(6.8–14.4)	16.9	(7.5–26.3)				
Maine	15.0	(13.0–17.0)	14.7	(12.7–16.8)								
Maryland	12.0	(10.7–13.2)	13.7	(12.2–15.2)	6.5	(4.3– 8.6)	19.4	(9.1–29.7)			12.9	(4.8–20.9)
Massachusetts	11.6	(9.8–13.3)	11.8	(9.9–13.7)	8.7	(0.1–17.3)	9.1	(1.7–16.6)				
Michigan	16.5	(14.8–18.1)	17.4	(15.6–19.2)	9.1	(4.9–13.3)	19.0	(7.9–30.0)				
Minnesota	18.1	(16.9–19.2)	18.4	(17.1–19.6)	12.4	(4.5–20.3)	11.6	(5.5–17.6)			24.9	(12.6–37.2)
Mississippi	15.2	(13.1–17.3)	18.0	(15.4–20.7)	9.2	(5.9–12.5)						
Missouri	16.8	(14.8–18.9)	17.9	(15.6–20.2)	6.4	(2.5–10.2)						
Montana	22.0	(19.9–24.1)	22.8	(20.6–25.0)					11.8	(3.3–20.3)		
Nebraska	19.7	(17.7–21.8)	20.1	(17.9–22.2)	12.8	(5.2–20.4)	9.2	(2.5–15.9)				
Nevada	20.4	(17.2–23.5)	20.7	(17.3–24.2)	6.2	(0.0–12.6)	25.6	(14.5–36.7)			5.9	(0.0–15.2)
New Hampshire	16.1	(14.0–18.2)	16.0	(13.9–18.1)								
New Jersey	13.5	(12.0–15.0)	14.3	(12.5–16.1)	9.3	(4.8–13.7)	10.4	(5.7–15.2)			13.4	(5.3–21.4)
New Mexico	20.1	(18.0–22.1)	20.2	(17.5–23.0)			21.2	(17.7–24.6)	10.6	(1.1–20.2)		
New York	12.9	(11.6–14.2)	13.6	(12.1–15.0)	9.2	(5.7–12.7)	10.8	(6.5–15.2)			16.0	(7.8–24.2)
North Carolina	15.5	(14.2–16.9)	16.5	(14.9–18.1)	11.6	(8.7–14.4)	21.6	(9.5–33.6)				

TABLE 6. Percentage of adults who reported not having had a routine physical examination within the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	20.6	(18.4–22.8)	20.9	(18.7–23.1)					16.9	(6.3–27.6)		
Ohio	15.6	(13.7–17.5)	16.9	(14.8–19.0)	4.7	(2.3– 7.0)						
Oklahoma	17.5	(15.3–19.7)	18.6	(16.2–21.1)	8.7	(2.4–15.0)	10.0	(1.7–18.4)	14.5	(6.5–22.6)		
Oregon	19.3	(17.6–21.0)	19.4	(17.7–21.2)			17.5	(9.3–25.6)	14.4	(5.2–23.6)	22.8	(9.0–36.6)
Pennsylvania	11.5	(10.3–12.6)	12.0	(10.7–13.2)	5.6	(2.2– 8.9)	8.5	(2.1–14.8)				
Puerto Rico	9.7	(8.2–11.1)					9.7	(8.3–11.2)				
Rhode Island	11.6	(9.9–13.3)	11.6	(9.8–13.3)	6.4	(0.0–13.9)	20.4	(6.6–34.2)				
South Carolina	13.1	(11.4–14.9)	15.2	(13.0–17.3)	8.2	(5.3–11.1)						
South Dakota	18.9	(17.1–20.8)	19.4	(17.4–21.3)					12.9	(6.3–19.4)		
Tennessee	14.2	(12.7–15.8)	15.4	(13.7–17.1)	7.3	(3.9–10.6)						
Texas	18.5	(16.7–20.3)	18.8	(16.6–21.1)	9.8	(5.0–14.6)	20.9	(17.0–24.8)				
Utah	22.3	(20.2–24.3)	22.1	(20.0–24.2)			18.9	(11.4–26.4)				
Vermont	17.2	(15.7–18.7)	17.4	(15.9–18.9)			13.6	(4.4–22.8)				
Virginia	17.3	(15.1–19.6)	18.0	(15.8–20.2)	6.2	(3.9– 8.5)	16.2	(8.5–24.0)				
Washington	20.4	(18.9–22.0)	20.7	(19.0–22.3)	11.3	(2.9–19.6)	20.5	(13.1–27.9)	25.3	(13.0–37.6)	18.1	(10.3–25.9)
West Virginia	18.5	(16.6–20.4)	18.6	(16.7–20.5)	8.4	(0.0–18.1)						
Wisconsin	22.1	(19.9–24.2)	22.7	(20.5–24.9)	8.5	(0.0–17.8)						
Wyoming	24.2	(22.1–26.3)	24.5	(22.2–26.7)			20.2	(12.3–28.0)				
Median	16.8		18.0		8.7		18.2		14.5		17.1	
Low	7.8	District of Columbia	11.6	Rhode Island	4.7	Ohio	7.7	Georgia	8.8	Alaska	5.9	Nevada
High	29.1	California	28.4	California	19.3	California	33.9	California	30.0	California	25.2	California

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

† Confidence interval.

TABLE 7. Percentage of adults who reported fair or poor health status, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	19.0	(17.1–21.0)	17.7	(15.7–19.8)	24.7	(19.6–29.7)						
Alaska	10.9	(8.7–13.1)	9.4	(7.0–11.7)			14.7	(2.2–27.3)	17.5	(11.0–24.0)		
Arizona	11.3	(9.3–13.3)	10.2	(8.1–12.4)			17.0	(10.5–23.6)	10.1	(3.9–16.3)		
Arkansas	21.0	(18.8–23.1)	20.2	(18.0–22.3)	30.5	(22.0–39.0)						
California	15.3	(14.0–16.6)	10.3	(9.1–11.6)	18.2	(12.3–24.2)	26.2	(23.0–29.4)	18.8	(8.8–28.8)	8.1	(4.3–11.8)
Colorado	10.0	(8.5–11.4)	8.8	(7.3–10.3)			15.9	(10.6–21.2)				
Connecticut	10.1	(8.7–11.5)	9.6	(8.2–11.0)	13.0	(5.5–20.6)	16.8	(9.4–24.3)				
Delaware	13.9	(12.3–15.4)	12.9	(11.3–14.5)	22.6	(17.0–28.1)	2.2	(0.0– 5.3)				
District of Columbia	9.5	(7.8–11.3)	3.4	(1.7– 5.2)	13.4	(10.8–16.0)						
Florida	16.5	(15.1–17.9)	15.0	(13.4–16.5)	26.0	(20.6–31.3)	16.9	(13.1–20.8)				
Georgia	11.4	(9.9–13.0)	11.5	(9.7–13.3)	12.4	(9.0–15.7)	4.7	(0.0–10.9)				
Hawaii	14.2	(12.4–16.1)	8.7	(6.2–11.3)			16.3	(11.1–21.4)			17.2	(14.4–20.0)
Idaho	12.3	(11.1–13.4)	12.4	(11.2–13.5)			8.6	(4.3–12.7)	14.7	(6.0–23.4)		
Illinois	14.0	(12.5–15.5)	11.6	(10.1–13.0)	15.0	(10.8–19.2)	32.5	(25.4–39.6)			10.3	(2.0–18.6)
Indiana	14.2	(12.6–15.7)	13.2	(11.6–14.8)	28.1	(18.9–37.2)	14.4	(2.1–26.7)				
Iowa	11.3	(10.1–12.4)	11.0	(9.8–12.1)			13.3	(5.0–21.5)				
Kansas	10.7	(9.3–12.1)	11.2	(9.7–12.8)	10.3	(4.6–16.0)	2.1	(0.0– 5.3)				
Kentucky	21.8	(20.3–23.3)	21.7	(20.1–23.3)	24.7	(18.9–30.5)						
Louisiana	15.4	(13.5–17.3)	13.2	(11.1–15.3)	20.6	(16.2–24.9)	16.5	(7.5–25.5)				
Maine	13.9	(12.1–15.6)	13.7	(11.9–15.5)								
Maryland	12.0	(10.8–13.2)	11.7	(10.3–13.0)	13.7	(11.0–16.4)	9.5	(1.8–17.3)			5.6	(0.0–12.4)
Massachusetts	11.9	(10.0–13.7)	11.4	(9.6–13.2)	15.8	(6.3–25.2)	18.2	(2.8–33.6)				
Michigan	12.7	(11.3–14.2)	11.4	(9.9–12.9)	22.5	(17.0–28.0)	18.0	(7.9–28.0)				
Minnesota	9.4	(8.5–10.3)	9.3	(8.4–10.2)	11.7	(5.3–18.0)	8.9	(3.6–14.2)			8.3	(0.0–17.0)
Mississippi	21.7	(19.5–23.9)	18.1	(15.6–20.6)	28.3	(23.5–33.0)						
Missouri	15.0	(13.1–16.9)	14.5	(12.5–16.5)	20.6	(14.0–27.2)						
Montana	10.1	(8.6–11.5)	9.6	(8.1–11.1)					23.4	(11.7–35.1)		
Nebraska	11.4	(10.0–12.7)	11.1	(9.7–12.5)	19.9	(13.1–26.7)	13.2	(3.6–22.9)				
Nevada	14.2	(11.4–17.0)	14.5	(11.3–17.7)	19.4	(6.3–32.4)	10.5	(3.8–17.3)			13.2	(0.0–30.1)
New Hampshire	9.6	(8.0–11.2)	9.5	(7.9–11.2)								
New Jersey	13.8	(12.3–15.3)	12.6	(11.0–14.3)	24.7	(18.3–31.0)	15.3	(9.6–21.0)			9.1	(0.0–18.7)
New Mexico	14.5	(12.6–16.3)	9.8	(8.0–11.7)			20.7	(17.1–24.3)	14.6	(5.5–23.7)		
New York	13.2	(11.8–14.5)	11.3	(9.9–12.7)	20.0	(15.4–24.5)	18.7	(13.5–23.9)			8.8	(1.6–16.1)
North Carolina	16.1	(14.8–17.5)	15.3	(13.7–16.8)	19.6	(16.4–22.7)	15.1	(6.7–23.5)				

TABLE 7. Percentage of adults who reported fair or poor health status, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	12.1	(10.5–13.7)	11.9	(10.3–13.6)					15.2	(6.8–23.6)		
Ohio	13.7	(12.1–15.3)	13.2	(11.4–14.9)	19.0	(13.9–24.0)						
Oklahoma	13.4	(11.7–15.2)	12.8	(10.9–14.6)	15.8	(9.0–22.6)	15.5	(3.2–27.8)	19.9	(10.9–28.8)		
Oregon	12.6	(11.2–14.0)	12.5	(11.0–13.9)			6.9	(2.1–11.8)	35.4	(21.6–49.2)	5.8	(0.1–11.5)
Pennsylvania	13.2	(11.9–14.4)	12.5	(11.2–13.8)	17.4	(12.2–22.6)	23.5	(12.9–34.1)				
Puerto Rico	35.1	(32.9–37.3)					35.2	(33.0–37.4)				
Rhode Island	12.5	(10.8–14.3)	12.2	(10.4–14.1)	18.1	(8.5–27.8)	14.7	(4.5–25.0)				
South Carolina	16.7	(14.9–18.5)	15.1	(13.1–17.0)	20.8	(16.5–25.1)						
South Dakota	11.2	(9.7–12.8)	11.0	(9.4–12.5)					15.3	(6.1–24.5)		
Tennessee	18.1	(16.5–19.6)	17.7	(16.0–19.4)	20.5	(16.3–24.8)						
Texas	17.0	(15.3–18.6)	12.8	(11.0–14.6)	18.6	(13.0–24.2)	26.6	(22.6–30.6)				
Utah	11.2	(9.7–12.7)	11.0	(9.4–12.5)			18.2	(10.0–26.5)				
Vermont	11.3	(10.0–12.7)	11.5	(10.2–12.9)			3.4	(0.0– 9.2)				
Virginia	11.3	(9.9–12.7)	9.7	(8.4–11.0)	17.5	(13.4–21.5)	19.7	(8.0–31.4)				
Washington	10.5	(9.4–11.6)	10.0	(8.8–11.1)	14.9	(5.3–24.6)	18.0	(10.9–25.1)	20.8	(8.2–33.5)	6.8	(2.4–11.2)
West Virginia	21.8	(20.0–23.6)	21.5	(19.7–23.3)	26.4	(12.8–39.9)						
Wisconsin	9.6	(8.2–10.9)	9.1	(7.7–10.5)	15.6	(5.9–25.2)						
Wyoming	11.2	(9.2–13.3)	10.6	(8.5–12.7)			20.6	(8.0–33.3)				
Median	13.0		11.6		19.4		16.1		17.5		8.8	
Low	9.4	Minnesota	3.4	District of Columbia	10.3	Kansas	2.1	Kansas	10.1	Arizona	5.6	Maryland
High	35.1	Puerto Rico	21.7	Kentucky	30.5	Arkansas	35.2	Puerto Rico	35.4	Oregon	17.2	Hawaii

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

TABLE 8. Percentage of adults who were obese,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	18.2	(16.4–20.1)	15.6	(13.6–17.6)	27.3	(22.8–31.8)						
Alaska	19.6	(16.6–22.5)	19.4	(15.9–22.9)			15.7	(3.9–27.6)	23.3	(16.6–29.9)		
Arizona	12.4	(10.4–14.4)	9.7	(7.7–11.7)			22.8	(15.7–29.9)	23.4	(10.0–36.8)		
Arkansas	18.1	(15.8–20.5)	16.4	(14.2–18.7)	30.1	(22.3–37.8)						
California	16.0	(14.6–17.3)	14.4	(12.9–15.9)	22.3	(15.9–28.7)	22.0	(18.8–25.1)	13.0	(4.6–21.0)	4.0	(1.1– 6.9)
Colorado	11.9	(10.2–13.5)	11.3	(9.5–13.1)			15.9	(10.4–21.3)				
Connecticut	14.7	(12.7–16.7)	13.8	(11.7–15.9)	25.0	(15.4–34.5)	21.2	(12.3–30.1)				
Delaware	18.8	(17.0–20.5)	17.9	(16.0–19.9)	26.8	(22.0–31.6)	8.1	(0.2–16.0)				
District of Columbia	14.5	(12.5–16.6)	5.8	(3.5– 8.1)	20.4	(17.4–23.3)						
Florida	16.2	(14.7–17.6)	14.4	(12.8–16.0)	26.4	(21.1–31.6)	18.4	(14.0–22.8)				
Georgia	14.4	(12.7–16.0)	12.3	(10.4–14.3)	20.5	(16.6–24.3)	17.6	(6.0–29.2)				
Hawaii	13.7	(11.9–15.5)	13.0	(10.1–16.0)			15.3	(10.4–20.2)			13.4	(10.9–15.9)
Idaho	16.1	(14.8–17.5)	15.9	(14.6–17.3)			17.0	(10.3–23.7)	31.4	(18.9–43.8)		
Illinois	17.2	(15.6–18.8)	15.3	(13.6–17.0)	29.5	(23.7–35.3)	19.5	(14.2–24.7)			4.7	(0.0–11.2)
Indiana	21.2	(19.3–23.1)	20.7	(18.7–22.7)	23.9	(16.5–31.3)	32.9	(14.4–51.5)				
Iowa	19.4	(18.0–20.9)	19.0	(17.5–20.5)			34.7	(20.3–49.0)				
Kansas	14.6	(12.8–16.4)	14.5	(12.6–16.4)	17.6	(9.8–25.4)	16.2	(8.3–24.2)				
Kentucky	21.8	(20.2–23.3)	21.2	(19.5–22.8)	28.8	(22.7–34.9)						
Louisiana	19.7	(17.5–21.8)	16.4	(14.0–18.8)	27.6	(22.6–32.7)	21.9	(11.6–32.2)				
Maine	16.3	(14.3–18.2)	16.2	(14.2–18.2)								
Maryland	17.6	(16.1–19.1)	14.8	(13.2–16.3)	27.0	(23.1–30.8)	19.9	(9.8–30.1)			1.7	(0.0– 4.4)
Massachusetts	14.7	(12.6–16.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.0)	24.6	(11.1–38.1)	24.3	(8.1–40.5)				
Michigan	19.4	(17.6–21.1)	17.9	(16.1–19.7)	27.5	(21.4–33.6)	33.5	(20.8–46.2)				
Minnesota	16.5	(15.3–17.7)	16.2	(15.1–17.4)	26.5	(16.0–36.9)	16.2	(8.2–24.2)			14.3	(2.5–26.0)
Mississippi	22.0	(19.5–24.6)	18.0	(15.5–20.5)	31.2	(25.4–36.9)						
Missouri	19.0	(16.8–21.2)	18.2	(15.9–20.5)	26.2	(19.3–33.0)						
Montana	14.5	(12.6–16.3)	13.4	(11.6–15.1)					30.2	(19.0–41.3)		
Nebraska	17.1	(15.4–18.9)	16.7	(14.9–18.5)	33.2	(24.4–42.0)	22.6	(10.3–34.8)				
Nevada	14.0	(11.1–17.0)	14.4	(11.0–17.8)	7.6	(1.2–14.0)	13.1	(4.7–21.5)			16.9	(0.0–34.6)
New Hampshire	14.3	(12.2–16.4)	14.3	(12.2–16.4)								
New Jersey	16.2	(14.4–18.0)	15.2	(13.3–17.2)	29.7	(22.7–36.6)	13.9	(8.1–19.8)			7.0	(0.0–18.0)
New Mexico	14.9	(13.0–16.7)	13.5	(11.3–15.7)			17.0	(13.9–20.2)	13.6	(4.4–22.7)		
New York	15.9	(14.5–17.3)	15.8	(14.1–17.4)	22.1	(17.1–27.0)	14.8	(10.4–19.3)			3.0	(0.0– 6.4)
North Carolina	18.4	(16.9–19.8)	15.5	(14.0–17.1)	29.5	(25.5–33.4)	25.4	(13.7–37.1)				

TABLE 8. Percentage of adults who were obese,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	16.9	(15.1–18.8)	16.6	(14.6–18.4)					30.7	(17.4–43.9)		
Ohio	17.7	(15.9–19.5)	17.4	(15.4–19.4)	21.4	(16.2–26.6)						
Oklahoma	15.1	(13.1–17.0)	14.5	(12.3–16.6)	16.1	(8.1–24.1)	27.7	(13.1–42.4)	17.9	(8.8–26.9)		
Oregon	19.4	(17.8–21.1)	19.7	(17.9–21.4)			16.1	(7.2–25.0)	30.3	(16.6–44.0)	3.4	(0.0– 8.0)
Pennsylvania	17.4	(16.0–18.9)	17.2	(15.7–18.7)	20.0	(14.6–25.4)	25.6	(14.5–36.6)				
Puerto Rico	19.2	(17.4–21.0)					19.2	(17.4–21.0)				
Rhode Island	13.9	(12.1–15.7)	13.7	(11.8–15.5)	27.7	(14.1–41.3)	9.8	(0.7–18.9)				
South Carolina	16.8	(14.9–18.8)	14.0	(12.0–15.9)	24.6	(20.1–29.0)						
South Dakota	16.9	(15.1–18.8)	16.3	(14.5–18.2)					30.1	(19.1–41.1)		
Tennessee	17.7	(16.1–19.4)	16.2	(14.5–17.9)	27.4	(22.3–32.6)						
Texas	18.7	(16.9–20.4)	15.7	(13.8–17.7)	22.8	(16.7–28.8)	24.9	(20.8–28.9)				
Utah	15.2	(13.5–16.9)	15.4	(13.6–17.2)			16.3	(9.0–23.7)				
Vermont	15.8	(14.4–17.3)	16.0	(14.5–17.5)			13.6	(3.7–23.4)				
Virginia	16.3	(14.6–18.0)	14.3	(12.5–16.0)	30.5	(24.9–36.0)	17.9	(9.2–26.5)				
Washington	15.2	(13.8–16.6)	14.8	(13.3–16.3)	19.7	(6.4–33.0)	21.7	(13.6–29.8)	32.3	(18.0–46.5)	4.9	(0.3– 9.4)
West Virginia	20.6	(18.8–22.4)	20.6	(18.8–22.4)	26.6	(14.3–38.8)						
Wisconsin	16.6	(14.8–18.4)	16.2	(14.4–18.0)	25.2	(11.8–38.5)						
Wyoming	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	15.3	(13.7–16.9)			11.2	(4.5–17.8)				
Median	16.6		15.6		26.4		18.2		30.1		4.8	
Low	11.9	Colorado	5.8	District of Columbia	7.6	Nevada	8.1	Delaware	13.0	California	1.7	Maryland
High	22.0	Mississippi	21.2	Kentucky	33.2	Nebraska	34.7	Iowa	32.3	Washington	16.9	Nevada

* Body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m², as calculated from self-reported weight and height.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

§ Confidence interval.

TABLE 9. Percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI†)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	28.8	(26.7–31.0)	27.3	(24.9–29.7)	36.6	(31.1–42.0)						
Alaska	22.6	(19.5–25.6)	21.7	(18.1–25.2)			23.7	(7.9–39.6)	26.3	(18.9–33.6)		
Arizona	16.2	(14.0–18.4)	16.9	(14.4–19.4)			11.9	(7.2–16.6)	17.0	(3.5–30.4)		
Arkansas	26.4	(24.1–28.8)	25.9	(23.4–28.4)	33.6	(26.0–41.1)						
California	21.3	(19.9–22.6)	24.2	(22.4–25.9)	33.6	(26.4–40.8)	14.9	(12.5–17.4)	18.9	(8.7–29.2)	15.9	(11.0–20.8)
Colorado	20.4	(18.3–22.4)	20.3	(18.1–22.4)			19.0	(13.4–24.5)				
Connecticut	20.6	(18.7–22.6)	20.9	(18.8–23.0)	27.7	(18.4–36.9)	16.2	(8.9–23.5)				
Delaware	25.5	(23.5–27.5)	24.9	(22.7–27.2)	32.2	(26.9–37.6)	14.0	(2.5–25.5)				
District of Columbia	19.4	(17.0–21.8)	11.0	(7.6–14.3)	25.3	(22.0–28.6)						
Florida	26.2	(24.6–27.9)	27.5	(25.6–29.4)	26.9	(21.6–32.2)	21.6	(17.2–26.0)				
Georgia	21.5	(19.6–23.4)	20.3	(18.1–22.5)	25.7	(21.6–29.9)	19.3	(8.3–30.3)				
Hawaii	23.8	(21.6–26.0)	19.2	(15.8–22.6)			21.2	(15.6–26.7)			27.9	(24.6–31.2)
Idaho	24.0	(22.5–25.6)	24.3	(22.7–26.0)			18.0	(11.1–24.8)	24.9	(13.8–36.0)		
Illinois	24.2	(21.8–26.6)	24.5	(21.7–27.2)	32.6	(24.4–40.7)	11.4	(5.4–17.3)			25.8	(11.7–39.8)
Indiana	25.1	(23.1–27.0)	24.6	(22.6–26.7)	31.5	(22.1–40.9)	25.1	(11.5–38.7)				
Iowa	23.3	(21.8–24.9)	23.5	(21.8–25.1)			16.7	(8.1–25.4)				
Kansas	20.9	(19.0–22.8)	21.2	(19.1–23.2)	22.8	(14.7–30.9)	16.8	(8.8–24.7)				
Kentucky	27.1	(25.5–28.7)	26.7	(25.1–28.3)	33.3	(26.7–39.8)						
Louisiana	25.3	(22.8–27.7)	22.9	(20.1–25.7)	31.8	(26.5–37.1)	19.1	(9.4–28.9)				
Maine	22.9	(20.8–25.1)	22.7	(20.5–24.9)								
Maryland	24.0	(22.4–25.6)	22.6	(20.8–24.3)	30.3	(26.3–34.2)	16.6	(4.4–28.7)			9.4	(0.6–18.1)
Massachusetts	19.7	(17.6–21.9)	20.2	(17.9–22.5)	21.9	(8.6–35.1)	13.4	(5.4–21.4)				
Michigan	23.4	(21.6–25.3)	22.9	(20.9–24.8)	28.9	(22.9–34.9)	21.3	(10.7–31.9)				
Minnesota	21.2	(20.0–22.5)	21.4	(20.1–22.6)	24.5	(15.6–33.3)	21.2	(12.8–29.5)			4.5	(0.1– 9.0)
Mississippi	34.5	(31.8–37.2)	29.6	(26.7–32.5)	45.4	(39.8–51.0)						
Missouri	27.3	(24.9–29.6)	26.5	(24.1–29.0)	38.1	(29.6–46.6)						
Montana	22.9	(20.9–24.9)	23.0	(20.9–25.0)					30.7	(19.3–42.1)		
Nebraska	22.4	(20.5–24.3)	22.5	(20.5–24.4)	30.5	(22.5–38.5)	18.3	(9.1–27.4)				
Nevada	23.9	(20.5–27.2)	24.6	(20.9–28.3)	23.7	(9.3–38.1)	15.1	(6.6–23.6)			26.1	(3.8–48.4)
New Hampshire	22.6	(20.3–24.8)	22.6	(20.3–24.8)								
New Jersey	23.6	(21.7–25.5)	23.4	(21.2–25.5)	33.8	(26.8–40.9)	16.5	(10.7–22.3)			20.5	(8.1–32.9)
New Mexico	21.4	(19.3–23.5)	24.5	(21.7–27.4)			17.0	(13.9–20.1)	16.6	(7.0–26.3)		
New York	22.8	(21.2–24.4)	23.2	(21.4–25.1)	26.9	(21.7–32.0)	17.3	(12.4–22.1)			16.6	(7.6–25.7)
North Carolina	23.4	(21.9–25.0)	22.3	(20.6–24.0)	28.8	(25.0–32.5)	17.5	(8.7–26.1)				

TABLE 9. Percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	25.5	(23.3–27.7)	25.9	(23.7–28.1)					19.8	(8.5–31.0)		
Ohio	22.1	(20.2–23.9)	21.5	(19.4–23.5)	31.7	(26.1–37.3)						
Oklahoma	21.8	(19.7–23.9)	21.8	(19.6–24.0)	28.1	(18.3–38.0)	17.3	(6.7–28.0)	20.7	(10.6–30.7)		
Oregon	22.8	(21.1–24.4)	22.8	(21.1–24.5)			23.7	(10.0–37.4)	27.3	(14.5–40.1)	4.8	(0.0–10.7)
Pennsylvania	21.6	(20.1–23.1)	20.9	(19.3–22.4)	30.9	(24.5–37.4)	28.4	(17.1–39.7)				
Puerto Rico	21.0	(19.1–22.8)					20.9	(19.1–22.8)				
Rhode Island	22.4	(20.3–24.5)	22.2	(20.0–24.4)	27.3	(13.7–40.8)	25.9	(12.4–39.3)				
South Carolina	26.7	(24.6–28.7)	24.4	(22.2–26.7)	34.3	(29.8–38.8)						
South Dakota	20.6	(18.7–22.5)	20.3	(18.3–22.2)					23.3	(11.8–34.8)		
Tennessee	27.8	(26.0–29.7)	27.3	(25.3–29.3)	32.5	(27.5–37.5)						
Texas	23.1	(21.3–25.0)	25.1	(22.7–27.5)	29.7	(23.2–36.2)	17.0	(13.6–20.4)				
Utah	22.5	(20.4–24.7)	23.0	(20.7–25.2)			18.8	(9.9–27.6)				
Vermont	21.0	(19.3–22.7)	20.6	(19.0–22.2)			23.7	(10.5–37.0)				
Virginia	24.6	(22.6–26.6)	24.1	(21.8–26.3)	31.3	(26.0–36.5)	19.6	(11.5–27.7)				
Washington	23.1	(21.4–24.7)	23.5	(21.8–25.3)	25.5	(11.5–39.6)	24.3	(15.4–33.1)	19.2	(8.0–30.5)	10.3	(3.9–16.8)
West Virginia	28.3	(26.4–30.2)	28.2	(26.2–30.1)	42.8	(27.7–57.9)						
Wisconsin	23.2	(21.1–25.4)	23.2	(20.9–25.4)	34.2	(17.2–51.1)						
Wyoming	22.1	(20.2–24.0)	22.3	(20.4–24.2)			21.5	(8.7–34.3)				
Median	23.0		23.0		30.9		18.6		20.7		16.3	
Low	16.2	Arizona	11.0	District of Columbia	21.9	Massachusetts	11.4	Illinois	16.6	New Mexico	4.5	Minnesota
High	34.5	Mississippi	29.6	Mississippi	45.4	Mississippi	28.4	Pennsylvania	30.7	Montana	27.9	Hawaii

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

† Confidence interval.

TABLE 10. Percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had diabetes, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	6.9	(5.8– 8.1)	5.9	(4.7–7.1)	11.0	(7.8–14.2)						
Alaska	3.4	(2.1– 4.6)	3.0	(1.6–4.4)			0.6	(0.0– 1.4)	3.3	(0.9– 5.7)		
Arizona	3.1	(2.0– 4.2)	2.4	(1.4–3.4)			6.5	(2.0–11.0)	5.1	(0.0–11.5)		
Arkansas	5.2	(4.1– 6.3)	4.9	(3.7–6.1)	6.0	(2.9– 9.1)						
California	5.6	(4.7– 6.4)	4.3	(3.5–5.2)	7.0	(3.0–11.0)	7.1	(5.3– 9.0)	7.6	(0.5–14.6)	6.8	(3.0–10.6)
Colorado	3.9	(2.8– 5.0)	3.3	(2.3–4.4)			7.2	(3.1–11.4)				
Connecticut	5.2	(4.1– 6.3)	4.4	(3.4–5.5)	11.2	(4.1–18.2)	11.8	(3.5–20.0)				
Delaware	6.4	(5.4– 7.5)	6.2	(5.1–7.4)	8.6	(5.3–11.9)	3.7	(0.0– 9.1)				
District of Columbia	4.4	(3.2– 5.7)	0.7	(0.0–1.4)	7.1	(5.1– 9.0)						
Florida	5.7	(4.9– 6.6)	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	8.9	(5.6–12.1)	5.7	(3.1– 8.3)				
Georgia	4.1	(3.2– 5.0)	3.8	(2.7–4.8)	5.5	(3.4– 7.5)	2.8	(0.0– 7.4)				
Hawaii	4.9	(3.7– 6.0)	3.8	(2.1–5.4)			4.6	(2.2– 7.0)			5.7	(3.9– 7.5)
Idaho	4.0	(3.4– 4.7)	4.0	(3.3–4.6)			3.9	(1.1– 6.8)	7.6	(1.0–14.1)		
Illinois	7.0	(5.9– 8.2)	6.2	(5.0–7.3)	10.3	(6.5–14.2)	8.6	(3.8–13.4)			8.2	(0.0–16.8)
Indiana	5.2	(4.2– 6.2)	5.2	(4.1–6.4)	5.6	(1.6– 9.6)	2.7	(0.0– 6.8)				
Iowa	4.6	(3.9– 5.4)	4.6	(3.8–5.3)			4.0	(0.0– 8.6)				
Kansas	3.1	(2.3– 3.8)	2.9	(2.1–3.8)	4.0	(0.4– 7.6)	2.6	(0.0– 5.4)				
Kentucky	5.3	(4.5– 6.0)	5.3	(4.5–6.0)	6.1	(3.0– 9.2)						
Louisiana	5.3	(4.1– 6.5)	4.7	(3.4–6.1)	6.7	(4.0– 9.4)	4.7	(0.4– 9.0)				
Maine	4.9	(3.8– 6.0)	4.9	(3.8–6.1)								
Maryland	6.0	(5.0– 6.9)	4.6	(3.7–5.5)	9.6	(7.2–12.0)	7.6	(1.0–14.2)			5.9	(0.0–13.9)
Massachusetts	4.8	(3.6– 6.0)	4.8	(3.5–6.0)	3.0	(0.0– 7.2)	6.2	(0.0–14.2)				
Michigan	5.9	(4.9– 6.9)	5.7	(4.6–6.7)	8.4	(5.0–11.7)	2.1	(0.0– 6.2)				
Minnesota	3.9	(3.4– 4.5)	3.8	(3.2–4.4)	3.5	(0.3– 6.6)	5.1	(1.1– 9.0)			2.7	(0.0– 6.6)
Mississippi	6.1	(4.8– 7.4)	4.7	(3.4–6.1)	9.5	(6.6–12.3)						
Missouri	4.8	(3.7– 5.9)	4.7	(3.5–5.8)	7.6	(3.7–11.6)						
Montana	3.1	(2.3– 3.9)	2.7	(2.0–3.5)					14.0	(4.8–23.1)		
Nebraska	4.2	(3.3– 5.0)	4.1	(3.2–5.0)	8.1	(3.9–12.3)	1.6	(0.0– 3.6)				
Nevada	3.7	(2.0– 5.3)	4.2	(2.2–6.2)	2.6	(0.0– 5.3)	0.4	(0.0– 0.8)			0.3	(0.0– 0.6)
New Hampshire	3.9	(2.8– 4.9)	4.0	(2.9–5.1)								
New Jersey	5.2	(4.2– 6.1)	4.7	(3.7–5.8)	8.9	(4.5–13.2)	7.5	(3.0–11.9)				
New Mexico	4.9	(3.9– 6.0)	4.5	(3.2–5.9)			5.3	(3.4– 7.1)	4.6	(0.2– 8.9)		
New York	4.7	(3.9– 5.5)	4.2	(3.3–5.0)	8.2	(5.2–11.2)	4.0	(1.1– 6.9)			6.7	(0.0–13.8)
North Carolina	5.0	(4.3– 5.8)	4.4	(3.6–5.2)	6.8	(4.9– 8.7)	7.5	(1.6–13.4)				

TABLE 10. Percentage of adults who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had diabetes, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997— Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	3.5	(2.7– 4.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.4)					6.3	(0.0–12.6)		
Ohio	4.7	(3.8– 5.6)	4.5	(3.5–5.5)	6.7	(4.0– 9.4)						
Oklahoma	5.8	(4.7– 7.0)	5.1	(4.0–6.3)	6.7	(1.8–11.6)	8.5	(0.2–16.8)	13.3	(5.5–21.1)		
Oregon	4.7	(3.9– 5.6)	4.5	(3.7–5.3)			5.1	(0.7– 9.7)	12.4	(1.1–25.6)	1.9	(0.0– 5.5)
Pennsylvania	5.1	(4.3– 5.8)	5.0	(4.1–5.8)	6.5	(3.2– 9.7)	6.0	(0.8–11.1)				
Puerto Rico	10.5	(9.2–11.8)					10.5	(9.1–11.8)				
Rhode Island	4.9	(3.9– 6.0)	4.8	(3.7–5.8)	8.2	(0.0–16.7)	6.8	(0.0–14.2)				
South Carolina	4.9	(3.9– 5.8)	3.6	(2.7–4.5)	8.2	(5.6–10.7)						
South Dakota	3.9	(3.0– 4.7)	3.7	(2.8–4.6)					6.6	(1.2–12.0)		
Tennessee	4.4	(3.6– 5.1)	4.3	(3.4–5.1)	4.8	(2.7– 6.9)						
Texas	5.9	(4.8– 6.9)	4.8	(3.7–5.9)	7.6	(3.8–11.3)	8.2	(5.6–10.8)				
Utah	4.2	(3.1– 5.2)	4.1	(3.0–5.1)			6.6	(1.3–11.8)				
Vermont	4.7	(3.6– 5.9)	4.1	(3.4–4.9)			14.4	(2.6–26.2)				
Virginia	4.2	(3.5– 5.0)	3.5	(2.7–4.2)	8.8	(5.8–11.8)	6.0	(1.7–10.3)				
Washington	4.1	(3.4– 4.8)	4.0	(3.2–4.7)	7.9	(1.4–14.8)	3.7	(0.5– 7.0)	9.5	(0.0–19.6)	3.4	(0.0– 6.8)
West Virginia	6.3	(5.3– 7.4)	6.2	(5.1–7.2)	17.8	(7.0–28.5)						
Wisconsin	4.7	(3.4– 5.9)	4.2	(3.0–5.3)	17.9	(0.8–35.0)						
Wyoming	3.0	(2.3– 3.7)	3.0	(2.2–3.7)			2.9	(0.0– 5.9)				
Median	4.8		4.4		7.6		5.5		7.6		4.6	
Low	3.0	Wyoming	0.7	District of Columbia	2.6	Nevada	0.4	Nevada	3.3	Alaska	0.0	New Jersey
High	10.5	Puerto Rico	6.2	Delaware, Illinois, West Virginia	17.9	Wisconsin	14.4	Vermont	14.0	Montana	8.2	Illinois

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

† Confidence interval.

High Blood Cholesterol. The racial- and ethnic-specific median percentages of adults who had had their blood cholesterol checked and reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood cholesterol were very similar, from 25.6% for Hispanics to 29.7% for whites (Table 11). The median percentage was 29.7% for whites (range: 14.3%–35.2%), 26.0% for blacks (range: 7.6%–36.7%), 25.6% for Hispanics (range: 12.5%–41.0%), and 27.3% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 16.3%–35.8%). In the states that had a sufficient number of American Indian or Alaska Native respondents for this question, the percentage was 26.0% (95% CI: 17.7%–34.2%) for Alaska, 28.6% (95% CI: 14.2%–42.9%) for Oklahoma, and 26.5% (95% CI: 9.3%–43.8%) for Washington.

Health-Risk Behaviors

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

The BRFSS rotating core question on leisure-time physical activity was asked in 1996 but not in 1997. Leisure-time physical activity is exercise, recreation, or physical activities (e.g., running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening, or walking) that are not performed as part of regular job duties. The median percentage of persons who reported no leisure-time physical activity was $\geq 25\%$ in each racial and ethnic group (Table 12). For each group, the percentage varied by ≥ 17 percentage points across states. The percentage ranged from 13.0% to 50.6% for whites (median: 25.1%), from 17.8% to 54.6% for blacks (median: 38.2%), from 15.0% to 51.9% for Hispanics (median: 34.2%), from 26.7% to 43.2% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (median: 37.2%), and from 21.5% to 40.3% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (median: 28.9%).

Alcohol Consumption

Current Drinking. For each racial and ethnic group, the median percentage of adults who reported current drinking (i.e., consumption of ≥ 1 drink of beer, wine, wine cooler, or liquor in the past month) varied across states by ≥ 33 percentage points (Table 13). The range was 27.0%–71.3% for whites (median: 55.4%), 25.1%–73.2% for blacks (median: 40.4%), 26.5%–70.0% for Hispanics (median: 50.8%), 30.8%–64.2% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (median: 50.5%), and 10.2%–58.5% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (median: 38.2%).

Binge Drinking. Asians or Pacific Islanders were the group least likely to report binge drinking (i.e., consumption of ≥ 5 drinks on at least one occasion in the past month); American Indians or Alaska Natives were the most likely to report this behavior (Table 14). The median percentage of adults who reported binge drinking was 14.3% for whites (range: 7.2%–23.6%), 8.7% for blacks (range: 3.0%–23.6%), 16.2% for Hispanics (range: 4.3%–28.0%), 18.9% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 11.4%–30.2%), and 6.7% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 0.0%–31.9%).

Cigarette Smoking

The median percentage of adults who reported having ever smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and currently smoked varied almost fourfold across the racial and ethnic groups (Table 15). The median percentage was 23.6% for whites (range: 13.3%–30.8%), 22.8% for blacks (range: 14.8%–37.0%), 23.1% for Hispanics (range: 10.5%–43.6%), 41.3% for

TABLE 11. Percentage of adults who had had their blood cholesterol checked and reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood cholesterol, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	28.5	(26.1–30.9)	30.0	(27.2–32.7)	22.1	(16.8–27.4)						
Alaska	25.3	(21.6–29.0)	24.9	(20.6–29.1)					26.0	(17.7–34.2)		
Arizona	32.0	(28.5–35.5)	32.6	(28.9–36.3)			26.2	(16.4–36.1)				
Arkansas	30.0	(27.0–33.0)	29.8	(26.6–32.9)	29.9	(20.2–39.5)						
California	30.4	(28.5–32.2)	31.8	(29.6–34.0)	31.5	(22.8–40.3)	27.8	(23.6–32.1)			27.3	(20.2–34.5)
Colorado	27.9	(25.2–30.6)	28.7	(25.8–31.6)			24.1	(16.1–32.1)				
Connecticut	24.3	(21.9–26.6)	24.3	(21.8–26.8)	22.6	(12.6–32.5)	28.6	(16.9–40.3)				
Delaware	28.8	(26.5–31.1)	29.4	(26.8–31.9)	29.5	(23.2–35.7)						
District of Columbia	18.2	(15.8–20.7)	14.3	(10.8–17.9)	21.2	(17.8–24.7)						
Florida	32.0	(30.0–34.0)	33.7	(31.4–35.9)	31.5	(24.7–38.2)	25.0	(19.8–30.3)				
Georgia	24.1	(21.9–26.3)	22.4	(19.8–24.9)	29.1	(24.3–33.9)						
Hawaii	31.2	(28.4–34.0)	29.9	(25.5–34.4)			29.2	(21.2–37.2)			32.8	(28.9–36.8)
Idaho	29.9	(27.8–32.0)	29.5	(27.4–31.5)			41.0	(22.1–59.9)				
Illinois	34.2	(30.9–37.5)	35.2	(31.6–38.7)	35.9	(25.1–46.7)	28.5	(15.5–41.5)			17.5	(3.5–31.4)
Indiana	28.8	(26.3–31.3)	29.1	(26.5–31.7)	28.7	(17.1–40.2)						
Iowa	28.1	(26.2–30.0)	28.3	(26.3–30.3)								
Kansas	28.2	(25.4–31.0)	27.8	(24.9–30.8)	36.7	(22.4–51.1)	28.5	(15.7–41.3)				
Kentucky	30.2	(28.1–32.2)	30.7	(28.6–32.8)	22.3	(15.8–28.8)						
Louisiana	26.7	(23.9–29.6)	29.7	(26.3–33.0)	19.9	(14.4–25.3)						
Maine	32.1	(29.3–35.0)	32.0	(29.1–34.9)								
Maryland	28.8	(26.9–30.8)	31.3	(29.0–33.6)	21.9	(18.3–25.5)	29.0	(14.4–43.5)				
Massachusetts	25.0	(22.3–27.6)	26.1	(23.2–28.9)			12.5	(4.2–20.7)				
Michigan	31.3	(29.1–33.6)	32.0	(29.5–34.5)	26.4	(19.6–33.2)						
Minnesota	31.3	(29.5–33.1)	31.9	(30.1–33.7)	23.8	(11.5–36.2)	21.2	(10.6–31.9)				
Mississippi	28.6	(25.7–31.5)	30.1	(26.7–33.5)	26.1	(20.2–32.0)						
Missouri	30.6	(27.7–33.4)	31.3	(28.3–34.4)	27.0	(17.4–36.5)						
Montana	31.0	(28.2–33.8)	31.7	(28.8–34.5)								
Nebraska	29.9	(27.1–32.6)	30.2	(27.3–33.1)	24.3	(15.4–33.3)	31.8	(16.5–47.2)				
Nevada	29.0	(24.7–33.3)	30.8	(25.9–35.6)	7.6	(0.0–16.1)	23.1	(9.7–36.5)				
New Hampshire	30.7	(27.8–33.7)	30.9	(27.9–33.9)								
New Jersey	27.7	(25.4–30.1)	27.5	(25.0–30.1)	29.4	(21.5–37.4)	26.7	(17.1–36.3)			35.8	(18.1–53.6)
New Mexico	27.8	(25.1–30.5)	28.3	(24.9–31.7)			27.4	(22.6–32.1)				
New York	27.9	(25.9–30.0)	29.6	(27.3–32.0)	23.6	(17.8–29.3)	23.1	(16.8–29.3)			16.3	(5.9–26.7)
North Carolina	26.5	(24.7–28.3)	28.6	(26.5–30.6)	19.2	(15.5–22.9)	21.3	(10.3–32.4)				

TABLE 11. Percentage of adults who had had their blood cholesterol checked and reported having ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood cholesterol, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997— Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	29.8	(27.1–32.5)	29.9	(27.1–32.6)								
Ohio	27.7	(25.2–30.2)	27.5	(24.8–30.2)	26.3	(20.1–32.5)						
Oklahoma	22.1	(19.6–24.6)	22.1	(19.5–24.7)	16.0	(7.6–24.4)			28.6	(14.2–42.9)		
Oregon	31.7	(29.5–33.9)	31.6	(29.4–33.8)			33.5	(12.7–54.3)				
Pennsylvania	25.9	(24.0–27.9)	25.9	(23.9–27.9)			24.6	(11.0–38.1)				
Puerto Rico	24.3	(22.2–26.5)					24.2	(22.1–26.3)				
Rhode Island	28.0	(25.4–30.6)	27.9	(25.2–30.6)								
South Carolina	24.4	(22.0–26.7)	24.1	(21.5–26.7)	24.8	(19.7–29.9)						
South Dakota	25.7	(23.4–28.1)	26.1	(23.6–28.6)								
Tennessee	29.5	(27.3–31.6)	29.9	(27.6–32.2)	26.0	(19.9–32.1)						
Texas	28.6	(26.3–30.9)	30.6	(27.8–33.4)	19.4	(12.7–26.1)	27.0	(21.8–32.3)				
Utah	26.4	(23.8–29.1)	26.7	(24.0–29.4)			24.0	(12.0–36.1)				
Vermont	26.0	(23.8–28.1)	24.9	(23.0–26.9)								
Virginia	29.5	(26.9–32.1)	29.7	(26.9–32.5)	29.9	(23.0–36.7)	22.5	(12.0–33.1)				
Washington	25.8	(23.9–27.6)	26.3	(24.3–28.2)			24.1	(14.9–33.3)	26.5	(9.3–43.8)		
West Virginia	32.2	(29.7–34.6)	31.8	(29.4–34.2)								
Wisconsin	27.0	(24.5–29.5)	27.7	(25.0–30.3)								
Wyoming	29.9	(27.5–32.2)	29.9	(27.5–32.3)			22.9	(11.2–34.6)				
Median	28.6		29.7		26.0		25.6		[§]		27.3	
Low	18.2	District of Columbia	14.3	District of Columbia	7.6	Nevada	12.5	Massachusetts			16.3	New York
High	34.2	Illinois	35.2	Illinois	36.7	Kansas	41.0	Idaho			35.8	New Jersey

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Median is not considered meaningful for three states that had ≥50 respondents who had had their blood cholesterol checked and is not shown.

TABLE 12. Percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity* in the last 30 days, by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	32.5	(30.2–34.7)	29.4	(26.9–31.8)	43.1	(37.7–48.6)	35.9	(21.4–50.4)				
Alaska	25.6	(22.2–28.9)	22.5	(18.8–26.2)					37.2	(29.2–45.2)		
Arizona	33.4	(30.4–36.3)	32.2	(29.0–35.3)			41.0	(32.2–49.7)	41.1	(25.2–57.1)		
Arkansas	37.4	(34.8–40.1)	37.4	(34.5–40.2)	40.2	(32.0–48.3)						
California	23.7	(22.1–25.2)	17.1	(15.5–18.7)	22.3	(15.4–29.3)	38.2	(34.5–41.8)			24.8	(18.4–31.3)
Colorado	20.3	(18.2–22.5)	18.2	(16.1–20.4)			34.4	(26.4–42.3)				
Connecticut	25.6	(23.3–27.9)	23.9	(21.5–26.2)	37.8	(27.4–48.1)	44.9	(33.3–56.4)				
Delaware	36.2	(33.8–38.7)	34.3	(31.8–36.8)	42.5	(35.4–49.6)						
District of Columbia	30.4	(27.4–33.3)	19.3	(14.6–24.0)	37.4	(33.7–41.2)						
Florida	27.2	(25.6–28.9)	24.0	(22.2–25.8)	39.2	(33.0–45.3)	36.1	(31.1–41.1)				
Georgia	51.4	(49.1–53.7)	50.6	(47.8–53.4)	54.4	(49.5–59.2)	41.3	(27.7–55.0)				
Hawaii	20.9	(18.8–23.1)	13.0	(9.9–16.0)			23.6	(17.7–29.6)			25.2	(22.0–28.4)
Idaho	20.5	(18.7–22.2)	19.6	(17.9–21.4)			33.9	(23.3–44.4)				
Illinois	24.9	(22.4–27.4)	23.0	(20.2–25.8)	31.3	(24.7–38.0)	31.5	(20.2–42.7)				
Indiana	31.1	(29.0–33.2)	30.0	(27.7–32.2)	40.0	(32.0–48.0)	49.5	(35.2–63.7)				
Iowa	26.9	(25.3–28.5)	26.7	(25.1–28.4)	34.9	(20.3–49.3)	28.0	(17.0–39.0)				
Kansas	36.5	(34.2–38.8)	35.1	(32.7–37.5)	54.6	(42.7–66.5)	43.2	(32.6–53.7)				
Kentucky	45.6	(43.7–47.5)	45.3	(43.4–47.3)	49.4	(41.1–57.6)						
Louisiana	34.8	(32.1–37.4)	32.0	(29.0–35.0)	40.8	(34.9–46.7)	32.0	(21.9–42.1)				
Maine	34.0	(31.5–36.6)	33.7	(31.1–36.2)								
Maryland	33.8	(31.9–35.7)	32.4	(30.3–34.5)	38.4	(34.3–42.5)	29.1	(15.7–42.4)			32.5	(20.5–44.5)
Massachusetts	22.9	(20.6–25.1)	21.3	(18.9–23.5)	35.4	(22.7–48.1)	39.1	(27.8–50.3)				
Michigan	23.1	(21.2–24.9)	22.3	(20.3–24.3)	32.3	(25.9–38.6)	16.2	(6.1–26.4)				
Minnesota	23.6	(22.2–25.0)	23.9	(22.4–25.3)	17.8	(9.4–26.1)	15.0	(8.8–21.3)				
Mississippi	39.6	(36.7–42.5)	37.7	(34.5–40.9)	43.4	(37.9–49.0)						
Missouri	30.4	(27.8–33.0)	29.5	(26.8–32.3)	40.3	(32.0–48.5)						
Montana	21.1	(19.1–23.2)	20.7	(18.7–22.8)					26.7	(11.3–42.2)		
Nebraska	22.9	(20.9–25.0)	22.5	(20.4–24.6)	22.9	(11.9–33.9)	35.3	(21.1–49.5)				
Nevada	22.3	(19.6–25.0)	21.2	(18.3–24.1)	19.0	(7.1–30.9)	26.4	(16.9–35.8)				
New Hampshire	25.1	(22.5–27.7)	24.8	(22.2–27.4)								
New Jersey	26.3	(24.5–28.1)	23.3	(21.3–25.3)	37.9	(32.0–43.7)	38.5	(31.7–45.3)			36.9	(24.5–49.3)
New Mexico	27.8	(24.2–31.3)	23.8	(19.7–27.8)			33.4	(27.0–39.8)				
New York	30.4	(28.8–32.0)	28.6	(26.8–30.4)	34.7	(30.4–38.9)	34.8	(29.7–39.8)			40.3	(31.2–49.4)
North Carolina	40.8	(38.7–42.9)	38.6	(36.2–41.0)	47.7	(42.8–52.7)	51.9	(37.9–65.9)				

TABLE 12. Percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity* in the last 30 days, by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	33.8	(31.4–36.2)	34.1	(31.7–36.6)								
Ohio	42.5	(39.7–45.3)	41.5	(38.5–44.4)	53.6	(44.0–63.2)						
Oklahoma	38.3	(35.8–40.8)	37.2	(34.6–39.8)	44.8	(32.4–57.1)	44.5	(29.7–59.2)	43.2	(32.1–54.3)		
Oregon	19.7	(18.1–21.2)	19.4	(17.8–21.0)			24.4	(13.2–35.7)				
Pennsylvania	26.2	(24.6–27.9)	25.1	(23.4–26.8)	34.1	(28.2–40.0)	40.2	(29.2–51.2)				
Puerto Rico	47.9	(45.2–50.5)					47.8	(45.2–50.5)				
Rhode Island	26.6	(24.3–28.9)	26.0	(23.6–28.4)	25.1	(13.7–36.4)	33.3	(22.9–43.7)				
South Carolina	29.8	(27.2–32.4)	28.1	(25.2–30.9)	34.9	(29.2–40.6)						
South Dakota	34.7	(32.4–36.9)	34.6	(32.2–36.9)					35.3	(23.3–47.2)		
Tennessee	40.8	(38.8–42.7)	40.3	(38.1–42.4)	46.5	(41.1–51.8)	31.1	(17.2–45.0)				
Texas	28.1	(25.8–30.5)	23.2	(20.4–25.9)	31.0	(23.2–38.8)	38.6	(33.3–43.9)				
Utah	17.2	(15.5–19.0)	16.5	(14.7–18.3)			23.8	(15.3–32.4)				
Vermont	21.4	(19.6–23.3)	21.3	(19.4–23.2)								
Virginia	29.2	(26.7–31.7)	27.4	(24.7–30.2)	39.8	(32.9–46.8)	24.9	(11.6–38.2)				
Washington	19.0	(17.5–20.4)	18.3	(16.8–19.8)	27.9	(15.0–40.6)	27.1	(19.3–34.8)			21.5	(10.8–32.2)
West Virginia	42.8	(40.5–45.1)	42.7	(40.4–45.0)	45.0	(32.1–57.8)						
Wisconsin	22.2	(20.0–24.4)	21.3	(19.0–23.6)	33.2	(24.8–41.5)	32.7	(18.3–47.1)				
Wyoming	20.5	(18.8–22.2)	20.4	(18.7–22.2)			21.0	(13.2–28.7)				
Median	28.0		25.1		38.2		34.2		37.2		28.9	
Low	17.2	Utah	13.0	Hawaii	17.8	Minnesota	15.0	Minnesota	26.7	Montana	21.5	Washington
High	51.4	Georgia	50.6	Georgia	54.6	Kansas	51.9	North Carolina	43.2	Oklahoma	40.3	New York

* Exercise, recreation, or physical activities (e.g., running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening, or walking) that are not performed as part of regular job duties.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown. Between 1996 and 1997, in some states the number of respondents in a racial or ethnic category fell to <50 or increased to ≥50.

§ Confidence interval.

TABLE 13. Percentage of adults who reported they currently drank alcohol,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	36.5	(34.1–38.9)	38.0	(35.3–40.8)	32.3	(27.0–37.6)						
Alaska	55.3	(51.6–59.1)	57.7	(53.3–62.1)			47.3	(29.8–64.7)	43.9	(36.1–51.8)		
Arizona	41.0	(37.8–44.2)	42.9	(39.4–46.5)			32.8	(25.4–40.2)	37.6	(20.7–54.5)		
Arkansas	30.5	(27.9–33.1)	31.1	(28.3–33.9)	29.3	(20.9–37.6)						
California	61.4	(59.7–63.1)	67.5	(65.5–69.5)	56.8	(49.2–64.4)	54.0	(50.4–57.6)	64.2	(51.5–77.0)	51.6	(44.7–58.6)
Colorado	62.1	(59.6–64.7)	64.8	(62.0–67.5)			48.4	(40.7–56.1)				
Connecticut	62.3	(59.8–64.8)	64.2	(61.5–66.9)	40.4	(30.3–50.5)	54.9	(44.3–65.4)				
Delaware	54.2	(51.9–56.5)	57.0	(54.5–59.5)	39.1	(32.9–45.3)	63.9	(49.4–78.5)				
District of Columbia	43.6	(40.5–46.8)	64.6	(59.7–69.5)	31.0	(27.5–34.4)						
Florida	54.8	(52.9–56.7)	59.5	(57.3–61.6)	34.4	(28.7–40.1)	47.2	(42.0–52.4)				
Georgia	44.6	(42.2–47.0)	45.6	(42.7–48.4)	40.4	(35.6–45.2)	61.2	(46.3–76.0)				
Hawaii	51.1	(48.5–53.6)	67.3	(63.2–71.4)			49.8	(43.1–56.6)			41.5	(37.9–45.1)
Idaho	47.4	(45.5–49.2)	46.9	(45.0–48.7)			55.7	(43.4–67.9)	51.7	(38.2–65.3)		
Illinois	54.8	(51.9–57.7)	57.9	(54.8–61.0)	48.7	(39.3–58.0)	44.3	(34.3–54.3)			10.2	(2.3–18.1)
Indiana	48.6	(46.3–51.0)	48.3	(45.9–50.8)	46.6	(36.4–56.7)	57.7	(41.6–73.8)				
Iowa	54.0	(52.0–55.9)	54.1	(52.1–56.1)			42.4	(28.8–56.0)				
Kansas	41.3	(38.9–43.7)	40.8	(38.2–43.3)	42.8	(32.8–52.7)	42.4	(31.1–53.7)				
Kentucky	33.7	(31.8–35.6)	33.3	(31.2–35.3)	39.1	(32.0–46.2)						
Louisiana	50.4	(47.5–53.3)	51.2	(47.9–54.5)	47.6	(41.7–53.5)	61.3	(48.2–74.4)				
Maine	55.3	(52.6–58.0)	55.4	(52.7–58.1)								
Maryland	44.4	(42.4–46.5)	49.3	(47.0–51.7)	32.9	(28.8–37.0)	42.7	(30.4–55.1)			28.9	(16.3–41.5)
Massachusetts	65.1	(62.5–67.6)	67.1	(64.4–69.7)	49.3	(34.0–64.7)	51.9	(37.9–65.9)				
Michigan	57.4	(55.2–59.5)	58.5	(56.2–60.8)	49.1	(42.5–55.7)	61.1	(48.1–74.2)				
Minnesota	53.5	(51.9–55.0)	54.3	(52.6–55.9)	42.1	(31.6–52.5)	52.3	(41.7–62.9)			26.1	(13.2–38.9)
Mississippi	35.3	(32.5–38.0)	38.1	(34.8–41.4)	29.9	(24.7–35.2)						
Missouri	49.0	(46.3–51.8)	49.3	(46.4–52.3)	46.2	(37.4–55.0)						
Montana	57.1	(54.6–59.7)	57.8	(55.2–60.4)					32.1	(20.5–43.7)		
Nebraska	58.0	(55.6–60.3)	58.6	(56.2–61.1)	34.8	(26.1–43.5)	61.5	(48.3–74.6)				
Nevada	62.9	(59.1–66.7)	64.3	(60.1–68.4)	56.5	(38.2–75.8)	70.0	(59.0–81.0)			15.6	(3.6–27.5)
New Hampshire	61.3	(58.6–64.1)	61.6	(58.8–64.4)								
New Jersey	58.6	(56.3–60.9)	62.2	(59.7–64.8)	41.2	(34.0–48.3)	48.5	(40.2–56.8)			51.6	(37.5–65.7)
New Mexico	53.4	(50.6–56.1)	56.2	(52.8–59.6)			52.8	(48.4–57.1)	30.8	(19.0–42.7)		
New York	53.9	(51.9–55.8)	57.7	(55.5–59.9)	42.5	(36.8–48.0)	49.3	(42.8–55.9)			34.9	(24.2–45.5)
North Carolina	37.6	(35.7–39.5)	39.1	(36.9–41.3)	33.4	(29.2–37.5)	41.2	(28.7–53.7)				

TABLE 13. Percentage of adults who reported they currently drank alcohol,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	53.7	(51.1–56.2)	53.6	(51.0–56.2)					52.4	(36.3–68.5)		
Ohio	33.6	(31.4–35.8)	34.2	(31.8–36.6)	26.6	(21.4–31.8)						
Oklahoma	32.7	(30.0–35.3)	32.5	(29.6–35.4)	25.1	(15.8–34.3)	44.6	(28.2–60.9)	39.1	(26.8–51.4)		
Oregon	56.7	(54.7–58.7)	56.7	(54.6–58.8)			60.6	(48.4–72.9)	52.2	(37.9–66.5)	58.5	(39.9–77.2)
Pennsylvania	49.3	(47.4–51.3)	50.2	(48.1–52.2)	40.4	(33.5–47.1)	46.5	(34.3–58.8)				
Puerto Rico	26.6	(24.5–28.7)					26.5	(24.4–28.6)				
Rhode Island	59.5	(57.0–62.0)	60.5	(57.9–63.1)	52.6	(37.1–68.1)	39.7	(24.8–54.6)				
South Carolina	39.5	(37.1–42.0)	41.8	(39.0–44.7)	32.8	(28.1–37.5)						
South Dakota	55.6	(53.2–57.9)	55.9	(53.5–58.3)					50.5	(37.8–63.3)		
Tennessee	28.8	(26.8–30.7)	28.7	(26.5–30.8)	28.6	(23.6–33.6)						
Texas	49.2	(47.0–51.4)	51.7	(48.9–54.4)	46.3	(38.9–53.7)	44.8	(40.3–49.4)				
Utah	28.1	(26.0–30.3)	27.0	(24.8–29.2)			47.3	(37.3–57.3)				
Vermont	60.3	(58.3–62.2)	60.3	(58.3–62.2)			52.7	(37.0–68.5)				
Virginia	54.6	(52.2–57.1)	56.7	(54.1–59.3)	42.7	(37.0–48.4)	56.4	(43.3–69.4)				
Washington	60.6	(58.6–62.5)	61.1	(59.0–63.1)	73.2	(60.2–86.1)	54.9	(44.8–65.1)	58.0	(42.9–73.1)	50.6	(39.2–62.0)
West Virginia	31.0	(28.8–33.1)	30.9	(28.7–33.1)	29.7	(16.4–43.1)						
Wisconsin	70.4	(68.1–72.6)	71.3	(69.0–73.6)	66.4	(52.2–80.6)						
Wyoming	52.6	(50.0–55.1)	52.7	(50.1–55.2)			51.7	(39.9–63.5)				
Median	53.5		55.4		40.4		50.8		50.5		38.2	
Low	26.6	Puerto Rico	27.0	Utah	25.1	Oklahoma	26.5	Puerto Rico	30.8	New Mexico	10.2	Illinois
High	70.4	Wisconsin	71.3	Wisconsin	73.2	Washington	70.0	Nevada	64.2	California	58.5	Oregon

* Consumed ≥1 drink of beer, wine, wine cooler, or liquor in the past month.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

§ Confidence interval.

TABLE 14. Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	11.4	(9.7–13.0)	12.3	(10.4–14.1)	9.7	(6.0–13.4)						
Alaska	16.7	(13.8–19.5)	17.1	(13.7–20.6)			14.3	(0.9–27.8)	17.7	(11.9–23.4)		
Arizona	8.8	(6.9–10.7)	8.4	(6.1–10.6)			9.7	(5.0–14.3)	13.2	(0.3–26.2)		
Arkansas	9.1	(7.4–10.8)	9.5	(7.6–11.3)	8.4	(1.4–15.2)						
California	15.2	(13.9–16.5)	15.5	(13.8–17.2)	15.2	(9.6–20.8)	17.0	(14.2–19.8)	19.0	(8.6–29.4)	7.0	(3.9–10.1)
Colorado	15.4	(13.5–17.4)	15.9	(13.7–18.0)			15.1	(9.4–20.8)				
Connecticut	15.7	(13.4–18.0)	15.3	(12.8–17.8)	8.3	(2.1–14.4)	27.8	(17.6–39.0)				
Delaware	11.9	(10.2–13.5)	12.0	(10.2–13.7)	10.6	(6.2–15.0)	22.2	(6.7–37.6)				
District of Columbia	12.1	(10.1–14.1)	19.0	(14.9–23.1)	7.8	(5.8– 9.9)						
Florida	13.1	(11.8–14.4)	14.2	(12.7–15.8)	8.5	(4.8–12.3)	11.3	(7.8–14.7)				
Georgia	9.3	(7.9–10.8)	9.8	(8.1–11.6)	7.7	(5.4–10.0)	15.0	(3.4–26.4)				
Hawaii	17.3	(15.3–19.3)	19.1	(15.7–22.5)			20.5	(15.0–26.0)			15.0	(12.4–17.7)
Idaho	15.0	(13.5–16.4)	14.2	(12.7–15.7)			28.0	(18.9–37.0)	18.9	(8.8–28.9)		
Illinois	16.3	(14.2–18.4)	16.7	(14.2–19.2)	12.6	(6.9–18.3)	19.4	(10.8–28.0)			†	
Indiana	12.6	(11.1–14.2)	12.5	(10.8–14.1)	11.1	(5.3–16.8)	20.7	(8.3–33.0)				
Iowa	17.9	(16.4–19.4)	17.6	(16.1–19.2)			21.5	(10.4–32.7)				
Kansas	13.4	(11.6–15.2)	13.5	(11.6–15.4)	10.6	(4.4–16.8)	17.8	(7.6–27.9)				
Kentucky	9.4	(8.2–10.6)	9.4	(8.2–10.6)	8.4	(3.8–13.0)						
Louisiana	15.0	(12.9–17.1)	16.8	(14.3–19.2)	8.6	(5.0–12.2)	19.4	(8.2–30.5)				
Maine	13.8	(11.6–16.0)	13.5	(11.3–15.7)								
Maryland	6.3	(5.4– 7.3)	7.5	(6.3– 8.7)	4.1	(2.4– 5.8)	4.3	(0.4– 8.3)			0.0	
Massachusetts	17.9	(15.6–20.2)	19.0	(16.5–21.5)	8.1	(0.4–15.8)	11.7	(4.7–18.6)				
Michigan	18.9	(17.2–20.7)	19.5	(17.6–21.4)	12.7	(8.0–17.3)	27.7	(15.7–39.7)				
Minnesota	15.6	(14.4–16.7)	15.6	(14.4–16.8)	13.1	(5.9–20.2)	21.2	(12.6–29.7)			4.7	(0.0–10.2)
Mississippi	9.6	(7.7–11.4)	10.1	(7.8–12.4)	8.7	(5.2–12.3)						
Missouri	15.0	(12.9–17.0)	15.4	(13.2–17.7)	11.3	(5.9–16.7)						
Montana	14.0	(12.2–15.8)	13.8	(12.0–15.7)					12.9	(4.0–21.8)		
Nebraska	16.3	(14.3–18.3)	16.4	(14.3–18.5)	3.0	(1.0– 5.1)	27.2	(13.2–41.1)				
Nevada	19.2	(15.5–23.0)	20.0	(15.8–24.1)	15.0	(2.0–27.9)	22.7	(8.6–36.7)			2.3	(0.0– 5.6)
New Hampshire	16.3	(14.1–18.4)	16.5	(14.3–18.7)								
New Jersey	13.1	(11.4–14.7)	13.4	(11.5–15.2)	9.0	(4.5–13.5)	12.3	(6.2–18.5)			16.3	(4.5–28.2)
New Mexico	14.6	(12.5–16.7)	12.6	(10.2–15.0)			17.2	(13.7–20.7)	16.3	(5.9–26.7)		
New York	9.3	(8.2–10.5)	10.3	(8.9–11.7)	4.9	(2.3– 7.5)	8.5	(4.9–12.1)			6.7	(0.5–13.0)
North Carolina	9.1	(7.9–10.2)	9.5	(8.2–10.8)	7.8	(5.1–10.6)	8.9	(1.1–16.7)				

TABLE 14. Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	18.4	(16.4–20.5)	18.1	(16.1–20.2)					24.0	(9.1–39.0)		
Ohio	8.6	(7.2–10.0)	9.0	(7.5–10.6)	4.7	(2.6– 6.8)						
Oklahoma	8.8	(7.0–10.6)	9.2	(7.1–11.2)	5.0	(1.0– 9.1)	6.4	(0.0–13.7)	11.4	(3.1–19.7)		
Oregon	14.3	(12.7–15.9)	13.5	(11.9–15.1)			21.6	(11.6–31.6)	21.0	(9.4–32.6)	31.9	(7.1–56.7)
Pennsylvania	14.6	(13.1–16.1)	15.0	(13.4–16.6)	8.4	(4.9–11.8)	15.7	(6.7–24.6)				
Puerto Rico	10.9	(9.3–12.4)					11.0	(9.4–12.6)				
Rhode Island	14.8	(12.7–16.9)	14.9	(12.7–17.1)	17.8	(1.8–33.7)	11.3	(1.7–20.9)				
South Carolina	9.8	(8.2–11.4)	11.3	(9.4–13.2)	5.6	(3.0– 8.2)						
South Dakota	20.9	(18.9–22.8)	20.3	(18.3–22.3)					30.2	(18.6–41.8)		
Tennessee	7.2	(6.0– 8.3)	7.6	(6.3– 8.8)	3.8	(1.5– 6.0)						
Texas	17.4	(15.7–19.2)	16.4	(14.4–18.4)	17.0	(10.9–23.2)	20.4	(16.5–24.3)				
Utah	7.7	(6.5– 8.8)	7.2	(6.0– 8.4)			15.5	(8.7–22.4)				
Vermont	16.2	(14.4–17.9)	15.7	(14.0–17.3)			9.7	(0.0–22.4)				
Virginia	14.3	(12.4–16.2)	14.8	(12.6–17.0)	12.4	(7.9–17.0)	14.9	(6.3–23.5)				
Washington	14.5	(13.0–16.0)	14.3	(12.8–15.8)	23.6	(0.0–49.6)	16.7	(9.6–23.7)	29.5	(15.8–43.2)	4.5	(0.6– 8.4)
West Virginia	8.4	(7.1– 9.7)	8.1	(6.8– 9.4)	10.8	(2.2–19.5)						
Wisconsin	23.2	(21.0–25.3)	23.6	(21.3–25.8)	18.4	(5.6–31.2)						
Wyoming	15.4	(13.6–17.3)	15.6	(13.6–17.5)			15.2	(7.5–22.8)				
Median	14.4		14.3		8.7		16.2		18.9		6.7	
Low	6.3	Maryland	7.2	Utah	3.0	Nebraska	4.3	Maryland	11.4	Oklahoma	0.0	Maryland
High	23.2	Wisconsin	23.6	Wisconsin	23.6	Washington	28.0	Idaho	30.2	South Dakota	31.9	Oregon

* Consumption of ≥5 alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past month.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

§ Confidence interval.

¶ In Illinois, the use of dual questionnaires for the question regarding binge drinking reduced the number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents to <50.

TABLE 15. Percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	24.7	(22.6–26.7)	27.2	(24.8–29.7)	16.4	(12.1–20.7)						
Alaska	26.5	(23.2–29.8)	24.7	(20.9–28.6)			23.8	(9.6–38.1)	41.3	(33.4–49.1)		
Arizona	21.2	(18.6–23.7)	22.0	(19.3–24.8)			20.0	(13.1–26.9)	3.1	(0.0– 6.9)		
Arkansas	28.3	(25.7–30.9)	29.6	(26.8–32.5)	19.7	(11.9–27.4)						
California	18.4	(17.0–19.8)	19.1	(17.4–20.8)	27.3	(20.4–34.1)	17.1	(14.1–20.0)	41.7	(28.3–55.1)	8.3	(4.8–11.8)
Colorado	22.6	(20.4–24.8)	22.3	(19.9–24.7)			23.1	(16.6–29.6)				
Connecticut	21.6	(19.5–23.7)	20.2	(18.1–22.3)	31.3	(21.8–40.8)	36.2	(25.2–47.1)				
Delaware	26.5	(24.4–28.7)	26.9	(24.5–29.3)	25.5	(20.1–31.0)	25.4	(10.9–39.9)				
District of Columbia	18.8	(16.4–21.2)	17.6	(13.4–21.8)	20.0	(17.0–22.9)						
Florida	23.5	(21.9–25.1)	25.4	(23.6–27.3)	17.1	(12.3–21.8)	17.7	(13.8–21.6)				
Georgia	22.5	(20.3–24.6)	24.1	(21.5–26.7)	17.4	(13.9–20.9)	30.8	(16.5–45.1)				
Hawaii	18.6	(16.7–20.6)	18.3	(15.1–21.5)			23.1	(17.6–28.5)			17.3	(14.5–20.1)
Idaho	19.8	(18.3–21.2)	19.4	(17.9–20.9)			19.0	(12.2–25.8)	46.2	(32.6–59.8)		
Illinois	23.3	(21.5–25.0)	23.6	(21.7–25.6)	24.2	(19.0–29.4)	22.6	(16.7–28.4)			10.2	(2.3–18.1)
Indiana	26.2	(24.1–28.3)	26.2	(24.0–28.4)	26.2	(17.9–34.4)	26.2	(13.3–39.2)				
Iowa	23.1	(21.5–24.7)	22.8	(21.2–24.4)			23.6	(12.1–35.1)				
Kansas	22.6	(20.6–24.7)	22.6	(20.5–24.8)	19.7	(11.2–28.2)	24.7	(14.9–34.4)				
Kentucky	30.8	(29.0–32.5)	30.8	(29.0–32.6)	32.7	(25.6–39.8)						
Louisiana	24.6	(22.2–26.9)	27.0	(24.3–29.7)	19.2	(14.4–24.1)	22.3	(10.9–33.7)				
Maine	22.7	(20.5–24.9)	22.6	(20.3–24.8)								
Maryland	20.4	(18.8–22.0)	21.1	(19.3–22.9)	20.4	(17.1–23.7)	19.8	(9.6–29.9)			4.7	(0.0–10.5)
Massachusetts	20.4	(18.1–22.6)	21.1	(18.7–23.5)	14.8	(6.2–23.4)	10.5	(3.6–17.3)				
Michigan	26.1	(24.2–27.9)	25.7	(23.7–27.8)	24.1	(18.6–29.6)	43.6	(30.3–57.0)				
Minnesota	21.8	(20.5–23.1)	21.4	(20.1–22.7)	26.3	(17.0–35.7)	28.7	(20.0–37.4)			11.1	(1.8–20.3)
Mississippi	22.9	(20.4–25.3)	25.4	(22.3–28.5)	17.7	(13.5–21.9)						
Missouri	28.5	(26.1–31.0)	27.5	(24.9–30.2)	36.6	(28.4–44.7)						
Montana	20.6	(18.6–22.5)	19.8	(17.8–21.8)					41.6	(27.5–55.7)		
Nebraska	22.0	(20.0–24.1)	21.6	(19.6–23.7)	25.8	(18.1–33.5)	21.3	(8.3–34.2)				
Nevada	27.8	(24.4–31.3)	28.7	(24.8–32.6)	22.1	(6.3–37.9)	30.2	(18.6–41.7)			7.3	(0.0–17.5)
New Hampshire	24.7	(22.2–27.2)	24.6	(22.0–27.2)								
New Jersey	21.4	(19.5–23.3)	22.1	(19.9–24.3)	22.8	(17.0–28.5)	20.8	(13.7–27.9)			7.2	(1.0–13.3)
New Mexico	22.1	(20.0–24.3)	21.4	(18.7–24.0)			24.4	(20.8–28.1)	14.0	(4.8–23.2)		
New York	23.3	(21.7–24.9)	24.1	(22.2–26.0)	21.3	(16.7–25.9)	22.5	(17.0–27.9)			15.4	(7.6–23.2)
North Carolina	26.0	(24.3–27.6)	26.0	(24.1–27.9)	26.6	(22.5–30.6)	28.3	(15.7–40.9)				

TABLE 15. Percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking,* by race or ethnicity and by state† — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [§])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	22.2	(20.1–24.4)	21.6	(19.5–23.8)					42.5	(27.9–57.1)		
Ohio	25.0	(23.0–27.0)	25.1	(22.9–27.3)	25.8	(20.8–30.8)						
Oklahoma	24.7	(22.3–27.1)	24.1	(21.5–26.6)	23.6	(14.7–32.5)	32.3	(15.8–48.9)	33.4	(21.5–45.2)		
Oregon	20.7	(19.0–22.4)	20.0	(18.4–21.7)			26.3	(14.1–38.5)	27.4	(15.9–39.0)	36.1	(12.5–59.6)
Pennsylvania	24.3	(22.6–25.9)	23.6	(21.9–25.3)	32.6	(26.1–39.1)	26.6	(15.8–37.4)				
Puerto Rico	14.4	(12.7–16.0)					14.4	(12.7–16.0)				
Rhode Island	24.2	(21.8–26.5)	24.4	(21.9–26.8)	29.8	(13.6–46.0)	14.9	(4.9–24.9)				
South Carolina	23.3	(21.3–25.4)	24.9	(22.4–27.3)	19.8	(15.4–23.8)						
South Dakota	24.3	(22.2–26.4)	22.5	(20.4–24.6)					48.6	(34.9–62.2)		
Tennessee	26.9	(25.1–28.8)	28.2	(26.1–30.2)	20.3	(15.3–25.2)						
Texas	22.5	(20.6–24.4)	23.3	(20.9–25.6)	25.3	(18.4–32.1)	20.3	(16.5–24.1)				
Utah	13.7	(12.1–15.4)	13.3	(11.7–15.0)			18.2	(10.9–25.5)				
Vermont	23.3	(21.4–25.1)	22.8	(21.1–24.6)			22.5	(8.5–36.4)				
Virginia	24.6	(22.5–26.7)	25.7	(23.2–28.2)	21.9	(17.6–26.1)	23.0	(14.1–31.9)				
Washington	23.7	(21.9–25.5)	23.7	(21.8–25.5)	37.0	(14.7–59.2)	21.4	(12.7–30.1)	36.3	(22.4–50.2)	14.6	(8.1–21.2)
West Virginia	27.4	(25.4–29.4)	27.3	(25.2–29.3)	19.8	(8.3–31.3)						
Wisconsin	23.2	(21.0–25.4)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	19.1	(8.4–29.9)						
Wyoming	24.0	(21.6–26.4)	23.4	(21.0–25.9)			29.3	(18.6–40.0)				
Median	23.3		23.6		22.8		23.1		41.3		10.7	
Low	13.7	Utah	13.3	Utah	14.8	Massachusetts	10.5	Massachusetts	3.1	Arizona	4.7	Maryland
High	30.8	Kentucky	30.8	Kentucky	37.0	Washington	43.6	Michigan	48.6	South Dakota	36.1	Oregon

* Ever smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and currently smoked.

† Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

§ Confidence interval.

American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 3.1%–48.6%), and 10.7% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 4.7%–36.1%).

Lack of Safety Belt Use

The median percentage of adults who reported not always wearing a safety belt while driving or riding in a car was $\geq 30\%$ for each racial and ethnic group except Asians or Pacific Islanders (Table 16). The median percentage of adults who reported this behavior was 30.0% for whites (range: 13.0%–60.6%), 37.6% for blacks (range: 11.7%–63.0%), 30.3% for Hispanics (range: 10.9%–57.5%), 40.9% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 20.6%–75.1%), and 18.6% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 9.4%–27.4%).

Clinical Preventive Services

Blood Cholesterol Checked

The median percentage of adults who reported having had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years was $\geq 55\%$ in each racial and ethnic group (Table 17). The median percentage was 71.2% for whites (range: 56.1%–82.8%), 67.4% for blacks (range: 45.3%–81.7%), 59.3% for Hispanics (range: 45.7%–81.7%), 54.7% for American Indians or Alaska Natives (range: 49.9%–75.4%), and 67.8% for Asians or Pacific Islanders (range: 36.7%–74.1%).

Papanicolaou (Pap) Test

The median percentage of white, black, or Hispanic women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a Pap test in the past 3 years was $\geq 81\%$ (Table 18). The median percentage was 84.7% for whites (range: 77.7%–93.4%), 91.1% for blacks (range: 83.5%–97.0%), and 80.9% for Hispanics (range: 69.2%–92.9%). In Alaska, the only state that had ≥ 50 Native American or Alaska Native respondents for this question, the percentage of women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a recent Pap test was 95.5% (95% CI: 91.1%–100.0%). In the states that had a sufficient number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents for this question, the percentage was 84.2% for Hawaii (95% CI: 80.5%–88.0%), 75.9% for New York (95% CI: 63.5%–88.3%), and 84.1% for Washington (95% CI: 73.6%–94.5%).

Breast Cancer Screening

Mammogram. The percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a mammogram in the past 2 years was 73.7% for whites (range: 58.7%–89.7%), 76.1% for blacks (range: 44.3%–85.5%), and 63.5% for Hispanics (range: 59.7%–79.6%) (Table 19). Alaska was the only state that had ≥ 50 Native American or Alaska Native respondents to this question; the percentage who reported having had a recent mammogram was 93.5% (95% CI: 87.7%–99.2%). Hawaii was the only state that had ≥ 50 Asian or Pacific Islander respondents; the percentage was 80.7% (95% CI: 75.2%–86.2%).

Clinical Breast Examination. The median percentage of white, black, or Hispanic women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a clinical breast exam in the past 2 years was $>75\%$ (Table 20). The median percentage was 77.5% for whites (range:

TABLE 16. Percentage of adults who reported not always wearing a safety belt while driving or riding in a car, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	34.0	(31.6–36.4)	31.9	(29.3–34.5)	41.9	(35.8–48.1)						
Alaska	34.6	(31.0–38.2)	33.4	(29.2–37.5)			33.8	(17.4–50.1)	40.9	(32.9–49.0)		
Arizona	19.4	(16.9–21.9)	18.6	(15.7–21.4)			22.4	(15.9–28.9)	27.9	(12.9–42.8)		
Arkansas	34.6	(31.8–37.4)	34.4	(31.4–37.4)	43.8	(34.8–52.8)						
California	12.8	(11.6–13.9)	13.3	(11.9–14.8)	18.4	(12.3–24.4)	10.9	(8.7–13.1)	20.6	(9.7–31.4)	10.0	(5.7–14.2)
Colorado	28.6	(26.2–31.0)	27.8	(25.3–30.3)			35.1	(27.4–42.8)				
Connecticut	30.9	(28.5–33.3)	29.8	(27.3–32.3)	43.8	(33.6–53.9)	40.6	(30.4–50.8)				
Delaware	30.1	(27.9–32.2)	29.2	(26.9–31.6)	35.5	(30.0–40.9)	35.7	(19.7–51.7)				
District of Columbia	22.1	(19.4–24.8)	16.6	(12.0–21.2)	25.6	(22.3–29.0)						
Florida	24.0	(22.3–25.7)	23.1	(21.2–25.0)	31.0	(25.1–37.0)	23.7	(19.2–28.3)				
Georgia	24.7	(22.5–26.9)	24.4	(21.8–27.0)	26.2	(21.5–31.0)	20.9	(9.7–32.0)				
Hawaii	12.9	(11.1–14.6)	13.0	(9.9–16.1)			11.7	(7.3–16.0)			13.6	(11.1–16.1)
Idaho	40.4	(38.7–42.2)	40.5	(38.6–42.3)			37.4	(27.4–47.4)	51.9	(38.4–65.4)		
Illinois	32.0	(29.3–34.6)	30.0	(27.0–32.9)	41.6	(33.1–50.2)	36.3	(26.1–46.4)			§	
Indiana	38.2	(35.9–40.4)	37.1	(34.7–39.4)	46.8	(36.9–56.7)	57.5	(41.5–73.5)				
Iowa	32.8	(31.0–34.6)	32.8	(31.0–34.7)			23.7	(12.0–35.3)				
Kansas	46.1	(43.7–48.6)	44.8	(42.2–47.4)	60.0	(50.1–69.8)	57.5	(46.4–68.5)				
Kentucky	34.7	(32.8–36.5)	34.6	(32.6–36.5)	38.8	(31.6–45.9)						
Louisiana	25.6	(23.0–28.2)	24.3	(21.3–27.2)	30.2	(24.5–35.9)	20.2	(10.4–29.9)				
Maine	30.5	(27.9–33.0)	30.7	(28.1–33.3)								
Maryland	23.9	(22.2–25.6)	23.5	(21.6–25.4)	25.5	(21.7–29.3)	26.0	(14.9–37.1)			18.7	(7.6–29.7)
Massachusetts	37.2	(34.5–39.8)	37.3	(34.5–40.0)	45.9	(29.9–61.8)	33.6	(21.1–46.2)				
Michigan	27.7	(25.7–29.6)	25.8	(23.7–27.8)	37.6	(31.2–44.0)	42.1	(28.7–55.5)				
Minnesota	40.4	(38.8–41.9)	40.3	(38.7–41.8)	40.9	(30.4–51.3)	48.6	(37.9–59.3)			27.4	(13.8–41.0)
Mississippi	43.4	(40.6–46.3)	42.4	(39.1–45.7)	45.0	(39.4–50.5)						
Missouri	38.2	(35.4–40.9)	37.9	(34.9–40.9)	41.0	(33.0–49.0)						
Montana	42.4	(39.8–45.0)	42.4	(39.7–45.1)					44.2	(31.1–57.3)		
Nebraska	42.3	(39.8–44.7)	42.6	(40.0–45.1)	37.1	(28.2–46.0)	40.4	(26.0–54.8)				
Nevada	26.3	(22.5–30.1)	26.8	(22.5–31.0)	11.7	(0.7–22.7)	31.5	(18.4–44.2)			12.4	(0.0–24.7)
New Hampshire	41.6	(38.6–44.6)	41.6	(38.6–44.6)								
New Jersey	27.9	(25.8–29.9)	27.3	(25.0–29.6)	36.7	(29.7–43.8)	25.7	(18.4–33.0)			18.6	(7.1–30.1)
New Mexico	16.6	(14.6–18.6)	16.7	(14.1–19.3)			15.1	(11.7–18.6)	27.3	(16.2–38.5)		
New York	26.1	(24.3–28.0)	23.7	(21.8–25.7)	39.8	(33.7–45.9)	28.2	(22.1–34.3)			25.0	(14.5–35.5)
North Carolina	15.4	(14.0–16.7)	15.9	(14.3–17.5)	13.8	(10.9–16.7)	14.3	(5.2–23.5)				

TABLE 16. Percentage of adults who reported not always wearing a safety belt while driving or riding in a car, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	59.8	(57.3–62.4)	60.6	(58.0–63.2)					45.7	(31.5–59.8)		
Ohio	30.0	(27.7–32.2)	29.2	(26.8–31.6)	41.6	(35.5–47.7)						
Oklahoma	37.2	(34.6–39.9)	36.4	(33.7–39.2)	35.7	(24.8–46.5)	43.1	(27.1–59.2)	48.1	(36.3–59.9)		
Oregon	16.0	(14.4–17.5)	15.8	(14.2–17.4)			21.7	(8.9–34.6)	20.9	(7.7–34.1)	9.4	(0.2–18.5)
Pennsylvania	32.6	(30.8–34.5)	32.3	(30.3–34.2)	40.6	(33.6–47.5)	29.6	(18.3–40.9)				
Puerto Rico	24.8	(22.7–26.8)					24.7	(22.6–26.7)				
Rhode Island	43.2	(40.6–45.9)	43.6	(40.8–46.3)	42.7	(26.6–58.7)	39.0	(24.3–53.7)				
South Carolina	19.3	(17.4–21.3)	19.6	(17.2–21.9)	18.9	(14.8–23.1)						
South Dakota	58.2	(55.8–60.6)	57.3	(54.8–59.8)					75.1	(65.9–84.3)		
Tennessee	33.6	(31.7–35.6)	32.4	(30.3–34.5)	40.7	(34.9–46.4)						
Texas	18.8	(17.1–20.6)	21.0	(18.7–23.2)	16.7	(10.8–22.5)	14.1	(11.0–17.3)				
Utah	35.0	(32.7–37.3)	35.1	(32.7–37.5)			31.2	(21.9–40.5)				
Vermont	26.3	(24.5–28.2)	26.6	(24.7–28.4)			27.6	(12.4–42.8)				
Virginia	28.0	(25.9–30.2)	26.9	(24.5–29.2)	34.8	(29.2–40.4)	31.0	(19.5–42.5)				
Washington	24.1	(22.3–25.9)	24.5	(22.6–26.5)	19.5	(8.3–30.6)	21.0	(13.5–28.6)	24.7	(12.3–37.1)	20.3	(10.3–30.5)
West Virginia	29.4	(27.3–31.4)	29.5	(27.5–31.6)	15.2	(3.9–26.6)						
Wisconsin	38.7	(36.2–41.2)	37.8	(35.3–40.3)	63.0	(48.2–77.7)						
Wyoming	49.7	(47.2–52.2)	49.7	(47.2–52.2)			46.4	(34.9–57.8)				
Median	30.7		30.0		37.6		30.3		40.9		18.6	
Low	12.8	California	13.0	Hawaii	11.7	Nevada	10.9	California	20.6	California	9.4	Oregon
High	59.8	North Dakota	60.6	North Dakota	63.0	Wisconsin	57.5	Indiana, Kansas	75.1	South Dakota	27.4	Minnesota

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] In Illinois, the use of dual questionnaires for the question regarding safety belt use reduced the number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents to <50.

TABLE 17. Percentage of adults who reported having had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	71.2	(68.9–73.5)	72.4	(69.9–74.9)	68.7	(62.9–74.6)						
Alaska	62.6	(58.9–66.3)	65.0	(60.6–69.4)			46.1	(28.4–63.7)	50.5	(42.5–58.6)		
Arizona	68.5	(65.2–71.7)	71.2	(67.5–74.8)			56.0	(47.6–64.4)	52.0	(36.2–67.7)		
Arkansas	58.6	(55.8–61.4)	60.3	(57.2–63.3)	54.6	(45.9–63.3)						
California	65.8	(64.0–67.5)	74.0	(72.0–76.0)	67.2	(59.9–74.5)	48.9	(45.2–52.5)	64.0	(50.7–77.4)	69.1	(62.6–75.6)
Colorado	69.8	(67.3–72.3)	71.7	(69.0–74.3)			57.9	(50.0–65.7)				
Connecticut	73.7	(71.2–76.1)	74.6	(72.0–77.2)	68.6	(58.8–78.4)	65.8	(55.8–75.7)				
Delaware	69.5	(67.2–71.7)	71.6	(69.2–74.0)	62.2	(56.0–68.5)	53.6	(37.4–69.9)				
District of Columbia	79.3	(76.7–81.9)	82.8	(78.7–86.9)	77.5	(74.1–80.9)						
Florida	75.4	(73.7–77.1)	77.9	(76.0–79.8)	66.2	(60.2–72.2)	71.0	(66.2–75.7)				
Georgia	72.5	(70.3–74.8)	74.2	(71.7–76.8)	68.3	(63.3–73.2)	81.7	(70.3–93.1)				
Hawaii	69.8	(67.4–72.3)	70.7	(66.6–74.7)			63.2	(56.7–69.7)			71.0	(67.5–74.5)
Idaho	64.9	(63.1–66.8)	65.8	(63.9–67.7)			54.1	(43.2–65.0)	51.9	(37.7–66.1)		
Illinois	67.1	(64.2–70.0)	71.5	(68.5–74.6)	60.1	(51.7–68.5)	45.7	(35.6–55.7)			§	
Indiana	66.4	(64.1–68.7)	66.6	(64.2–69.0)	67.4	(57.7–77.0)	62.4	(46.0–78.8)				
Iowa	66.2	(64.3–68.1)	66.7	(64.7–68.6)			58.4	(43.2–73.6)				
Kansas	55.0	(52.6–57.5)	56.1	(53.5–58.7)	45.3	(34.9–55.8)	48.3	(37.0–59.6)				
Kentucky	65.6	(63.7–67.5)	65.5	(63.5–67.5)	64.8	(58.0–71.5)						
Louisiana	66.1	(63.5–68.8)	66.6	(63.6–69.6)	65.8	(60.0–71.6)	63.5	(51.3–75.7)				
Maine	71.8	(69.2–74.3)	72.0	(69.5–74.6)								
Maryland	74.5	(72.8–76.2)	76.0	(74.1–77.8)	73.0	(69.4–76.7)	64.1	(51.8–76.4)			60.4	(46.7–74.2)
Massachusetts	74.8	(72.3–77.2)	75.2	(72.7–77.8)	64.8	(50.9–78.6)	76.7	(65.6–87.7)				
Michigan	71.2	(69.2–73.2)	72.1	(70.0–74.3)	69.3	(63.0–75.6)	56.5	(43.0–70.0)				
Minnesota	61.3	(59.7–62.8)	62.4	(60.8–63.9)	47.9	(37.1–58.7)	47.9	(37.8–58.0)			36.7	(22.5–50.8)
Mississippi	62.5	(59.5–65.5)	66.1	(62.8–69.4)	54.6	(49.0–60.3)						
Missouri	70.5	(67.9–73.1)	70.5	(67.6–73.3)	74.1	(67.0–81.2)						
Montana	63.2	(60.6–65.8)	63.3	(60.7–65.9)					65.1	(51.2–79.0)		
Nebraska	65.5	(63.1–67.8)	65.8	(63.4–68.3)	59.4	(49.8–69.0)	61.7	(47.5–75.9)				
Nevada	68.2	(64.5–72.0)	72.1	(68.3–75.9)	63.3	(45.6–80.9)	46.9	(33.1–60.7)			48.2	(26.0–70.5)
New Hampshire	73.2	(70.6–75.9)	73.7	(71.0–76.4)								
New Jersey	75.6	(73.6–77.7)	77.9	(75.8–80.1)	71.1	(64.0–78.1)	62.9	(54.7–71.0)			67.8	(54.1–81.6)
New Mexico	62.9	(60.3–65.6)	69.2	(66.0–72.5)			55.6	(51.1–60.1)	49.9	(35.8–64.0)		
New York	72.8	(71.0–74.6)	75.0	(73.0–77.0)	65.8	(60.0–71.5)	70.5	(64.4–76.6)			62.2	(51.0–73.4)
North Carolina	72.2	(70.4–73.9)	74.1	(72.1–76.0)	65.4	(61.1–69.6)	60.1	(46.6–73.5)				

TABLE 17. Percentage of adults who reported having had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	63.7	(61.1–66.3)	63.9	(61.3–66.6)					58.1	(42.1–74.0)		
Ohio	66.5	(64.3–68.8)	66.5	(64.0–68.9)	71.7	(66.2–77.2)						
Oklahoma	74.5	(72.0–76.9)	76.2	(73.6–78.8)	64.2	(53.0–75.3)	71.9	(58.3–85.5)	64.3	(52.8–75.8)		
Oregon	68.2	(66.2–70.3)	69.0	(66.9–71.1)			46.4	(33.5–59.3)	75.4	(61.6–89.3)	73.0	(57.8–88.2)
Pennsylvania	68.6	(66.7–70.4)	68.8	(66.8–70.7)	67.7	(60.8–74.6)	69.1	(58.3–79.9)				
Puerto Rico	79.3	(77.3–81.3)					79.2	(77.2–81.2)				
Rhode Island	74.6	(72.2–77.0)	75.4	(72.9–77.8)	81.7	(71.1–92.3)	54.8	(38.9–70.6)				
South Carolina	72.1	(69.7–74.5)	73.0	(70.2–75.8)	69.2	(64.3–74.2)						
South Dakota	63.5	(61.0–65.9)	64.0	(61.5–66.6)					50.6	(38.3–62.8)		
Tennessee	70.3	(68.4–72.3)	72.0	(69.9–74.1)	61.4	(55.6–67.1)						
Texas	67.5	(65.3–69.6)	74.1	(71.6–76.6)	69.7	(62.7–76.7)	52.5	(47.8–57.1)				
Utah	65.6	(63.3–67.9)	66.3	(63.9–68.7)			57.8	(47.7–67.8)				
Vermont	68.9	(66.9–70.8)	68.7	(66.7–70.6)			63.9	(48.3–79.4)				
Virginia	73.5	(71.1–75.8)	75.2	(72.9–77.5)	69.4	(64.1–74.6)	75.7	(66.0–85.4)				
Washington	69.5	(67.6–71.4)	69.8	(67.8–71.8)	74.1	(61.0–87.2)	63.3	(53.1–73.5)	54.7	(39.1–70.2)	74.1	(65.2–83.0)
West Virginia	67.2	(65.0–69.4)	67.3	(65.0–69.5)	69.5	(54.3–84.8)						
Wisconsin	70.3	(67.9–72.7)	70.9	(68.4–73.3)	75.4	(62.5–88.4)						
Wyoming	70.2	(68.0–72.5)	71.7	(69.4–73.9)			51.7	(40.9–62.4)				
Median	69.2		71.2		67.4		59.3		54.7		67.8	
Low	55.0	Kansas	56.1	Kansas	45.3	Kansas	45.7	Illinois	49.9	New Mexico	36.7	Minnesota
High	79.3	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico	82.8	District of Columbia	81.7	Rhode Island	81.7	Georgia	75.4	Oregon	74.1	Washington

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] In Illinois, the use of dual questionnaires for the question regarding blood cholesterol testing reduced the number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents to <50.

TABLE 18. Percentage of women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a Papanicolaou test in the past 3 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	85.9	(83.4–88.4)	84.2	(81.2–87.1)	91.3	(87.6–95.0)						
Alaska	90.1	(86.5–93.7)	91.0	(87.1–94.9)					95.5	(91.1–100.0)		
Arizona	79.1	(74.9–83.3)	81.3	(76.8–85.7)			69.2	(57.5–80.9)				
Arkansas	78.2	(74.4–82.0)	77.7	(73.4–82.0)	84.7	(76.9–92.5)						
California [§]												
Colorado	87.7	(85.0–90.3)	88.9	(86.2–91.6)			82.9	(73.6–92.2)				
Connecticut	83.2	(80.3–86.1)	84.2	(81.4–87.0)	83.5	(71.3–95.8)	74.9	(56.7–93.1)				
Delaware	89.9	(88.0–91.8)	89.9	(87.8–92.0)	91.5	(86.7–96.3)						
District of Columbia	92.1	(89.9–94.2)	93.4	(89.2–97.6)	92.4	(90.0–94.8)						
Florida	84.8	(82.7–86.9)	85.0	(82.5–87.5)	89.1	(83.9–94.2)	81.3	(75.6–86.9)				
Georgia	92.3	(90.5–94.2)	92.3	(90.0–94.6)	94.3	(91.6–97.0)						
Hawaii	86.5	(83.8–89.1)	90.5	(85.9–95.0)			86.8	(80.1–93.5)			84.2	(80.5–88.0)
Idaho	81.5	(79.5–83.5)	81.6	(79.6–83.7)			74.1	(61.6–86.6)				
Illinois	82.7	(80.4–84.9)	82.2	(79.6–84.7)	91.1	(86.7–95.6)	77.5	(68.6–86.4)				
Indiana	84.6	(81.9–87.2)	84.3	(81.6–87.1)	97.0	(91.3–100.0)						
Iowa	80.6	(78.3–82.9)	80.5	(78.2–82.9)								
Kansas	86.1	(83.7–88.5)	85.3	(82.7–87.9)	96.4	(91.0–100.0)						
Kentucky	81.7	(79.6–83.8)	81.0	(78.7–83.2)	89.9	(84.4–95.4)						
Louisiana	83.7	(80.6–86.7)	81.3	(77.4–85.1)	91.3	(86.9–95.6)						
Maine	88.1	(85.3–90.9)	88.0	(85.1–90.9)								
Maryland	88.8	(86.9–90.6)	88.0	(85.7–90.3)	93.2	(90.8–95.6)						
Massachusetts	88.4	(85.8–90.9)	89.0	(86.3–91.7)								
Michigan	86.6	(84.4–88.8)	86.7	(84.3–89.1)	88.9	(83.2–94.5)						
Minnesota	83.3	(81.5–85.2)	83.4	(81.5–85.2)			84.2	(72.7–95.8)				
Mississippi	85.9	(83.1–88.7)	85.6	(81.8–89.3)	87.2	(83.1–91.3)						
Missouri	84.0	(80.9–87.1)	84.4	(81.2–87.5)	87.7	(79.4–96.1)						
Montana	84.7	(81.5–87.8)	84.7	(81.8–87.6)								
Nebraska	84.0	(81.6–86.3)	83.9	(81.4–86.3)	86.1	(77.1–95.1)						
Nevada	85.6	(81.6–89.6)	85.9	(81.7–90.1)			83.9	(69.3–98.5)				
New Hampshire	87.2	(84.3–90.1)	87.4	(84.5–90.3)								
New Jersey	81.3	(78.7–84.0)	81.9	(78.9–84.9)	85.6	(79.1–92.1)	77.8	(68.2–87.4)				
New Mexico	80.4	(77.0–83.8)	82.4	(78.3–86.4)			76.9	(71.1–82.7)				
New York	87.3	(85.5–89.1)	86.9	(84.7–89.0)	92.3	(88.4–96.3)	90.3	(85.1–95.4)			75.9	(63.5–88.3)
North Carolina	87.6	(85.7–89.5)	87.5	(85.3–89.8)	87.5	(83.5–91.5)						

TABLE 18. Percentage of women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a Papanicolaou test in the past 3 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997— Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	82.4	(79.4–85.3)	81.7	(78.6–84.7)								
Ohio	87.2	(85.0–89.5)	86.5	(84.0–89.0)	91.0	(86.3–95.6)						
Oklahoma	84.8	(81.6–87.9)	84.6	(81.0–88.1)								
Oregon	86.0	(83.9–88.1)	86.3	(84.2–88.5)								
Pennsylvania	82.4	(79.9–84.9)	81.8	(79.1–84.6)	93.1	(89.4–96.8)						
Puerto Rico	71.8	(68.5–75.1)					71.5	(68.2–74.8)				
Rhode Island	87.5	(85.0–89.9)	86.8	(84.2–89.4)								
South Carolina	89.6	(87.5–91.8)	88.2	(85.3–91.0)	93.1	(89.8–96.4)						
South Dakota	84.9	(82.5–87.4)	84.3	(81.8–86.8)								
Tennessee	88.0	(86.0–90.0)	87.9	(85.7–90.0)	89.3	(84.9–93.8)						
Texas	81.0	(78.2–83.7)	83.9	(80.6–87.1)	87.5	(80.2–94.9)	73.9	(68.2–79.6)				
Utah	78.5	(75.1–81.9)	78.6	(75.1–82.1)			80.4	(68.5–92.2)				
Vermont	84.3	(81.8–86.7)	84.4	(81.9–86.9)								
Virginia	87.8	(84.3–91.3)	88.9	(86.7–91.1)	94.3	(91.1–97.5)	89.0	(79.2–98.8)				
Washington	87.0	(84.6–89.3)	86.8	(84.2–89.4)			87.8	(79.6–96.0)			84.1	(73.6–94.5)
West Virginia	78.8	(76.1–81.6)	78.7	(75.9–81.5)								
Wisconsin	84.2	(81.3–87.1)	83.9	(80.9–86.9)								
Wyoming	83.9	(80.5–87.3)	82.9	(79.2–86.5)			92.9	(85.6–100.0)				
Median	84.8		84.7		91.1		80.9		¶		**	
Low	71.8	Puerto Rico	77.7	Arkansas	83.5	Connecticut	69.2	Arizona				
High	92.3	Georgia	93.4	District of Columbia	97.0	Indiana	92.9	Wyoming				

*Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†]Confidence interval.

[§]Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding the Papanicolaou test.

[¶]Only one state had ≥50 respondents with an intact uterine cervix.

**Median is not considered meaningful for three states that had ≥50 respondents with an intact uterine cervix and is not shown.

TABLE 19. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a mammogram in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	74.9	(71.1–78.8)	76.8	(72.6–81.0)	67.1	(57.7–76.5)						
Alaska	79.3	(71.0–87.5)	76.6	(66.8–86.3)					93.5	(87.7–99.2)		
Arizona	73.7	(67.9–79.4)	74.1	(68.1–80.1)								
Arkansas	56.5	(51.7–61.3)	58.7	(53.7–63.8)	44.3	(29.1–59.5)						
California [§]												
Colorado	76.2	(71.7–80.7)	78.1	(73.4–82.9)								
Connecticut	77.6	(73.3–81.9)	79.4	(75.4–83.4)								
Delaware	79.6	(76.2–83.1)	79.6	(75.9–83.3)	82.5	(74.7–90.2)						
District of Columbia	83.6	(79.4–87.8)	89.7	(82.9–96.6)	81.0	(75.7–86.3)						
Florida	79.1	(76.3–81.9)	78.5	(75.4–81.6)	85.5	(76.7–94.3)	79.6	(70.5–88.7)				
Georgia	75.5	(71.0–80.0)	77.1	(72.3–82.0)	69.8	(59.4–80.1)						
Hawaii	82.3	(78.1–86.5)	81.7	(73.3–90.1)							80.7	(75.2–86.2)
Idaho	64.9	(61.3–68.5)	64.8	(61.3–68.3)								
Illinois	73.0	(69.3–76.7)	72.2	(68.2–76.3)	75.4	(64.3–86.5)						
Indiana	65.4	(60.7–70.0)	66.5	(61.7–71.2)								
Iowa	67.9	(64.6–71.1)	67.7	(64.5–71.0)								
Kansas	70.0	(65.6–74.5)	69.6	(65.0–74.2)								
Kentucky	69.6	(66.6–72.6)	70.1	(67.0–73.2)	60.7	(47.7–73.6)						
Louisiana	69.5	(64.3–74.8)	68.6	(62.8–74.3)	75.7	(63.5–88.0)						
Maine	77.6	(73.0–82.2)	77.4	(72.7–82.0)								
Maryland	80.4	(77.1–83.7)	80.2	(76.6–83.8)	80.8	(72.8–88.7)						
Massachusetts	80.9	(76.5–85.4)	81.8	(77.3–86.2)								
Michigan	79.8	(76.2–83.4)	79.7	(75.8–83.5)								
Minnesota	73.7	(70.9–76.5)	73.7	(70.9–76.5)								
Mississippi	64.7	(59.8–69.6)	67.9	(62.2–73.5)	56.1	(46.5–65.8)						
Missouri	69.5	(64.5–74.4)	68.9	(63.7–74.1)	78.0	(63.0–92.9)						
Montana	70.7	(66.3–75.1)	70.6	(66.1–75.0)								
Nebraska	67.3	(63.5–71.2)	67.5	(63.5–71.4)	64.7	(49.7–79.7)						
Nevada	68.4	(60.7–76.0)	70.9	(63.2–78.6)								
New Hampshire	79.9	(75.2–84.7)	79.9	(75.1–84.7)								
New Jersey	73.8	(69.8–77.7)	73.7	(69.5–77.8)								
New Mexico	67.4	(62.4–72.5)	68.5	(62.5–74.5)			65.2	(55.6–74.7)				
New York	78.3	(75.0–81.6)	77.3	(73.6–81.1)	83.9	(75.7–92.0)						
North Carolina	74.5	(71.3–77.7)	73.2	(69.5–76.9)	80.0	(73.6–86.5)						

TABLE 19. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a mammogram in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	72.6	(68.3–76.9)	72.5	(68.1–76.9)								
Ohio	74.9	(70.9–78.8)	74.5	(70.3–78.7)	77.1	(65.5–88.6)						
Oklahoma	65.1	(60.3–69.8)	65.0	(60.1–69.9)								
Oregon	79.2	(76.1–82.3)	78.7	(75.5–81.9)								
Pennsylvania	73.9	(70.5–77.3)	73.4	(69.8–77.0)	85.0	(76.0–93.9)						
Puerto Rico	61.8	(57.3–66.2)					61.7	(57.2–66.2)				
Rhode Island	83.4	(79.7–87.2)	83.1	(79.3–86.9)								
South Carolina	75.6	(71.8–79.4)	77.2	(73.0–81.3)	70.0	(61.4–78.6)						
South Dakota	70.8	(66.4–75.1)	71.4	(66.9–75.8)								
Tennessee	74.2	(70.9–77.5)	75.1	(71.5–78.6)	65.6	(54.1–77.1)						
Texas	67.8	(63.3–72.3)	69.4	(64.4–74.4)			59.7	(47.1–72.3)				
Utah	70.2	(64.9–75.4)	71.2	(65.8–76.5)								
Vermont	73.5	(69.9–77.1)	73.8	(70.1–77.4)								
Virginia	76.2	(72.5–79.8)	76.8	(72.8–80.8)	76.4	(67.4–85.4)						
Washington	73.4	(69.8–76.9)	73.7	(70.1–77.3)								
West Virginia	69.3	(65.6–73.1)	68.9	(65.0–72.7)								
Wisconsin	71.6	(67.1–76.1)	72.1	(67.5–76.6)								
Wyoming	69.4	(65.2–73.6)	69.0	(64.7–73.3)								
Median	73.7		73.7		76.1		63.5		¶		¶	
Low	56.5	Arkansas	58.7	Arkansas	44.3	Arkansas	59.7	Texas				
High	83.6	District of Columbia	89.7	District of Columbia	85.5	Florida	79.6	Florida				

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding mammograms.

[¶] Only one state had ≥ 50 respondents aged ≥ 50 years.

TABLE 20. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	73.9	(70.1–77.8)	74.2	(69.9–78.4)	72.8	(64.4–81.2)						
Alaska	79.3	(70.6–87.9)	76.5	(66.2–86.7)					93.4	(87.1–99.7)		
Arizona	75.5	(69.3–81.6)	75.7	(69.3–82.1)								
Arkansas	63.5	(58.8–68.2)	64.7	(59.7–69.6)	57.6	(42.4–72.8)						
California	77.2	(73.8–80.6)	79.6	(76.4–82.7)			75.5	(65.6–85.4)				
Colorado	78.3	(73.8–82.7)	80.4	(75.8–84.9)								
Connecticut	76.7	(72.3–81.2)	77.5	(73.2–81.8)								
Delaware	81.2	(78.0–84.5)	81.2	(77.7–84.6)	83.5	(75.2–91.9)						
District of Columbia	83.2	(78.7–87.8)	88.4	(79.8–97.1)	82.1	(76.8–87.4)						
Florida	78.1	(75.2–80.9)	78.4	(75.3–81.5)	76.4	(65.7–87.2)	78.7	(69.4–88.0)				
Georgia	82.9	(79.0–86.8)	84.8	(80.5–89.1)	78.3	(69.8–86.9)						
Hawaii	80.6	(75.8–85.3)	82.6	(74.4–90.7)							77.8	(71.3–84.3)
Idaho	71.9	(68.8–75.0)	71.9	(68.9–74.9)								
Illinois	72.4	(68.8–76.1)	70.4	(66.3–74.4)	79.5	(70.3–88.8)						
Indiana	69.3	(64.6–74.0)	70.6	(65.9–75.4)								
Iowa	73.7	(70.7–76.8)	73.6	(70.6–76.7)								
Kansas	76.4	(72.2–80.6)	76.3	(71.9–80.6)								
Kentucky	73.2	(70.3–76.2)	73.3	(70.2–76.4)	73.2	(60.8–85.6)						
Louisiana	65.4	(60.1–70.7)	64.9	(58.9–70.8)	72.1	(59.8–84.4)						
Maine	83.0	(78.7–87.2)	82.8	(78.5–87.1)								
Maryland	84.6	(81.8–87.4)	84.9	(82.0–87.8)	83.7	(76.4–91.0)						
Massachusetts	83.8	(79.6–87.9)	83.8	(79.5–88.0)								
Michigan	77.7	(73.9–81.4)	78.5	(74.5–82.5)								
Minnesota	78.7	(76.1–81.3)	79.0	(76.4–81.7)								
Mississippi	73.4	(68.7–78.1)	79.1	(74.1–84.1)	59.4	(49.1–69.7)						
Missouri	74.7	(69.9–79.6)	74.6	(69.5–79.7)	79.2	(65.7–92.7)						
Montana	78.7	(74.9–82.6)	78.5	(74.5–82.5)								
Nebraska	71.0	(67.3–74.7)	70.7	(66.8–74.5)	72.3	(58.5–86.1)						
Nevada	70.3	(62.9–77.7)	74.5	(67.3–81.7)								
New Hampshire	85.6	(81.5–89.7)	85.7	(81.5–89.8)								
New Jersey	73.3	(69.2–77.3)	73.1	(68.7–77.4)								
New Mexico	72.3	(67.3–77.3)	75.9	(70.4–81.3)			66.3	(56.5–76.0)				
New York	86.4	(83.7–89.1)	85.2	(82.1–88.2)	90.0	(81.8–98.2)						
North Carolina	82.5	(79.7–85.2)	82.3	(79.2–85.5)	82.1	(75.4–88.7)						

TABLE 20. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	75.6	(71.3–79.8)	75.1	(70.8–79.5)								
Ohio	81.7	(78.4–85.0)	81.0	(77.4–84.6)	88.1	(81.8–94.3)						
Oklahoma	81.8	(78.0–85.6)	81.7	(77.7–85.8)								
Oregon	79.9	(76.8–83.0)	79.8	(76.6–83.0)								
Pennsylvania	70.4	(66.9–74.0)	70.0	(66.2–73.7)	78.1	(65.2–91.1)						
Puerto Rico	76.8	(72.9–80.6)					76.9	(73.0–80.8)				
Rhode Island	79.9	(75.7–84.1)	79.9	(75.7–84.2)								
South Carolina	83.1	(79.9–86.4)	85.1	(81.6–88.7)	75.9	(67.9–84.0)						
South Dakota	75.9	(72.0–79.9)	76.7	(72.8–80.6)								
Tennessee	79.9	(76.9–82.8)	79.9	(76.7–83.1)	79.3	(69.6–88.9)						
Texas	71.6	(67.2–76.0)	73.3	(68.5–78.2)			58.3	(45.5–71.1)				
Utah	77.2	(72.5–81.9)	77.4	(72.7–82.1)								
Vermont	75.5	(71.8–79.1)	75.5	(71.8–79.2)								
Virginia	78.5	(74.9–82.0)	80.2	(76.5–84.0)	70.8	(60.4–81.1)						
Washington	77.6	(74.3–80.9)	78.6	(75.3–82.0)								
West Virginia	72.7	(69.0–76.3)	72.6	(68.8–76.3)								
Wisconsin	75.7	(70.9–80.5)	75.2	(70.3–80.2)								
Wyoming	71.1	(66.9–75.3)	70.7	(66.3–75.0)								
Median	77.0		77.5		78.2		75.5		§		§	
Low	63.5	Arkansas	64.7	Arkansas	57.6	Arkansas	58.3	Texas				
High	86.4	New York	88.4	District of Columbia	90.0	New York	78.7	Florida				

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Only one state had ≥ 50 respondents aged ≥ 50 years.

64.7%–88.4%), 78.2% for blacks (range: 57.6%–90.0%), and 75.5% for Hispanics (range: 58.3%–78.7%). In Alaska, the only state that had ≥ 50 American Indians or Alaska Native respondents for this question, the percentage of women who reported having had a recent clinical breast exam was 93.4% (95% CI: 87.1%–99.7%). In Hawaii, the only state with a sufficient number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents, the percentage was 77.8% (95% CI: 71.3%–84.3%).

Mammogram plus Clinical Breast Exam. The median percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam in the past 2 years was 67.6% for whites (range: 51.3%–81.3%), 67.8% for blacks (range: 35.7%–79.5%), and 57.8% for Hispanics (range: 53.7–72.3) (Table 21). Alaska was the only state that had ≥ 50 American Indian or Alaska Native respondents for this question; 88.5% reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam in the past 2 years (95% CI: 80.1%–96.8%). Hawaii was the only state that had ≥ 50 Asian or Pacific Islander respondents; 71.2% reported having had both screening procedures recently (95% CI: 64.3%–78.2%).

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Home-Kit Blood Stool Test. A blood stool test (also called fecal occult blood test) is a test to determine whether the stool contains blood. The test may be done at home with a special kit. The median percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having used a home-kit blood stool test in the past year was 18.2% for whites (range: 9.1%–31.2%), 20.3% for blacks (range: 3.0%–43.3%), and 14.2% for Hispanics (range: 5.8%–28.6%) (Table 22). In Alaska, the only state that had ≥ 50 Native American or Alaska Native respondents, the percentage who reported having recently used a home-kit blood stool test was 12.3% (95% CI: 4.3%–20.4%). Two states had ≥ 50 Asian or Pacific Islander respondents for this question; the percentage was 2.6% in California (95% CI: 0.0%–6.2%) and 23.8% in Hawaii (95% CI: 18.9%–28.7%).

Sigmoidoscopy. Sigmoidoscopy (also called proctoscopy) is a procedure involving a thin tube being inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. The median percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years was 30.4% for whites (range: 15.6%–49.1%), 28.2% for blacks (range: 10.9%–38.3%), and 22.4% for Hispanics (range: 18.1%–40.7%) (Table 23). In Alaska, the only state that had ≥ 50 American Indian or Alaska Native respondents for this question, the percentage who reported having had a recent sigmoidoscopy was 27.6% (95% CI: 16.7%–38.5%). Two states had ≥ 50 Asian or Pacific Islander respondents to this question; the percentage was 24.3% in California (95% CI: 11.4%–37.2%) and 40.7% in Hawaii (95% CI: 34.9%–46.5%).

DISCUSSION

Adults in the United States continue to engage in behaviors that increase their risk of chronic disease and injury (1). Since 1984, BRFSS data have documented substantial state-to-state variation in the prevalence of these behaviors (8,17–24). This report presents 1997 BRFSS data by state and documents disparities in the prevalence of health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors, and receipt of clinical preventive services across five racial and ethnic groups (a summary is provided in Table 24).

TABLE 21. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast examination in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	66.2	(62.0–70.4)	68.0	(63.4–72.6)	57.6	(47.8–67.4)						
Alaska	71.9	(62.7–81.1)	68.5	(57.7–79.2)					88.5	(80.1–96.8)		
Arizona	69.4	(63.1–75.6)	69.4	(62.8–76.0)								
Arkansas	49.2	(44.3–54.0)	51.3	(46.2–56.5)	35.7	(21.1–50.4)						
California [§]												
Colorado	68.8	(63.8–73.8)	71.6	(66.4–76.7)								
Connecticut	69.3	(64.6–74.0)	70.9	(66.3–75.5)								
Delaware	73.2	(69.3–77.0)	73.5	(69.4–77.5)	76.2	(66.6–85.7)						
District of Columbia	74.5	(69.4–79.6)	81.3	(71.6–91.1)	72.4	(66.3–78.4)						
Florida	70.3	(67.2–73.5)	70.5	(67.0–73.9)	67.8	(55.4–80.3)	72.3	(62.3–82.4)				
Georgia	70.8	(65.9–75.6)	73.5	(68.2–78.7)	62.8	(52.1–73.5)						
Hawaii	74.8	(69.7–79.9)	77.3	(68.6–86.0)							71.2	(64.3–78.2)
Idaho	58.3	(54.5–62.0)	58.0	(54.4–61.5)								
Illinois	64.3	(60.4–68.2)	63.6	(59.3–67.8)	63.2	(51.3–75.1)						
Indiana	57.0	(52.1–61.9)	58.0	(53.0–63.0)								
Iowa	62.2	(58.9–65.5)	62.0	(58.7–65.4)								
Kansas	63.1	(58.3–67.8)	63.6	(58.7–68.4)								
Kentucky	66.4	(63.3–69.5)	66.8	(63.5–70.0)	60.7	(47.7–73.6)						
Louisiana	58.6	(53.3–63.9)	57.0	(51.0–63.0)	68.5	(56.0–81.0)						
Maine	73.1	(68.2–78.0)	72.8	(67.9–77.8)								
Maryland	76.1	(72.6–79.6)	76.2	(72.3–80.0)	75.0	(66.3–83.6)						
Massachusetts	74.7	(69.8–79.7)	75.8	(70.8–80.8)								
Michigan	71.6	(67.5–75.7)	71.7	(67.3–76.1)								
Minnesota	69.0	(66.0–72.0)	69.2	(66.2–72.2)								
Mississippi	60.5	(55.4–65.6)	64.9	(59.1–70.7)	49.2	(39.0–59.4)						
Missouri	64.2	(59.0–69.4)	64.0	(58.5–69.5)	68.9	(53.5–84.2)						
Montana	67.2	(62.6–71.9)	67.1	(62.5–71.8)								
Nebraska	59.8	(55.7–63.8)	59.6	(55.4–63.8)								
Nevada	59.4	(51.3–67.4)	63.0	(54.7–71.3)								
New Hampshire	75.8	(70.7–80.9)	75.7	(70.5–80.9)								
New Jersey	63.9	(59.5–68.3)	64.2	(59.5–68.8)								
New Mexico	61.3	(55.9–66.7)	63.7	(57.3–70.1)			57.0	(47.0–67.0)				
New York	74.7	(71.2–78.2)	73.6	(69.6–77.5)	79.5	(69.5–89.5)						
North Carolina	70.8	(67.4–74.2)	70.0	(66.2–73.8)	73.2	(65.8–80.6)						

TABLE 21. Percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast examination in the past 2 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	66.3	(61.7–70.8)	65.9	(61.2–70.6)								
Ohio	71.4	(67.4–75.5)	71.1	(66.8–75.4)	73.9	(62.3–85.6)						
Oklahoma	61.6	(56.7–66.5)	61.6	(56.6–66.6)								
Oregon	73.1	(69.6–76.5)	72.9	(69.4–76.5)								
Pennsylvania	63.7	(60.0–67.4)	63.2	(59.3–67.1)	73.4	(60.0–86.7)						
Puerto Rico	58.7	(54.2–63.2)					58.6	(54.0–63.1)				
Rhode Island	73.4	(68.8–78.0)	73.1	(68.4–77.8)								
South Carolina	71.6	(67.6–75.6)	73.4	(69.0–77.8)	65.3	(56.3–74.4)						
South Dakota	63.3	(58.7–68.0)	63.8	(59.0–68.5)								
Tennessee	67.7	(64.2–71.2)	69.0	(65.2–72.7)	56.5	(44.4–68.5)						
Texas	62.0	(57.3–66.7)	63.0	(57.7–68.3)			53.7	(40.8–66.6)				
Utah	63.7	(58.1–69.2)	64.6	(59.0–70.3)								
Vermont	65.7	(61.7–69.7)	65.7	(61.7–69.8)								
Virginia	68.6	(64.4–72.8)	70.6	(66.0–75.1)	61.5	(50.6–72.3)						
Washington	67.0	(63.2–70.7)	68.2	(64.4–72.0)								
West Virginia	64.0	(60.0–68.0)	63.6	(59.6–67.7)								
Wisconsin	65.5	(60.5–70.5)	66.0	(60.9–71.1)								
Wyoming	62.1	(57.6–66.6)	61.5	(56.9–66.1)								
Median	66.4		67.6		67.8		57.8		¶		¶	
Low	49.2	Arkansas	51.3	Arkansas	35.7	Arkansas	53.7	Texas				
High	76.1	Maryland	81.3	District of Columbia	79.5	New York	72.3	Florida				

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding mammograms.

[¶] Only one state had ≥ 50 respondents aged ≥ 50 years who answered both the question regarding mammograms and the question regarding clinical breast exams.

TABLE 22. Percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having used a home-kit blood stool test in the past year, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	14.2	(11.6–16.8)	13.3	(10.6–15.9)	19.2	(10.8–27.7)						
Alaska	15.6	(10.4–20.7)	15.6	(9.8–21.5)					12.3	(4.3–20.4)		
Arizona	16.9	(13.2–20.7)	16.5	(12.7–20.2)								
Arkansas	13.4	(10.7–16.1)	14.6	(11.6–17.6)	3.0	(0.0– 7.9)						
California	16.5	(14.4–18.5)	19.7	(17.2–22.2)	18.9	(7.9–30.0)	7.6	(3.3–11.9)			2.6	(0.0– 6.2)
Colorado	24.1	(20.4–27.8)	24.1	(20.2–27.9)			12.5	(4.4–20.7)				
Connecticut	24.1	(20.7–27.5)	24.8	(21.3–28.4)								
Delaware	22.6	(19.7–25.6)	22.8	(19.6–26.1)	21.3	(13.7–28.9)						
District of Columbia	25.7	(21.3–30.1)	31.2	(22.7–39.6)	23.2	(18.0–28.5)						
Florida	23.9	(21.6–26.2)	26.3	(23.6–28.9)	15.8	(7.0–24.5)	11.3	(6.0–16.6)				
Georgia	14.8	(12.0–17.6)	15.9	(12.6–19.2)	11.9	(6.3–17.5)						
Hawaii	21.9	(18.3–25.5)	17.0	(11.7–22.3)			25.7	(13.0–38.5)			23.8	(18.9–28.7)
Idaho	17.6	(15.4–19.8)	18.2	(16.0–20.5)								
Illinois	14.5	(11.1–17.8)	13.7	(10.2–17.2)	26.1	(12.8–39.5)						
Indiana	15.8	(12.8–18.8)	15.4	(12.6–18.2)								
Iowa	18.6	(16.3–20.8)	18.3	(16.1–20.6)								
Kansas	23.1	(19.8–26.3)	22.7	(19.3–26.1)								
Kentucky	18.2	(16.0–20.3)	17.6	(15.4–19.8)	28.2	(17.8–38.6)						
Louisiana	17.1	(13.8–20.3)	16.3	(12.5–20.0)	22.3	(13.6–30.9)						
Maine	28.5	(24.8–32.2)	28.8	(25.1–32.4)								
Maryland	25.2	(22.5–27.8)	25.2	(22.2–28.1)	24.5	(18.0–31.1)						
Massachusetts	28.2	(23.9–32.4)	28.9	(24.5–33.2)								
Michigan	22.4	(19.3–25.5)	23.2	(19.9–26.5)	16.7	(7.3–26.1)						
Minnesota	22.0	(19.9–24.0)	22.3	(20.1–24.4)								
Mississippi	9.3	(7.1–11.6)	9.1	(6.6–11.7)	10.3	(5.3–15.4)						
Missouri	17.3	(14.4–20.2)	16.9	(13.9–20.0)	21.2	(11.0–31.3)						
Montana	16.7	(13.7–19.7)	16.6	(13.6–19.7)								
Nebraska	18.0	(15.4–20.5)	17.5	(14.9–20.1)	24.5	(11.9–37.1)						
Nevada	11.0	(6.3–15.6)	11.8	(6.6–17.0)								
New Hampshire	26.9	(22.5–31.3)	26.5	(22.1–30.9)								
New Jersey	21.4	(18.4–24.4)	21.7	(18.5–24.9)	22.4	(10.0–34.7)						
New Mexico	15.2	(12.2–18.2)	15.1	(11.5–18.6)			15.8	(10.1–21.5)				
New York	25.0	(22.2–27.7)	22.5	(19.7–25.4)	43.3	(32.7–53.8)	28.6	(16.1–41.1)				
North Carolina	27.3	(24.7–29.9)	28.6	(25.6–31.5)	21.4	(15.6–27.1)						

TABLE 22. Percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having used a home-kit blood stool test in the past year, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	14.6	(11.8–17.4)	14.2	(11.4–16.9)								
Ohio	18.4	(15.8–21.1)	18.7	(15.9–21.5)	17.0	(10.3–23.7)						
Oklahoma	10.8	(8.5–13.1)	10.8	(8.3–13.3)								
Oregon	24.0	(21.3–26.6)	23.9	(21.1–26.6)								
Pennsylvania	22.1	(19.6–24.6)	22.1	(19.4–24.7)	22.2	(12.6–31.8)						
Puerto Rico	16.1	(13.6–18.7)					16.3	(13.7–18.9)				
Rhode Island	20.8	(17.6–24.1)	21.6	(18.2–25.0)								
South Carolina	15.6	(13.0–18.2)	17.0	(14.0–19.9)	11.9	(6.4–17.5)						
South Dakota	15.0	(12.5–17.5)	15.1	(12.5–17.7)								
Tennessee	15.8	(13.4–18.1)	16.5	(13.9–19.1)	10.6	(5.0–16.1)						
Texas	19.6	(16.5–22.6)	22.8	(19.0–26.5)	18.9	(8.5–29.4)	5.8	(1.3–10.2)				
Utah	14.8	(11.5–18.1)	14.4	(11.1–17.7)								
Vermont	26.6	(23.7–29.4)	26.8	(23.9–29.7)								
Virginia	19.6	(16.2–23.0)	19.6	(15.9–23.4)	19.4	(11.0–27.7)						
Washington	24.5	(21.9–27.1)	24.6	(21.9–27.3)								
West Virginia	11.9	(9.8–14.0)	11.7	(9.6–13.9)								
Wisconsin	17.3	(14.3–20.3)	17.9	(14.8–21.0)								
Wyoming	14.4	(11.9–16.9)	14.4	(11.8–17.0)								
Median	18.1		18.2		20.3		14.2		§			¶
Low	9.3	Mississippi	9.1	Mississippi	3.0	Arkansas	5.8	Texas				
High	28.5	Maine	31.2	District of Columbia	43.3	New York	28.6	New York				

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a racial or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Only one state had ≥ 50 respondents who were aged ≥ 50 years.

[¶] Median is not considered meaningful for two states that had ≥ 50 respondents aged ≥ 50 years and is not shown.

TABLE 23. Percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	29.5	(26.1–32.9)	28.3	(24.7–32.0)	36.5	(27.8–45.3)						
Alaska	33.0	(26.3–39.8)	34.0	(26.2–41.7)					27.6	(16.7–38.5)		
Arizona	31.4	(27.0–35.9)	31.9	(27.3–36.4)								
Arkansas	23.1	(19.7–26.4)	24.4	(20.7–28.0)	10.9	(2.3–19.5)						
California	35.4	(32.7–38.1)	38.2	(35.1–41.2)	27.8	(15.6–40.1)	31.1	(23.0–39.2)			24.3	(11.4–37.2)
Colorado	31.0	(27.2–34.9)	32.2	(28.0–36.4)			18.1	(7.9–28.4)				
Connecticut	35.1	(31.3–38.9)	36.3	(32.3–40.3)								
Delaware	36.9	(33.7–40.2)	38.0	(34.4–41.6)	30.7	(22.3–39.0)						
District of Columbia	41.5	(36.4–46.5)	49.1	(40.0–58.2)	38.3	(32.2–44.4)						
Florida	28.6	(26.1–31.1)	29.6	(26.9–32.3)	20.7	(12.0–29.4)	23.6	(15.4–31.8)				
Georgia	38.4	(34.4–42.4)	39.4	(34.9–44.0)	36.2	(27.4–45.0)						
Hawaii	39.6	(35.3–43.9)	37.7	(30.6–44.8)			40.7	(26.3–55.1)			40.7	(34.9–46.5)
Idaho	26.0	(23.6–28.5)	26.1	(23.6–28.6)								
Illinois	29.0	(24.7–33.4)	31.1	(26.2–36.0)	26.0	(12.6–39.5)						
Indiana	24.0	(20.7–27.3)	23.2	(20.0–26.4)								
Iowa	28.0	(25.4–30.6)	28.2	(25.6–30.8)								
Kansas	30.1	(26.5–33.6)	29.0	(25.4–32.7)								
Kentucky	25.3	(22.9–27.8)	25.1	(22.5–27.6)	28.3	(17.8–38.7)						
Louisiana	26.1	(22.3–29.9)	25.4	(21.2–29.7)	28.6	(19.7–37.6)						
Maine	32.2	(28.3–36.0)	31.5	(27.6–35.3)								
Maryland	25.8	(23.0–28.6)	24.1	(21.2–27.0)	33.6	(26.2–40.9)						
Massachusetts	31.3	(26.8–35.7)	32.1	(27.5–36.7)								
Michigan	34.7	(31.3–38.1)	35.0	(31.3–38.6)	31.0	(19.2–42.9)						
Minnesota	39.6	(37.1–42.1)	40.0	(37.5–42.6)								
Mississippi	25.9	(22.2–29.6)	26.0	(21.7–30.2)	24.8	(17.4–32.2)						
Missouri	29.8	(26.1–33.6)	30.2	(26.3–34.1)	26.8	(14.1–39.5)						
Montana	25.5	(22.2–28.8)	25.3	(21.9–28.7)								
Nebraska	24.2	(21.2–27.1)	24.3	(21.3–27.4)	16.0	(6.8–25.2)						
Nevada	29.3	(23.0–35.7)	29.5	(22.6–36.3)								
New Hampshire	33.5	(29.1–37.9)	33.6	(29.1–38.0)								
New Jersey	30.0	(26.6–33.3)	31.4	(27.7–35.0)	21.7	(9.3–34.2)						
New Mexico	27.4	(23.7–31.1)	30.4	(25.7–35.1)			20.4	(14.3–26.4)				
New York	32.0	(29.0–35.0)	31.2	(28.0–34.3)	36.1	(26.2–46.0)	36.6	(22.7–50.5)				
North Carolina	30.9	(28.1–33.7)	30.2	(27.2–33.2)	36.2	(29.1–43.3)						

TABLE 23. Percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years, by race or ethnicity and by state* — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 — Continued

State	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
North Dakota	30.4	(26.8–33.9)	30.4	(26.7–34.0)								
Ohio	30.1	(27.1–33.1)	30.2	(27.0–33.5)	28.0	(19.3–36.6)						
Oklahoma	15.6	(12.9–18.2)	15.6	(12.7–18.5)								
Oregon	30.9	(28.1–33.7)	30.5	(27.7–33.4)								
Pennsylvania	32.0	(29.2–34.8)	31.8	(28.9–34.7)	36.8	(24.8–48.8)						
Puerto Rico	20.6	(17.8–23.5)					20.4	(17.5–23.2)				
Rhode Island	33.1	(29.2–37.0)	32.9	(28.9–36.9)								
South Carolina	21.1	(18.1–24.2)	21.9	(18.4–25.3)	18.6	(11.7–25.5)						
South Dakota	27.9	(24.4–31.3)	27.6	(24.1–31.1)								
Tennessee	26.4	(23.5–29.2)	26.8	(23.7–29.9)	23.1	(14.7–31.5)						
Texas	27.2	(23.7–30.6)	28.4	(24.4–32.3)	25.5	(13.8–37.1)	21.1	(12.6–29.7)				
Utah	30.1	(26.1–34.2)	30.5	(26.4–34.6)								
Vermont	28.5	(25.6–31.4)	28.9	(25.9–31.9)								
Virginia	33.3	(29.4–37.2)	34.2	(29.9–38.5)	31.6	(21.9–41.4)						
Washington	31.0	(28.1–33.8)	31.2	(28.3–34.2)								
West Virginia	24.7	(22.0–27.5)	24.8	(22.0–27.6)								
Wisconsin	34.4	(30.6–38.3)	34.9	(31.0–38.8)								
Wyoming	30.1	(26.8–33.5)	29.7	(26.3–33.1)								
Median	30.1		30.4		28.2		22.4		§			¶
Low	15.6	Oklahoma	15.6	Oklahoma	10.9	Arkansas	18.1	Colorado				
High	41.5	District of Columbia	49.1	District of Columbia	38.3	District of Columbia	40.7	Hawaii				

* Estimates for states that had <50 respondents in a race or ethnic category are considered unstable and are not shown.

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] Only one state had ≥ 50 respondents who were aged ≥ 50 years.

[¶] Median is not considered reliable for two states that had ≥ 50 respondents aged ≥ 50 years and is not shown.

TABLE 24. Medians and ranges of values for access to health care, health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors, and clinical preventive services, by race or ethnicity — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

Health behavior	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	%	(Range*)	%	(Range)	%	(Range)	%	(Range)	%	(Range)	%	(Range)
Access to health care												
Low educational attainment	11.2	(7.0–29.6)	9.8	(0.7–22.2)	17.2	(2.8–31.0)	20.9	(11.3–47.4)	17.0	(3.4–32.0)	9.5	(3.5–23.9)
Lack of health-care coverage	12.0	(6.1–24.2)	10.8	(6.4–18.4)	16.4	(5.8–34.9)	22.6	(1.3–44.9)	24.5	(12.5–50.5)	14.3	(4.8–31.1)
Cost as a barrier to obtaining health care	9.9	(6.3–25.3)	9.4	(5.4–24.3)	13.2	(6.6–27.7)	16.2	(7.9–30.1)	12.6	(9.2–26.7)	11.6	(4.7–16.3)
No routine physical examination	16.8	(7.8–29.1)	18.0	(11.6–28.4)	8.7	(4.7–19.3)	18.2	(7.7–33.9)	14.5	(8.8–30.0)	17.1	(5.9–25.2)
Health-status indicators												
Fair or poor health status	13.0	(9.4–35.1)	11.6	(3.4–21.7)	19.4	(10.3–30.5)	16.1	(2.1–35.2)	17.5	(10.1–35.4)	8.8	(5.6–17.2)
Obesity	16.6	(11.9–22.0)	15.6	(5.8–21.2)	26.4	(7.6–33.2)	18.2	(8.1–34.7)	30.1	(13.0–32.3)	4.8	(1.7–16.9)
Awareness of certain medical conditions												
High blood pressure	23.0	(16.2–34.5)	23.0	(11.0–29.6)	30.9	(21.9–45.4)	18.6	(11.4–28.4)	20.7	(16.6–30.7)	16.3	(4.5–27.9)
Diabetes	4.8	(3.0–10.5)	4.4	(0.7– 6.2)	7.6	(2.6–17.9)	5.5	(0.4–14.4)	7.6	(3.3–14.0)	4.6	(0.0– 8.2)
High blood cholesterol	28.6	(18.2–34.2)	29.7	(14.3–35.2)	26.0	(7.6–36.7)	25.6	(12.5–41.0)	†		27.3	(16.3–35.8)
Health-risk behaviors												
No leisure-time physical activity	28.0	(17.2–51.4)	25.1	(13.0–50.6)	38.2	(17.8–54.6)	34.2	(15.0–51.9)	37.2	(26.7–43.2)	28.9	(21.5–40.3)
Alcohol consumption												
Current drinking	53.5	(26.6–70.4)	55.4	(27.0–71.3)	40.4	(25.1–73.2)	50.8	(26.5–70.0)	50.5	(30.8–64.2)	38.2	(10.2–58.5)
Binge drinking	14.4	(6.3–23.2)	14.3	(7.2–23.6)	8.7	(3.0–23.6)	16.2	(4.3–28.0)	18.9	(11.4–30.2)	6.7	(0.0–31.9)
Cigarette smoking	23.3	(13.7–30.8)	23.6	(13.3–30.8)	22.8	(14.8–37.0)	23.1	(10.5–43.6)	41.3	(3.1–48.6)	10.7	(4.7–36.1)
Lack of safety belt use	30.7	(12.8–59.8)	30.0	(13.0–60.6)	37.6	(11.7–63.0)	30.3	(10.9–57.5)	40.9	(20.6–75.1)	18.6	(9.4–27.4)
Clinical preventive services												
Blood cholesterol checked	69.2	(55.0–79.3)	71.2	(56.1–82.8)	67.4	(45.3–81.7)	59.3	(45.7–81.7)	54.7	(49.9–75.4)	67.8	(36.7–74.1)
Papanicolaou test	84.8	(71.8–92.3)	84.7	(77.7–93.4)	91.1	(83.5–97.0)	80.9	(69.2–92.9)	†		†	
Breast cancer screening												
Mammogram	73.7	(56.5–83.6)	73.7	(58.7–89.7)	76.1	(44.3–85.5)	63.5	(59.7–79.6)	†		†	
Clinical breast examination	77.0	(63.5–86.4)	77.5	(64.7–88.4)	78.2	(57.6–90.0)	75.5	(58.3–78.7)	†		†	
Mammogram plus clinical breast examination	66.4	(49.2–76.1)	67.6	(51.3–81.3)	67.8	(35.7–79.5)	57.8	(53.7–72.3)	†		†	
Colorectal cancer screening												
Home-kit blood stool test	18.1	(9.3–28.5)	18.2	(9.1–31.2)	20.3	(3.0–43.3)	14.2	(5.8–28.6)	†		†	
Sigmoidoscopy	30.1	(15.6–41.5)	30.4	(15.6–49.1)	28.2	(10.9–38.3)	22.4	(18.1–40.7)	†		†	

* Lowest and highest state estimates.

† Median is not considered meaningful for the three or fewer states that had ≤50 respondents in this racial or ethnic category and is not shown.

The differences in median percentages between racial and ethnic groups, as well as between states within each racial and ethnic group, are likely mediated by various factors. Socioeconomic factors (e.g., age distribution, educational attainment, employment status, and poverty), lifestyle behaviors (e.g., lack of physical activity, alcohol intake, and cigarette smoking), aspects of the social environment (e.g., educational and economic opportunities, neighborhood and work conditions, and state and local laws enacted to discourage high-risk behaviors), and factors affecting the health-care system (e.g., access to health care, and cost and availability of screening for diseases and health-risk factors) are thought to be major reasons for such differences (25–28). Level of education is highly correlated with the prevalence of many health risks (e.g., obesity, lack of physical activity, and cigarette smoking) (27,29–31). In this report, the percentage of adults who did not have at least a high school education in 1997 varied more than twofold across the five racial and ethnic groups. Persons in the United States who have more education usually have higher incomes, are more likely to have health-care coverage, and perhaps are better able to access and use the health-care system (4,31). In addition, having health insurance is closely associated with employment status. If a person is unemployed or is employed in a part-time or low-wage job, employee health benefits may not be available or the portion of the cost the employee must bear may be prohibitive (32). Persons in the United States who do not have health insurance are less likely to receive clinical preventive services (33,34). Thus, education, employment, and health insurance all affect the health and health behavior of U.S. adults.

The literature indicates that recent immigration and lack of fluency in English may affect the prevalence of risks for chronic disease and injury among certain racial and ethnic groups. In 1997, 61% of the Asian or Pacific Islander portion and 38% of the Hispanic portion of the U.S. population were foreign born; in contrast, only 8% of the white portion, 6% of the black portion, and 6% of the American Indian or Alaska Native portion were foreign born (5). Although some immigrants are highly educated and have high incomes (5), lack of familiarity with the U.S. public and private health systems, different cultural attitudes about the use of traditional and U.S. conventional medicine (6), and lack of fluency in English may pose barriers to obtaining appropriate health care (35).

Conditions associated with very poor urban areas (e.g., high rates of circulatory diseases, accidents, homicide, crime, infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, and exposure to environmental hazards) can negatively affect health (36). On the other hand, living outside metropolitan areas can also be a risk factor for poor health, because fewer opportunities may exist for health-care and clinical preventive services (37). Racial and ethnic groups tend to distribute differently in urban and rural settings. For example, American Indians or Alaska Natives are the most likely group to live outside metropolitan areas (5). More than one half of Hispanics and blacks and nearly one half of Asians or Pacific Islanders, but only one fourth of whites, live in central cities (5).

Of the five racial and ethnic groups in this report, Hispanics reported the highest median prevalence of three of the four factors associated with limited access to health care (i.e., less than a high school education, cost as a barrier to obtaining health care, and no routine physical examination). Hispanics also reported the second-highest prevalence of no health-care coverage. The latter finding is consistent with

observations from the 1997 Current Population Survey (38), the 1998 National Health Interview Survey (4), and the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (39) that Hispanics and blacks were the groups most likely to report having no health insurance. These three surveys did not present data for American Indians or Alaska Natives or for Asians or Pacific Islanders. All four national surveys found that whites were the least likely racial and ethnic group to report that they had no health-care coverage. The BRFSS and Medical Expenditure Panel Survey also found that whites were the least likely to report that cost was a barrier to obtaining health care. In the BRFSS, blacks were the least likely to report not having a recent physical examination, and Asians or Pacific Islanders were the least likely to report having less than a high school education.

The National Cholesterol Education Program recommends that all adults in the United States have their total blood cholesterol checked every 5 years (40), but in this report, the median percentage of adults who reported having had this screening procedure within the last 5 years ranged from only 54.7% among American Indians or Alaska Natives to 71.2% among whites. Only seven states had achieved the year 2000 national health objective that $\geq 75\%$ of adults have had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years (3). In this report, a timely Pap test was the most frequently reported clinical preventive service: the median percentage of white, black, or Hispanic women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a Pap test in the past 3 years was $\geq 81\%$. For any racial or ethnic group, only three states had reached the national health objective that $\geq 95\%$ of women have had a timely Pap test, but most states had reached the objective that $\geq 60\%$ of women aged ≥ 50 years have had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam within the past 2 years (3). The median percentage of white, black, or Hispanic adults who reported having been screened for colorectal cancer was low. The data from this report and a previous report indicate that $\leq 20\%$ had used the home-kit blood stool test in the past year and $\leq 30\%$ had had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years (41). The American Cancer Society recommends that all persons aged ≥ 50 years have a blood stool test each year and a sigmoidoscopy every 5 years (42).

Caution must be used in interpreting these BRFSS data. In 1997, only 11 states had a sufficient number of (i.e., ≥ 50) American Indian or Alaska Native respondents to produce stable state-level estimates, and only 10 states had a sufficient number of Asian or Pacific Islander respondents. When responses to BRFSS questions were stratified by age and sex, as few as one state had ≥ 50 respondents in a racial or ethnic group. Thus, the prevalence reported may not be representative of the nation for these groups.

In addition, combining several populations into a broad category may mask important differences between the populations. BRFSS surveys conducted among Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese persons in California have demonstrated that each subpopulation has some distinct characteristics in educational attainment, income, prevalence of health-risk behaviors, and use of clinical preventive services (6,35,43). Thus, a median prevalence for the broader category of Asian or Pacific Islander may not accurately reflect the prevalence among the subpopulations in this group.

The racial and ethnic categories used in this report may be not only too broad, but also imprecise. The proportion of persons in the United States who identify their race as American Indian or Alaska Native has increased since the 1960s (44). The increase

is larger than can be accounted for by deaths, births, immigrations, and improvements in census coverage. This disproportionate increase suggests that persons are now more likely to identify themselves on censuses and surveys as American Indian or Alaska Native.

The BRFSS-estimated prevalences of access to health care, health-status indicators, health-risk behaviors, and clinical preventive services pertain only to the U.S. adult population living in households with telephones. Overall, 95% of U.S. households have telephones; coverage ranges from 87% to 98% across states and varies for subpopulations as well (45). In 1996 an estimated 5.0% of white; 14.6% of black; 14.6% of Hispanic; 16.8% of American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo; and 4.7% of Asian or Pacific Islander households had no telephone (46). Approximately 8% of households in the South, 5.5% in both the Northeast and West, and 5.3% in the West had no telephone. Persons in lower socioeconomic groups also typically had lower telephone coverage. The BRFSS uses no direct method to compensate for no telephone in the home, but poststratification weights are used and may partially correct for any bias caused by non-telephone coverage. BRFSS weights adjust for differences in probability of selection, nonresponse, and non-telephone coverage, and they must be used to derive representative population-based prevalence estimates.

CONCLUSION

Most of the risks behaviors associated with chronic disease and injury and described in this report are modifiable. Lack of health insurance, cost as a barrier to obtaining health care, obesity, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, lack of leisure-time physical activity, binge drinking, cigarette smoking, not always wearing a safety belt, and screening for cancer could be improved through more effective state and local public health programs. Health-care practitioners could do more to encourage their patients to reduce harmful behaviors and adopt healthier behaviors (47). In addition, health-care delivery systems could offer patients more counseling on preventive measures (e.g., losing weight, stopping smoking, wearing safety belts, or getting a timely mammogram) and facilitate patients' access to clinical preventive services (e.g., by coordinating mammography vans that visit worksites or neighborhoods, or hosting health fairs at shopping centers that offer blood pressure and cholesterol screening) (48). Rapid improvements in modifiable risks and particularly in preventive services are possible, as evidenced by the doubling of timely screening for breast cancer in the United States from 1987 through 1992 (49). In the early 1980s, use of mammography had been underused by women, especially among black women, but the gap between whites and blacks disappeared by 1992.

State-specific data and racial- and ethnic-specific data from the BRFSS can provide a sound basis for developing and evaluating public health programs to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health risks. In Georgia, analysis of BRFSS data has prompted implementation of a parallel, local survey in a large urban county to further investigate such disparities (personal communication, Linda Martin, BRFSS coordinator, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health). In Alaska, according to BRFSS data, the median percentage of adults who smoke is higher than that for the nation, and in this state American Indians or Alaska Natives have the highest percentage of smokers of all racial or ethnic groups. Alaska is using BRFSS data to support

state tobacco control efforts to reduce the prevalence of smoking and its harmful health effects (50).

This report is a first step toward understanding some of the reasons for racial and ethnic disparities in health and health behaviors. More analytic work is needed to shed light on the reasons for these differences. A better understanding of these differences should help states develop effective, culturally sensitive public health prevention programs to decrease the prevalence of high-risk behaviors and increase the use of preventive services. The BRFSS is also a valuable tool in monitoring progress toward national year 2000 and state health objectives for racial and ethnic populations.

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