



# County BRFSS

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

## Health Care Access Among Non-Hispanic Blacks in Florida: Findings from 2002 Florida County BRFSS

### Introduction

This report is the first in a series of 2002 County BRFSS reports planned by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, to provide prevalence of health conditions and health risk behaviors among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics in Florida. The Bureau of Epidemiology has published summary reports on the County BRFSS data for each of Florida's 67 counties, all of which can be found on the Bureau of Epidemiology's website, [http://www9.myflorida.com/disease\\_ctrl/epi/brfss/reports.htm](http://www9.myflorida.com/disease_ctrl/epi/brfss/reports.htm)). However, estimates for non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics are missing from these reports for many counties because the sample size of these groups was too small for generating stable estimates.

In order to provide prevalence estimates that will be useful for these counties, we've grouped Florida's 67 counties as rural or urban based on their population density. See the section on "Sample & Methodology" for more detailed information. These reports will make available data that can be used to evaluate Florida's progress toward meeting the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating health disparities.

The 2002 County BRFSS surveyed issues related to health care access and health status with six questions. This report focuses on these data among non-Hispanic Blacks in Florida, by rural and urban area. Data on non-Hispanic Whites are presented in this report for comparison purposes.

### Background

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual population-based telephone survey established by the CDC in 1984. The BRFSS surveys a sample of adults (age 18 and older) in households with telephones, and respondents are randomly selected to ensure that the survey data will be representative of all adults in their particular state. Through the BRFSS, states can collect information regarding health risk behaviors, clinical preventive health practices, and health-care access, primarily related to chronic disease and injuries. BRFSS survey data have been

widely used to monitor health behavior and health status at the state and national levels. Currently, all states, the District of Columbia, and three territories participate in the BRFSS.

Because only state-level data are collected, the BRFSS cannot provide accurate and reliable data at the county level for public health program planning and evaluation. Therefore, with support from county health departments and others, the Bureau of Epidemiology designed and implemented a county-level BRFSS in 2002. The overall

purpose of this county-level survey is to provide data on behavioral risk factors and

chronic disease conditions for every one of Florida's 67 counties.

## Sample & Methodology

The 2002 County BRFSS survey was conducted among adults in Florida from September 2002 through January 2003. The methodology used for the County BRFSS was the same as that used for the State BRFSS protocol, and questions from the State BRFSS were adapted for the county-level survey. The BRFSS protocol and questions were both developed by the CDC.

Overall, 34,551 adults were randomly selected and interviewed for the survey; at least 500 adults were surveyed in each county. Among those survey respondents, 3,017 were non-Hispanic Blacks, who represented approximately 1.4 million non-Hispanic Blacks in the state. The 2002 County BRFSS included 76 questions and the telephone interviews took, on average, 13 minutes.

BRFSS survey data are adjusted, or "weighted", so that the resulting estimates can be generalized to a county's entire population, not just to those who responded to the survey. Data weighting is a statistical process that includes the consideration of factors such as: (1) number of residential telephones in the household; (2) number of adults in household; (3) geographic or density stratification; and (4) age, race, and sex distribution of the population.

Survey data were analyzed and point estimates were calculated using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Because sampling errors are inherent in the survey, we provide 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each point estimate to determine the accuracy of that estimate. A 95% confidence interval is the range in which the real

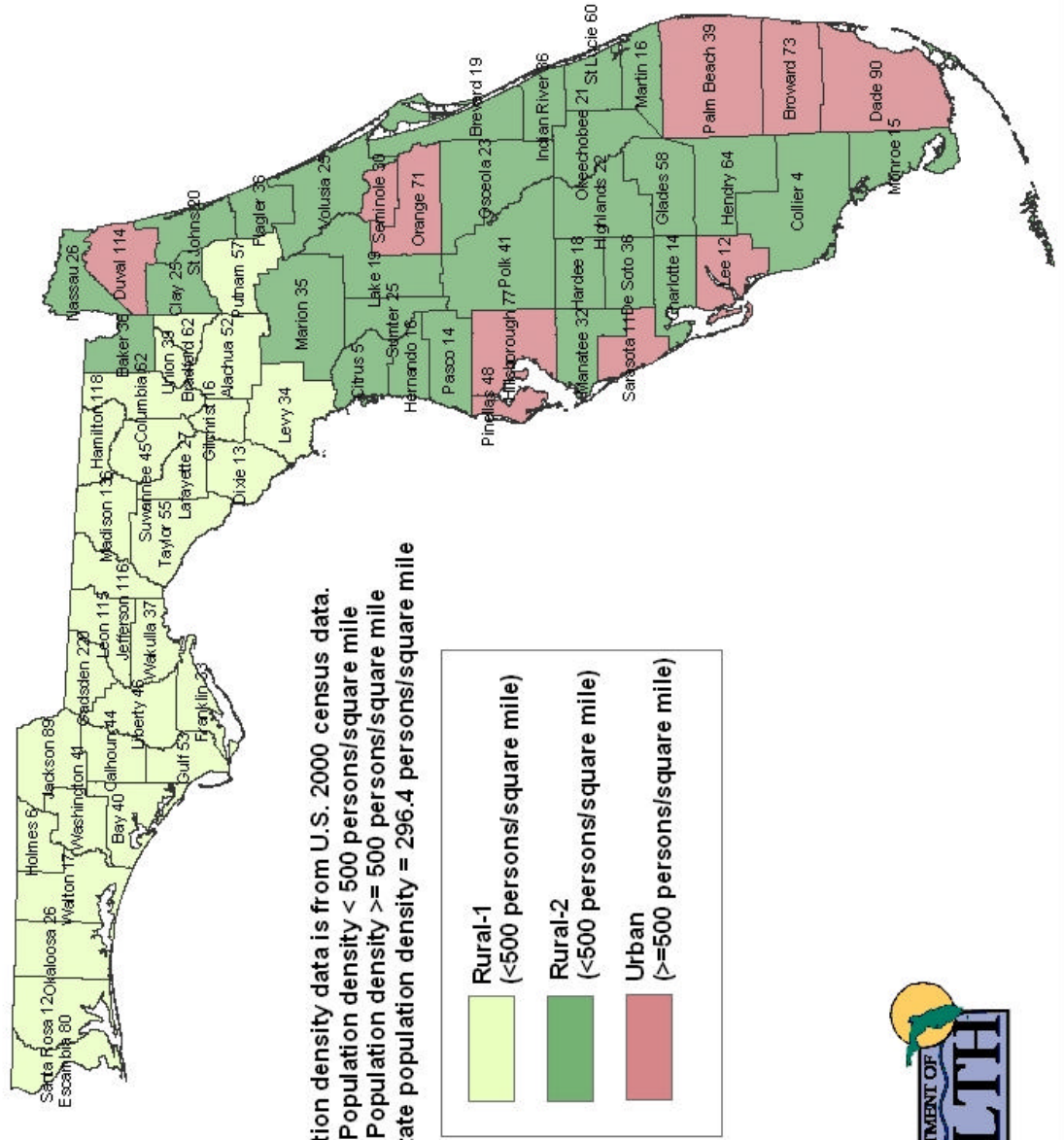
population prevalence is likely to be found 95% of the time. In addition to estimating the accuracy of the prevalence, the CIs are used to compare prevalence between populations.

BRFSS data from individual counties were combined for a large sample size. In order to reflect geographic variation of risk factors among non-Hispanic Blacks, data were analyzed for non-Hispanic Blacks in three geographically defined groups (one urban and two rural county groups).

A rural area is defined as having a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile. An urban area is defined as having a population density equal to or greater than 500 persons per square mile. The overall rural area for non-Hispanic Blacks is further divided into two subgroups based on geographic locations: Rural-1 includes all counties in the Panhandle region; Rural-2 includes all other counties in which population density is under 500 persons per square mile. A significant difference in the percentage of persons under the poverty level was found among these three areas. In Rural-1, 15.5% of the population is under poverty level, compared to 10.8% in Rural-2 and 9.7% in the Urban area.

Although BRFSS cannot generate prevalence estimate on risk factor for non-Hispanic Blacks at individual county level, each county can reference its county data to the particular group in which the county is located. The sample size for non-Hispanic Black survey respondents of each county is shown on the following map (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: 2002 Florida County BRFSS Sample Size for non-Hispanic Black People of Each County**



## Results

### 1. Health Status

**BRFSS Question:**

Would you say that in general your health is:

- 1) *Excellent*
- 2) *Very good*
- 3) *Good*
- 4) *Fair*
- 5) *Poor*

Non-Hispanic Blacks, especially those in Rural-1 area (27.2%), had a higher prevalence of fair or poor health than non-Hispanic Whites (16.5%). The prevalence among non-Hispanic Blacks was higher in the rural areas than in the Urban area, and

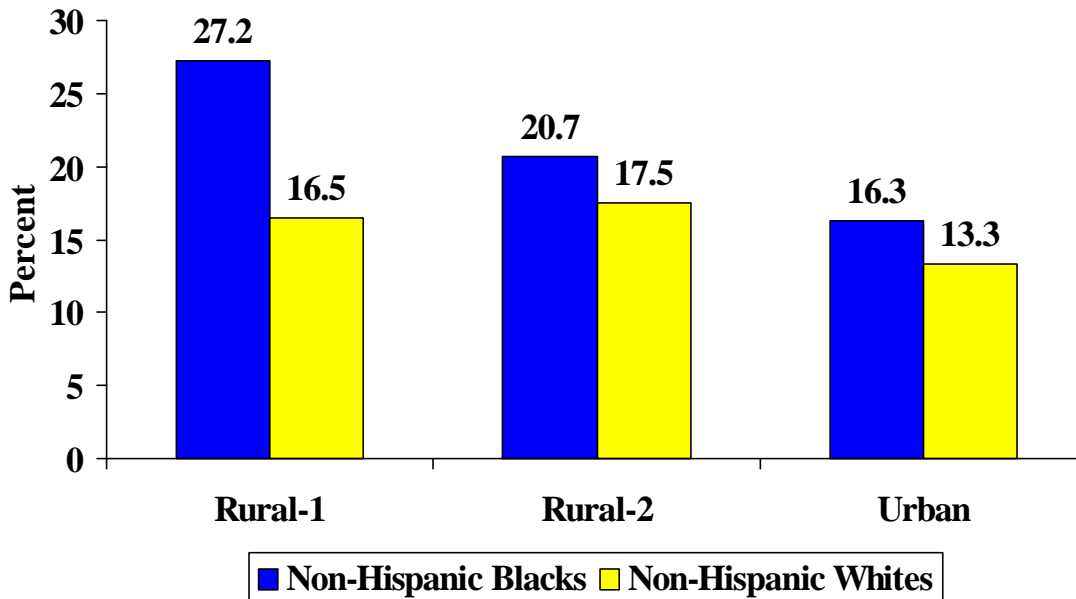
was the highest in the Rural-1 area (Figure 2).

For non-Hispanic Blacks in each of the three areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), those who had a high prevalence of fair or poor health were:

- Women;
- Older;
- Divorced, widowed, or separated;
- With less education; or
- With low household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 1 at the end of this report.

**Figure 2: Percent of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Reported Fair or Poor Health, FL, 2002**



## 2. Health Care Coverage

**BRFSS Question:**

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

1) Yes  
2) No

The prevalence of not having any kind of health care coverage was higher among non-Hispanic Blacks than among non-Hispanic Whites in all three geographic groups (Rural-1, Rural-2, and Urban). This disparity between non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites also widens with an increase in population density. In the Urban area, the prevalence of not having any kind of health care coverage among non-Hispanic Blacks was more than 2 times the

prevalence found among non-Hispanic Whites.

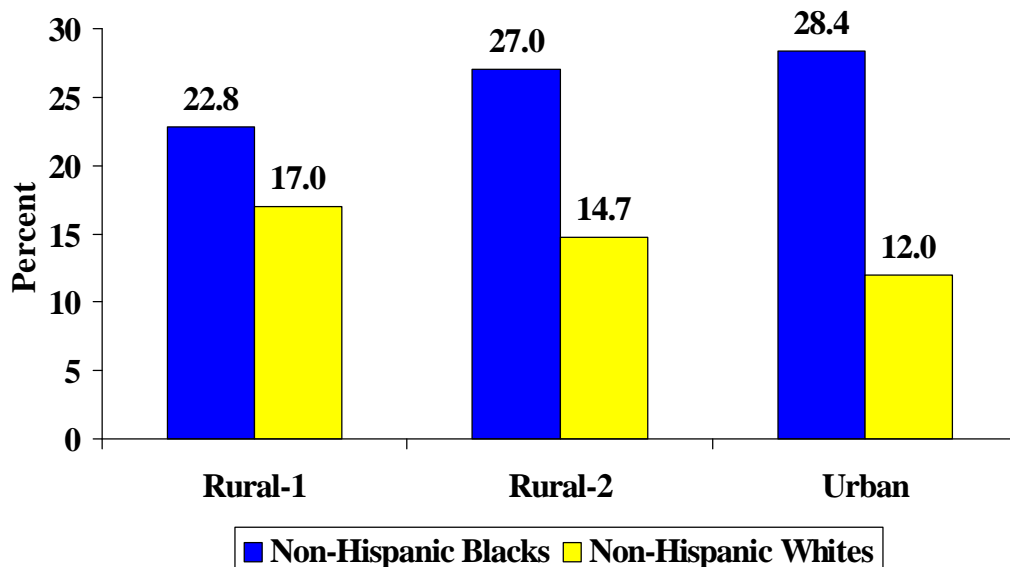
No significant difference by geographic area was found among non-Hispanic Blacks regarding the prevalence of not having any health coverage. (Figure 3).

For each of the three areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), the prevalence of not having any kind of health coverage was highest among non-Hispanic Blacks who:

- Were younger, except for those in Rural-2;
- Have never married;
- Have less than a college education; or
- Have a low household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 2 at the end of this report.

**Figure 3: Percent of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Did Not Have Any Kind of Health Care Coverage, FL, 2002**



### 3. Health Care Provider

**BRFSS Question:**

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

1) *Yes, only one*  
 2) *More than one*  
 3) *No*

Non-Hispanic Blacks in the Urban area had a significant higher prevalence of not having a health care provider than non-Hispanic Blacks in the Rural areas.

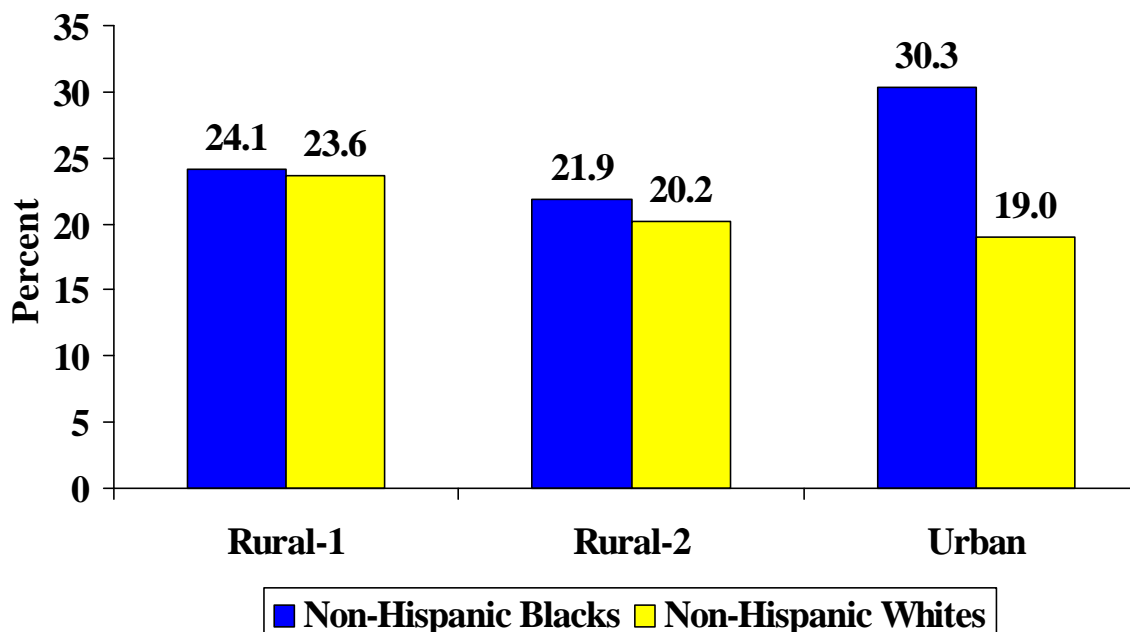
Also, across the three geographic areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), the prevalence of not having a health care provider was highest among:

- Men;
- Young non-Hispanic Blacks;
- Those who have never married; and
- Those with low household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 3 at the end of this report

The prevalence of not having a health care provider was higher among non-Hispanic Blacks (30.3%) than among non-Hispanic Whites (19.0%) in the Urban area. (See Figure 4.)

**Figure 4: Percent of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Didn't Have a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider, FL, 2002**



### 4. Places to Get Help

**BRFSS Question:**

When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

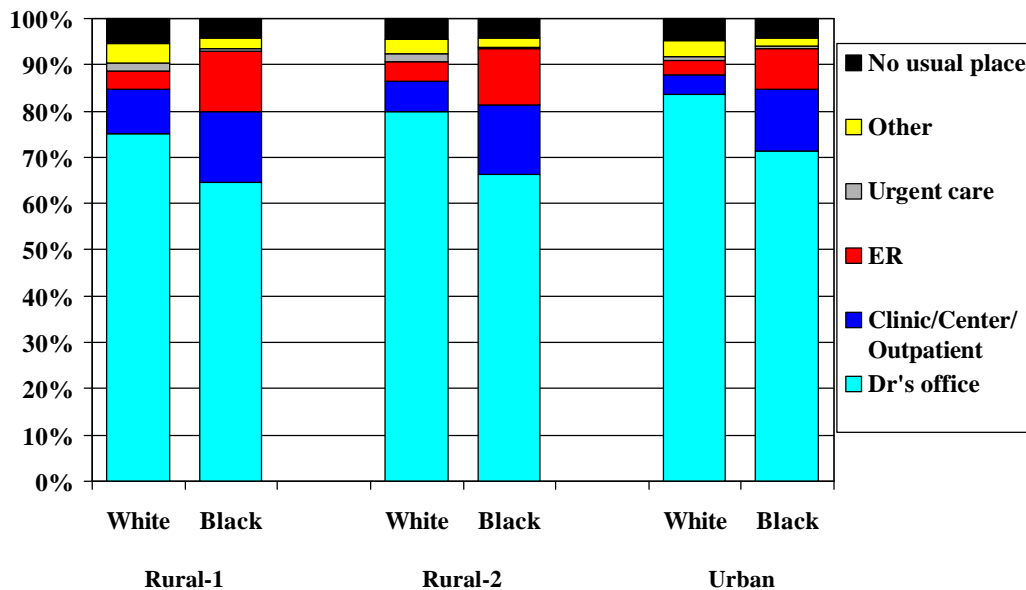
- 1) A doctor's office
- 2) A public health clinic or community health center
- 3) A hospital outpatient department
- 4) A hospital emergency room
- 5) Urgent care center
- 6) Some other kind of place
- 7) No usual place

Fewer non-Hispanic Blacks than non-Hispanic Whites reported that they received health care from a doctor's office. The data suggest that non-Hispanic Blacks are less likely to have regular care by a

personal doctor than are non-Hispanic Whites. Accordingly, more non-Hispanic Blacks than non-Hispanic Whites reported that they went to emergency rooms or clinics, public health centers or outpatient departments for health care. (See Figure 5).

Non-Hispanic Blacks in the rural areas (Rural-1 and Rural-2) were more likely to report using emergency rooms, clinics, public health centers, and outpatient departments for health care than were their counterparts in the Urban area. The highest percentage of non-Hispanic Blacks living at or below the poverty level was found in the Rural 1 area. Non-Hispanic Blacks in this area had the lowest prevalence of receiving health care at a doctor's office and the highest prevalence of seeking health care at emergency rooms, clinics, public health centers, or outpatient departments.

**Figure 5. Places Where Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites Went When They Were Sick or Needed Advice About Their Health, FL, 2002**



## 5. Medical Care Access During the Past 12 Months

### BRFSS Question:

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but you could not get it?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

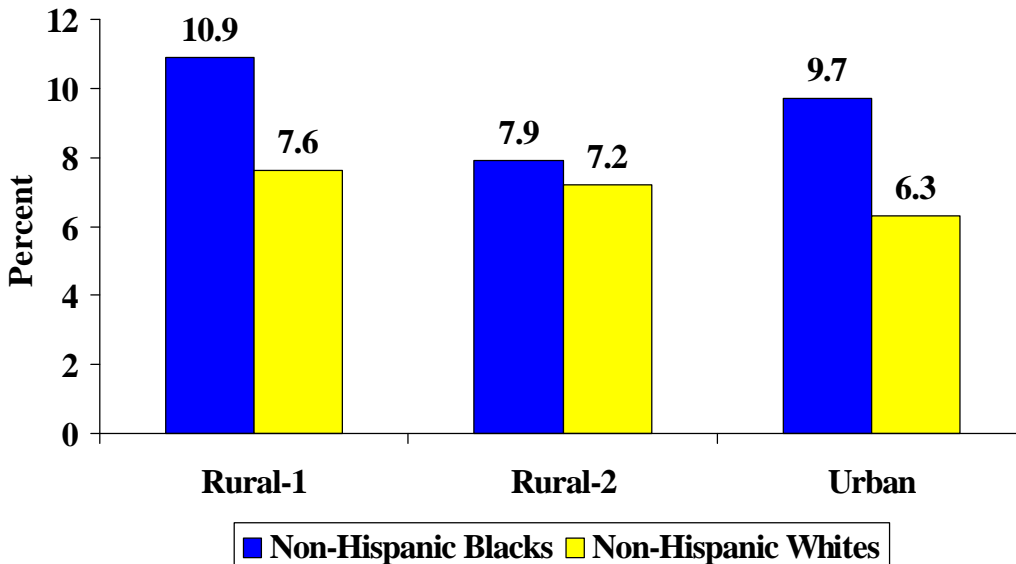
Overall, non-Hispanic Blacks had a higher prevalence of not getting needed medical care during the past 12 months than did non-Hispanic Whites. Among non-Hispanic Blacks, the prevalence was higher for those in Rural-1 and Urban areas than for those in Rural-2 area. (See Figure 6.)

Among non-Hispanic Blacks across the three geographic areas (Rural-1, Rural-2, and Urban), the prevalence of not getting needed medical care during the past 12 months was higher among:

- Women than among men;
- Those between 18-64 years of age than among those 65 and older;
- Those who had less than a high school education than those with a high school education or more; and
- Among those with lower household income than among those with higher household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 4 at the end of this report.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Could Not Get Needed Medical Care During the Past 12 Months, FL, 2002**



## 6. Reasons for Not Getting Needed Medical Care

### BRFSS Question:

What is the main reason you did not get medical care?

- 1) Cost (Includes no insurance)
- 2) Distance
- 3) Office wasn't open when I could get there
- 4) Too long a wait for an appointment
- 5) Too long a wait in waiting room
- 6) No child care
- 7) No transportation
- 8) No access for people with disabilities
- 9) The medical provider didn't speak my language
- 10) Other

More than half of survey participants chose cost as the reason that they could not get medical care in the past 12 months. Other major reasons were:

- Too long a wait for an appointment;
- Offices weren't open when needed;
- No transportation;
- Distance;
- Too long a wait in waiting room; and
- Other reasons, including no child care, no access for people with

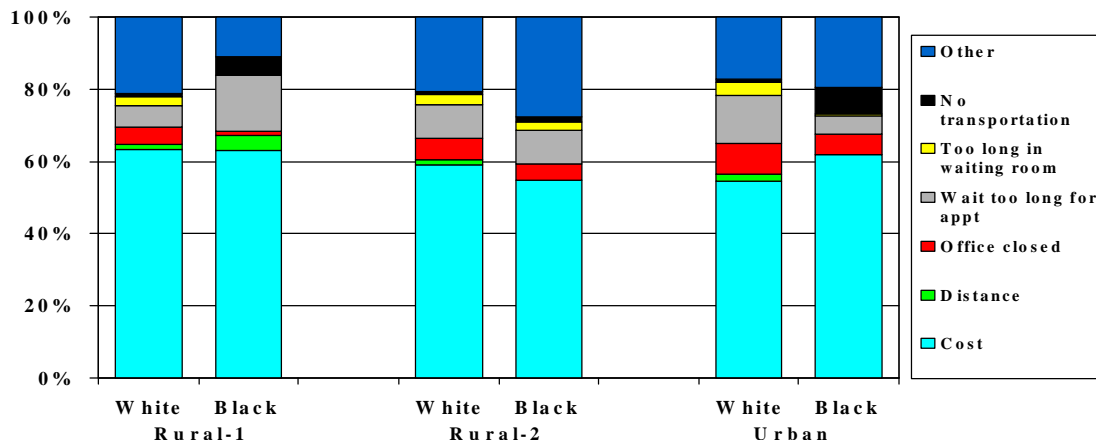
disabilities, the medical provider didn't speak my language.

More non-Hispanic Blacks, especially those in Rural-1 (5.1%) and Urban areas (7.1%), than non-Hispanic Whites reported that having no transportation was a major reason for not getting needed medical care. In contrast, non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to report offices not being open when needed or long waits in waiting rooms as their major reasons for not getting needed medical care.

For non-Hispanic Blacks in the Rural-1 area, distance (4.4%) and waiting too long for an appointment (15.7%) were another two major reasons. The prevalence of these two reasons was higher than that among non-Hispanic Blacks in other areas (Rural-2 and Urban) and among non-Hispanic Whites in the Rural-1 area.

In the Rural-2 area, non-Hispanic Blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.3% versus 0.1%) to report that having no access for people with disabilities at a medical facility was one of the reasons.

Figure 7. Major Reasons for Not Getting Needed Medical Care Among Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites, FL, 2002



## Conclusions

In general, the prevalence of people who had poor/fair health status was higher among non-Hispanic Blacks than among non-Hispanic Whites, and people in both rural areas had a higher prevalence of poor/fair health status than people in the Urban area.

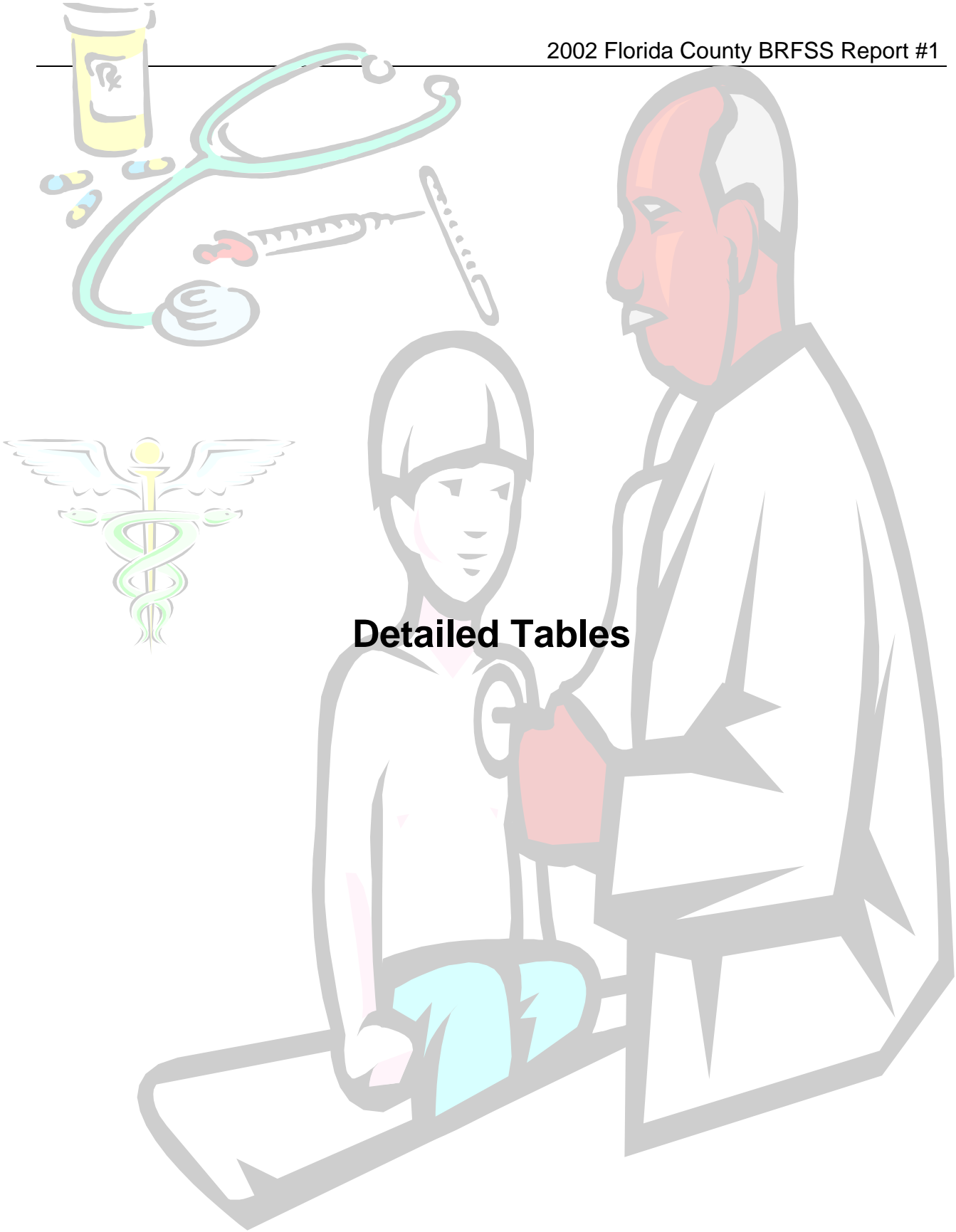
The prevalence of survey participants who didn't have any kind of health coverage was higher among non-Hispanic Blacks than among non-Hispanic Whites. Survey participants in both rural areas had a higher prevalence of not having any kind of health coverage than did participants in the Urban area.

Among both non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites, a majority of the people went to the doctor's office when they were sick or needed advice about their health.

The cost of medical care was the main barrier to accessing medical care among both non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites.

Factors such as gender, age, marital status, education, and household income appear to be strongly related to health status and access to health care. In general:

- The prevalence of not having a personal doctor or health care provider was higher among men than among women, overall.
- The older the person, the poorer their reported health status; and the younger the person, the more likely they have no kind of health coverage.
- The prevalence of poor/fair health status was highest among people who were divorced, widowed, or separated.
- The lower a person's educational level, the poorer their health status and the more difficulty they have in accessing health care.
- The lower a person's household income, the poorer their health status and the more difficulty they have in accessing health care.



**Detailed Tables**

**Table 1: Percentage of people whose health status was fair or poor, Florida, 2002**

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Black			White			Black			White			Black			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
<b>All</b>	27.2	23.3	31.0	16.5	15.3	17.7	20.7	16.6	24.8	17.5	16.2	18.8	16.3	12.1	20.5	13.3	11.9	14.6
<b>Sex</b> Men	23.6	17.6	29.7	15.8	14.0	17.6	18.2	11.6	24.9	17.1	15.5	18.7	10.9	5.9	15.8	12.5	10.5	14.5
Women	28.9	24.0	33.9	17.3	15.6	18.9	22.3	17.0	27.5	17.9	15.9	19.9	19.5	13.4	25.6	14.0	12.2	15.8
<b>Age</b> 18-44	16.2	11.3	21.1	9.2	7.7	10.7	13.3	8.3	18.3	9.0	7.6	10.4	8.3	4.3	12.2	6.8	5.1	8.5
45-64	38.4	30.7	46.0	21.2	18.9	23.4	27.2	18.7	35.6	18.7	16.9	20.6	19.8	11.8	27.8	13.8	11.4	16.2
65 and older	49.0	40.1	57.9	29.6	26.4	32.8	34.6	23.0	46.3	26.1	23.1	29.0	46.8	31.6	62.0	23.1	20.1	26.2
<b>Marital Status</b> Never married	19.5	13.3	25.7	8.9	6.0	11.7	15.6	8.1	23.0	15.9	7.2	24.5	6.9	2.4	11.5	9.4	6.4	12.4
Married/ living together as a couple	24.2	17.8	30.6	14.9	13.4	16.4	15.5	10.2	20.7	15.9	14.6	17.1	19.9	12.4	27.3	11.1	9.4	12.7
Divorced/ widowed/separated	41.1	34.0	48.2	27.5	24.7	30.4	32.8	23.8	41.9	22.9	21.0	24.9	23.0	15.3	30.8	21.0	17.9	24.1
<b>Education</b> 0-11 years	51.1	40.1	62.2	41.5	36.6	46.3	43.9	32.2	55.5	39.6	34.9	44.3	38.4	24.6	52.1	31.8	24.0	39.6
HS Grad/GED	28.0	21.5	34.4	21.6	19.2	23.9	15.4	9.5	21.2	18.9	17.2	20.6	13.9	7.7	20.1	15.8	13.1	18.6
1 or more years of college	16.0	11.2	20.8	10.4	9.1	11.8	12.1	6.5	17.6	13.3	11.4	15.1	11.6	6.3	17.0	10.8	9.3	12.3
<b>Employment</b> Employed for wages	19.0	14.0	24.1	8.3	7.0	9.6	12.1	7.5	16.7	9.5	7.4	11.6	10.8	6.2	15.3	5.8	4.6	7.0
<b>Household Income</b> <=\$24,999	34.5	28.6	40.4	28.0	25.2	30.8	29.1	21.8	36.4	31.1	27.3	35.0	15.5	8.6	22.4	28.8	24.4	33.3
\$25,000 – \$49,999	18.4	11.3	25.5	14.9	12.7	17.1	13.6	6.5	20.6	14.9	13.2	16.6	14.1	6.9	21.2	11.6	9.3	14.0
>=\$50,000	11.0	2.9	19.0	5.5	4.1	6.9	3.2	0.0	7.8	7.4	6.1	8.7	10.6	1.7	19.4	6.5	4.9	8.1

\* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 2: Percentage of people who didn't have any kind of health coverage (including health insurance, HMOs or Medicare), Florida, 2002**

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Black			White			Black			White			Black			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
<b>All</b>	22.8	19.1	26.5	17.0	15.6	18.3	27.0	21.9	32.1	14.7	13.6	15.8	28.4	22.3	34.4	12.0	10.7	13.4
<b>Sex</b> Men	26.5	19.6	33.4	17.0	15.1	19.0	27.9	19.7	36.1	15.2	13.6	16.9	31.8	21.1	42.5	12.4	10.2	14.5
Women	20.9	16.5	25.3	16.9	15.1	18.7	26.5	19.9	33.0	14.2	12.9	15.6	26.3	19.3	33.4	11.7	9.9	13.5
<b>Age</b> 18-44	26.4	20.7	32.0	23.4	21.2	25.6	25.7	18.7	32.8	25.5	23.0	27.9	32.2	23.1	41.2	18.2	15.5	20.9
45-64	21.6	15.6	27.6	14.5	12.6	16.5	40.0	29.8	50.2	14.9	13.2	16.5	29.1	19.5	38.8	12.5	10.3	14.7
65 and older	9.1	4.3	13.8	3.6	1.3	5.8	8.3	2.0	14.6	2.2	1.5	2.8	10.4	0.4	20.3	1.7	0.7	2.7
<b>Marital Status</b> Never married	25.3	18.7	31.9	29.5	25.0	34.0	33.9	23.5	44.3	34.3	28.5	40.0	31.6	19.3	43.8	21.7	16.8	26.7
Married/ living together as a couple	21.6	15.2	28.0	12.6	11.3	14.0	22.9	15.5	30.4	10.8	9.7	12.0	28.8	18.9	38.7	9.0	7.4	10.6
Divorced/ widowed/separated	21.4	15.1	27.7	19.6	16.5	22.7	28.5	19.2	37.9	17.2	15.2	19.3	22.9	14.3	31.6	13.3	10.6	15.9
<b>Education</b> 0-11 years	26.4	17.2	35.5	27.8	23.4	32.2	32.1	21.5	42.8	27.8	23.2	32.3	28.4	15.4	41.4	18.9	12.0	25.8
HS Grad/GED	24.9	18.9	31.0	21.7	19.2	24.2	38.0	28.0	48.0	18.4	16.2	20.5	38.2	28.0	48.5	16.7	13.7	19.7
1 or more years of college	19.4	13.9	25.0	13.1	11.4	14.7	15.1	9.5	20.7	10.6	9.5	11.7	20.7	12.9	28.4	9.5	8.0	11.0
<b>Employment</b> Employed for wages	21.8	17.0	26.7	18.0	16.2	19.8	23.6	17.1	30.0	18.9	17.1	20.7	24.7	16.9	32.4	12.0	10.3	13.7
<b>Household Income</b> <=\$24,999	34.1	27.9	40.3	32.8	29.6	36.0	37.5	28.6	46.4	24.0	21.0	26.9	32.9	20.3	45.5	22.7	18.5	26.9
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>=\$50,000	7.1	0.0	15.5	5.5	4.0	7.0	6.1	0.4	11.9	5.7	4.4	7.1	3.0	0.0	7.5	5.3	3.8	6.9

\* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 3: Percentage of people who didn't have a personal doctor or health care provider, Florida, 2002**

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Black			White			Black			White			Black			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
<b>All</b>	24.1	19.9	28.2	23.6	22.1	25.1	21.9	17.2	26.6	20.2	19.0	21.4	30.3	24.2	36.4	19.0	17.3	20.7
<b>Sex</b> Men	33.8	25.6	42.0	30.5	28.0	32.9	24.3	16.6	32.1	24.7	22.7	26.7	40.1	29.7	50.6	25.3	22.5	28.1
Women	19.2	14.9	23.6	16.8	15.0	18.5	20.3	14.4	26.3	16.0	14.6	17.5	24.5	17.8	31.1	13.2	11.3	15.0
<b>Age</b> 18-44	30.4	24.4	36.4	33.6	31.0	36.1	23.0	16.5	29.5	33.0	30.3	35.7	33.9	24.9	43.0	28.7	25.5	32.0
45-64	18.4	11.0	25.8	16.5	14.5	18.5	27.3	17.6	36.9	16.7	15.0	18.4	27.8	18.2	37.5	15.6	13.1	18.1
65 and older	10.0	5.2	14.8	8.4	6.7	10.1	10.2	1.1	19.3	9.1	7.8	10.3	19.3	7.9	30.8	7.1	5.1	9.1
<b>Marital Status</b> Never married	33.2	25.6	40.9	39.7	34.8	44.6	37.1	26.7	47.6	40.7	34.5	47.0	33.4	21.0	45.7	33.4	27.6	39.2
Married/ living together as a couple	20.6	13.4	27.8	19.3	17.5	21.1	16.6	9.6	23.5	16.9	15.4	18.3	27.1	17.3	37.0	15.4	13.3	17.4
Divorced/ widowed/separated	16.7	10.8	22.6	23.0	20.0	26.1	20.1	12.4	27.8	20.7	18.6	22.8	32.1	22.3	41.8	18.2	15.0	21.4
<b>Education</b> 0-11 years	32.7	20.6	44.8	29.1	24.4	33.9	24.5	14.7	34.2	31.3	26.6	36.0	29.5	17.2	41.7	23.2	15.4	31.0
HS Grad/GED	22.2	16.5	27.8	25.5	22.8	28.2	27.5	18.0	36.9	22.2	20.0	24.4	42.7	32.7	52.7	20.9	17.5	24.3
1 or more years of college	22.2	16.2	28.2	21.9	19.9	23.9	15.1	9.7	20.6	17.2	15.7	18.7	20.4	12.7	28.1	17.7	15.7	19.7
<b>Employment</b> Employed for wages	24.3	18.5	30.0	26.8	24.7	28.9	20.3	14.5	26.2	25.2	23.1	27.2	29.1	21.0	37.3	22.5	20.1	24.8
<b>Household Income</b> <=\$24,999	30.2	24.0	36.4	30.9	27.8	34.0	26.1	18.1	34.2	26.4	23.3	29.5	40.9	26.8	55.0	24.2	19.9	28.6
\$25,000 – \$49,999	12.9	7.4	18.4	25.3	22.5	28.1	18.7	10.0	27.4	20.7	18.7	22.7	33.5	22.7	44.4	23.0	19.4	26.6
>=\$50,000	11.4	1.1	21.7	15.1	12.6	17.6	7.3	2.0	12.6	15.4	13.2	17.6	9.4	1.5	17.4	15.0	12.5	17.5

\* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

**Table 4: Percentage of people who could not get needed medical care during the past 12 months, Florida, 2002**

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Black			White			Black			White			Black			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
<b>All</b>	10.9	8.1	13.8	7.6	6.7	8.6	7.9	5.5	10.4	7.2	6.0	8.5	9.7	6.6	12.8	6.3	5.4	7.2
<b>Sex</b> Men	6.4	2.7	10.1	5.7	4.4	7.0	7.5	2.9	12.1	5.4	4.4	6.4	5.3	1.8	8.8	4.7	3.5	5.9
Women	13.2	9.3	17.0	9.6	8.3	10.9	8.2	5.4	11.0	8.9	6.8	11.1	12.4	7.8	17.0	7.8	6.4	9.1
<b>Age</b> 18-44	11.9	7.6	16.2	9.4	7.8	11.0	7.8	4.6	11.0	10.6	7.5	13.7	8.7	4.9	12.6	7.9	6.2	9.6
45-64	11.9	7.0	16.8	7.5	6.2	8.9	9.8	4.3	15.3	8.3	6.9	9.6	12.3	5.2	19.5	6.6	5.0	8.2
65 and older	4.9	1.4	8.3	3.0	2.0	3.9	4.6	0.3	8.9	2.4	1.7	3.1	8.2	2.2	14.2	3.5	2.1	4.8
<b>Marital Status</b> Never married	9.8	4.7	14.9	7.6	5.2	10.0	10.1	4.3	15.9	8.2	5.4	11.0	6.5	2.0	10.9	8.9	5.9	11.9
Married/ living together as a couple	11.0	6.4	15.6	6.6	5.5	7.7	7.0	3.3	10.7	6.4	4.6	8.1	10.1	4.9	15.2	4.9	3.8	5.9
Divorced/ widowed/separated	12.5	7.3	17.8	10.8	8.7	12.9	8.0	4.1	12.0	9.2	7.6	10.9	13.0	6.6	19.3	8.4	6.3	10.4
<b>Education</b> 0-11 years	14.6	7.1	22.1	15.9	12.3	19.5	11.6	6.2	16.9	12.1	8.4	15.8	11.3	3.3	19.3	11.2	5.5	16.9
HS Grad/GED	13.5	8.4	18.6	7.1	5.7	8.6	8.8	3.8	13.8	5.9	4.8	7.0	9.9	5.0	14.8	7.4	5.5	9.3
1 or more years of college	7.0	3.5	10.6	6.7	5.5	8.0	5.1	2.1	8.1	7.3	5.3	9.3	9.2	4.4	13.9	5.5	4.4	6.5
<b>Employment</b> Employed for wages	9.8	5.8	13.7	6.6	5.4	7.8	5.0	2.5	7.5	8.2	5.9	10.5	8.8	4.8	12.8	5.5	4.4	6.7
<b>Household Income</b> <=\$24,999	15.7	10.8	20.6	15.1	12.8	17.4	11.9	7.3	16.5	14.1	9.8	18.4	12.5	6.0	19.0	15.0	11.6	18.3
\$25,000 – \$49,999	5.0	1.6	8.3	6.1	4.4	7.8	4.2	1.1	7.2	6.5	5.3	7.8	9.6	3.9	15.4	5.6	3.9	7.3
>=\$50,000	1.7	0.0	4.1	2.9	1.7	4.1	1.0	0.0	3.1	3.4	2.5	4.3	2.5	0.0	5.2	3.5	2.3	4.6

\* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

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