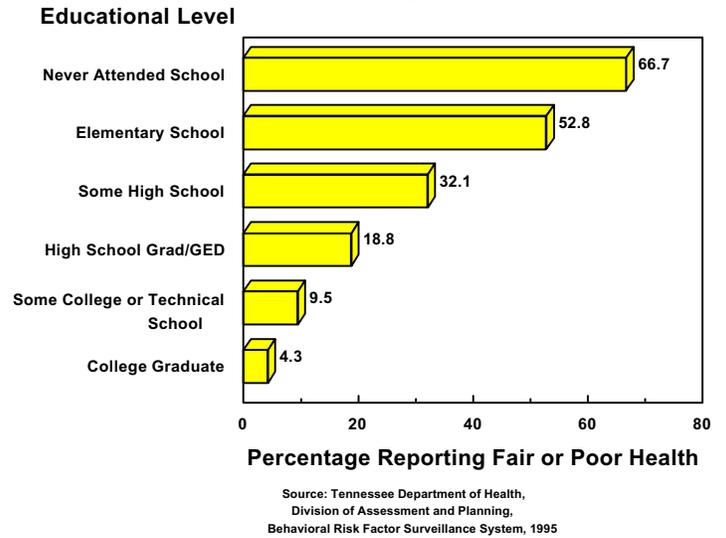


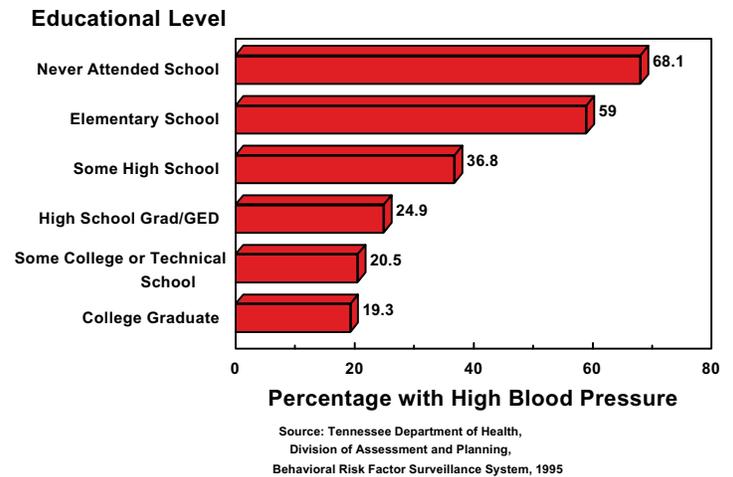
**ADULT HEALTH IN TENNESSEE, 1995
BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

- Overall, 17.7% of adults said their health was fair or poor. Females (19.1%) were more likely than males (16.2%) to report fair or poor health. Reports of fair or poor health were more likely among people with lower levels of education than among those with higher levels of education.
- Overall, 5.2% of Tennessee adults had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes. Blacks (10.3%) were more likely than whites (4.5%) to report this diagnosis.
- Overall, 26.7% of adults had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure. Females (29%) were more likely than males (24.3%) to have ever been that told their blood pressure was high. Blacks (37.7%) were more likely than whites (25.6%) to report this. Adults with lower levels of education were more likely than adults with higher levels to have been told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high.
- Overall, 30.9% of adults were overweight based on their Body Mass Index (BMI). Males (33%) were more likely than females to be overweight, and blacks (42.8%) more likely than whites (29.7%).
- Overall, 11.3% of Tennessee adults surveyed reported having no health care coverage, including no health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare. Males (14%) were more likely than females (9%) to have no health care coverage. Adults between the ages of 18 and 24 (27.4%) were the most likely to have no health coverage. The likelihood of not having health coverage decreased with income level.

Percentage of Adults Who Rated Their Health as Fair or Poor by Educational Level, Tennessee, BRFSS, 1995



Percentage of Adults Who Were Ever Told That Their Blood Pressure was High by Educational Level, Tennessee, BRFSS, 1995



Percentage of Adults Who Do Not Have Any Type of Health Insurance Coverage by Income, Tennessee, BRFSS, 1995

