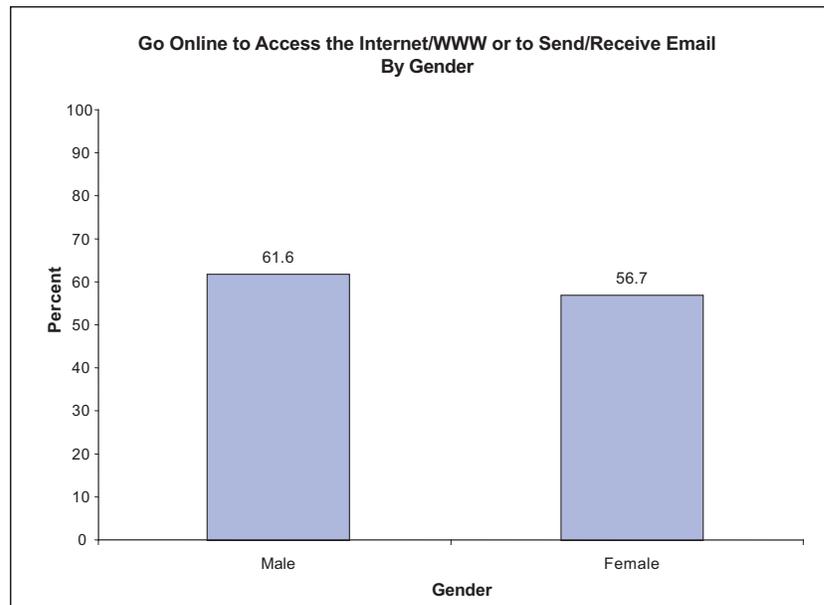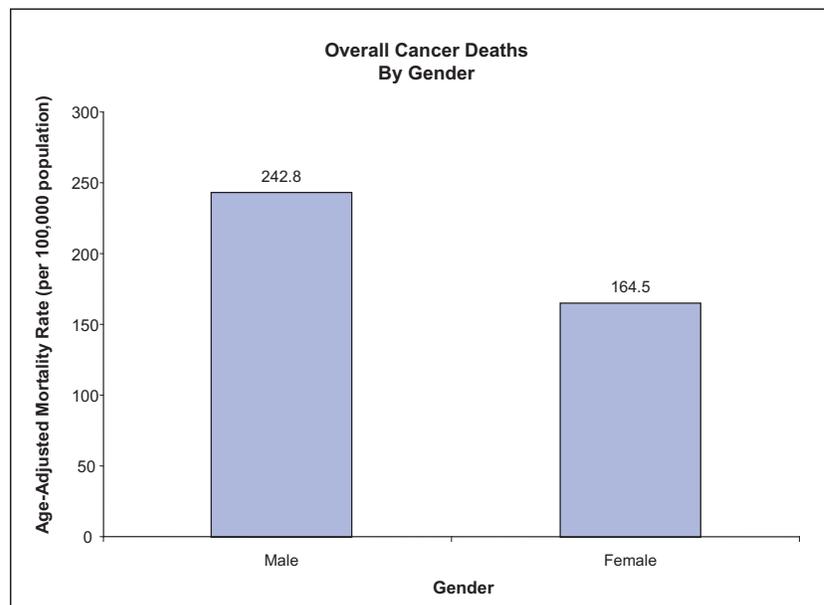## 4.2   Gender

Males have slightly higher rates of overall death due to cancer compared to females (Figure 22). Again, differences in Internet use do not appear to differ largely between males and females (Figure 21).

Figure 21

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Gender**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 22

**Overall Cancer Deaths
By Gender**
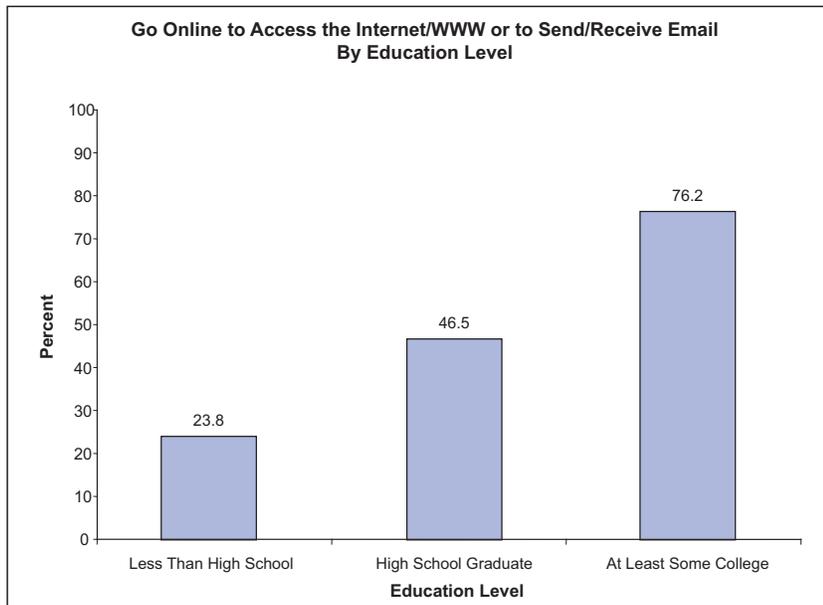

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

Expanding the Reach and Impact of Consumer e-Health Tools

4.3   Education Level

Those with lower levels of education experience much higher rates of death due to cancer but have lower rates of Internet use compared to those with higher levels of education (Figures 23 and 24).

Figure 23

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Education Level**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

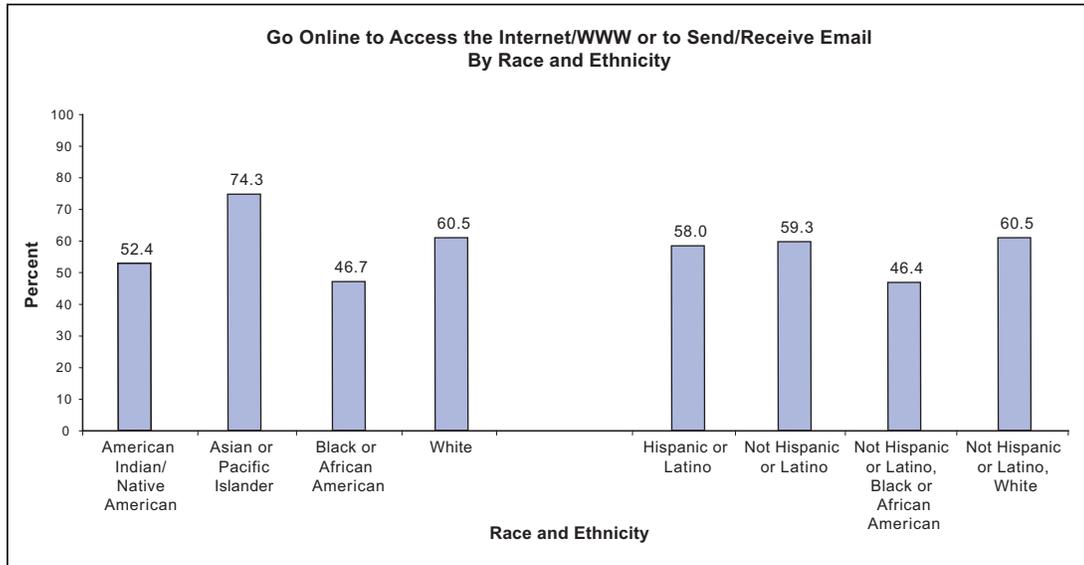*Figure 24*

**Overall Cancer Deaths
By Education Level**
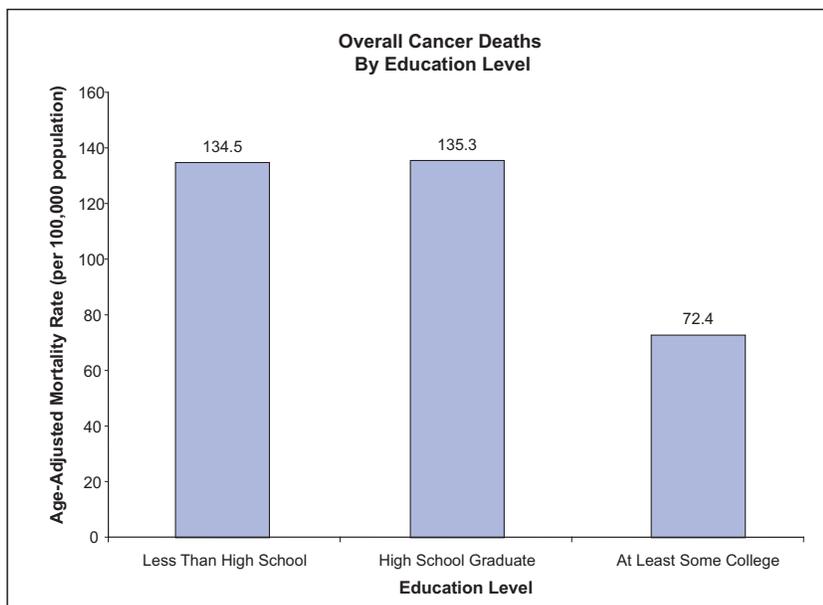
Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

5.   HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

5.1   Race and Ethnicity

Blacks/African Americans face significant disparities in mortality due to coronary heart disease and stroke compared to members of other racial and ethnic groups (Figure 26). Internet use is also the lowest for this population (Figure 25).

Figure 25

Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email By Race and Ethnicity

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 26

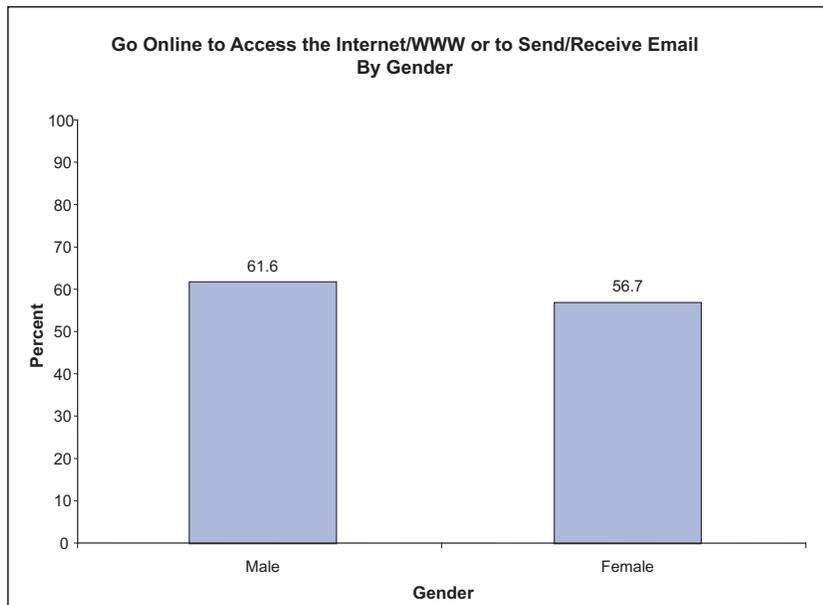**Mortality Due to Heart Disease and Stroke By Race and Ethnicity**
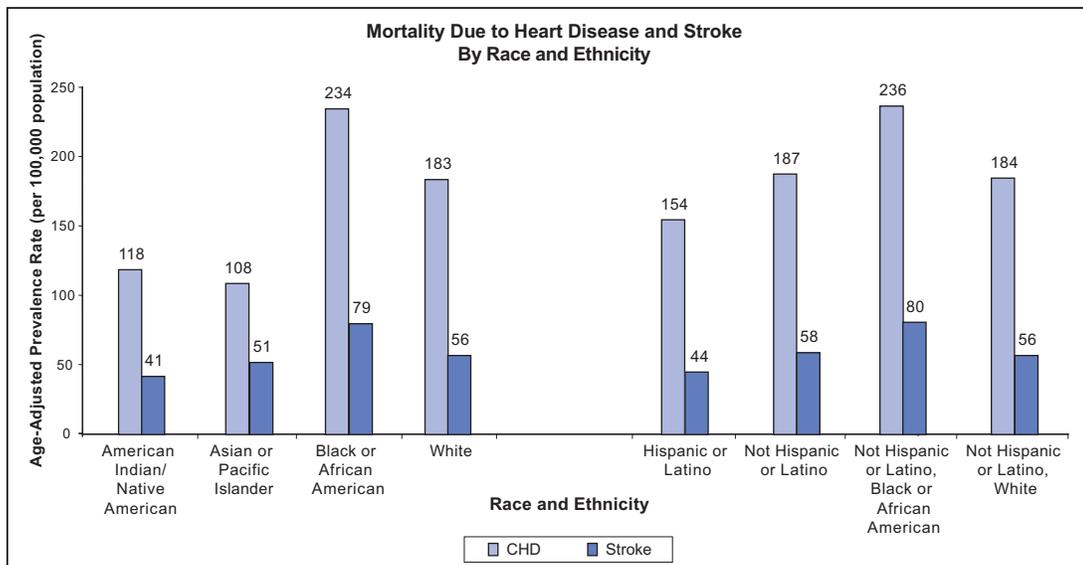
Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database. C*enters for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

5.2   Gender

Males have a higher rate of death due to coronary heart disease compared to females (Figure 28). Differences in Internet use do not appear to differ largely between males and females (Figure 27).

Figure 27

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Gender**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 28

**Mortality Due to Heart Disease and Stroke
By Gender**

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

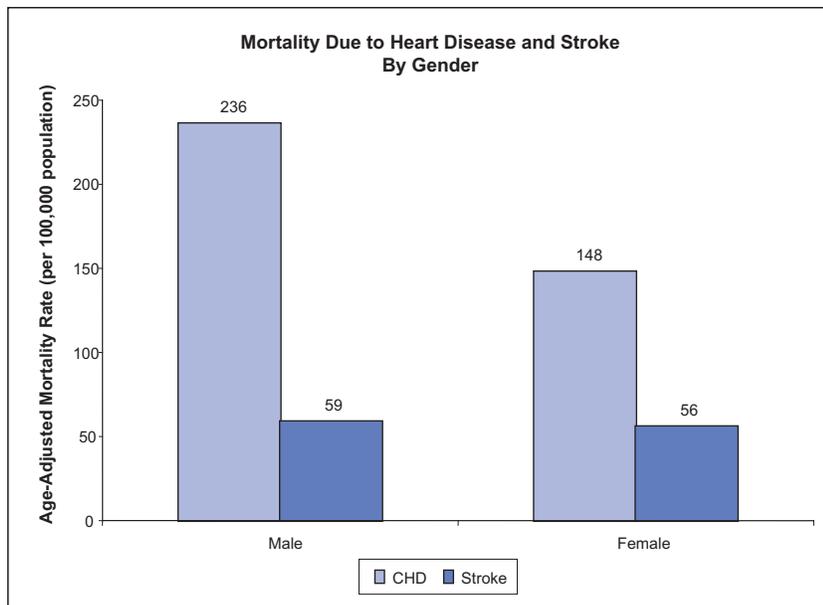Appendix 4. A Comparison of Internet Use and Health Status of Populations That Experience Health Disparities

5.3   Education Level

Those with lower levels of education experience much higher rates of death due to heart disease and stroke and also have lower rates of Internet use compared to those with higher levels of education (Figures 29 and 30).

Figure 29

Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email By Education Level

Education Level	Percent
Less Than High School	23.8
High School Graduate	46.5
At Least Some College	76.2

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 30

Mortality Due to Heart Disease and Stroke By Education Level

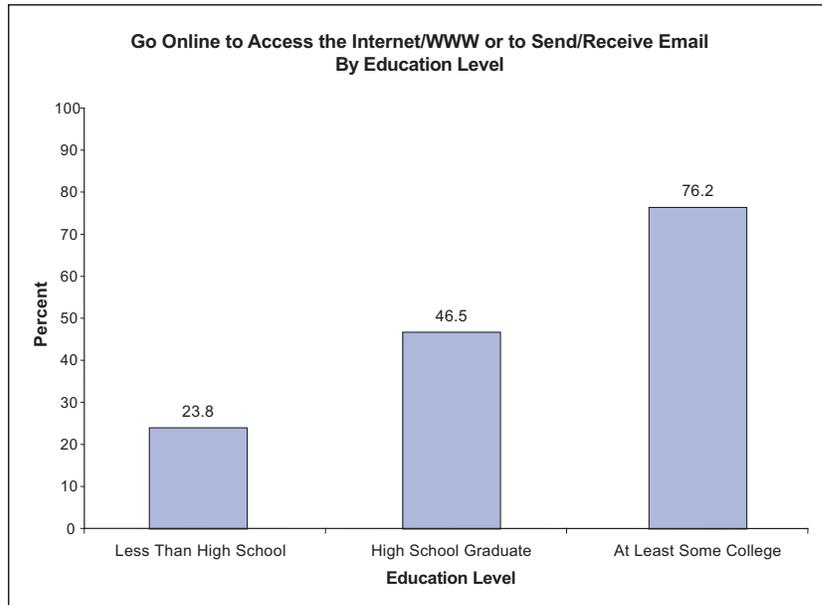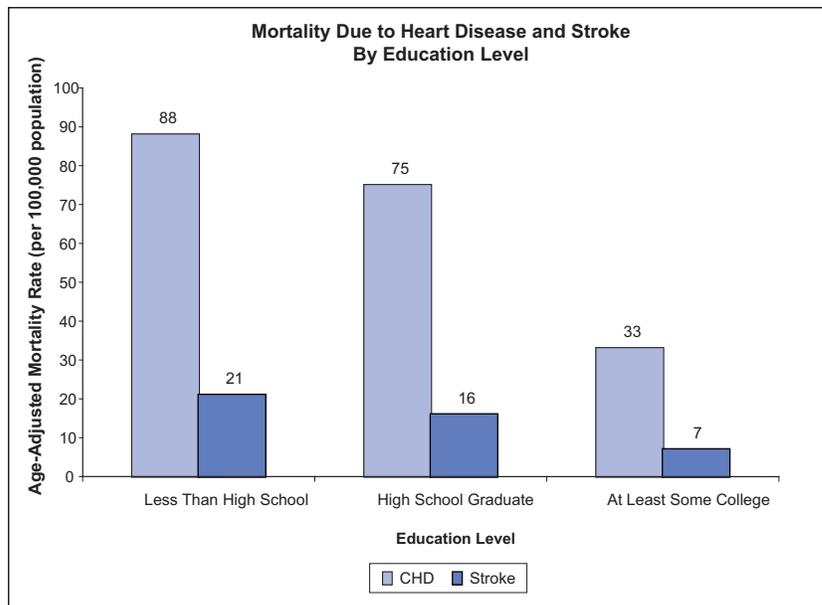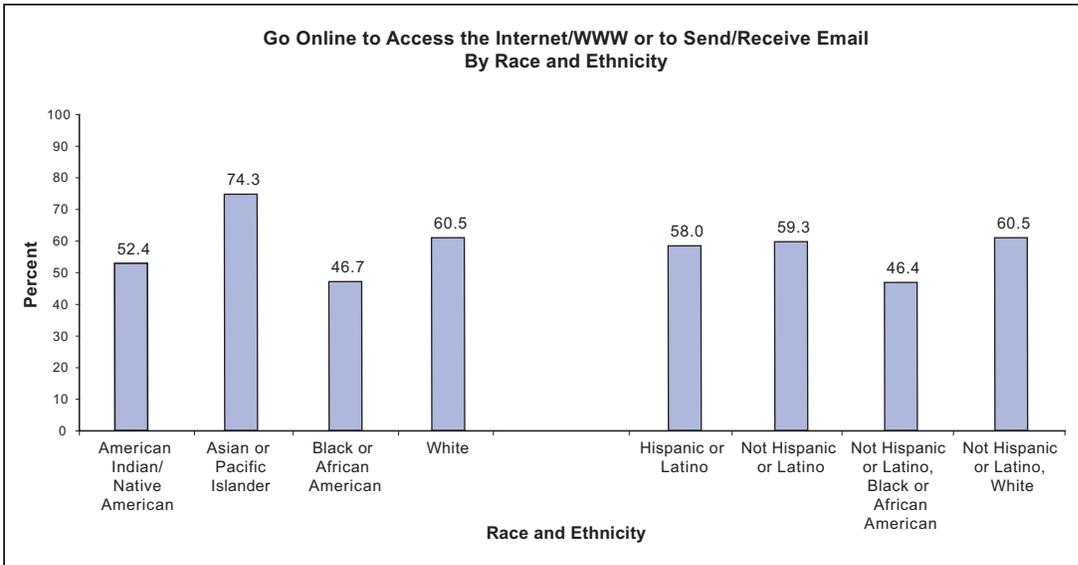| Education Level	CHD	Stroke
Less Than High School	88	21
High School Graduate	75	16
At Least Some College	33	7

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

# 6.	MODERATE/VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
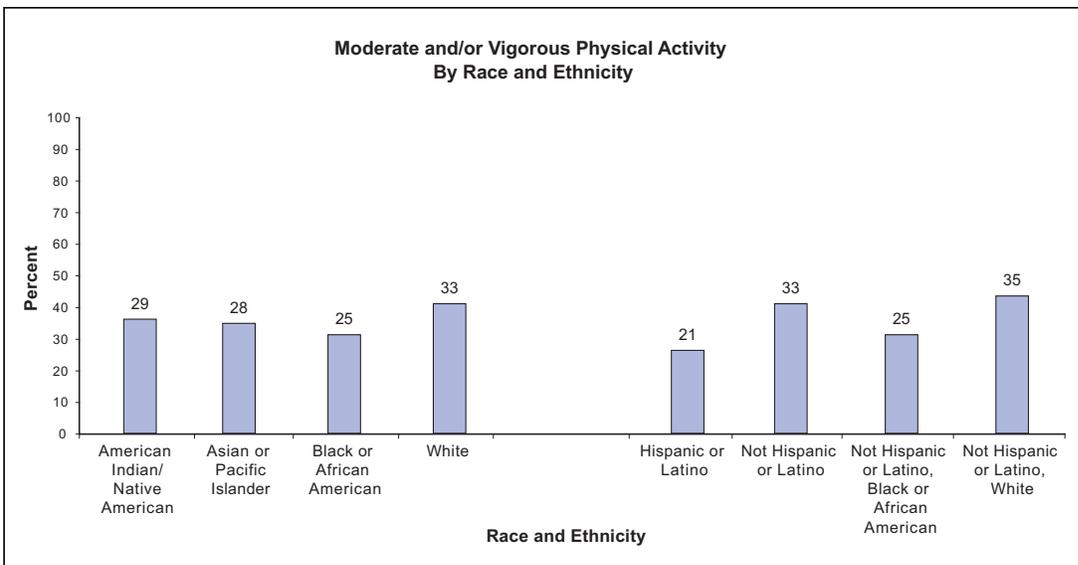
## 6.1	Race and Ethnicity

Rates of moderate/vigorous physical activity are slightly lower for racial and ethnic minority populations compared to nonminority populations (Figure 32). Internet use for racial and ethnic minorities, with the exception of Asians or Pacific Islanders, is also lower compared to nonminorities (Figure 31).

Figure 31

Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Race and Ethnicity

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 32

Moderate and/or Vigorous Physical Activity
By Race and Ethnicity

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

Appendix 4. A Comparison of Internet Use and Health Status of Populations That Experience Health Disparities

6.2   Gender

Large differences do not appear to exist between males and females in moderate/physical activity (Figure 34). Differences in Internet use do not appear to differ largely between males and females (Figure 33).

Figure 33

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Gender**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 34

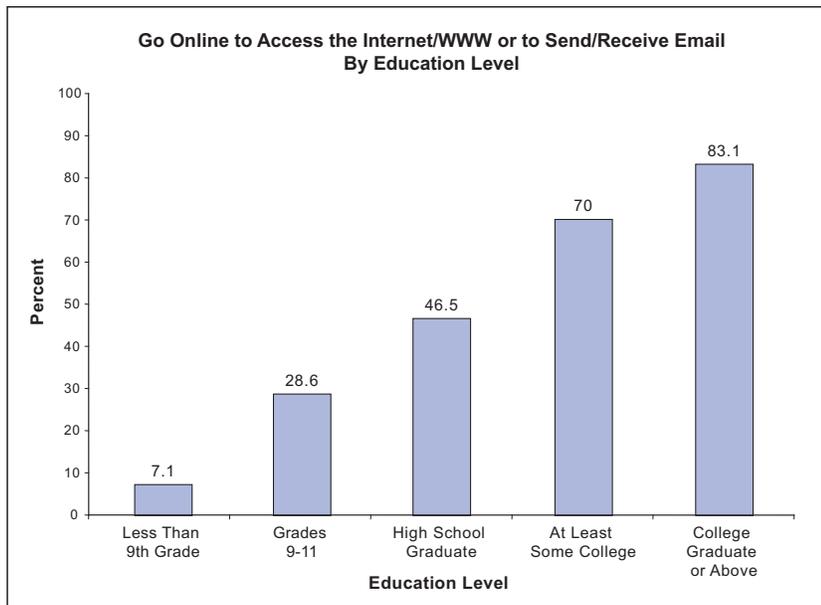**Moderate and/or Vigorous Physical Activity
By Gender**
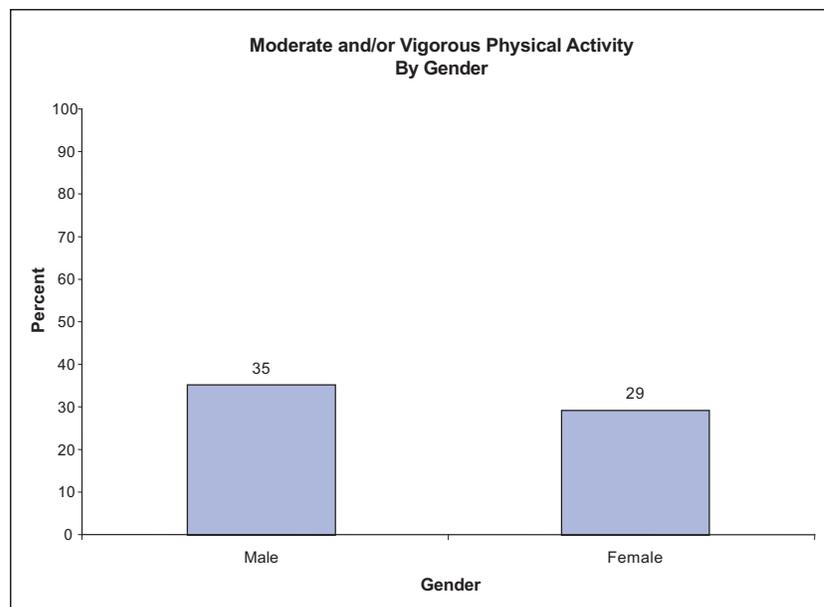
Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

6.3   Education Level

Rates of moderate/vigorous physical activity increase with higher levels of education, as do rates of Internet use (Figures 35 and 36). Less educated persons have lower rates of physical activity and Internet use compared to more educated persons.

Figure 35

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Education Level**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 36

**Moderate and/or Vigorous Physical Activity
By Education Level**

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004
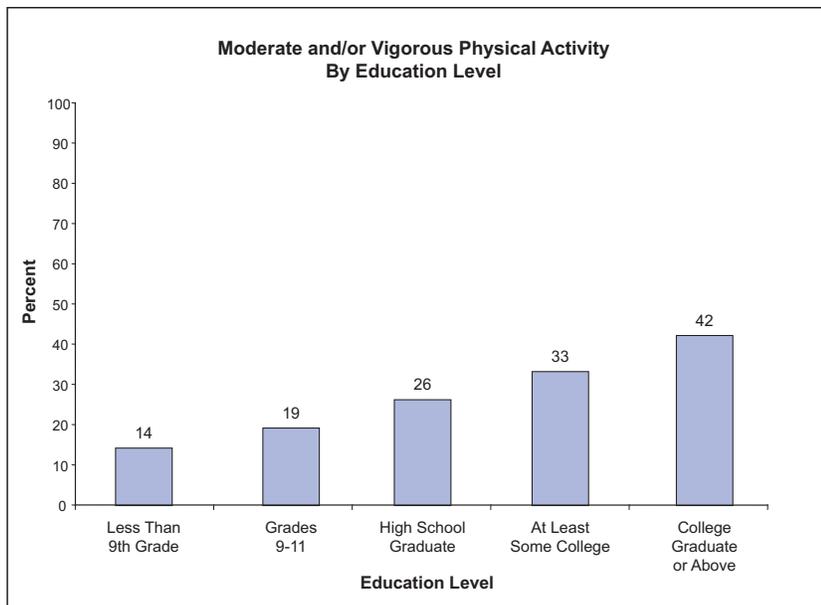
Appendix 4. A Comparison of Internet Use and Health Status of Populations That Experience Health Disparities

7.   TOBACCO USE

7.1   Race and Ethnicity

American Indians/Alaska Natives have higher rates of cigarette smoking compared to other racial and ethnic groups (Figure 38) and also have low rates of Internet use, second to Blacks/African Americans (Figure 37).

Figure 37

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Race and Ethnicity**

Race and Ethnicity	Percent
American Indian/Native American	52.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	74.3
Black or African American	46.7
White	60.5
Hispanic or Latino	58.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	59.3
Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American	46.4
Not Hispanic or Latino, White	60.5

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 38

**Cigarette Smoking Among Adults 18 and Over
By Race and Ethnicity**

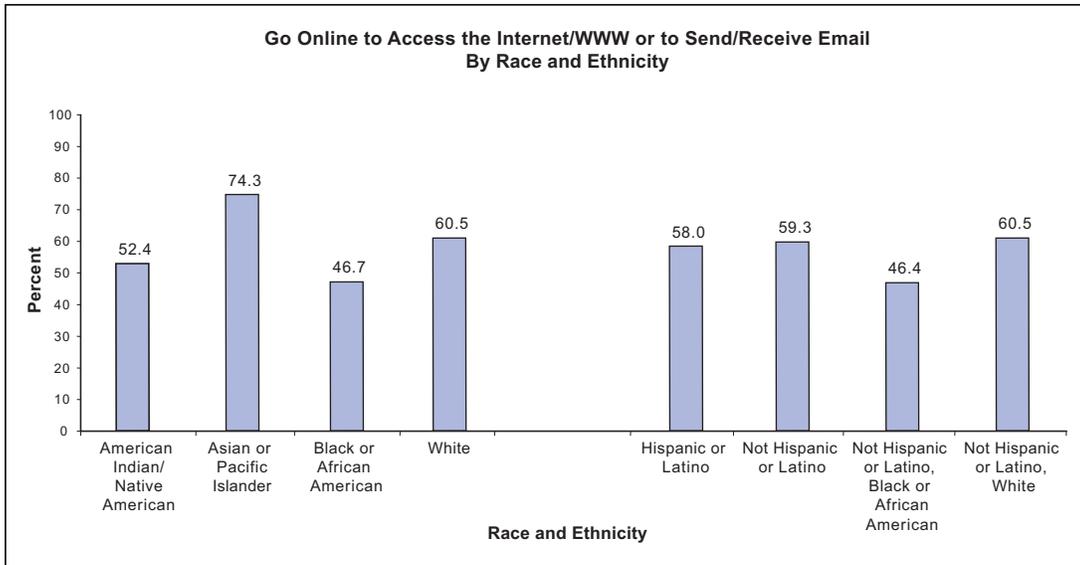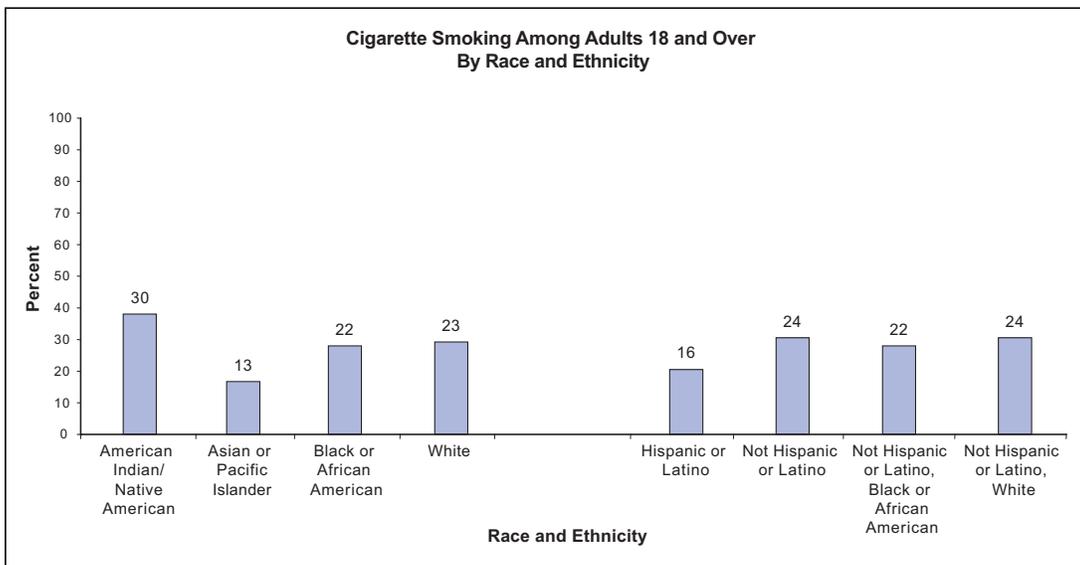| Race and Ethnicity	Percent
American Indian/Native American	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	13
Black or African American	22
White	23
Hispanic or Latino	16
Not Hispanic or Latino	24
Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American	22
Not Hispanic or Latino, White	24

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004
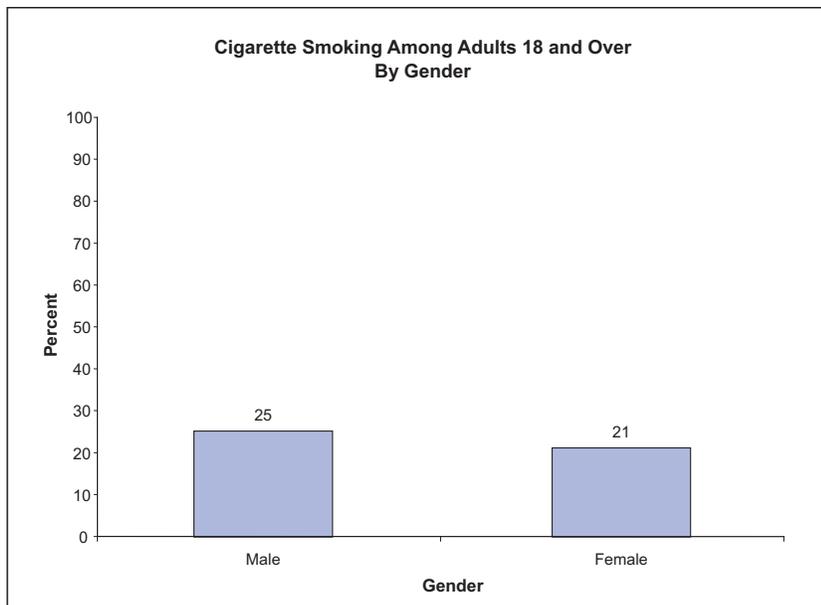
7.2   Gender

Large differences do not appear to exist between males and females in cigarette smoking (Figure 40). Similarly, differences in Internet use do not appear to differ largely between males and females (Figure 39).

Figure 39
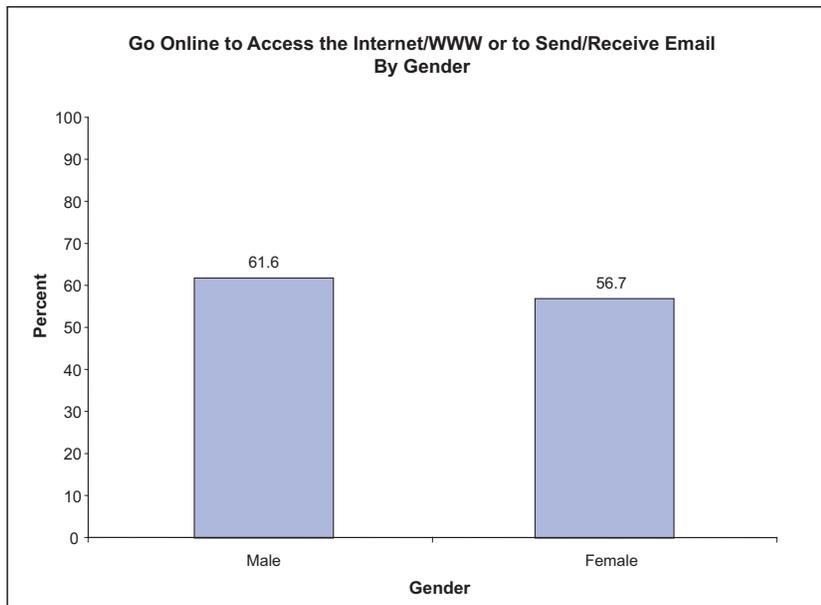
**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Gender**

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 40

**Cigarette Smoking Among Adults 18 and Over
By Gender**

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

Appendix 4. A Comparison of Internet Use and Health Status of Populations That Experience Health Disparities

7.3   Education Level

Those with less than a high school education have the highest level of cigarette smoking (Figure 42), but they have the lowest level of Internet use (Figure 41).

Figure 41

Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Education Level

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 42

Cigarette Smoking Among Adults 18 and Over
By Education Level
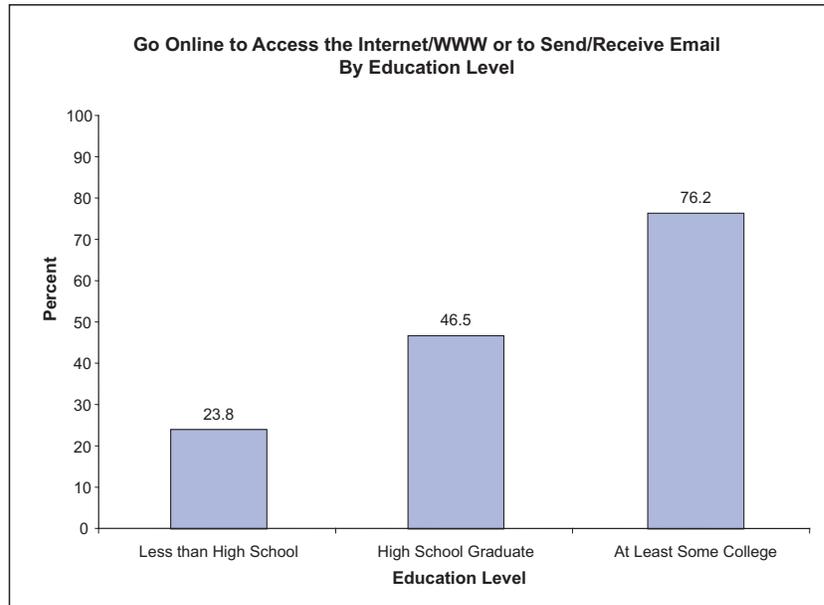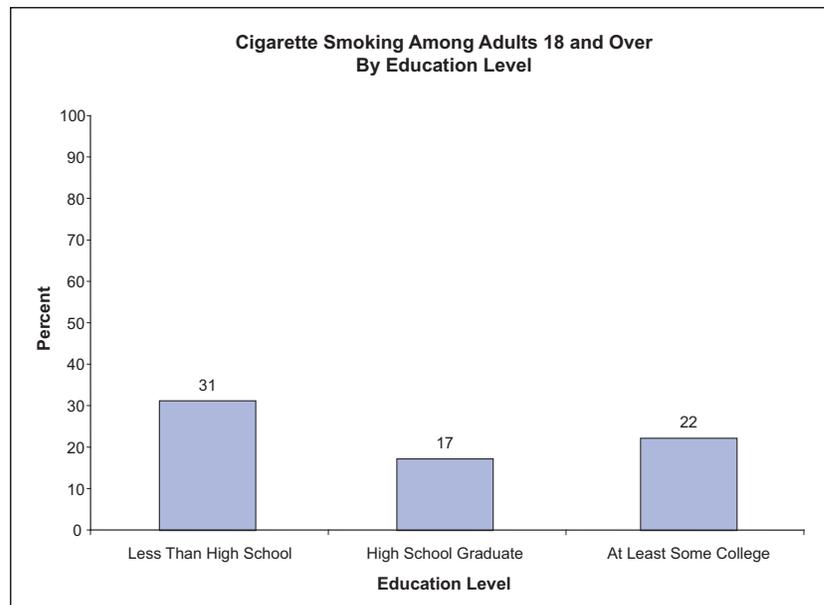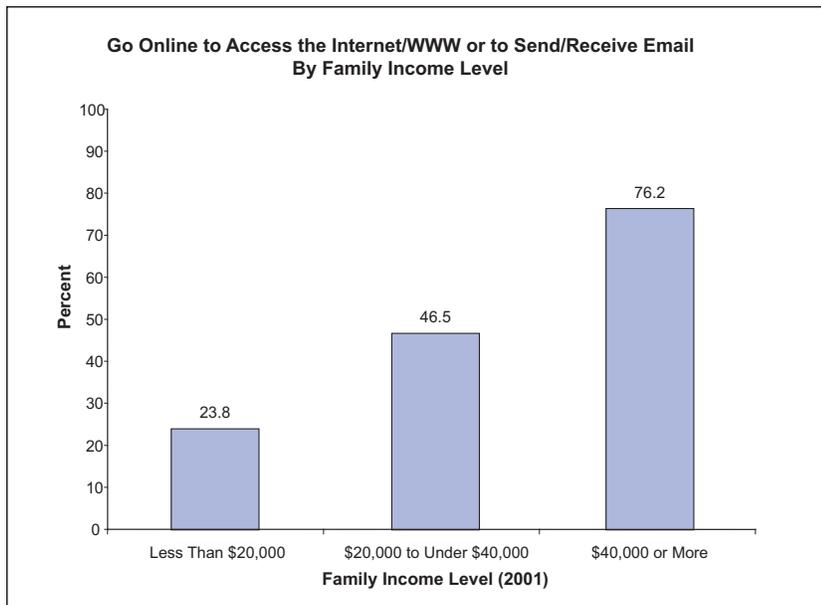
Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004
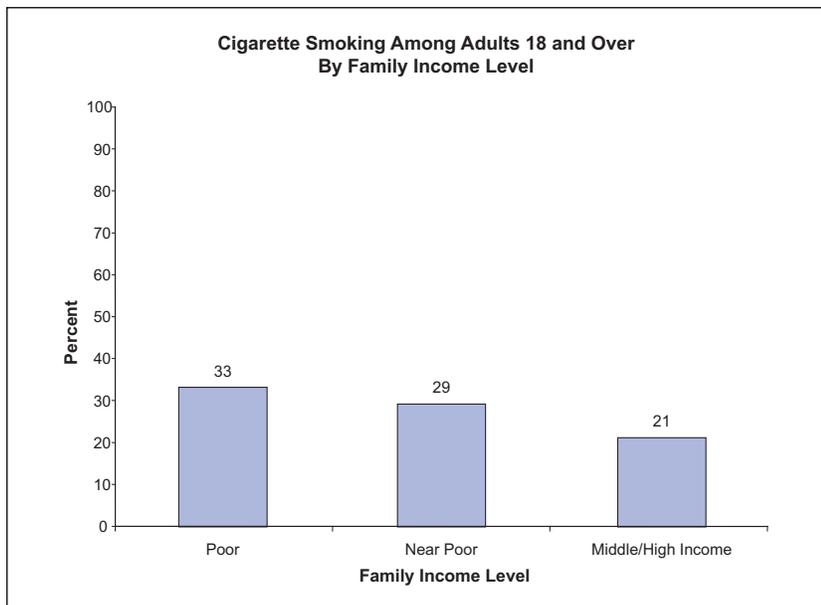
7.4   Family Income Level

Low-income populations have higher rates of cigarette smoking compared to middle- or high-income populations, yet Internet use is considerably lower for those with lower incomes when compared to those with higher incomes (Figures 43 and 44).

Figure 43

**Go Online to Access the Internet/WWW or to Send/Receive Email
By Family Income Level**

23.8 — Less Than $20,000
46.5 — $20,000 to Under $40,000
76.2 — $40,000 or More

Percent

Family Income Level (2001)

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 44

**Cigarette Smoking Among Adults 18 and Over
By Family Income Level**

33 — Poor
29 — Near Poor
21 — Middle/High Income

Percent

Family Income Level

Source: CDC Wonder. *DATA2010…the Healthy People 2010 Database.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2004

Appendix 4. A Comparison of Internet Use and Health Status of Populations That Experience Health Disparities

Data Sources and Methodology

Pew Internet & American Life Project

Data from the 2002–2003 Pew Internet & American Life Project's Daily Internet Tracking Survey were used to construct the Internet use profiles presented in the charts. The datasets that were analyzed include all cases of completed surveys aggregated for 2002 (n=25,908) and March through August 2003 (n=20,871).[1] The sample for the survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Respondents were English-speaking adults older than age 18 and living in the continental United States. (In the most recent Pew Research Center survey conducted in October/November 2005, respondents were given the opportunity to answer an English-language or Spanish-language questionnaire. Of 271 Hispanics, 110 chose the Spanish option and 161 chose English.) Sample data are weighted based on demographic weighting parameters derived from the most recently available U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. This produces population parameters for the demographic characteristics of adults age 18 or older who live in households that contain a telephone.

Select questions were chosen from the survey instrument to analyze computer/Internet use, Internet activities, locations of access, and the frequency of Internet use from home. For the purposes of this document, the activities of going online to access the Internet and sending or receiving e-mail were used to determine which respondents were Internet users. This classification was based on the respondent pool that answered "yes" to the question, "Do you use a computer at the workplace, home, or anywhere else on at least an occasional basis?" Cross-tabulation of the selected questions by the various population groups was the main method of analysis. In the latest Pew Research Center survey conducted in October/November 2005, Pew used two questions to determine if someone was an Internet user: "Do you use the Internet, at least occasionally?" and "Do you send or receive e-mail, at least occasionally?"

DATA2010

DATA2010 is an interactive database system developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics, Health Promotion Statistics Division, which contains the most recent monitoring data for tracking *Healthy People 2010*. The data are updated quarterly. Data used in this document were obtained from the January 2004 edition.

DATA2010 also includes a set of measures relevant for tracking progress for the *HealthierUS* initiative. *HealthierUS* is the national initiative to ensure that Americans live longer, better, and healthier lives. The initiative focuses on reducing the burden of disease and addressing lifestyle choices that will foster healthy behaviors through personal and social responsibility.

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1 The 2003 dataset was only used for data on disability status, as disability status was not included in the 2002 dataset.

Data on the following health topics are presented in this appendix:

- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Asthma
- Heart disease and stroke
- Cancer
- Poor nutrition and physical activity
- Tobacco use

Healthy People 2010 Population Group Table

Healthy People 2010 Population Groups	*Healthy People 2010* Definitions for Population Groups	Sample Size From Pew's Daily Tracking Survey
Race and Ethnicity (Race and ethnicity categories are based on Office of Management and Budget [OMB] guidelines for reporting race and ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, and persons in the various race groups may be of any origin.)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	Persons having origins in any of the original people of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment	457
Asian or Pacific Islander	Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam	478
Asian	Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent	—
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands	—
Black or African American	Persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa	2,995
White	Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa	20,687
Hispanic or Latino	Persons of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."	2,455

Healthy People 2010 Population Groups	Healthy People 2010 Definitions for Population Groups	Sample Size From Pew's Daily Tracking Survey
Not Hispanic or Latino	—	23,170
Black or African American	—	2,752
White	—	19,177
Gender		
Female	—	12,478
Male	—	13,430
Family Income Level (Poverty status measures family income relative to family size using the poverty thresholds developed by the U.S. Census, which are based on definitions originally developed by the Social Security Administration.)		
Poor	Below the Federal poverty level	—
Near poor	100–199% of the Federal poverty level	—
Middle/high income	200% or more of the Federal poverty level	—
Education Level (Educational level is typically measured by the number of years of education the individual has completed or by the highest credential received.)		
Less than high school	Persons with less than 12 years of schooling or no high school diploma	3,637
High school graduate	Persons with either 12 years of schooling, a high school diploma, or GED	8,267
At least some college	Persons with a high school diploma or GED and 13 or more years of schooling	13,797
Additional categories included where appropriate		
Geographic Location (Urban residence is specified as either residing within or outside a metropolitan statistical area [MSA] or residing within or outside an urbanized area [UA][a] or urban place, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.)		
Urban	Living within the boundaries of a UA and the urban portion of places outside a UA that have a decennial population of 2,500 or more	2,698
Rural	—	2,338

a A UA is an area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent urban fringe that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and generally an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area.

Healthy People 2010 Population Groups	_Healthy People 2010_ Definitions for Population Groups	Sample Size From Pew's Daily Tracking Survey
Health Insurance Status (Individuals are considered to have health insurance if they are covered by either private or public health plans. Health insurance information applies only to persons younger than 65 years of age. Those 65 and older are considered to be covered by Medicare.)		
Private health insurance	Includes fee-for-service plans, single-service hospital plans, and coverage by health maintenance organizations	—
Public health insurance	Includes Medicaid or other public assistance, Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and military health plan coverage	—
Medicare	—	—
Medicaid	—	—
No health insurance	—	—
Disability Status (Disability is operationally defined in a number of different ways for program purposes and for analytic and research purposes. For _Healthy People 2010_, disability is primarily defined using information on activity limitation or the use of special equipment.)		
Persons with disabilities or activity limitations	Defined based on information on activity limitation or the use of special equipment	687
Persons without disabilities or activity limitations	—	4,229
Select Populations		
Age groups	—	—
School grade levels	—	—
Persons with select medical conditions	—	—

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. _Healthy People 2010._ 2nd ed. With understanding and improving health and objectives for improving health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.