

Stroke Facts and Statistics

Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States. People of all ages and backgrounds can have a stroke.

America's Stroke Burden

- In 2006, 137,000 people in the United States died of stroke, accounting for nearly 1 in every 17 deaths. Only heart disease and cancer killed more people.
- Someone in the United States has a stroke every 40 seconds. Every three to four minutes, someone dies of stroke.
- Stroke is the third leading cause of death for both men and women. In 2006, 6 out of every 10 deaths due to stroke were in women.
- Every year, about 795,000 people in the United States have a stroke. About 610,000 of these are first or new strokes. About 185,000 people who survive a stroke go on to have another.
- Ischemic strokes, which occur when blood clots block the blood vessels to the brain, are the most common type of stroke, representing about 85% of all strokes.
- In 2009, stroke will cost the United States \$68.9 billion. This total includes the cost of health care services, medications, and missed days of work.
- Stroke is a leading cause of serious long-term disability.

Stroke Risk Varies by Race and Ethnicity

Stroke is among the five leading causes of death for people of all races and ethnicities. But the risk of having a stroke varies. Compared to whites, African Americans are at nearly twice the risk of having a first stroke. Hispanic Americans' risk falls between the two. Moreover, African Americans and Hispanics are more likely to die following a stroke than are whites.

Stroke Risk Varies by Age

Although stroke risk increases with age, strokes can—and do—occur at any age. Nearly one quarter of strokes occur in people under the age of 65.

Deaths Vary by Geography

The country's highest death rates due to stroke are in the southeastern United States.

Early Action is Key

- In a 2005 survey, most respondents—93%—recognized sudden numbness on one side as a symptom of stroke. Only 38% were aware of all major symptoms and knew to call 9-1-1 when someone was having a stroke.
- Patients who arrive at the emergency room within three hours of their first symptoms tend to be healthier three months after a stroke than those whose care was delayed.

Americans at Risk

Below is the percentage of U.S. adults with stroke risk factors in 2005–2006.

Risk Factor	%
Inactivity	39.5
Obesity	33.9
High Blood Pressure	30.5
Cigarette Smoking	20.8
High Cholesterol	15.6
Diabetes	10.1

In 2003, approximately 37% of adults reported having two or more of the risk factors listed above.

Below are Mississippi's Stroke Statistics:

Mississippi — Stroke Death Rates

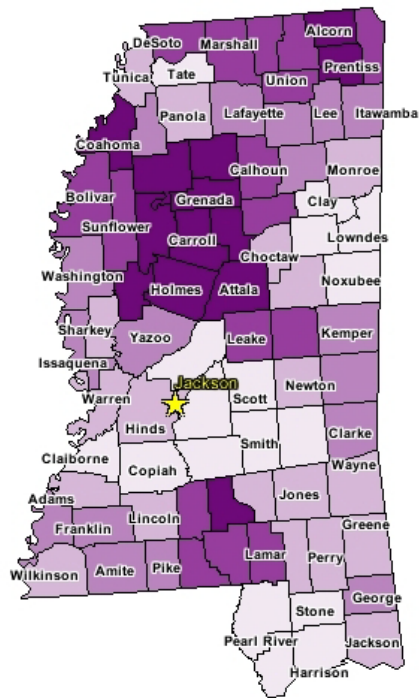
Total Population, Ages 35+, 2000 – 2006

Race or Ethnicity	Population	Stroke Death Rate	
	State	State	National
Total Population	1,455,640	123	98
American Indian and Alaskan Natives	5,684	88	70
Asian and Pacific Islanders	10,597	79	86
Blacks	454,646	157	140
Hispanics	19,961	Insufficient data	77
Whites	977,612	110	94

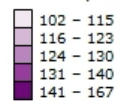
*Average annual age-adjusted rate (deaths per 100,000) for people ages 35 years and older. Data for Hispanics are also included within each of the four categories of race.

Mississippi — Stroke Death Rates

Total Population, Ages 35+, 2000 – 2006

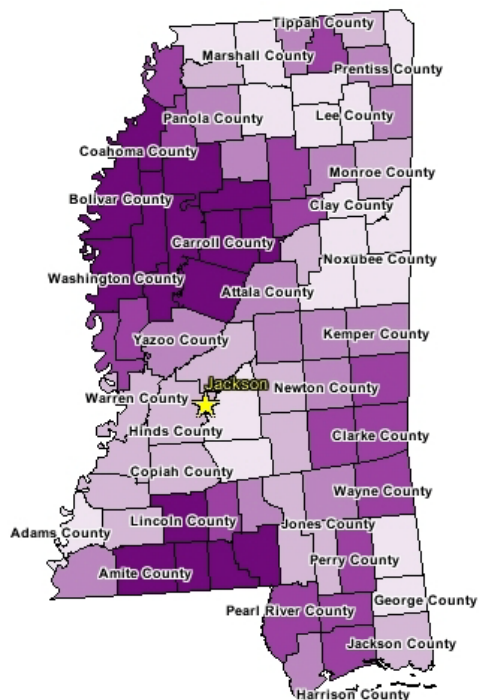


Age-adjusted
Average(Annual)
Deaths per 100,000



Mississippi — Stroke Hospitalization Rates

Total Population, Ages 65+, Medicare Beneficiaries, 2000 – 2006



Age-adjusted rate
per 1,000

