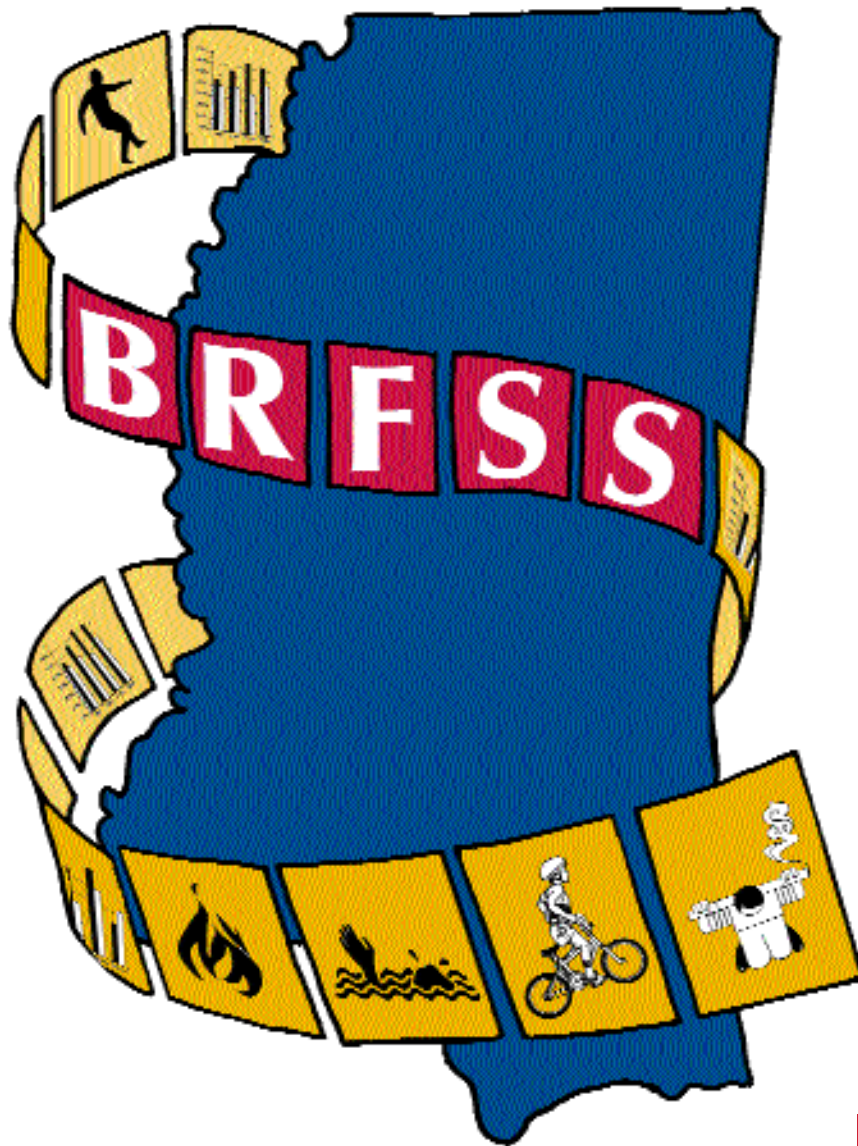


MISSISSIPPI

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS SURVEY



1997

ANNUAL REPORT

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Table of Contents

Introduction	i
Methodology	ii
Definition of Terms and Risk Factors	iv
Survey Results	1
Health Care Coverage	2
Health Status	4
Tobacco Use	6
Hypertension Awareness	8
Immunization	10
HIV/AIDS	12
Alcohol Consumption	17
Diabetes	21
Cholesterol Awareness	23
Breast Cancer Screening	26
Cervical Cancer Screening	28
Colorectal Cancer Screening	33
Injury Control	35
Oral Health	37

Introduction

It is generally acknowledged by health care professionals that certain behavior patterns are associated with disease, injury and death. Among these are cigarette smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol consumption and risky sexual behavior. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a program designed to estimate the prevalence of these and other health risk factors throughout the United States. The results provide a tool for evaluating health trends, assessing the risk of chronic disease, and measuring the effectiveness of policies, programs and awareness campaigns.

The BRFSS is a cooperative agreement between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Mississippi State Department of Health. The first survey was done in 1984 when the data was collected at one given point in time. The survey was repeated in 1988 using the same methodology. Since 1990 there has been an annual survey with the data being collected monthly.

The BRFSS survey contains a set of core questions provided by the CDC to gather comprehensive standard information nationwide. The questions concern health status, access to health care, health awareness, lifestyle, and preventive health. Individual states are allowed to include questions addressing specific issues that are of particular interest to that state.

Methodology

A. SAMPLING DESIGN

The Mississippi BRFSS is a random sample telephone survey. Utilizing the Waksberg cluster-based version of random digit dialing and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system, the survey has the potential to represent 93% of all households in Mississippi that have telephones according to Bell South data. A cluster size of three is used for maximum efficiency and minimum loss of precision. A sample size of 1,599 interviews over a 12-month period was selected to reach a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 3\%$ on risk factor prevalence estimates in the adult population. Therefore, the estimated prevalence of any risk factor from the survey represents the total population of Mississippi residents very well. Prevalence estimates by individual demographic variables, comprising smaller sample sizes, do not achieve the same level of accuracy as the total sample.

Interviewers, contracted by the MSDH, contact the residences during weekdays between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. and Saturdays between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. After a residence had been contacted, one adult (18 years of age or older) is randomly selected to be interviewed from all adults residing in the household. Interviews are collected during a two-week period each month. The response rate for the survey was 93.7%.

B. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire, designed through cooperative agreements with the CDC, is divided into three sections. The first section contains questions on health risk behavior; the second section contains demographic information; and the third contains optional modules.

C. DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected by the MSDH Office of Public Health Statistics was compiled and weighted by the CDC. Weighted counts were based on the 1997 Mississippi population to accurately reflect the population demographics. The weighting factor considered the number of adults and telephone lines in the household, cluster size, and age/race/sex distribution of the general population. The demographic information collected and presented in this survey covers sex, age, education, household income, race and ethnicity.

This report presents the percentage of high-risk behavior within each demographic group for each of the twelve risk factors plus one chronic disease (diabetes). The demographic information for persons reporting a high-risk behavior of chronic disease are also presented.

D. Limitations of the Data

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete or contain inaccurate information. All information in this survey is self-reported; people may not remember essential information, a question may not mean the same thing to different respondents, and some

individuals may not respond at all. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. The user must make his or her own evaluation of the data.

E. Sample Size

Sample sizes vary by question and response category due to non-response and skip patterns within the survey instrument. Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors, but estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. Interpreting estimates that are based on small number of respondents can mislead the reader into believing that a given finding is much more precise than it actually is. When the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the estimates and/or differences between groups and areas. The BRFSS recommends not interpreting percentages where the denominator is based upon fewer than 50 non-weighted respondents (sample size).

Definition of Terms and Risk Factors

Alcohol Consumption

Current drinking is defined as having consumed any type of alcoholic beverage during the past month.

Chronic drinking is defined as having consumed an average of sixty or more alcoholic drinks in a month.

Acute (binge) drinking is defined as having consumed five or more drinks per occasion, one or more times during the past month.

Mammography and Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)

Mammogram and CBE - Female respondents, age 40 and older, who report that they have ever had a mammogram and a CBE.

Mammogram and CBE within 2 years - Female respondents, age 50 and older, who report that they have had a mammogram and a CBE within the last two years.

Cervical Cancer

Pap Smear - Female respondents, age 18 and older, who report that they have ever had a pap smear.

Pap Smear Within 3 Years - Female respondents who have not had a hysterectomy, age 18 and older, who report that they had a pap smear within the last three years.

Diabetes

Diabetes Awareness - Respondents who report they were told by a doctor that they have diabetes.

Health Insurance

Health Insurance - Respondents age 18 and older who report they have no health care plan.

Health Status

Self-Reported Health Status - Respondents who report having a general health status of fair or poor.

Immunization

Flu Shot - Respondents who report that they had a flu shot within the past 12 months. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 20.11 - Target $\geq 60\%$.

Pneumonia Vaccination - Respondents, age 65 and older, who report they have never had a pneumonia vaccination. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 20.11 - Target $\geq 60\%$.

Overweight

Overweight: Based on Body Mass Index - Females with body mass index (BMI) ≥ 27.3 and males with BMI ≥ 27.8 . BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (w/h^2). This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 2.3 - Target $\leq 20\%$. This should be used with caution. Since people tend to under-report their weight, BRFSS may underestimate the prevalence of overweight.

Physical Inactivity

No Leisure Time Physical Activity - Respondents who report no leisure-time physical activity during the past month. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 1.5 - Target $\leq 15\%$.

Regular and Sustained Physical Activity - Respondents who report no regular and sustained physical activity which is defined as 5 or more session per week, 30 minutes or more per session, regardless of intensity. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 1.3 Target $\geq 30\%$.

Regular and Vigorous Physical Activity - Respondents who report no regular and vigorous physical activity or pair of activities which is defined as 3 or more sessions per week, 20 minutes of more per session, at 50% or more capacity. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 1.4 Target $\geq 20\%$.

Smoking Status

Cigarette Smoker - Respondents who have ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and report smoking every day or some days. This measures Healthy People 2000 Objective 3.4 - Target $\leq 15\%$.

Survey Results

Health Care Coverage

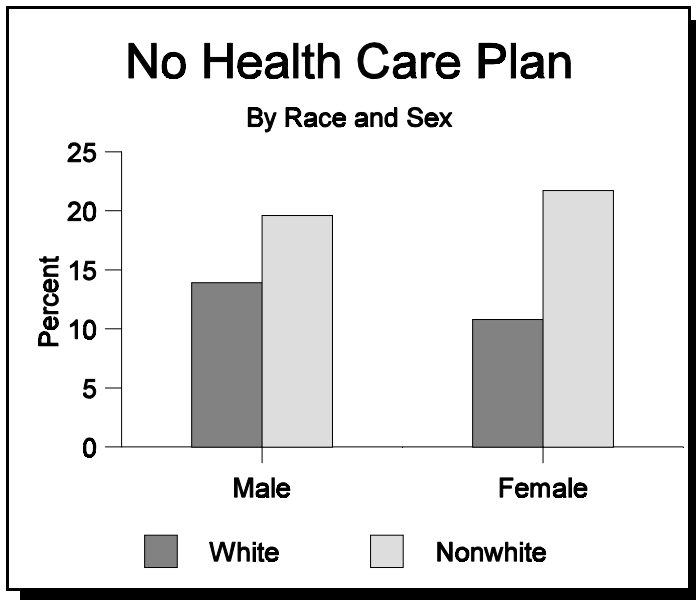


Figure 1

The questions in this section are designed to estimate the number of people who cannot obtain the health care they need because they are not covered by a health care plan or cannot afford to pay for insurance coverage. People at risk are those who have no health insurance, prepaid plans, Medicare, or other government assisted programs such as the military, the VA or Medicaid.

In 1997, 15.1% of the respondents indicated they had no health care plan. According to the survey, nonwhite females have the highest rate on non-coverage at a rate of 21.7%; nonwhite males were next at 19.6%.

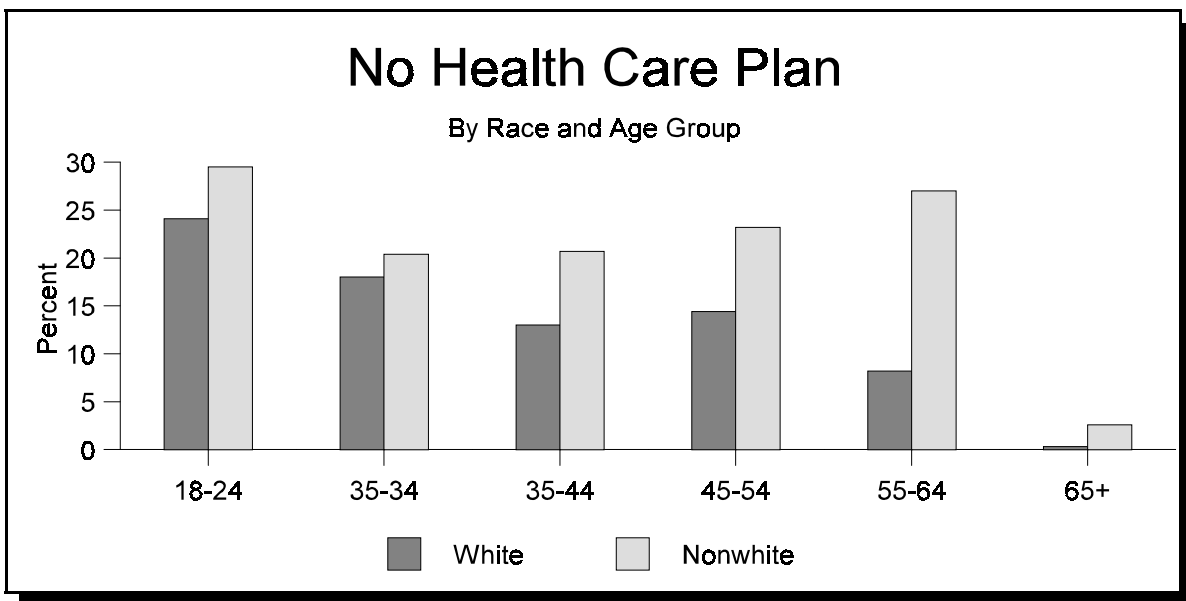


Figure 2

Persons Who Have No Kind of Health Care Plan

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	55	13.9	25*	19.6	80	15.7
Female	64	10.8	77	21.7	141	14.6
Age Group						
18-24	18*	24.1	20*	29.5	38*	26.4
25-34	33*	18.0	21*	20.4	54	18.9
35-44	28*	13.0	24*	20.7	52	15.7
45-54	29*	14.4	15*	23.2	44*	16.9
55-64	10*	8.2	16*	27.0	26*	12.9
65+	1*	0.3	3*	2.6	4*	0.9
Education						
< High School Graduate	28*	18.2	37*	21.6	65	19.8
High School Graduate or GED	45*	13.9	40*	27.5	85	18.3
Some College or Technical School	33*	11.6	22*	20.0	55	14.3
College Graduate	13*	6.2	3*	2.3	16*	5.4
Income						
< \$15,000	30*	22.6	50	28.8	80	26.1
\$15 - \$24,999	47*	24.8	27*	19.1	74	22.6
\$25 - \$34,999	16*	10.3	5*	17.8	21*	12.2
\$35 - \$49,999	13*	9.3	3*	6.7	16*	8.8
\$50 - \$74,999	3*	1.6	-	-	3*	1.3
\$75,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Status						
Employed	83	13.9	57	18.3	140	15.2
Not Employed	17*	53.3	21*	48.2	38*	49.9
Student/Homemaker	10*	7.7	9*	25.8	19*	12.4
Retired/Unable to Work	9*	4.3	14*	10.8	23*	6.5
Total	119	12.3	102	20.8	221	15.1

* Sample size less than 50

Health Status

Questions related to health status attempt to determine how people look at their personal health and how well they function physically, psychologically and socially while engaged in normal, daily activities. The questions are important in that they can indicate dysfunction and disability not measured in standard morbidity and mortality data. Not surprisingly, persons with higher incomes report their health as being better (Figure 4).

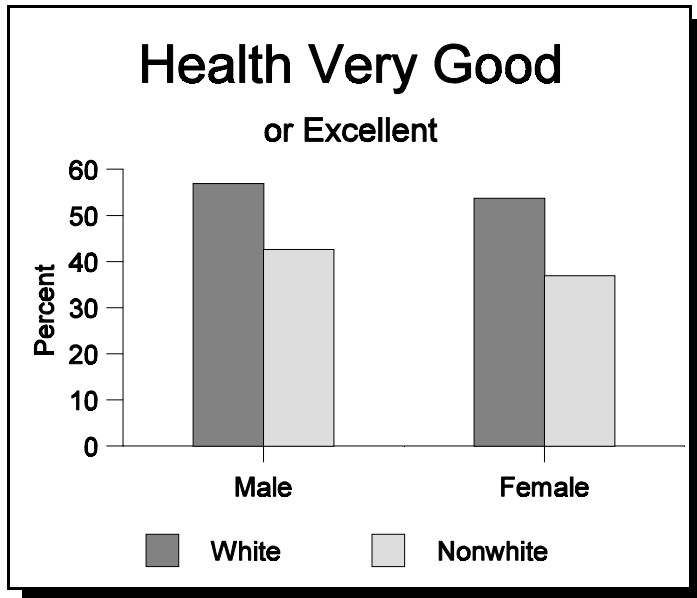


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows that males report their health as being better than do females. White respondents also report better health than non-whites.

In the following Table, it can be seen that a person whose annual income is below \$15,000 is least likely to report his health as being very good or excellent and for people older than 65, only 25.9% said their health was very good or excellent.

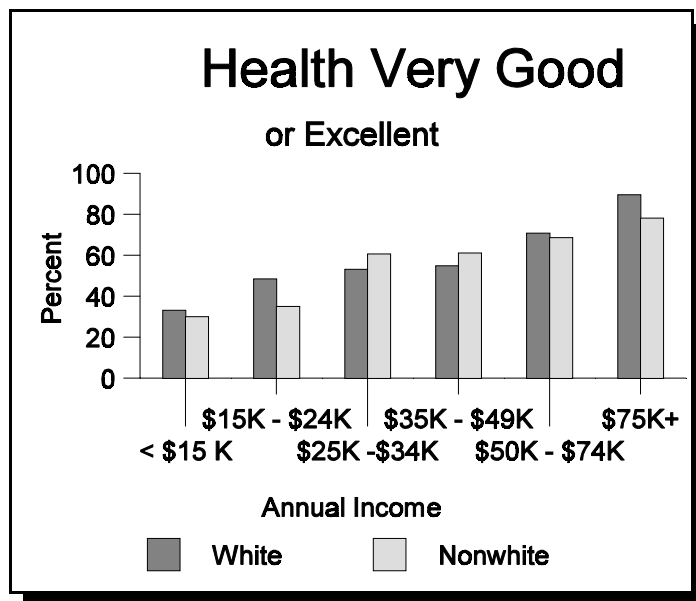


Figure 4

Person Who Report Their Health as Being Very Good or Excellent

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	253	56.9	59	42.6	312	52.4
Female	349	53.7	130	36.9	480	47.9
Age Group						
18-24	54	63.2	32*	52.9	86	58.8
25-34	137	72.8	43*	47.9	180	63.1
35-44	160	69.8	54	42.1	214	60.2
45-54	125	60.8	20*	25.7	145	50.8
55-64	62	37.9	15*	26.3	78	35.2
65+	61	26.3	24*	25.0	85	25.9
Education						
< High School Graduate	57	32.7	44*	26.7	101	29.9
High School Graduate or GED	175	49.3	46*	30.9	221	43.3
Some College or Technical School	197	66.0	67	56.5	264	63.0
College Graduate	172	67.8	31*	56.2	204	65.5
Income						
< \$15,000	47*	33.1	55	30.1	102	31.4
\$15 - \$24,999	101	48.4	46*	35.0	147	43.1
\$25 - \$34,999	100	53.2	24*	60.7	124	55.1
\$35 - \$49,999	111	64.8	21*	61.1	132	64.1
\$50 - \$74,999	103	70.8	16*	68.6	119	70.4
\$75,000+	91	89.5	6*	78.2	97	88.7
Employment Status						
Employed	457	65.3	130	46.5	588	59.5
Not Employed	17*	57.9	12*	31.6	29*	40.5
Student/Homemaker	68	61.1	18*	58.3	86	60.4
Retired/Unable to Work	59	22.4	28*	19.1	87	21.3
Total	602	55.2	189	39.4	792	50.0

* Sample size less than 50

Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death in Mississippi and the United States. Each year, 19% of Mississippians die from tobacco-related causes. Health problems related to tobacco use include cancers, lung disease, and heart disease. Over the past decade the percent of

current adult smokers has not changed significantly. During the same period smokeless tobacco and cigar use among adults has increased. Mississippi was the first state to reach a settlement with the tobacco industry. The Mississippi State Department of Health has drafted a state tobacco plan which includes strategies to prevent initiation of tobacco use among youth, promote cessation among youth and adults, and eliminate exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

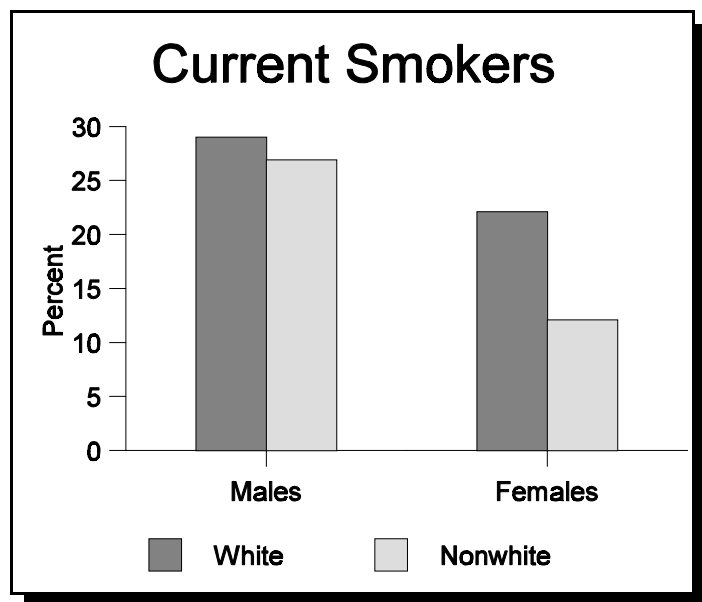


Figure 5

The 1997 BRFSS Survey revealed that the largest percentage of current smokers are white males at 29% followed by nonwhite males at 26.9% and white females at 22%. The group with the lowest percentage of current smokers were nonwhite females at 12%.

Overall, the rate of current smoking in Mississippi is 23.1%. The Healthy People 2000 objective is 15%.

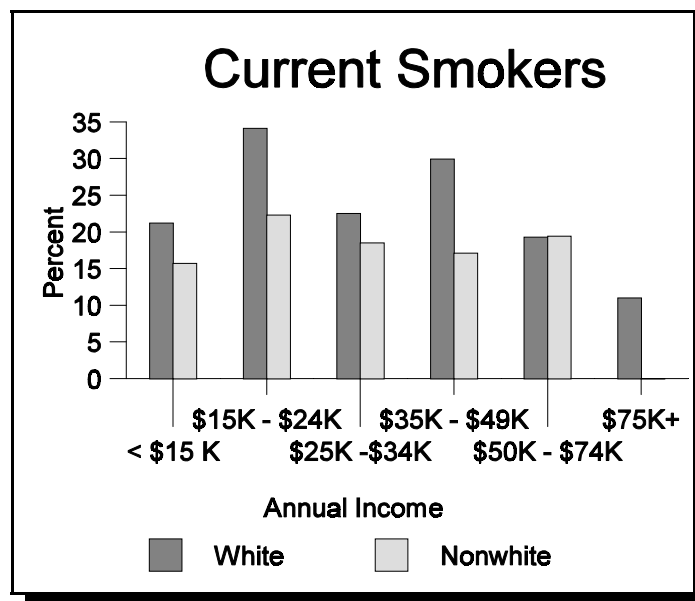


Figure 6

Persons Who Smoke Everyday or Some Days

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	123	28.9	43*	26.9	166	28.3
Female	140	22.0	43*	12.0	183	18.5
Age Group						
18-24	24*	35.7	4*	8.7	28*	24.0
25-34	57	30.6	10*	11.3	67	23.0
35-44	69	29.0	33*	31.0	102	29.7
45-54	50	25.6	21*	28.4	71	26.4
55-64	36*	23.3	10*	29.1	46*	24.7
65+	26*	11.7	8*	11.0	34*	11.5
Education						
< High School Graduate	67	37.9	26*	19.8	93	29.4
High School Graduate or GED	94	29.1	37*	24.0	131	27.4
Some College or Technical School	59	19.8	16*	15.3	75	18.3
College Graduate	42*	17.0	6*	7.5	48*	15.0
Income						
< \$15,000	36*	21.2	24*	15.7	60	18.0
\$15 - \$24,999	69	34.1	25*	22.3	94	29.4
\$25 - \$34,999	44*	22.5	13*	18.5	57	21.5
\$35 - \$49,999	47*	29.9	6*	17.1	53	27.6
\$50 - \$74,999	30*	19.3	4*	19.4	34*	19.3
\$75,000+	9*	11.0	-	-	9*	10.2
Employment Status						
Employed	178	27.9	56	21.3	234	25.8
Not Employed	15*	39.6	9*	18.3	24*	25.5
Student/Homemaker	24*	21.3	2*	8.3	26*	18.0
Retired/Unable to Work	46*	17.9	18*	14.9	64	16.9
Total	263	25.3	86	18.6	349	23.1

* Sample size less than 50

Hypertension Awareness

High blood pressure is found in people of all age groups including children. According to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, Phase 2 more than 32% of people in the United States between the ages of 18 and 74 with high blood pressure are unaware that they have it.

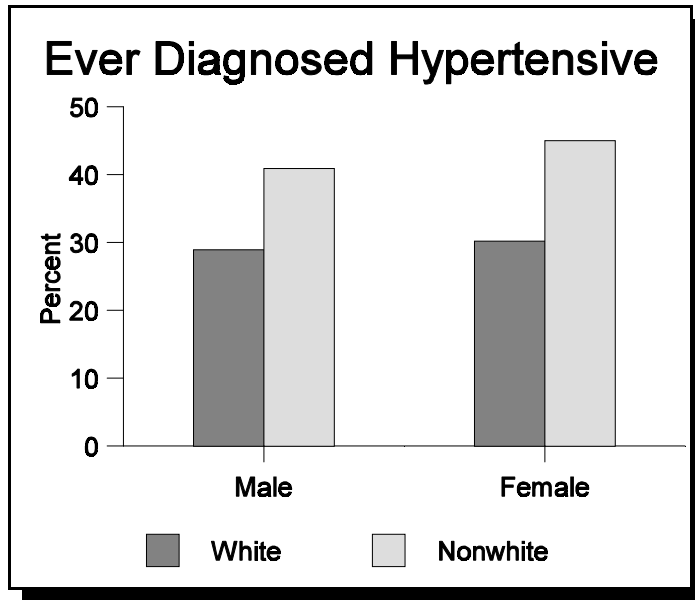


Figure 7

Early detection allows treatment that can prevent many of the complications of the disease. Untreated high blood pressure increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, and kidney failure. High blood pressure can be controlled by losing weight, taking medication, exercising, not smoking, managing stress and lowering sodium and alcohol intake.

The MSDH Hypertension Control Program provides blood pressure screening, detection, diagnosis, treatment or referral for treatment, and follow-up on compliance in cooperation with the patient's physician as a joint management effort. In FY 1997, the

program admitted 15,423 patients to treatment. The program also educates persons with hypertension in proper dietary habits and exercise and provides drugs through a comprehensive drug formulary at a lower cost than could be obtained elsewhere. Priority individuals are in high risk groups: black males and females 18 to 55 years of age, white males 25 to 55 years of age, and those in rural, medically underserved areas who are at or near poverty level.

The 1997 BRFSS indicates that approximately 34% of the people surveyed in Mississippi have been told they have high blood pressure. Nonwhites were more likely to be hypertensive than whites. Close to half (45%) of the nonwhite females in the survey said they had been told they were hypertensive compared to less than a third (30.2%) of the white females. Approximately 41% of the nonwhite male respondents had been told they were hypertensive. The white male rate was 28.9%.

Persons Who Have Ever Been Told They Are Hypertensive

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	141	28.9	62	40.9	203	32.7
Female	211	30.2	168	45.0	380	35.4
Age Group						
18-24	11*	14.3	10*	24.6	21*	18.8
25-34	24*	10.1	23*	22.2	47*	14.8
35-44	42*	16.8	42*	39.5	84	24.6
45-54	65	34.5	45*	54.9	110	40.3
55-64	73	48.0	35*	71.9	109	54.1
65+	137	54.3	72	78.4	209	60.7
Education						
< High School Graduate	87	38.6	106	65.0	193	51.0
High School Graduate or GED	123	33.4	62	39.4	185	35.4
Some College or Technical School	82	25.0	39*	24.6	121	24.8
College Graduate	59	23.1	23*	39.4	83	26.6
Income						
< \$15,000	69	43.0	104	55.0	173	49.9
\$15 - \$24,999	68	29.7	41*	30.1	109	29.9
\$25 - \$34,999	53	29.7	20*	37.4	73	31.6
\$35 - \$49,999	44	24.4	13*	35.0	57	26.3
\$50 - \$74,999	38	24.7	7*	31.6	45*	25.9
\$75,000+	17*	18.6	3*	24.5	20*	19.0
Employment Status						
Employed	163	22.2	98	34.5	262	26.0
Not Employed	8*	26.4	14*	33.5	22*	31.1
Student/Homemaker	40*	29.2	12*	32.3	52	30.0
Retired/Unable to Work	141	51.9	106	74.3	247	59.5
Total	352	29.6	230	43.2	583	34.1

* Sample size less than 50

Immunization

Influenza is a respiratory illness caused by a virus which has many subtypes. One or more of these subtypes circulates every influenza season, starting as early as October, and ending as late as March. The illness is usually characterized by fever, malaise, headache, coryza, sore throat and cough. The cough may be severe, and may last for weeks. Influenza is easily spread through airborne exposure or direct contact. Influenza vaccine can prevent the disease and its complications. In the elderly, the vaccine is less effective in disease prevention, but reduces severity of disease and the incidence of complications and death. It is an important measure to reduce hospitalizations due to complications of influenza. Influenza vaccine is recommended for all persons 65 years of age and older, and for those with chronic health problems which put them at risk for complications.

The *Healthy People 2000* objective for influenza vaccine includes as a goal that 60% of persons aged 65 or older be vaccinated. In the 1997 BRFSS, respondents were asked if they had received the influenza vaccine in the last 12 months. Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents aged 65 or older reported having received the vaccine in the past 12 months. The proportion vaccinated in this age group differed by race. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of whites reported having been vaccinated and 43% of nonwhites. Vaccination rates did not differ significantly by sex; 59% of males and 62% of females reported receiving vaccine.

The Mississippi State Department of Health offers, at each of its clinics, the influenza vaccine to anyone who wants it.

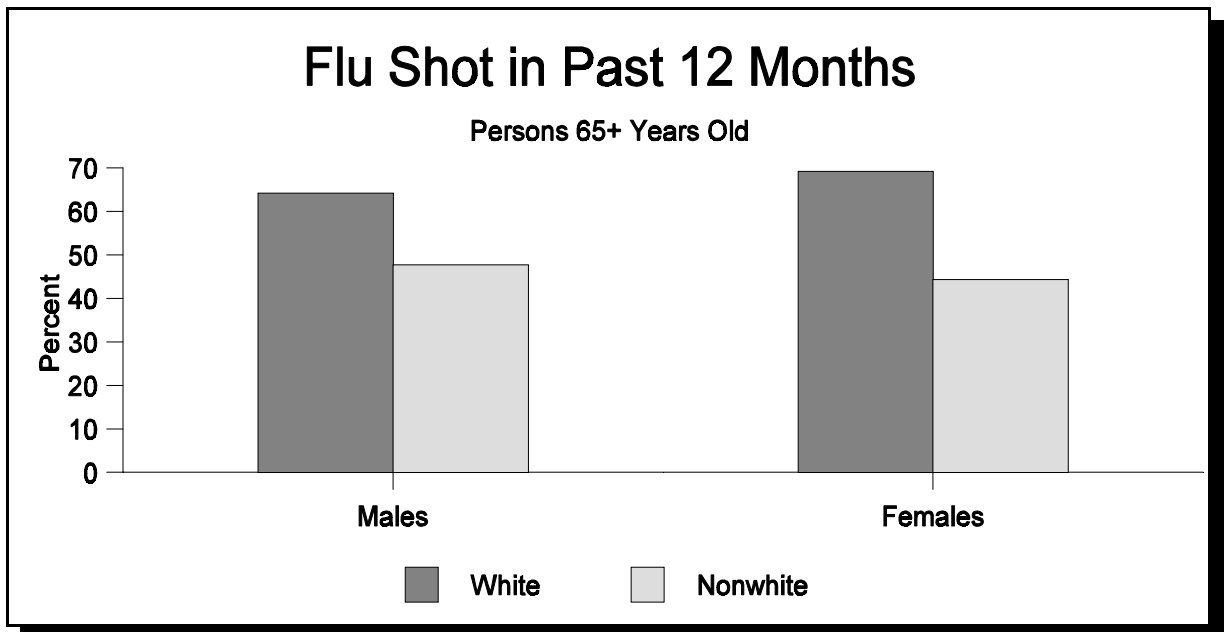


Figure 8

Persons Who Have Had a Flu Shot in Last 12 Months

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	141	32.3	34*	19.1	175	28.1
Female	239	33.5	70	18.9	309	28.4
Age Group						
18-24	12*	15.3	3*	6.5	15*	11.5
25-34	39*	22.8	14*	14.2	53	19.4
35-44	50	21.8	15*	13.5	65	18.9
45-54	42*	20.8	20*	27.8	62	22.8
55-64	72	44.5	14*	19.8	86	38.2
65+	163	67.1	38*	43.2	201	60.8
Education						
< High School Graduate	72	35.0	44*	22.7	116	29.3
High School Graduate or GED	117	32.9	19*	14.1	136	26.7
Some College or Technical School	103	31.2	24*	15.8	127	26.4
College Graduate	87	33.8	17*	30.0	104	32.9
Income						
< \$15,000	66	42.2	46*	25.0	112	32.3
\$15 - \$24,999	80	34.9	18*	12.4	98	25.9
\$25 - \$34,999	53	27.6	13*	25.4	66	27.0
\$35 - \$49,999	45*	26.0	10*	22.4	55	25.4
\$50 - \$74,999	38*	28.2	4*	19.3	42*	26.5
\$75,000+	36*	36.6	1*	13.5	37*	34.9
Employment Status						
Employed	173	24.5	45*	16.2	218	21.9
Not Employed	8*	33.1	7*	10.0	15*	17.9
Student/Homemaker	35*	25.7	1*	5.3	36*	20.4
Retired/Unable to Work	164	61.1	51	35.5	215	52.4
Total	380	32.9	104	19.0	484	28.3

* Sample size less than 50

HIV/AIDS

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a life threatening condition representing the later stages of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Infection with HIV

results in slow, progressive damage to the immune system and certain other organ systems. As the immune system weakens, certain opportunistic infections and cancers not normally seen in healthy individuals result in severe and frequently fatal illness. Between 650,000 and 900,000 persons in the United States are estimated to be infected with HIV, and many are unaware that they have the virus. In Mississippi, 6,901 cases of HIV disease (including asymptomatic HIV infection and AIDS) and 2,160 deaths are known to have occurred in this population through December 31, 1997.

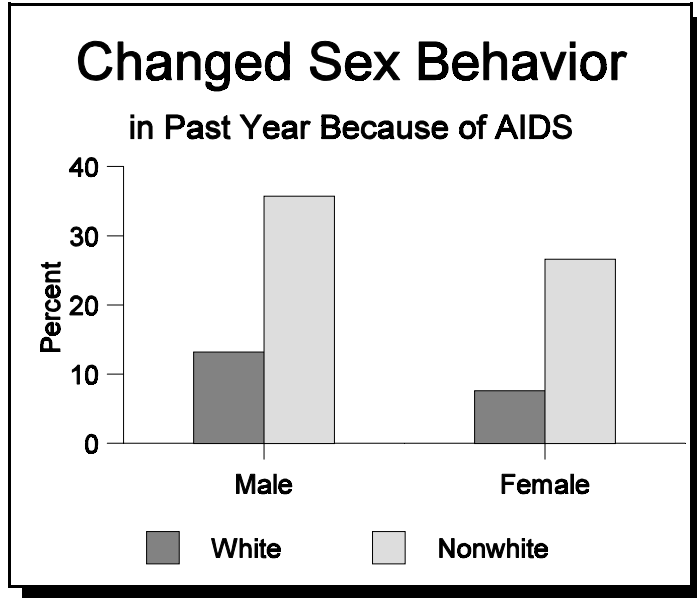


Figure 9

whether persons had changed their sexual behavior in the past twelve months because of their knowledge of HIV. In the nonwhite population, 31% said they had made changes while only 10% of the white population reported a change.

Nonwhite males were the group showing the highest change in sexual behavior at 36%.

Of respondents who said they had changed their sex behavior, 77% decreased the number of sex partners or became abstinent. Seventy-three percent of persons who changed their behavior now have sexual intercourse with only the same partner. Forty-eight percent of those who changed their behavior said they now always use condoms for protection.

Questions about HIV and AIDS were only asked of those between the ages of 18 and 64. One of the questions was

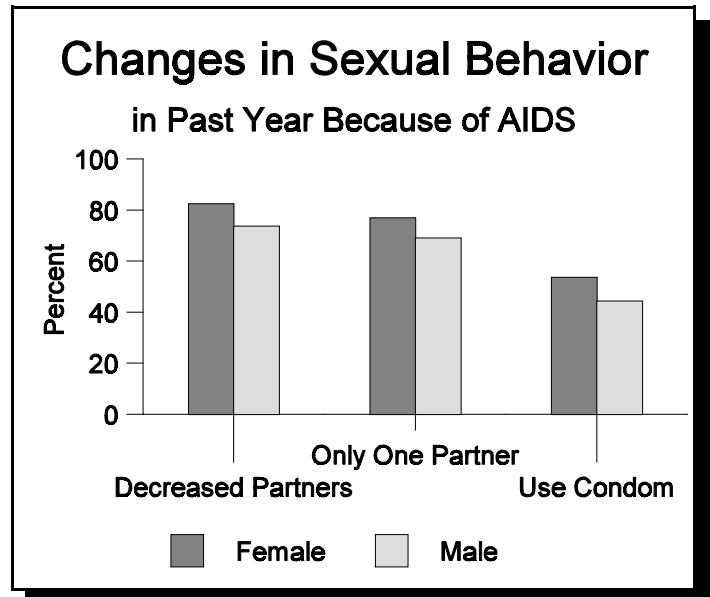


Figure 10

Persons Who Changed Sex Behavior in Past 12 Months Because of HIV

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	45*	13.2	43*	35.7	88	20.6
Female	38*	7.6	75	26.6	113	14.6
Age Group						
18-24	20*	27.4	27*	48.8	47*	36.7
25-34	25*	13.0	38*	35.2	63	21.7
35-44	24*	9.3	30*	21.7	54	13.5
45-54	7*	1.8	16*	17.2	23*	6.1
55-64	7*	3.8	6*	21.7	13*	8.3
Education						
< High School Graduate	14*	18.8	25*	26.3	39*	22.4
High School Graduate or GED	32*	11.1	44*	31.6	76	18.5
Some College or Technical School	25*	10.2	40*	34.2	65	18.4
College Graduate	12*	5.1	9*	28.8	21*	10.1
Income						
< \$15,000	10*	8.3	46*	37.8	56	27.0
\$15 - \$24,999	29*	15.6	36*	31.2	65	22.6
\$25 - \$34,999	13*	8.8	10*	26.1	23*	13.4
\$35 - \$49,999	14*	12.1	6*	15.1	20*	12.7
\$50 - \$74,999	4*	3.3	6*	27.3	10*	9.0
\$75,000+	4*	5.9	1*	25.7	5*	7.5
Employment Status						
Employed	69	11.4	83	30.7	152	17.5
Not Employed	4*	11.7	17*	37.0	21*	28.5
Student/Homemaker	5*	7.3	7*	29.9	12*	13.4
Retired/Unable to Work	5*	5.3	11*	25.2	16*	13.8
Total	83	10.4	118	30.8	201	17.5

* Sample size less than 50

Decreased Sex Partners or Became Abstinent Because of HIV

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	39*	86.8	30*	63.7	69	73.7
Female	31*	74.5	62	86.1	93	82.2
Age Group						
18-24	17*	87.4	22*	73.7	39*	79.5
25-34	21*	76.4	28*	70.9	49*	72.9
35-44	20*	82.3	23*	73.1	43*	77.2
45-54	7*	100.0	13*	73.6	20*	79.1
55-64	5*	64.0	5*	91.5	10*	82.1
Education						
< High School Graduate	12*	92.3	22*	87.3	34*	89.4
High School Graduate or GED	27*	83.2	35*	75.8	62	78.7
Some College or Technical School	21*	81.5	30*	78.0	51	79.3
College Graduate	10*	60.4	5*	32.7	15*	43.7
Income						
< \$15,000	9*	84.1	39*	80.2	48*	80.7
\$15 - \$24,999	27*	93.2	26*	68.2	53	77.8
\$25 - \$34,999	10*	81.7	8*	71.0	18*	76.2
\$35 - \$49,999	10*	66.7	4*	71.7	14*	67.7
\$50 - \$74,999	4*	100.0	3*	49.3	7*	65.8
\$75,000+	3*	79.7	1*	100.0	4*	85.1
Employment Status						
Employed	59	83.8	61	69.4	120	75.8
Not Employed	4*	100.0	15*	81.3	19*	83.9
Student/Homemaker	4*	74.2	6*	91.1	10*	84.3
Retired/Unable to Work	3*	48.7	10*	80.9	13*	73.9
Total	70	82.3	92	74.2	162	77.3

* Sample size less than 50

Persons Who Now Have Intercourse With Only One Partner Because of HIV

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	33*	64.7	30*	72.5	63	69.1
Female	26*	71.5	63	79.7	89	77.0
Age Group						
18-24	12*	58.3	20*	69.6	32*	64.8
25-34	19*	74.1	30*	71.8	49*	72.7
35-44	18*	71.3	25*	87.2	43*	80.1
45-54	4*	63.7	13*	84.9	17*	80.5
55-64	6*	83.8	5*	95.8	11*	91.7
Education						
< High School Graduate	8*	45.7	23*	95.3	31*	74.0
High School Graduate or GED	21*	66.6	32*	66.4	53	66.5
Some College or Technical School	20*	75.9	31*	75.0	51	75.3
College Graduate	10*	91.3	7*	73.3	17*	80.5
Income						
< \$15,000	6*	53.6	37*	83.2	43*	79.9
\$15 - \$24,999	19*	67.0	32*	91.1	51	81.9
\$25 - \$34,999	10*	58.0	7*	49.1	17*	53.3
\$35 - \$49,999	12*	86.9	6*	100.0	18*	89.7
\$50 - \$74,999	3*	46.5	3*	49.3	6*	48.4
\$75,000+	4*	100.0	-	-	4*	73.4
Employment Status						
Employed	48*	66.2	65	71.8	113	69.3
Not Employed	4*	100.0	14*	83.8	18*	86.0
Student/Homemaker	3*	56.6	5*	78.4	8*	69.7
Retired/Unable to Work	4*	77.0	9*	88.7	13*	86.1
Total	59	67.2	93	75.9	152	72.5

* Sample size less than 50

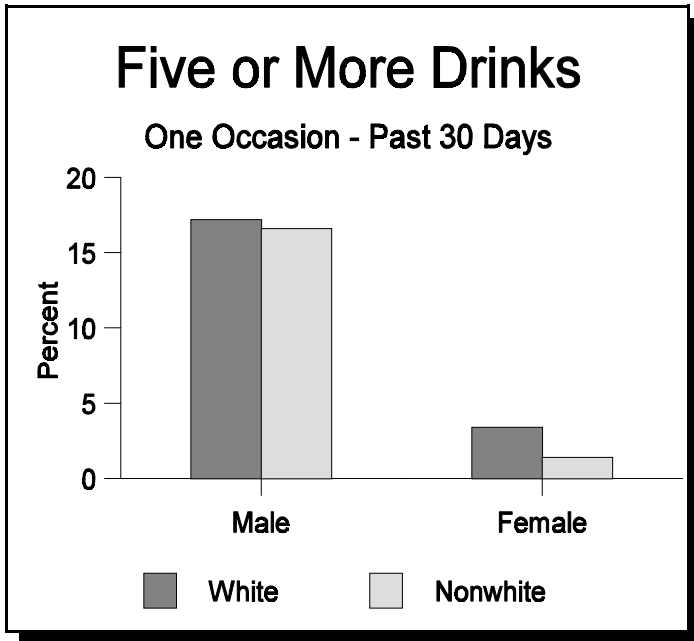
Persons Who Now Use Condom for Protection

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	22*	48.0	16*	41.7	38*	44.4
Female	15*	38.5	48*	61.1	63	53.6
Age Group						
18-24	11*	46.7	19*	62.8	30*	56.0
25-34	11*	53.4	22*	52.2	33*	52.6
35-44	10*	32.7	14*	44.7	24*	39.3
45-54	3*	47.8	6*	22.8	9*	27.9
55-64	2*	27.9	2*	28.6	4*	28.4
Education						
< High School Graduate	4*	27.2	13*	37.7	17*	33.2
High School Graduate or GED	14*	41.6	24*	48.7	38*	46.0
Some College or Technical School	10*	45.6	23*	64.6	33*	57.7
College Graduate	9*	86.9	4*	39.4	13*	58.3
Income						
< \$15,000	4*	38.6	25*	50.9	29*	49.5
\$15 - \$24,999	11*	31.8	20*	62.0	31*	50.4
\$25 - \$34,999	6*	27.5	5*	25.8	11*	26.6
\$35 - \$49,999	9*	74.1	4*	60.3	13*	71.1
\$50 - \$74,999	3*	87.1	4*	79.1	7*	81.7
\$75,000+	1*	28.3	-	-	1*	20.8
Employment Status						
Employed	31*	45.1	44*	49.6	75	47.6
Not Employed	1*	26.0	8*	42.4	9*	40.1
Student/Homemaker	2*	45.6	6*	85.3	8*	69.4
Retired/Unable to Work	3*	48.7	6*	44.7	9*	45.5
Total	37*	44.5	64	50.8	101	48.4

* Sample size less than 50

Alcohol Consumption

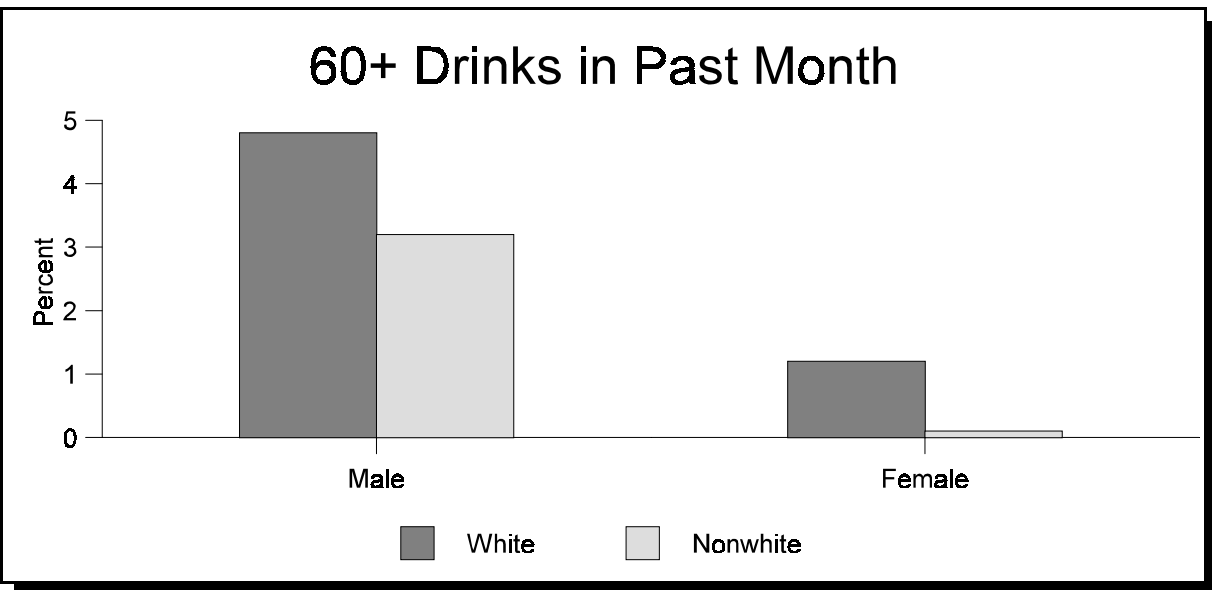
Misuse of alcohol has wide-ranging health, social, and economic consequences. Alcohol is estimated to be responsible for 3 to 10 percent of all deaths, including 60 to 90 percent of cirrhosis deaths and 3 to 5 percent of cancer deaths; 40 to 60 percent of all motor vehicle crash fatalities; 16 to 67 percent of home injuries, drownings, fire fatalities, and job injuries; 22 percent of all fatal boating accidents; and roughly 33 percent of all homicides and suicides. The misuse of alcohol is the third leading preventable cause of death and in Mississippi is responsible for an estimated 1,000 to 1,300 deaths each year.



In response to the question “Have you had five or more drinks on one occasion in the past month?,” men were more than six times as likely to respond in the affirmative than women.

Seventeen percent of the males surveyed state that they had been involved in acute drinking but only 2.7% of the females responded similarly.

Figure 11



Persons Who Had Five or More Drinks on One Occasion in Past Month

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	78	17.2	24*	16.6	102	17.0
Female	17*	3.4	5*	1.4	22*	2.7
Age Group						
18-24	18*	23.2	3*	7.1	21*	16.2
25-34	26*	16.9	5*	9.2	31*	13.8
35-44	30*	11.9	15*	15.0	45*	13.0
45-54	10*	4.5	2*	1.9	12*	3.8
55-64	8*	5.6	4*	15.2	12*	8.1
65+	3*	1.6	-	-	3*	1.2
Education						
< High School Graduate	12*	9.1	3*	3.2	15*	6.3
High School Graduate or GED	30*	10.2	17*	15.9	47*	12.1
Some College or Technical School	30*	11.2	7	5.0	37*	9.2
College Graduate	23*	9.1	2	7.6	25*	8.7
Income						
< \$15,000	14*	9.7	7*	6.0	21*	7.5
\$15 - \$24,999	19*	9.5	7*	5.3	26*	7.8
\$25 - \$34,999	19*	11.6	5*	17.0	24*	12.9
\$35 - \$49,999	15*	11.0	3*	9.0	18*	10.6
\$50 - \$74,999	13*	9.8	4*	23.9	17*	12.4
\$75,000+	8*	9.9	-	-	8*	9.2
Employment Status						
Employed	78	13.0	22*	11.0	100	12.4
Not Employed	6*	18.6	5*	11.5	11*	13.9
Student/Homemaker	3*	4.2	1*	3.5	4*	4.0
Retired/Unable to Work	8*	3.0	1*	0.8	9*	2.2
Total	95	10.0	29*	8.2	124	9.4

* Sample size less than 50

Persons Who Have Had an Average of 60+ Drinks in Past Month

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	20*	4.8	5*	3.2	25*	4.3
Female	6*	1.2	-	-	6*	0.8
Age Group						
18-24	6*	8.2	1*	3.8	7*	6.3
25-34	3*	1.2	-	-	3*	0.7
35-44	8*	4.1	2*	1.6	10*	3.3
45-54	5*	2.1	-	-	5*	1.5
55-64	2*	1.9	2*	4.4	4*	2.5
65+	2*	1.3	-	-	2*	1.0
Education						
< High School Graduate	5*	4.1	-	-	5*	2.2
High School Graduate or GED	8*	2.7	4*	3.9	12*	3.1
Some College or Technical School	6*	2.5	-	-	6*	1.7
College Graduate	7*	2.9	1*	1.6	8*	2.6
Income						
< \$15,000	6*	3.1	2*	1.0	8*	1.9
\$15 - \$24,999	7*	4.1	-	-	7*	2.5
\$25 - \$34,999	4*	2.4	-	-	4*	1.8
\$35 - \$49,999	3*	3.4	1*	3.0	4*	3.3
\$50 - \$74,999	-	-	1*	3.2	1*	0.6
\$75,000+	4*	4.1	-	-	4*	3.8
Employment Status						
Employed	20*	3.6	3*	2.0	23*	3.1
Not Employed	2*	5.5	1*	0.9	3*	2.5
Student/Homemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired/Unable to Work	4*	1.9	1*	0.8	5*	1.5
Total	26*	2.9	5*	1.4	31*	2.4

* Sample size less than 50

Persons Who in the Past 30 Days Have Driven After Having Drank Too Much

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	9*	1.6	2*	0.9	11*	1.4
Female	6*	1.4	1*	0.2	7*	1.0
Age Group						
18-24	3*	4.9	1*	1.4	4*	3.4
25-34	4*	1.7	-	-	4*	1.1
35-44	7*	2.9	2*	1.0	9*	2.3
45-54	1*	0.2	-	-	1*	0.2
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education						
< High School Graduate	1*	0.3	-	-	1*	0.2
High School Graduate or GED	3*	1.6	2*	1.2	5*	1.5
Some College or Technical School	3*	1.3	1*	0.4	4*	1.0
College Graduate	8*	2.7	-	-	8*	2.1
Income						
< \$15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$15 - \$24,999	5*	3.4	1*	0.4	6*	2.2
\$25 - \$34,999	3*	0.9	-	-	3*	0.7
\$35 - \$49,999	3*	1.3	1*	1.5	4*	1.3
\$50 - \$74,999	1*	0.3	-	-	1*	0.3
\$75,000+	2*	2.1	-	-	2*	2.0
Employment Status						
Employed	15*	2.4	2*	0.4	17*	1.8
Not Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student/Homemaker	-	-	1*	3.5	1*	0.9
Retired/Unable to Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15*	1.5	3*	0.5	18*	1.2

* Sample size less than 50

Diabetes

The MSDH Insulin Program

The Mississippi State Department of Health maintains a program which provides insulin, syringes, and diabetes testing supplies at no charge to type 1 diabetics 21 years of age and younger and gestational diabetics of any age. In FY 1997, the Insulin Program served 443 patients.

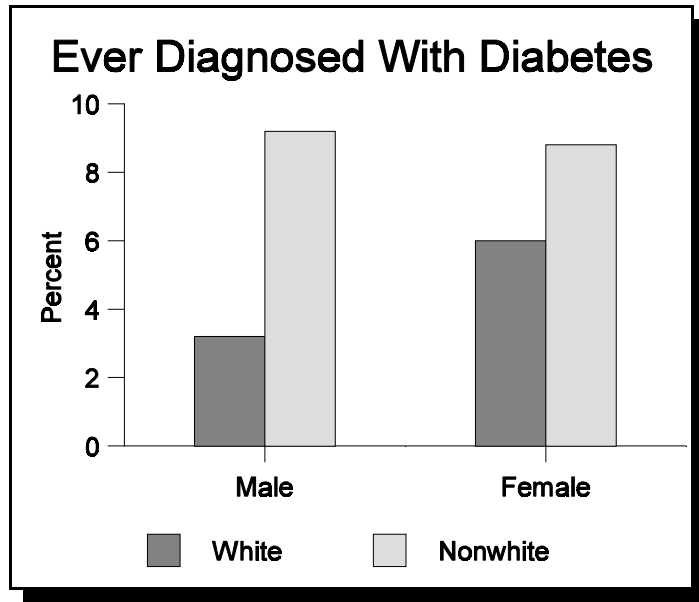


Figure 12

Supportive services for both type 1 and type 2 diabetics are available through the county health departments, including screening and referral for definitive diagnosis; problem assessment and appropriate referral; joint medical management (with the patient's own physician); and health education, provision of informational materials, and diet counseling. In FY 1997, county health departments reported 3,051 diabetic monitoring visits.

There are no specific MSDH treatment programs or services for older, non-insulin-dependent diabetics (who constitute more than 90% of all diabetics in the state).

The Diabetes Control and Prevention Program

In 1994, the MSDH entered into a cooperative agreement with the CDC to establish a statewide Diabetes Control and Prevention Program. Funds have been used to develop a chronic disease coalition (the Mississippi Chronic Illness Coalition), which has a major focus on diabetes, and to build epidemiologic capacity in the area of diabetes, so that diabetes prevalence, morbidity, and mortality can be better estimated. In addition, planning is underway for the development of a diabetes resource center. Funds cannot be used for direct patient services, and currently no expansion of clinical diabetes services is planned.

According to the 1997 BRFSS survey, approximately 6.1 percent of the people in Mississippi have been told they have diabetes. Nonwhite males comprised the largest group having a rate of 9.2% followed by nonwhite females with a rate of 8.8%. White females responded with a rate of 6.0% and white males were the lowest at 3.2%.

Persons Who Have Ever Been Told by a Doctor That They Have Diabetes

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	14*	3.2	15*	9.2	29*	5.1
Female	43*	6.0	36*	8.8	79	6.9
Age Group						
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	3*	0.9	1*	1.9	4*	1.3
35-44	3*	1.4	3*	4.6	6*	2.5
45-54	12*	6.5	15*	18.3	27*	9.8
55-64	15*	9.9	11*	17.9	26*	11.9
65+	24*	9.4	20*	24.7	44*	13.4
Education						
< High School Graduate	11*	4.8	33*	17.2	44*	10.7
High School Graduate or GED	17*	4.1	10*	6.7	27*	5.0
Some College or Technical School	20*	5.8	2*	1.4	22*	4.4
College Graduate	9*	3.9	6*	11.1	15*	5.4
Income						
< \$15,000	14*	8.7	28*	14.2	42*	11.9
\$15 - \$24,999	15*	6.5	10*	9.4	25*	7.7
\$25 - \$34,999	8*	3.7	2*	4.3	10*	3.9
\$35 - \$49,999	5*	2.7	1*	1.6	6*	2.5
\$50 - \$74,999	6*	4.4	1*	3.2	7*	4.2
\$75,000+	1*	1.1	1*	5.8	2*	1.4
Employment Status						
Employed	16*	2.1	12*	3.7	28*	2.6
Not Employed	-	-	4*	9.0	4*	6.0
Student/Homemaker	10*	6.7	-	-	10*	5.0
Retired/Unable to Work	31*	11.7	35*	25.5	66	16.4
Total	57	4.7	51	9.0	108	6.1

* Sample size less than 50

Cholesterol Awareness

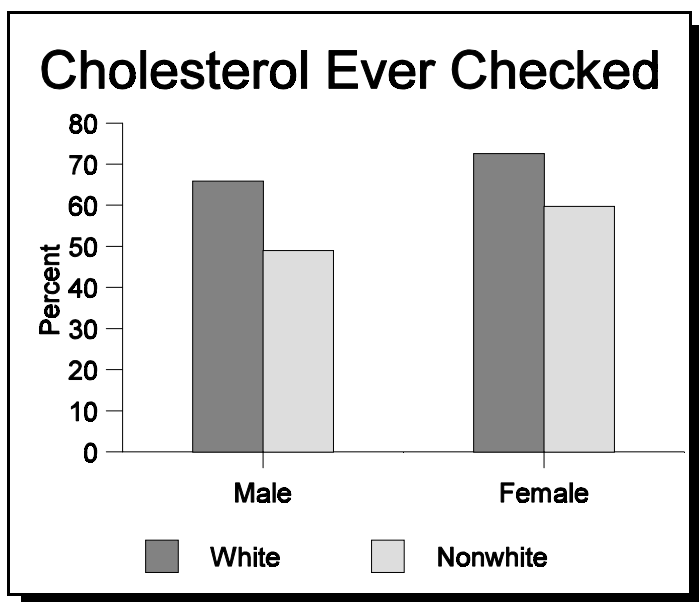


Figure 13

Persons having elevated blood cholesterol levels experience twice the risk of developing coronary heart disease. Studies reveal that small reductions in cholesterol levels are effective in reducing risks.

For those with high cholesterol readings, changes in diets along with increasing physical activity will reduce the level approximately 75 percent of the time. The National Cholesterol Education Program recommends that healthy adults over twenty years old have their blood cholesterol levels checked at least once every five years.

According to the 1997 BRFSS Study only 60% of the Mississippians surveyed said their cholesterol had been checked in the past five years. Females were more likely to have a cholesterol check with a rate of 63.3% than were males at 56.2%.

Nonwhite males had the lowest rate for examinations with a rate of 48.1%.



Figure 14

Persons Who Have Ever Had Cholesterol Ever Checked

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	308	65.9	76	49.0	364	60.5
Female	496	72.6	217	59.7	714	68.2
Age Group						
18-24	32*	37.5	20*	41.3	52	39.1
25-34	104	51.4	45*	43.1	149	48.2
35-44	160	67.5	76	65.2	236	66.7
45-54	157	77.8	55	67.2	212	74.8
55-64	135	86.0	34*	53.0	170	77.7
65+	211	89.3	61	67.8	272	83.7
Education						
< High School Graduate	124	60.9	96	54.9	220	58.1
High School Graduate or GED	234	63.0	74	46.3	308	57.5
Some College or Technical School	228	70.7	74	51.6	302	64.7
College Graduate	215	83.6	48*	85.7	264	84.1
Income						
< \$15,000	101	68.0	100	50.1	201	57.7
\$15 - \$24,999	140	60.7	78	63.2	218	61.7
\$25 - \$34,999	131	67.1	33*	60.3	164	65.4
\$35 - \$49,999	123	69.1	26*	67.4	149	68.8
\$50 - \$74,999	110	73.8	18*	71.5	128	73.4
\$75,000+	91	88.8	5*	46.1	96	85.7
Employment Status						
Employed	464	63.6	162	55.2	627	61.0
Not Employed	16*	50.3	15*	37.5	31*	41.8
Student/Homemaker	89	68.0	14*	36.0	103	59.8
Retired/Unable to Work	234	89.4	100	69.1	334	82.5
Total	804	69.4	293	54.9	1,098	64.6

* Sample size less than 50

Persons Who Have Had Cholesterol Checked in Last Five Years

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	280	60.0	74	48.1	354	56.2
Female	455	66.8	207	56.8	663	63.3
Age Group						
18-24	31*	35.3	19	39.5	50	37.1
25-34	93	46.3	43*	41.8	136	44.5
35-44	142	60.1	74	63.2	216	61.1
45-54	140	69.7	53	64.7	193	68.3
55-64	127	79.9	32*	50.3	160	72.5
65+	198	84.3	59	65.9	257	79.4
Education						
< High School Graduate	111	53.9	92	53.3	203	53.6
High School Graduate or GED	222	59.8	72	45.0	294	55.0
Some College or Technical School	201	62.9	69	48.3	270	58.3
College Graduate	199	77.5	47*	84.2	247	78.9
Income						
< \$15,000	90	62.1	96	48.5	186	54.3
\$15 - \$24,999	132	57.4	74	60.2	206	58.5
\$25 - \$34,999	124	63.2	30*	55.1	154	61.2
\$35 - \$49,999	112	62.7	26*	67.4	138	63.6
\$50 - \$74,999	101	67.8	18*	71.5	119	68.5
\$75,000+	82	80.6	5*	46.1	87	78.1
Employment Status						
Employed	415	56.5	157	53.7	573	55.6
Not Employed	15*	48.8	14*	36.1	29	40.4
Student/Homemaker	84	65.2	13*	31.6	97	56.5
Retired/Unable to Work	221	85.2	95	66.5	316	78.9
Total	735	63.5	281	52.9	1,017	60.0

* Sample size less than 50

Breast Cancer Screening

The MSDH breast and cervical cancer program has three major emphases: establishing greater access to screening and follow-up services, increasing education and outreach programs for women and health care providers, and improving quality assurance measures for screening.

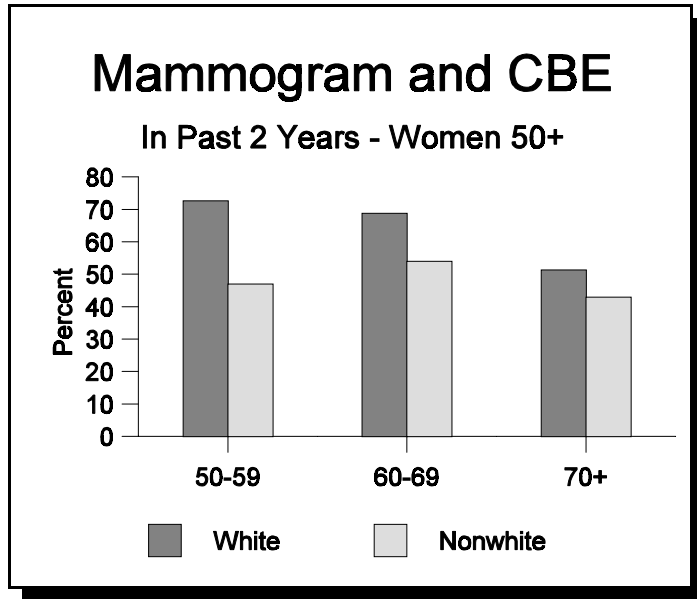


Figure 15

The program objective for FY1998 is to reduce breast cancer deaths to no more than 19.5 per 100,000 by September 30, 1998. In 1997, there were 20.0 breast cancer deaths per 100,000 females, a decrease from 23.5 in 1996.

A mammogram and a breast exam by a medical professional (clinical breast exam) is recommended yearly by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Advisory Board for women over the age of 40. The American Cancer Society states that women between the ages of 20 and 39 should have a clinical breast examination every 3 years, and all women over age 20 should do breast self examination (BSE) every month.

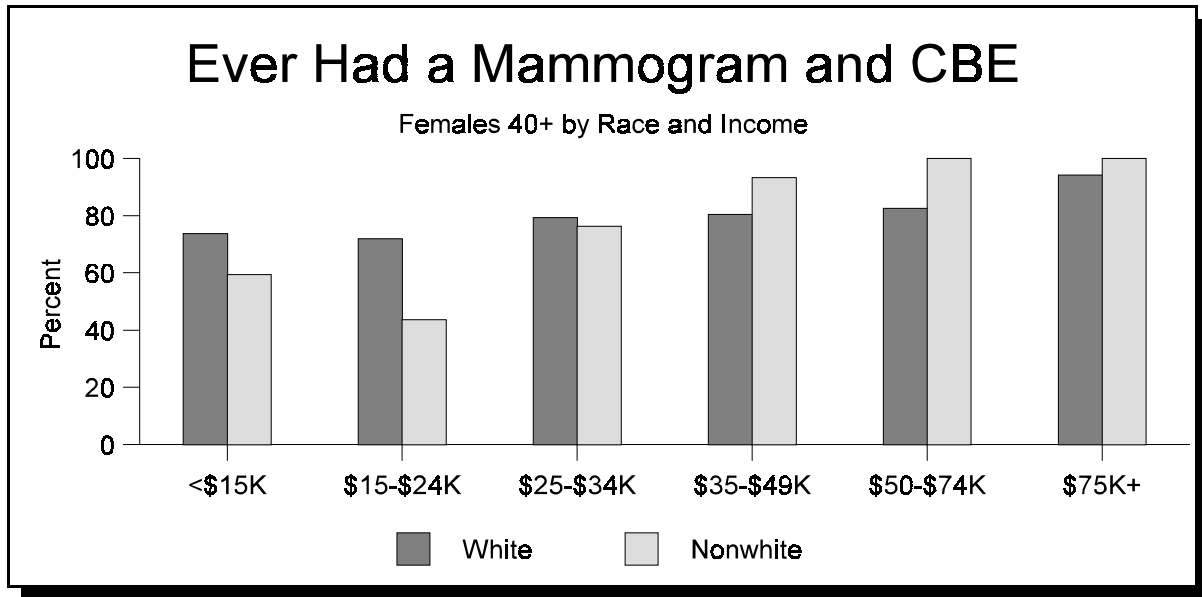


Figure 16

Year 2000 National Health Objective

1. Increase to at least 80.0% the proportion of women aged 40 and older who have ever received a clinical breast examination and mammogram.

1997 BRFSS data revealed that 71.2% of Mississippi women aged 40 and older have ever received a clinical breast examination and mammogram.

2. Increase to at least 60.0% the proportion of women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast examination and mammogram within the preceding 1 to 2 years.

1997 BRFSS data revealed that 59.5% of Mississippi women aged 50 and older have received a clinical breast examination and mammogram within the preceding 1 to 2 years.

Centers for Disease Control surveys reveal that early detection of breast cancer has increased considerably in recent years, but in 1993 in the United States, only 47% of the women aged 50-64 years and 39% of women aged 70 years or older reported having a recent mammogram.

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program follows the National Cancer Advisory Board recommendations; however, because of increased incidence and mortality among older women, the program targets women aged 50 to 64.

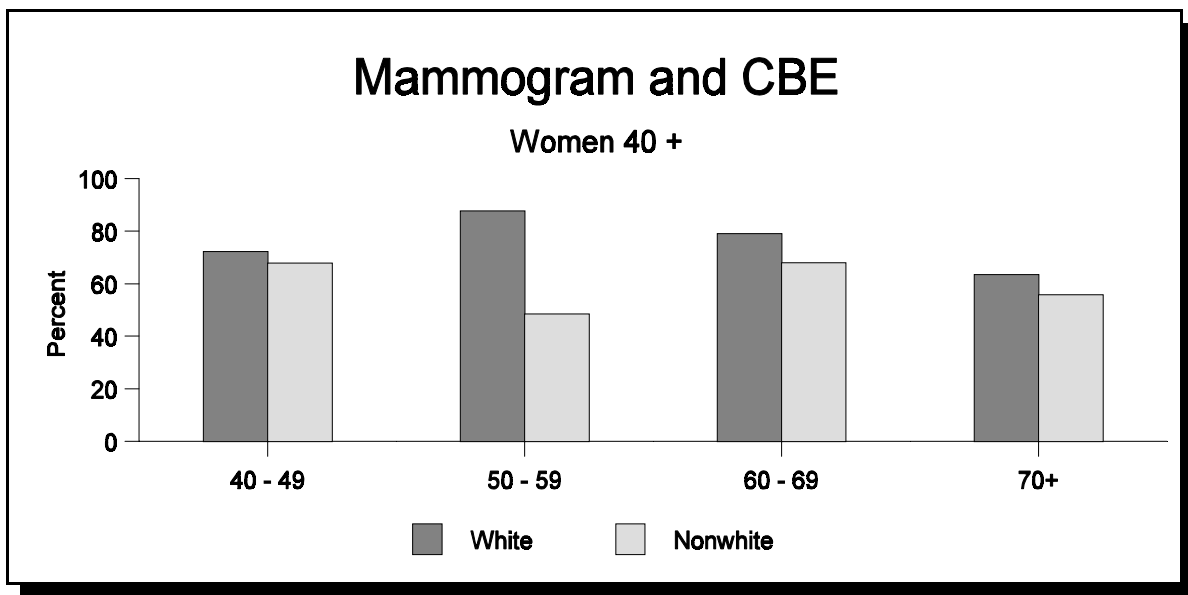


Figure 17

Females 40+ Who Have Ever Had a Mammogram and CBE

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age Group						
40-49	83	72.2	45*	67.8	128	70.6
50-59	93	87.7	19*	48.5	113	78.6
60-69	75	79.0	25*	67.9	100	76.2
70+	75	63.5	32*	55.8	107	61.2
Education						
< High School Graduate	53	62.8	53	55.2	106	58.9
High School Graduate or GED	128	76.3	29*	56.1	157	72.2
Some College or Technical School	78	73.7	22*	75.0	100	74.0
College Graduate	66	89.2	17*	76.5	84	86.3
Income						
< \$15,000	58	73.7	49*	59.4	107	66.7
\$15 - \$24,999	57	71.9	19*	43.6	76	61.5
\$25 - \$34,999	51	79.3	14*	76.3	65	78.7
\$35 - \$49,999	39*	80.4	11*	93.2	50	82.9
\$50 - \$74,999	37*	82.6	5*	100.0	42*	84.7
\$75,000+	35*	94.1	2*	100.0	37*	94.3
Employment Status						
Employed	160	78.0	51	66.9	212	75.2
Not Employed	3*	67.1	4*	42.2	7*	50.9
Student/Homemaker	52	79.1	8*	75.2	60	78.4
Retired/Unable to Work	111	70.2	58	56.2	169	65.3
Total	326	75.3	121	61.3	448	71.2

* Sample size less than 50

Had a Mammogram and a CBE in the Past Two Years (Women 50+)

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age Group						
50-59	78	72.6	18*	46.9	96	66.3
60-69	64	68.8	19*	54.0	83	65.1
70+	60	51.3	23*	42.9	83	48.7
Education						
High School Graduate	41*	52.9	34*	45.7	75	49.6
High School Graduate or GED	80	63.9	14*	48.8	94	61.5
Some College or Technical School	48	69.3	6*	58.1	54	67.5
College Graduate	33*	77.6	6*	38.3	39*	69.1
Income						
< \$15,000	45*	64.6	32*	52.5	77	59.3
\$15 - \$24,999	37*	61.2	7*	30.9	44*	52.8
\$25 - \$34,999	36*	73.3	7*	79.0	43*	74.0
\$35 - \$49,999	18*	73.9	4*	100.0	22*	78.0
\$50 - \$74,999	16*	69.3	-	-	16*	69.3
\$75,000+	12*	74.6	-	-	12*	74.6
Employment Status						
Employed	72	65.6	14*	52.9	86	63.2
Not Employed	2*	67.4	2*	50.0	4*	58.7
Student/Homemaker	37*	71.4	5*	58.2	42*	69.0
Retired/Unable to Work	91	60.2	39*	43.9	130	54.8
Total	202	64.0	60	47.2	262	59.5

* Sample size less than 50

Cervical Cancer Screening

This year, the American Cancer Society estimates that in the United States there will be about 12,800 new cases of invasive cervical cancer and about 4,800 will die from the disease. When detected and treated early, cervical cancer can often be cured. At one time cervical cancer was one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women. Between 1955 and 1992, the number of deaths from cervical cancer declined by 74%. The American Cancer Society attributes the decline to the use of the Pap smear as a screening test for cervical cancer. All women should have yearly Pap smears as recommended by the American Cancer Society starting at age 18 or when they become sexually active. The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program currently follows the American Cancer Society recommendations.

Year 2000 National Health Objective

1. Increase to at least 95.0% the proportion of women aged 18 and older who have ever received a Pap test.

1997 BRFSS data indicate that 95.8% of Mississippi women aged 18 and older have received a Pap test.

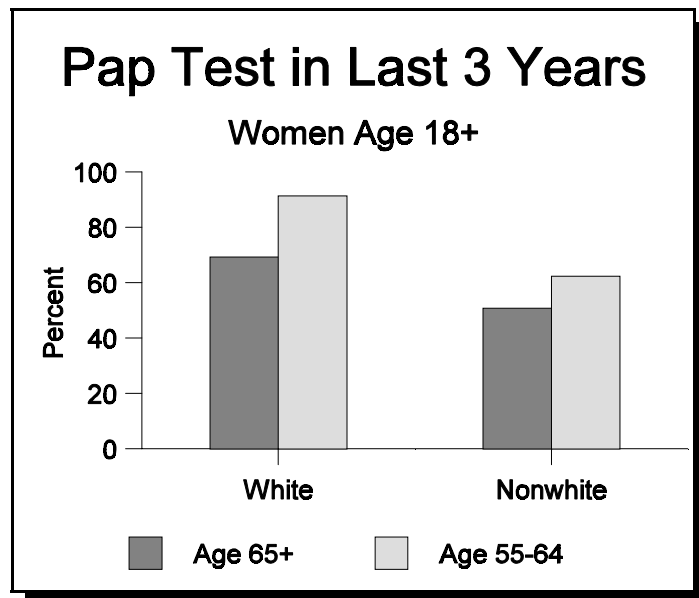


Figure 18

2. Increase to at least 85.0% the proportion of women aged 18 and older who have received a Pap test within the preceding 1 to 3 years.

1997 BRFSS data indicate that 85.7% of Mississippi women aged 18 and older have received a Pap test within the preceding 1 to 3 years.

Centers for Disease Control surveys show that in 1993 in the United States, almost 83% of women aged 18 years or older reported having had a Pap smear within the past two years. Rates of recent Pap screening among women ages 60 and older were substantially lower.

Females Who Have Ever Had a Pap Test (Women 18+)

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age Group						
18-24	31*	93.1	35*	96.3	66	94.5
25-34	113	95.4	72	98.3	185	96.6
35-44	94	98.8	66	99.1	160	98.9
45-54	52	100.0	25*	100.0	77	100.0
55-64	42*	98.8	17*	92.5	59	97.2
65+	66	92.7	28*	76.3	94	86.9
Education						
< High School Graduate	60	95.0	61	87.5	121	91.0
High School Graduate or GED	126	93.6	83	97.6	209	95.2
Some College or Technical School	104	96.9	71	97.1	175	97.0
College Graduate	111	100.0	29*	100.0	140	100.0
Income						
< \$15,000	45*	87.6	92	95.0	137	92.6
\$15 - \$24,999	76	95.2	69	96.5	145	95.8
\$25 - \$34,999	74	99.2	20*	100.0	94	99.4
\$35 - \$49,999	65	100.0	15*	100.0	80	100.0
\$50 - \$74,999	56	95.1	9*	100.0	65	96.0
\$75,000+	41*	100.0	5*	100.0	46*	100.0
Employment Status						
Employed	249	97.0	147	99.7	396	98.0
Not Employed	11*	78.4	29*	100.0	40*	93.4
Student/Homemaker	84	97.9	24*	88.3	108	95.2
Retired/Unable to Work	58	95.2	44*	83.0	102	89.4
Total	402	96.3	244	95.2	646	95.8

* Sample size less than 50

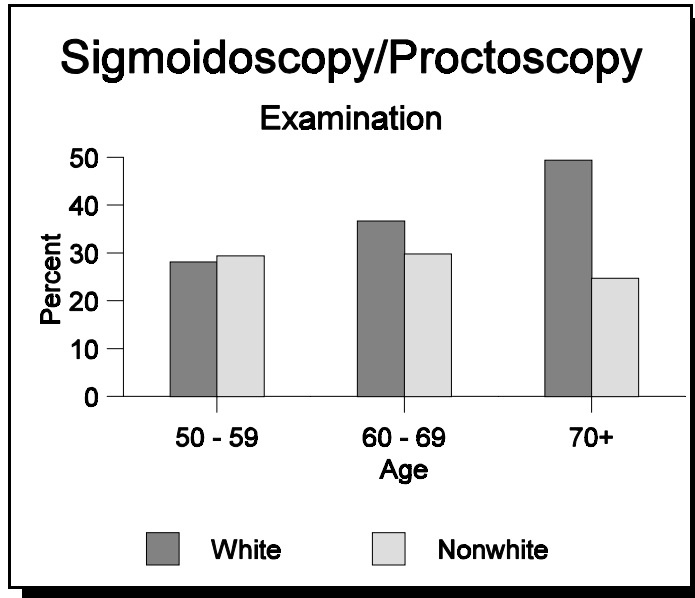
Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test in Past Three Years

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age Group						
18-24	31*	93.1	35*	96.3	66	94.5
25-34	107	90.3	69	95.1	176	92.3
35-44	83	86.1	60	91.2	143	88.1
45-54	42*	79.7	21*	83.5	63	81.0
55-64	38*	91.4	10*	62.3	48*	84.1
65+	49*	69.3	18*	50.8	67	62.8
Education						
< High School Graduate	48*	78.8	46*	70.8	94	74.5
High School Graduate or GED	107	78.3	75	89.6	182	82.9
Some College or Technical School	92	88.9	66	93.5	158	90.6
College Graduate	105	95.1	27*	92.0	132	94.4
Income						
< \$15,000	33*	67.6	80	85.6	113	79.7
\$15 - \$24,999	67	84.4	59	83.6	126	84.0
\$25 - \$34,999	69	94.4	20*	100.0	89	95.5
\$35 - \$49,999	58	87.6	13*	93.1	71	88.6
\$50 - \$74,999	51	84.6	9*	100.0	60	87.2
\$75,000+	38*	93.4	5*	100.0	43*	94.0
Employment Status						
Employed	223	86.8	132	91.5	355	88.4
Not Employed	10*	75.2	29*	100.0	39*	92.4
Student/Homemaker	77	91.2	24*	88.3	101	90.4
Retired/Unable to Work	43*	72.2	29*	56.8	72	65.0
Total	353	85.5	214	86.1	567	85.7

* Sample size less than 50

Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 1997 the death rate for colorectal cancer in Mississippi was 80 per 100,000 among people over age fifty. Digital rectal examinations (DRE) and proctoscopic examinations are designed to detect colorectal cancer and other problems at an early stage to enhance the success of medical intervention. The American Cancer Society recommends a DRE annually after age forty and a proctoscopy every three to five years after age fifty.



The Year 2000 National Health Objective is for at least 40% of persons age fifty and older to have a proctosigmoidoscopy examination. The 1997 BRFSS data for Mississippi indicates that 35% of those surveyed had this kind of examination. For persons aged 50-59 the rate was 28.5%; for those 60-69 it was 35% and for those over 70 the rate was 42%.

Figure 19

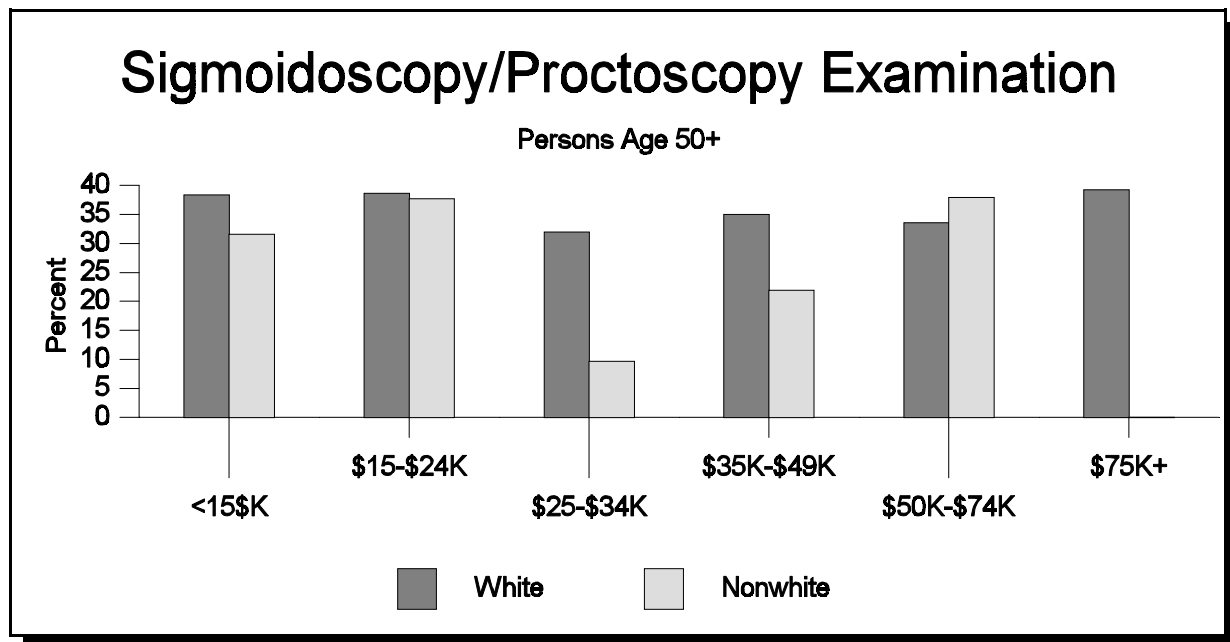


Figure 20

Persons 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Proctoscopy

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	71	37.5	10*	2.6	81	34.0
Female	119	37.2	41*	31.3	161	35.7
Age Group						
50-59	56	28.1	16*	29.4	73	28.5
60-69	57	36.7	16*	29.8	73	35.0
70+	77	49.4	19*	24.7	96	42.0
Education						
< High School Graduate	52	44.1	32*	29.0	84	37.0
High School Graduate or GED	57	30.2	7*	16.5	64	28.0
Some College or Technical School	42*	36.8	7*	43.4	49*	37.7
College Graduate	38*	44.1	5*	30.8	44*	42.6
Income						
< \$15,000	40*	38.3	24*	31.6	64	35.3
\$15 - \$24,999	38*	38.6	12*	37.7	50	38.4
\$25 - \$34,999	26*	31.9	2*	9.7	28*	29.5
\$35 - \$49,999	18*	35.0	2*	21.9	20*	33.5
\$50 - \$74,999	15*	33.5	1*	67.9	16*	34.6
\$75,000+	13*	39.2	-	-	13*	39.2
Employment Status						
Employed	53	25.0	11*	22.2	65	24.7
Not Employed	2*	39.9	3*	34.5	3*	36.6
Student/Homemaker	18*	36.8	3*	24.9	21*	34.6
Retired/Unable to Work	117	47.5	34*	29.6	151	42.0
Total	190	37.3	51	27.7	242	35.0

* Sample size less than 50

Injury Control

Spinal Cord Injury and Traumatic Brain Injury

Spinal cord injuries (SCI's) and traumatic brain injuries (TBI's) often remove individuals from study and work during the most productive stages of life. They also cause many others to become disabled requiring the need of state support for the remainder of their lives. Mississippi ranks

among the highest in the Nation in the percentage of people with severe disabilities, motor vehicle fatalities, and unintentional injury deaths.

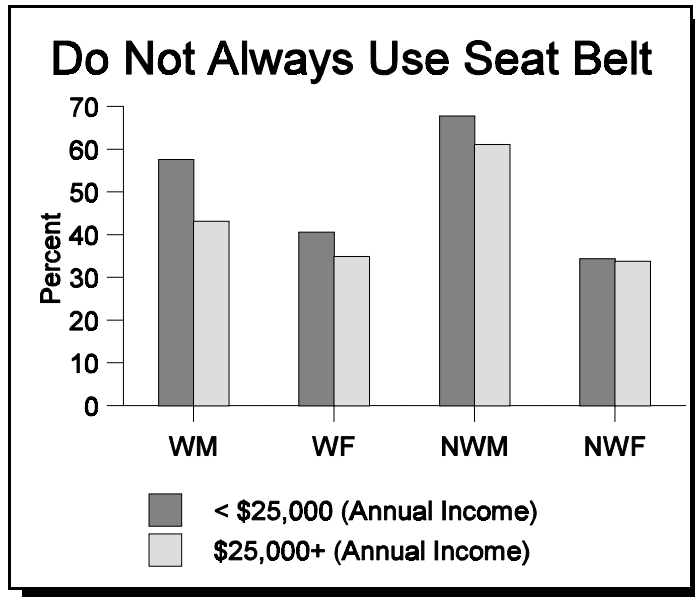


Figure 21

Motor Vehicle Data

Mississippi's motor vehicle fatality rate in 1997 (31.8 per 100,000 population) is highest in the nation and is almost twice the national average of 16.2 per 100,000. Over the past six years, the rate has declined steadily, however, it remains the leading cause of spinal cord injury (59%).

Between 1990 and 1997 the following was observed in Mississippi with respect to motor vehicle fatalities:

1. The fatality rate declined by three percent.
2. The occupant restraint (seat belt) usage rate increased from 25 percent to 58 percent— an increase of 132 percent.
3. Fatalities related to alcohol decreased from 50 percent to 40 percent.
4. The child restraint usage rate increased from 20 percent to 58 percent; the fatality rate dropped from 12.6 per 100,000 population to 9.1. Unrestrained children have the highest risk for death and severe injury among all motor vehicle occupants.

The National Year 2000 Health Objective is to increase safety belt use to 85% of the population. The 1997 BRFSS data revealed that approximately 75% of Mississippians say they always or nearly always use a seat belt while only 57% say they always use a seat belt.

Person Who Say They Do Not Always Use Safety Belts

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	137	31.3	46*	39.7	183	33.9
Female	90	15.1	76	19.1	167	16.5
Age Group						
18-24	28*	34.6	16*	36.2	44*	35.3
25-34	37*	21.3	29*	35.7	66	26.9
35-44	34*	14.5	28*	25.2	62	18.2
45-54	42*	22.4	16*	20.8	58	21.9
55-64	39*	28.5	9*	15.8	49*	25.4
65+	46*	22.3	22*	24.2	68	22.8
Education						
< High School Graduate	50	30.4	43*	29.9	93	30.2
High School Graduate or GED	87	27.0	42*	29.8	129	27.9
Some College or Technical School	59	21.5	31*	28.8	90	23.8
College Graduate	30*	12.3	6*	19.1	37*	13.9
Income						
< \$15,000	40*	30.6	45*	24.9	85	27.3
\$15 - \$24,999	52	28.0	32*	27.9	84	28.0
\$25 - \$34,999	42*	24.2	11*	36.4	53	27.3
\$35 - \$49,999	30*	19.2	10*	38.6	40*	22.6
\$50 - \$74,999	20*	12.8	3*	19.9	23*	14.1
\$75,000+	12*	14.1	1*	12.1	13*	13.9
Employment Status						
Employed	152	24.8	71	31.4	224	26.9
Not Employed	10*	30.1	14*	40.3	24*	36.8
Student/Homemaker	16*	11.7	4*	5.7	20*	10.1
Retired/Unable to Work	49*	21.7	33*	22.1	82	21.9
Total	227	22.9	122	28.3	350	24.7

* Sample size less than 50

Oral Health

Oral health diseases such as tooth decay and periodontal diseases are common health problems in Mississippi, yet 41.3% of respondents from the 1997 BRFSS Survey reported that they have not seen a dentist within the last 12 months. Failure to see a dentist was observed most frequently among persons whose income is less than \$15,000 per year (64.1%), those with less than a high school education (61.5%) and nonwhite males (59.8%).

People with incomes above \$75,000 per year have the highest number of visits within a year (87.3%). The lower the income, the lower the number of visits within the last 12 months. With respect to age-groups, females 45-54 reported the highest number of visits (69.6%). Nonwhite males had the lowest prevalence of the prior year dental visit at 40.2%; nonwhite females had a prevalence of 50.7%.

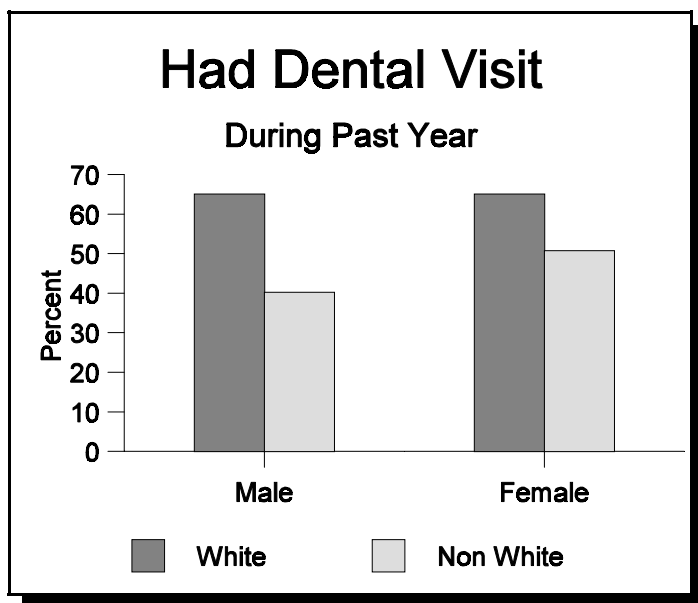


Figure 22

Nonwhites aged 65 and older had the lowest frequency of dental visits for the previous year at 31.4%; whites in the same age category were at 55.5%. Nonwhites aged 18-24 had a higher rate of a prior year dental visit at 54.2% than any other age grouping of nonwhites.

The BRFSS Survey indicated that forty-three percent of Mississippi residents have some type of dental insurance and 58.7% of Mississippians have seen a dentist within the past twelve months. Of those who have not had a dental visit in the past year, 68.9% said they have no reason to go. Of the remaining 31.1%, approximately half (15.4%) said it was because of cost.

Persons Who Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic in Last 12 Months

Groups	White		Nonwhite		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	291	65.0	56	40.2	347	57.1
Female	426	65.0	169	50.7	595	60.0
Age Group						
18-24	53	66.8	29*	54.2	82	61.3
25-34	123	62.3	52	49.9	175	57.4
35-44	177	76.2	59	48.6	236	66.7
45-54	138	70.4	36*	49.3	174	64.4
55-64	94	57.1	19*	32.1	113	50.7
65+	128	55.5	29*	31.4	157	49.2
Education						
< High School Graduate	72	43.9	53	32.5	125	38.5
High School Graduate or GED	229	64.3	63	45.4	292	58.1
Some College or Technical School	216	69.5	73	54.3	289	64.7
College Graduate	199	77.2	36*	65.1	235	74.5
Income						
< \$15,000	54	36.2	65	35.1	119	35.9
\$15 - \$24,999	132	57.9	55	46.6	187	53.4
\$25 - \$34,999	121	65.0	27*	53.7	148	62.2
\$35 - \$49,999	122	71.2	24*	59.0	146	69.0
\$50 - \$74,999	118	81.4	15*	63.3	133	78.1
\$75,000+	88	87.3	6*	74.5	94	86.3
Employment Status						
Employed	485	69.8	137	48.4	622	63.2
Not Employed	16*	53.2	20*	48.2	36*	49.9
Student/Homemaker	82	67.5	19*	63.0	101	66.3
Retired/Unable to Work	134	51.6	49*	33.8	183	45.5
Total	717	65.0	225	46.0	942	58.7

* Sample size less than 50



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

June 2000

Equal Opportunity In Employment/Services