

HEALTH STATUS

Men's health status is a major determinant of how they use the health care system. The majority of men in the U.S. report that they are healthy and free of disability. However, a sizable number of men deal with chronic illnesses such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or cancer. Some of these conditions can be prevented or cured through preventive screenings and early detection. Other conditions can be managed effectively with ongoing medical attention and lifestyle changes. Physical or mental limitations are also a facet of health and well-being and can affect a man's ability to participate in daily activities, such as work, recreation, or household management.

The health status indicators used in this report cover a variety of health conditions, associated behaviors, and outcomes and those in this section reflect many of the leading causes of death and disability in men as well as key measures of health and wellbeing. In 2007, heart disease and cancer accounted for half of all deaths among U.S. men. However, there are sizable differences in the rates at which various subgroups of men experience certain diseases and conditions. For example, diabetes and obesity affect a greater percentage of black, Hispanic, and Native American men than white and Asian men.¹³ Disparities and gender differences research has found that men have health-related experiences that differ by several measures, including race, ethnicity, and location. This chapter compares state-level rates for men of different racial and ethnic groups on a spectrum of health status indicators. An indicator disparity score, assessing the level of disparity between white men and men of color for each state on each indicator, is also presented.

The data for these indicators are drawn from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Survey on Drug use and Health, and the CDC's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report. The indicators included in this dimension are:

1. Self-reported Fair or Poor Health Status
2. Unhealthy Days
3. Limited Activity Days
4. Serious Psychological Distress
5. Diabetes
6. Cardiovascular Disease
7. Obesity
8. Smoking
9. Binge Drinking
10. New AIDS Cases

SELF-REPORTED FAIR OR POOR HEALTH STATUS

Individuals who rate their health as fair or poor tend to have a higher need for, and greater utilization of, health care services than those in better health. This measure is also predictive of mortality.¹⁴ The data presented for self-reported fair or poor health status are age-adjusted and drawn from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Highlights

- Nationally, one in nine (11.0%) men ages 18 to 64 rated their health as fair or poor (Table 1.1). Hispanic (22.3%) and American Indian and Alaska Native men (18.8%) had the highest rates of self-reported fair or poor health, followed by black men (13.3%), white men (8.5%), and Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men (8.3%).
- Across states, the prevalence of fair or poor health rating ranged from a high of 15.0% in California to a low of 6.7% in Nebraska and South Dakota.
- There was considerable variation within racial and ethnic groups across the states. For example, among Hispanic men, about three in ten (29.0%) in North Carolina reported fair or poor health compared to one in twenty (4.8%) men in Georgia. Similarly, black men in Texas were twice as likely to report their health as fair or poor compared to black men in Florida (18.4 % vs. 9.0%).
- The U.S. disparity score for fair or poor health was 2.00, meaning that rates of fair or poor health for men of color were double that of white men. State disparity scores ranged from a low of 0.53 in West Virginia where ratings of fair or poor health for minority men were about half the rate of white men, to a high of 5.84 in the District of Columbia where there was nearly a six fold difference in the rates of white and minority men.
- The vast majority of states had disparity scores about 1.00 and clustered in the upper quadrants of Figure 1.1. The District of Columbia, an outlier in the top of the upper left quadrant, had the highest disparity score in the nation. This is because minority men (13.9%) in the District of Columbia were almost six times more likely to report fair or poor health than white men; and because white men in the District of Columbia had the lowest rate of fair or poor health of all white men nationally (2.4%). Arizona, Colorado, and Utah had disparity scores greater than 3.00.
- Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia were the only states located in the lower right quadrant. In these states, the share of white men reporting fair or poor health was higher than that reported by minority men in the state. Several other states in the South (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas) had relatively low disparities, yet in all cases, white men in these states had among the highest rates of fair or poor health.



Table 1.1. Self-reported Fair or Poor Health Status, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008

State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native
All States	2.00	11.0%	8.5%	17.0%	13.3%	22.3%	8.3%	18.8%
Alabama	1.24	13.0%	12.3%	15.2%	14.5%			
Alaska	1.48	9.2%	8.0%	11.8%				17.4%
Arizona	3.58	10.9%	5.9%	21.2%		23.4%		25.7%
Arkansas	1.70	12.1%	10.8%	18.4%	16.6%	20.6%		
California	2.84	15.0%	7.5%	21.4%	15.6%	25.8%	11.9%	
Colorado	3.65	9.6%	5.9%	21.6%	16.9%	25.2%	7.4%	
Connecticut	2.29	7.2%	5.9%	13.4%	9.6%	20.7%		
Delaware	1.21	7.9%	7.5%	9.1%	9.3%			
District of Columbia	5.84	9.2%	2.4%	13.9%	14.4%	14.6%		
Florida	1.87	11.4%	8.8%	16.4%	9.0%	21.8%	5.6%	25.4%
Georgia	1.23	9.7%	8.7%	10.6%	12.7%	4.8%		
Hawaii	1.84	10.7%	6.9%	12.7%		14.8%	12.5%	
Idaho	2.26	9.0%	8.0%	18.1%		23.0%		
Illinois	2.20	12.1%	8.5%	18.7%	14.5%	27.2%	6.3%	
Indiana	1.96	10.1%	8.7%	17.1%	17.2%	18.0%		
Iowa	2.75	7.9%	7.0%	19.2%		27.8%		
Kansas	1.71	8.6%	8.0%	13.6%	18.1%	14.8%		
Kentucky	0.78	12.6%	12.8%	10.0%	10.2%			
Louisiana	1.43	11.6%	10.3%	14.7%	14.9%	15.6%		
Maine	1.67	9.5%	9.2%	15.3%				
Maryland	1.53	8.4%	7.1%	10.8%	10.3%	15.5%	5.5%	
Massachusetts	2.02	8.1%	6.4%	13.0%	10.9%	21.8%	5.4%	
Michigan	1.49	10.5%	9.5%	14.1%	14.1%	16.1%		
Minnesota	1.48	7.0%	6.6%	9.8%	10.7%			
Mississippi	1.51	12.2%	10.3%	15.5%	15.7%			
Missouri	1.56	10.1%	9.4%	14.6%	11.5%			
Montana	1.25	10.1%	9.8%	12.2%				16.2%
Nebraska	1.79	6.7%	6.2%	11.0%		17.9%		
Nevada	2.19	14.6%	10.0%	21.8%	16.7%	26.0%		
New Hampshire	1.28	7.9%	7.8%	10.0%				
New Jersey	2.14	11.4%	8.3%	17.8%	11.3%	25.6%	10.0%	
New Mexico	1.64	12.9%	9.7%	15.9%		16.8%		13.2%
New York	2.10	11.1%	8.0%	16.8%	10.5%	25.0%	10.9%	
North Carolina	2.07	12.0%	8.9%	18.5%	15.4%	29.0%	6.3%	19.2%
North Dakota	2.30	7.4%	6.9%	15.9%				21.0%
Ohio	1.93	9.8%	8.8%	16.9%	16.7%	18.9%		
Oklahoma	1.34	12.9%	11.3%	15.2%	12.4%	23.0%		18.4%
Oregon	1.65	9.0%	8.4%	13.8%		18.3%		
Pennsylvania	1.73	9.9%	8.5%	14.7%	14.6%	18.4%	4.9%	
Rhode Island	2.37	9.8%	8.1%	19.2%	11.8%	22.1%		
South Carolina	1.40	9.2%	8.2%	11.5%	11.1%	13.6%		
South Dakota	1.47	6.7%	6.4%	9.4%				15.4%
Tennessee	0.91	12.1%	12.5%	11.4%	9.1%			
Texas	1.81	13.6%	10.0%	18.1%	18.4%	19.1%	8.2%	
Utah	3.32	7.7%	5.8%	19.2%		24.2%		
Vermont	1.12	8.1%	8.0%	9.0%				
Virginia	1.65	8.5%	7.8%	12.8%	9.9%	21.8%		
Washington	1.54	9.6%	8.7%	13.3%	11.2%	20.4%	8.0%	18.3%
West Virginia	0.53	13.3%	13.6%	7.2%				
Wisconsin	1.90	7.5%	7.0%	13.2%	14.1%	10.3%		14.5%
Wyoming	1.48	9.0%	8.5%	12.7%		10.3%		17.3%

Note: Among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men. A disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

..... Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color

□ Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

- - - - - Best state in column

□ Worst state in column

UNHEALTHY DAYS

There has been increasing recognition of the importance of measures that capture dimensions of quality of life and well-being.¹⁵ The indicator of unhealthy days counts the number of days during the past month that men stated their physical or mental health was “not good.” Overall, men report a lower number of days of poor physical and mental health than women.¹⁶ This indicator is based on the sum of two questions in the BRFSS – one that asks respondents about the number of days in the preceding 30 days that their *physical health*, including physical illness and injury, were not good, and the other that asks about the number of days in the past 30 days that their *mental health*, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good.

Highlights

- Nationally, men ages 18 to 64 reported their physical or mental health was “not good” during 5.5 of the past 30 days (Table 1.2). This rate was highest for American Indian and Alaska Native men, who reported an average of 8.7 unhealthy days in the past 30 days and lowest for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander men who reported an average of 3.9 unhealthy days.
- The average number of unhealthy days in the past month ranged from a high of 7.1 days among men in West Virginia to a low of 4.0 days among South Dakota men. Men in Oklahoma and California had a relatively large number of unhealthy days, averaging a little more than 6.0 days in the past month.
- Nationally, the disparity score for unhealthy days was 1.06, or virtually no disparity, one of the few indicators in this report for which there is practically no difference on a national level between white and minority men. At the state level, disparity scores ranged from 0.75 in Kentucky to 1.78 in Maine.
- As indicated by Figure 1.2, there was great variation by state in the level of disparity on this measure. Each quadrant of the figure is populated with several states, although nearly one-half of the states fell into the upper left quadrant. White men in those states reported fewer unhealthy days than their minority counterparts, and also fewer days than the national average for white men.
- About one-quarter of the states fell into the upper right quadrant. In Maine, the state with the highest disparity score, men of color, as a group, had the highest number of unhealthy days (9.7), but white men were also slightly above the national average.
- In the states in the lower quadrants, men of color had fewer average unhealthy days than white men. White men in Kentucky had a greater number of unhealthy days than the national average.

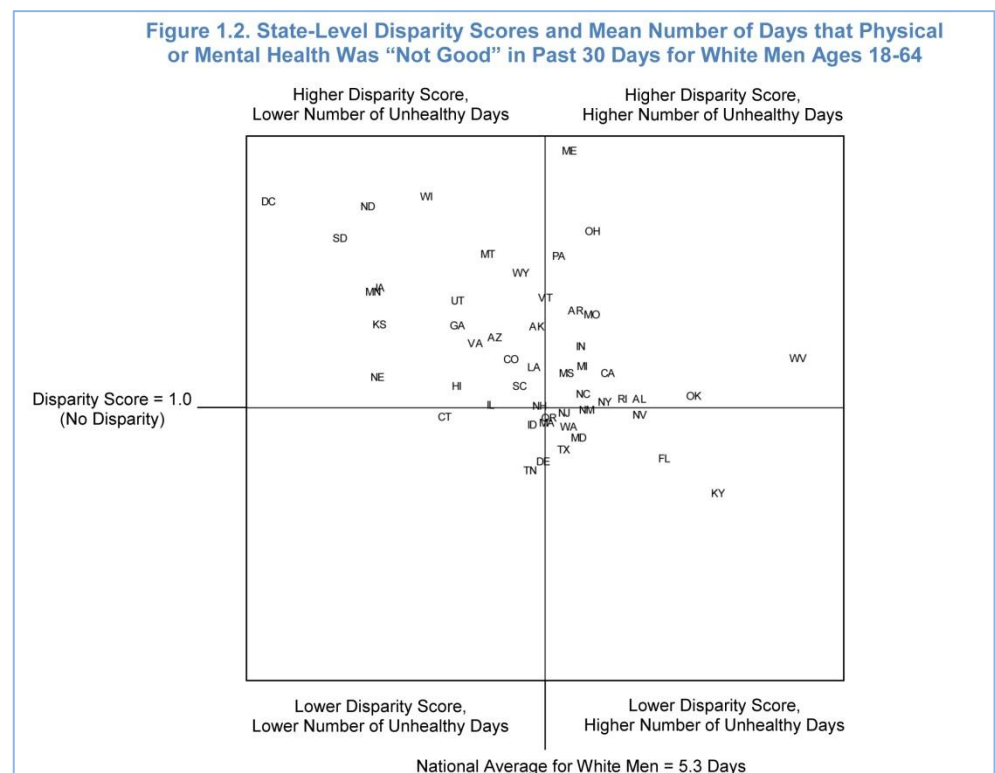


Table 1.2. Days Physical or Mental Health was "Not Good" in Past 30 Days, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008

State	Disparity Score	Mean Number of Days						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native
All States	1.06	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	3.9	8.7
Alabama	1.03	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.8			
Alaska	1.25	5.5	5.2	6.5				6.0
Arizona	1.22	5.2	4.9	6.0		5.4		9.9
Arkansas	1.30	5.7	5.5	7.1	8.1	4.2		
California	1.11	6.1	5.7	6.3	8.7	6.7	4.0	
Colorado	1.15	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	4.3	
Connecticut	0.98	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.2	
Delaware	0.84	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.8			
District of Columbia	1.63	4.6	3.4	5.5	5.7	4.8		
Florida	0.85	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.8	4.7	5.7	8.5
Georgia	1.25	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.0		
Hawaii	1.07	4.8	4.7	5.0		6.6	4.5	
Idaho	0.96	5.2	5.2	5.0		5.3		
Illinois	1.01	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.2	3.1	
Indiana	1.19	5.7	5.5	6.6	7.4	5.6		
Iowa	1.37	4.3	4.1	5.7		5.0		
Kansas	1.26	4.2	4.1	5.2	7.0	4.1		
Kentucky	0.75	6.3	6.5	4.8	3.5			
Louisiana	1.13	5.3	5.2	5.9	6.1	5.4		
Maine	1.78	5.6	5.4	9.7				
Maryland	0.91	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.2	2.7	
Massachusetts	0.96	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.7	2.8	
Michigan	1.13	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.5		
Minnesota	1.36	4.2	4.1	5.5	3.1			
Mississippi	1.11	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.7			
Missouri	1.29	5.8	5.6	7.2	6.8			
Montana	1.47	5.1	4.9	7.2				7.0
Nebraska	1.10	4.2	4.1	4.5		3.5		
Nevada	0.99	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	4.9		
New Hampshire	1.01	5.2	5.2	5.3				
New Jersey	0.99	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.5	5.7	3.4	
New Mexico	1.00	5.5	5.5	5.5		5.4		7.1
New York	1.02	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.3	3.8	
North Carolina	1.05	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	4.5	5.8	7.5
North Dakota	1.62	4.2	4.0	6.5				8.3
Ohio	1.54	5.9	5.6	8.6	8.7	9.6		
Oklahoma	1.04	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.3		8.6
Oregon	0.98	5.3	5.3	5.2		5.7		
Pennsylvania	1.46	5.9	5.4	7.8	6.7	9.6	6.8	
Rhode Island	1.03	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1		
South Carolina	1.07	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.3		
South Dakota	1.52	4.0	3.9	5.8				5.9
Tennessee	0.82	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.0			
Texas	0.88	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	2.2	
Utah	1.33	4.9	4.7	6.2		5.7		
Vermont	1.34	5.3	5.3	7.0				
Virginia	1.20	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.6	6.0		
Washington	0.95	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.1	3.8	9.5
West Virginia	1.16	7.1	7.0	8.1				
Wisconsin	1.64	4.7	4.5	7.3	6.3	8.8		9.5
Wyoming	1.41	5.3	5.1	7.2		7.0		7.3

Note: Among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men, and a disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority men and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

⌚ Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color

⌚ Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

⌚ Best state in column

⌚ Worst state in column

LIMITED ACTIVITY DAYS

Health status includes a measure of functional health, the degree to which personal health influences quality of life and ability to carry out day to day activities. This indicator seeks to measure the impact of unhealthy days on men's ability to work, take care of themselves and family, or participate in recreational activities. This age-adjusted indicator from the BRFSS asks respondents who said they had at least one unhealthy day in the prior month to report the number of days in the past month that their physical or mental health prevented them from engaging in their usual activities.

Highlights

- In the U.S., men ages 18 to 64 with at least one unhealthy day in the past month experienced an average of 3.3 days where poor physical or mental health affected their activities (Table 1.3). The rate was highest among American Indian and Alaska Native men (6.3 days) and lowest for Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men (2.4 days).
- Across states, the number of limited activity days among all men ranged from a low of 2.0 days in Nebraska to a high of 5.4 days in West Virginia.
- State performance also varied by race, with the worst rates among American Indian and Alaska Native men (ranging from 4.5 days in Montana to 9.2 days in Florida).
- Nationally, the disparity score was 1.20, indicating that men of color reported limited activity at a rate that was 20 percent higher than white men. Disparity scores ranged from 0.45 in Tennessee to 3.12 in North Dakota. The high disparity score in North Dakota is partially because men of color in that state, of whom American Indian and Alaska Native men make up half, reported the 2nd highest rate in the country (6.6 days), while white men in the state reported fewer days (2.1) than the national average.
- Figure 1.3 reflects what appears to be an inverse relationship between the functional status of white men and men of color, such that states where white men had fewer limited activity days than the national average had higher disparities for men of color (e.g. District of Columbia, North Dakota, South Dakota), while states where white men had higher average number of limited activity days had lower disparities for men of color (e.g. District of Columbia, North Dakota, South Dakota), while states where white men had higher average number of limited activity days had lower disparities for men of color (e.g. Nevada, Tennessee, and West Virginia).
- The District of Columbia, North Dakota, and South Dakota were outliers in the upper left quadrant because they each had the highest disparity scores for men of color. At the other end of the spectrum are Tennessee and Nevada in the lower right quadrant, where disparity scores were highest for white men. In Tennessee, white men reported limited activity days at a rate that was more than double that of men of color, and more unhealthy days than that of white men in nearly every other state.

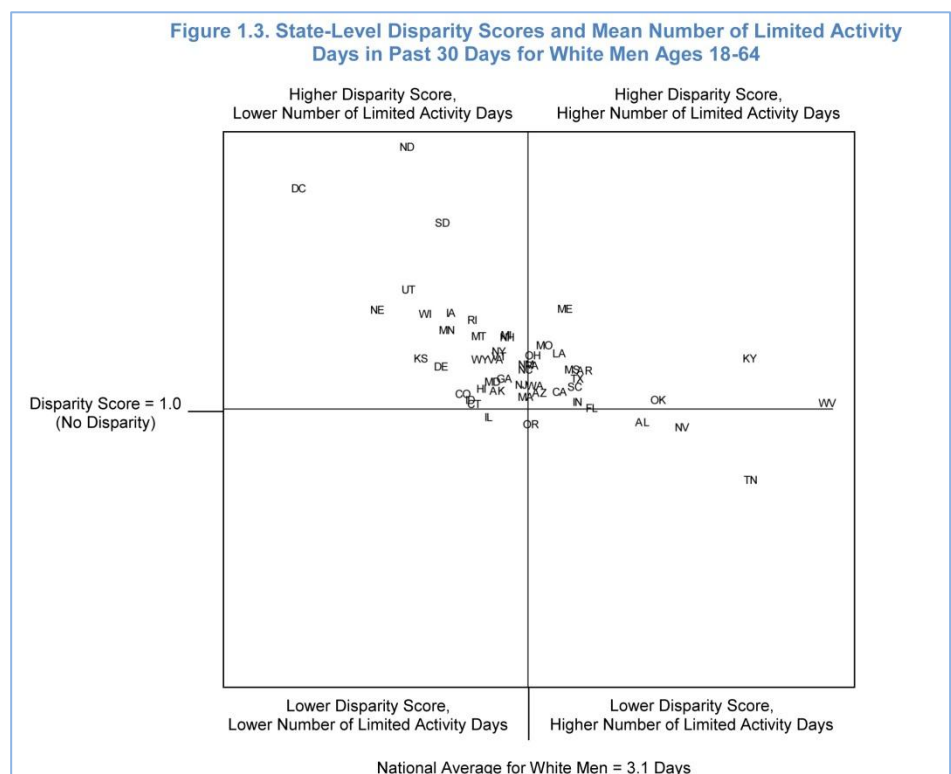


Table 1.3. Days Activities Were Limited in Past 30 Days by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008

State	Disparity Score	Mean Number of Days						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native
All States	1.20	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.0	2.4	6.3
Alabama	0.91	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.2			
Alaska	1.16	3.0	2.8	3.3				5.0
Arizona	1.14	3.2	3.1	3.6		3.1		
Arkansas	1.32	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.6			
California	1.16	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.4	
Colorado	1.14	2.7	2.5	2.9	1.5	3.2		
Connecticut	1.06	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8		
Delaware	1.35	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.1			
District of Columbia	2.79	2.7	1.3	3.5	3.8	2.9		
Florida	1.02	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5		9.2
Georgia	1.26	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2			
Hawaii	1.18	3.0	2.7	3.2		5.5	2.9	
Idaho	1.09	2.6	2.6	2.9		2.6		
Illinois	0.95	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.9		
Indiana	1.08	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.9			
Iowa	1.79	2.6	2.5	4.4				
Kansas	1.42	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.9		
Kentucky	1.42	4.8	4.8	6.8				
Louisiana	1.46	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.7			
Maine	1.82	3.5	3.3	6.1				
Maryland	1.24	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.2		
Massachusetts	1.11	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.7	1.8	
Michigan	1.61	3.3	2.9	4.7	4.3			
Minnesota	1.65	2.6	2.4	4.0				
Mississippi	1.33	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.5			
Missouri	1.52	3.3	3.2	4.8	4.8			
Montana	1.60	2.8	2.7	4.3				4.5
Nebraska	1.81	2.0	1.9	3.4		3.9		
Nevada	0.87	4.0	4.2	3.7		3.4		
New Hampshire	1.59	3.0	2.9	4.6				
New Jersey	1.21	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.2	
New Mexico	1.37	3.5	3.0	4.2		4.1		4.9
New York	1.48	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.6	4.8		
North Carolina	1.33	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.5		6.4
North Dakota	3.12	2.4	2.1	6.6				
Ohio	1.45	3.3	3.1	4.5	3.5			
Oklahoma	1.09	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1		6.3
Oregon	0.89	3.0	3.1	2.7				
Pennsylvania	1.37	3.3	3.1	4.2	5.0	3.4		
Rhode Island	1.73	2.9	2.6	4.6		4.3		
South Carolina	1.20	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.8			
South Dakota	2.51	2.8	2.4	6.0				6.8
Tennessee	0.45	4.2	4.8	2.2	2.2			
Texas	1.26	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.2		
Utah	1.98	2.4	2.1	4.2		3.8		
Vermont	1.44	2.9	2.8	4.1				
Virginia	1.41	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.3			
Washington	1.20	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.6	2.2	5.6
West Virginia	1.06	5.4	5.4	5.7				
Wisconsin	1.78	2.5	2.3	4.0	3.0			
Wyoming	1.41	2.8	2.7	3.8		3.7		

Note: Among men ages 18-64, who reported their physical or mental health was "not good" during at least one of the past 30 days.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men, and a disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority men and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

⋯ Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color

⬜ Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

⬜ Best state in column

⬜ Worst state in column

SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Mental health is a critical component of men's overall health and well-being. Research has found that men and women experience mental illness in different ways. For example, rates of suicide, schizophrenia, depression and anxiety differ between men and women.¹⁷ Men are also less likely to seek help for mental health issues than women.^{18,19} Research has also found substantial differences between racial and ethnic communities in the management of mental illness, with people in minority communities less likely to receive services and less represented in mental health research.²⁰ Furthermore, stigma is still pervasive and affects the identification, prevention, and treatment of mental illness for all groups.²¹ Serious psychological distress is a measure that is associated with a host of limitations in daily function and activity.²² This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of men who meet the criteria for serious psychological distress, based on six questions about the frequency of symptoms associated with psychological distress from the National Survey of Drug Use and Health.

Highlights

- Nationally, 9.5% of adult men ages 18 to 64 were in serious psychological distress in 2004-2007 (Table 1.4). Unlike many of the other health status indicators, white men (9.6%) had a slightly higher rate of serious psychological distress than black (9.3%) and Hispanic (9.0%) men. American Indian and Alaska Native men had the highest rate (13.8%) and Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men had the lowest rate (7.9%).
- The share of men with serious psychological distress was highest in Rhode Island at 14.3%, more than twice the rate in Vermont (6.7%), the state with the lowest rate.
- The national disparity score for serious psychological distress was 0.97, and ranged from 0.53 in Nevada to 2.48 in Wisconsin. Wisconsin had the highest disparity score because of the high rates of psychological distress among minority men (15.6%), most of whom were Hispanic.
- About half of the states were in the upper quadrants of Figure 1.4, with disparity scores more than 1.00, meaning that minority men had higher rates of psychological distress compared to white men. For instance, the percentage of psychological distress for Hispanic men in New Mexico was 16.0% compared to 10.5% for white men. White men in these states in the upper right quadrant also had a higher percentage of psychological distress compared to white men on average.
- In the states in the lower right quadrant, rates of serious psychological distress among white men were higher than the national average for white men and higher than the rates for minority men. For example, white men in Nevada were twice as likely to suffer from psychological distress compared to Hispanic men (12.2% vs. 5.6%), contributing to its very low disparity score of 0.53.
- In the lower left quadrant, the disparity scores were under 1.00 and white men had lower rates of serious psychological distress than the national average for white men. In Connecticut, Texas, and Virginia, men in all racial and ethnic groups had rates that were lower than the national average, but the rates were higher among white men than men of color in the state.



Table 1.4. Serious Psychological Distress, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2004 - 2007

State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	0.97	9.5%	9.6%	9.3%	9.3%	9.0%	7.9%	13.8%
Alabama	1.29	9.0%	8.3%	10.7%	11.4%			
Alaska	1.41	8.5%	7.6%	10.7%				
Arizona	0.99	12.0%	12.0%	11.9%		9.6%		
Arkansas	0.78	11.9%	12.5%	9.8%	7.9%			
California	0.95	8.5%	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	8.1%	9.0%	
Colorado	1.03	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%		7.6%		
Connecticut	0.88	8.1%	8.3%	7.3%	4.8%			
Delaware	1.03	8.1%	8.0%	8.2%	7.0%			
District of Columbia	0.64	11.0%	14.1%	9.0%	9.1%			
Florida	0.81	10.2%	11.0%	8.9%	12.3%	7.0%	2.1%	
Georgia	1.11	9.6%	9.2%	10.2%	10.4%			
Hawaii	1.32	9.4%	7.6%	10.0%			9.8%	
Idaho	1.21	11.7%	11.4%	13.8%		10.8%		
Illinois	1.14	8.4%	8.1%	9.2%	10.2%	9.3%	4.5%	
Indiana	1.08	12.2%	12.1%	13.1%				
Iowa		10.2%	10.4%					
Kansas		9.3%	9.4%					
Kentucky		12.7%	12.8%					
Louisiana	1.10	10.7%	10.4%	11.4%	10.7%			
Maine		9.0%	9.1%					
Maryland	1.32	8.4%	7.4%	9.8%	10.9%	5.2%		
Massachusetts	1.13	8.0%	7.8%	8.8%				
Michigan	1.07	9.8%	9.7%	10.4%	9.7%	14.1%	8.8%	
Minnesota	0.90	9.0%	9.2%	8.3%				
Mississippi	1.14	10.8%	10.3%	11.7%	12.5%			
Missouri		10.2%	9.6%		9.1%			
Montana	1.26	10.2%	9.9%	12.5%				
Nebraska		9.4%	8.4%					
Nevada	0.53	10.0%	12.2%	6.5%		5.6%		
New Hampshire		9.1%	8.6%					
New Jersey	1.18	8.5%	8.0%	9.4%		12.2%		
New Mexico	1.48	13.3%	10.5%	15.5%		16.0%		
New York	0.78	10.5%	11.4%	8.9%	7.2%	8.9%	10.0%	
North Carolina	1.06	8.2%	8.1%	8.6%	9.0%			
North Dakota	0.73	8.0%	8.2%	6.0%				
Ohio	1.22	10.4%	10.1%	12.3%	13.0%	13.6%		
Oklahoma	1.34	11.4%	10.5%	14.1%				
Oregon	1.39	11.1%	10.3%	14.3%				
Pennsylvania	1.07	8.8%	8.7%	9.3%	9.3%	10.3%		
Rhode Island	1.00	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%				
South Carolina	1.28	9.3%	8.5%	10.9%	10.8%			
South Dakota		8.7%	8.2%					
Tennessee	0.72	12.7%	13.4%	9.6%				
Texas	0.74	8.3%	9.6%	7.1%	6.8%	7.5%	5.0%	
Utah	0.73	11.1%	11.7%	8.5%		8.1%		
Vermont		6.7%	6.4%					
Virginia	0.81	7.9%	8.4%	6.8%	5.9%			
Washington	1.22	10.2%	9.7%	11.8%				
West Virginia		10.6%	10.9%					
Wisconsin	2.48	7.6%	6.3%	15.6%				
Wyoming	1.15	11.3%	11.1%	12.8%				

Note: Percent in serious psychological distress in past year among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale. These estimates are based on the 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 full adult samples, where the 2004 sample includes both short-form and adjusted long-form responses. Therefore these estimates are not comparable with SPD estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.4 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men. A disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority and white men are doing the same.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2007.

◻ Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color

◻ Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

◻ Best state in column

◻ Worst state in column

DIABETES

Diabetes is a growing public health challenge across the nation. Among men, diabetes is the sixth-leading cause of death.²³ Men of color are particularly at risk for this disease, which is often accompanied by other conditions including heart disease and kidney disease.²⁴ Diabetic men are also at greater risk for erectile dysfunction and low testosterone.²⁵ This indicator from the BRFSS, measures the share of men who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a physician. It is worth noting that other surveys have estimated that 7 million people have undiagnosed diabetes in the U.S.²⁶ and the BRFSS likely understates the extent of this condition.

Highlights

- Nationally, 4.2% of men ages 18 to 64 reported having been diagnosed with diabetes, with American Indian and Alaska Native (6.8%), black (6.3%), and Hispanic (6.1%) men having the highest rates (Table 1.5). White men had the lowest rate at 3.5%, followed by Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men at 4.6%. Across the states, the prevalence of diabetes ranged from 2.4% of men in Montana to 6.0% in West Virginia
- As with other health indicators, there was sizable variation in diabetes rates within racial and ethnic groups across states. For example, diabetes rates for American Indian and Alaska Native men ranged from a low of 4.1% in North Carolina to 10.1% in Oklahoma, the highest rate for any population. Similarly, 9.0% of black men in Michigan had received a diabetes diagnosis compared to 3.8% of those living in Minnesota.
- Nationally, the disparity score for diabetes was 1.68, meaning that the prevalence rate for diabetes was 68% higher among men of color than white men. Disparity scores ranged from a low of 0.95 in West Virginia to a high of 3.15 in Vermont. Vermont (3.15) and Montana (3.14) were the only states with disparity scores higher than 3.00, and at the other end, West Virginia was the only state where the disparity score was less than 1.00.
- In Figure 1.5, all states, except for West Virginia, were situated in the upper quadrants indicating disparity scores greater than 1.00. West Virginia's disparity score was less than 1.00, reflecting the higher rate among white men (6.0%).
- Many of the states with the lowest disparity scores (Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, and Mississippi), located in the upper right quadrant, have the highest diabetes rate for white men relative to the national average. The diabetes rate for black men in each of these states fell below the national average for black men (6.3%).
- Many states in the South (Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Alabama, and Arkansas) were clustered in the upper right quadrant (higher disparities and prevalence among white men).
- Several Western states and the District of Columbia stood out in the upper left quadrant with higher disparities and lower prevalence among white men.

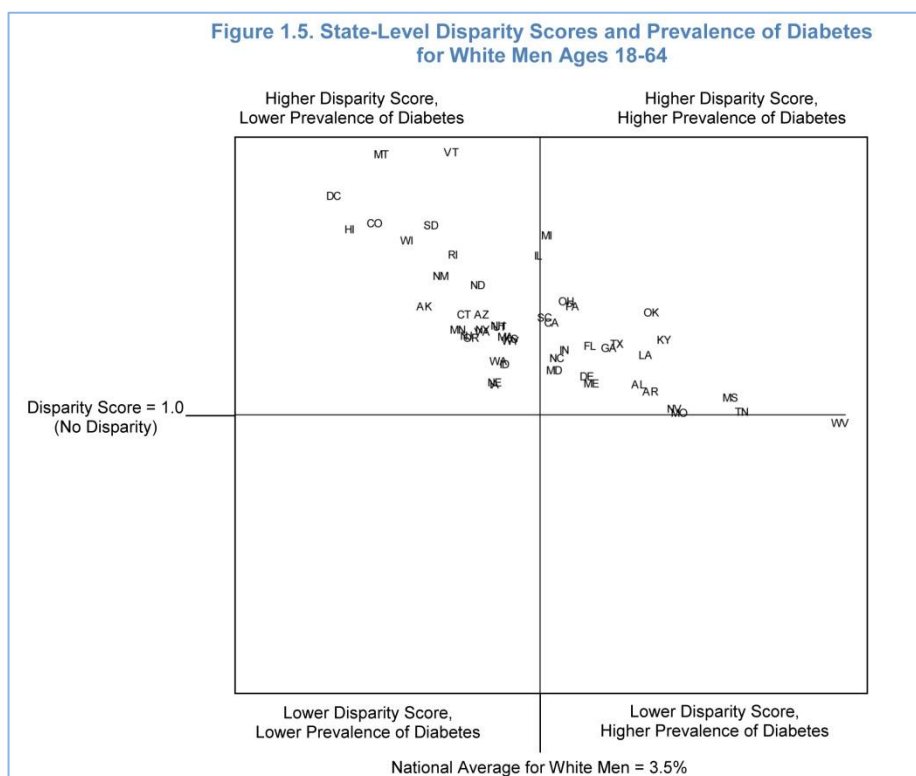


Table 1.5. Diabetes by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008



State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	1.68	4.2%	3.5%	5.9%	6.3%	6.1%	4.6%	6.8%
Alabama	1.27	4.7%	4.3%	5.4%	6.3%			
Alaska	1.89	3.2%	2.4%	4.6%				6.5%
Arizona	1.84	3.6%	2.9%	5.4%		5.7%		8.6%
Arkansas	1.20	4.6%	4.4%	5.3%	5.8%	2.8%		
California	1.76	5.0%	3.5%	6.3%	7.8%	6.5%	4.9%	
Colorado	2.58	2.8%	2.0%	5.2%	6.4%	5.1%	4.2%	
Connecticut	1.83	3.1%	2.8%	5.1%	6.1%	4.8%	4.2%	
Delaware	1.33	4.1%	3.8%	5.1%	6.0%			
District of Columbia	2.80	3.5%	1.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.3%		
Florida	1.58	4.5%	3.9%	6.1%	5.9%	6.6%	4.5%	6.7%
Georgia	1.56	4.8%	4.0%	6.3%	5.7%	8.1%		
Hawaii	2.53	3.6%	1.8%	4.6%		5.7%	4.5%	
Idaho	1.43	3.3%	3.2%	4.5%		4.7%		
Illinois	2.31	4.9%	3.5%	8.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.8%	
Indiana	1.54	4.0%	3.7%	5.7%	4.8%	7.5%		
Iowa	1.27	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%		4.5%		
Kansas	1.63	3.5%	3.2%	5.2%	4.7%	6.2%		
Kentucky	1.62	4.8%	4.5%	7.3%	8.6%			
Louisiana	1.50	5.1%	4.4%	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%		
Maine	1.27	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%				
Maryland	1.38	4.1%	3.6%	4.9%	5.4%	3.9%	5.1%	
Massachusetts	1.65	3.5%	3.1%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.0%	
Michigan	2.48	4.6%	3.5%	8.7%	9.0%	7.6%		
Minnesota	1.71	2.9%	2.7%	4.7%	3.8%			
Mississippi	1.16	5.4%	5.1%	5.9%	6.3%			
Missouri	1.03	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.1%			
Montana	3.14	2.4%	2.1%	6.5%				7.1%
Nebraska	1.28	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%		5.5%		
Nevada	1.06	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.7%		
New Hampshire	1.74	3.2%	3.1%	5.4%				
New Jersey	1.66	3.5%	2.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	3.7%	
New Mexico	2.15	3.9%	2.6%	5.5%		5.1%		7.9%
New York	1.71	3.7%	3.0%	5.1%	4.0%	6.1%	4.5%	
North Carolina	1.47	4.0%	3.6%	5.3%	6.4%	3.6%	3.6%	4.1%
North Dakota	2.07	3.1%	2.9%	6.0%				6.9%
Ohio	1.94	4.0%	3.7%	7.1%	6.6%	8.9%		
Oklahoma	1.85	5.5%	4.4%	8.1%	7.4%	8.5%		10.1%
Oregon	1.65	3.0%	2.8%	4.7%		3.4%		
Pennsylvania	1.92	4.4%	3.7%	7.1%	8.3%	6.6%	2.7%	
Rhode Island	2.32	3.3%	2.7%	6.3%	5.0%	8.9%		
South Carolina	1.80	4.3%	3.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.0%		
South Dakota	2.56	2.9%	2.5%	6.4%				8.8%
Tennessee	1.04	5.2%	5.2%	5.4%	6.1%			
Texas	1.59	5.2%	4.1%	6.5%	4.8%	7.2%	4.9%	
Utah	1.73	3.4%	3.1%	5.4%		5.8%		
Vermont	3.15	3.1%	2.7%	8.5%				
Virginia	1.69	3.3%	2.9%	5.0%	6.3%	3.9%		
Washington	1.45	3.3%	3.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%	4.6%	5.9%
West Virginia	0.95	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%				
Wisconsin	2.44	2.6%	2.3%	5.6%	8.5%	4.5%		4.3%
Wyoming	1.62	3.5%	3.2%	5.1%		4.2%		8.9%



Note: Percent reporting ever diagnosed with diabetes among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men. A disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

 Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color
 Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

 Best state in column
 Worst state in column

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Research has found important differences in how men and women experience cardiovascular disease in terms of risk factors, diagnosis, and treatment. Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death among men, and it is also a major cause of disability.²⁷ Heart disease kills more men than women annually, and the vast majority of sudden cardiac deaths, where there are no prior symptoms, occur in men.²⁸ On average, heart disease strikes men earlier in life than women.²⁹ Many men of color are at a higher risk for cardiovascular disease because major risk factors, including hypertension and obesity, affect some racial and ethnic groups at very high rates. Access to health care is also critical for prevention and management of cardiovascular disease. This age-adjusted indicator from the BRFSS reflects the percentage of men who responded “yes” to ever having had heart attack, stroke, or angina.

Highlights

- The prevalence rate of cardiovascular disease nationwide for men ages 18 to 64 was 3.5%, with American Indian and Alaska Native men having the highest rate at 7.8%, followed by Hispanic (4.7%), black (3.8%), and white (3.2%) men. Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men had the lowest rate at 2.5% (Table 1.6).
- Across states, the District of Columbia and North Dakota had the lowest rates of cardiovascular disease among men (2.1%), while the rates in Oklahoma and West Virginia were over twice as high at 4.9%.
- There was variation within racial or ethnic groups across states. Among Hispanic men, those in Louisiana had the highest rate (11.7%), while those in the District of Columbia had the lowest (1.7%). Similarly, the prevalence rates of cardiovascular disease for Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men in Massachusetts was 5.5% and 0.4% in Connecticut, the lowest for any subgroup.
- The national disparity score for cardiovascular disease was 1.30, meaning that cardiovascular disease rates were 30% higher for men of color than white men. State-level disparity scores ranged from a low of 0.68 in Montana to a high of 3.00 in Vermont. Eight states had disparity scores greater than 2.00.
- As shown in Figure 1.6, only six states had disparity scores less than 1.00 (in the bottom quadrants). Only Hawaii and Montana were located in the lower left quadrant, where disparity scores were below 1.00 and the prevalence rate for cardiovascular disease for white men was below the national average.
- In the District of Columbia, (far left of upper left quadrant) the cardiovascular disease rate for white men was 1.3%, the lowest rate in the nation, and less than half that of black men in the District of Columbia (2.9%).
- Similarly in Vermont, the rate of cardiovascular disease among all minority men (8.2%) was twice as high as the national average for minority men and nearly three times that of white men in the state.
- West Virginia (far right) had a disparity score of 0.89 because the cardiovascular disease rate for all minority men (4.4%) was lower than the rate of white men (4.9%).

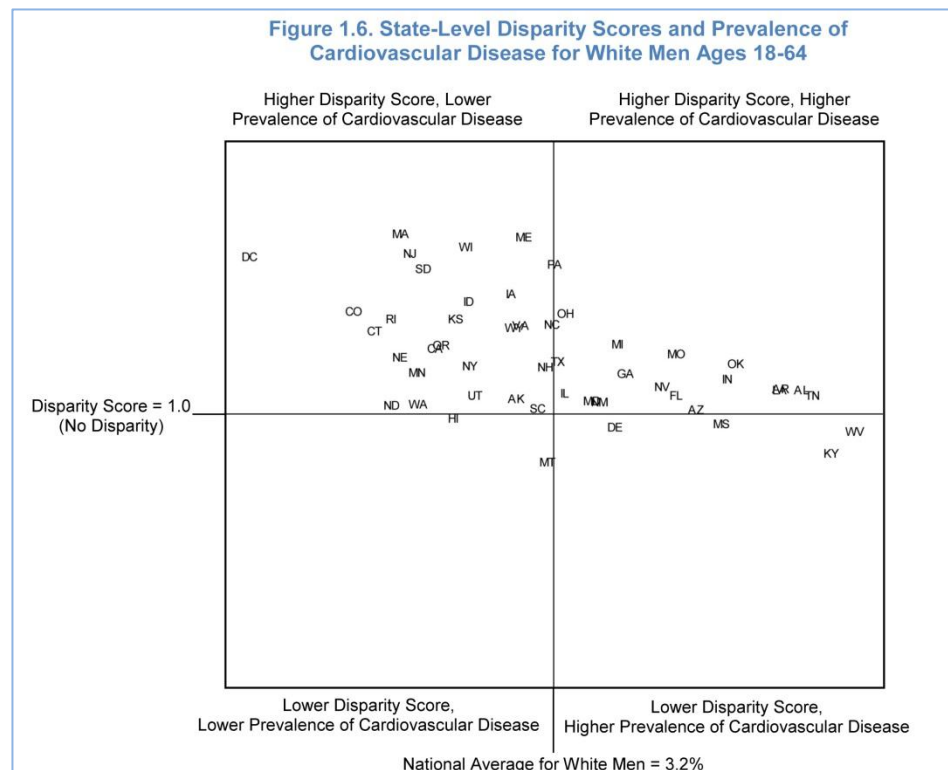


Table 1.6. Cardiovascular Disease, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008



State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	1.30	3.5%	3.2%	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	2.5%	7.8%
Alabama	1.18	4.7%	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%			
Alaska	1.12	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%				3.9%
Arizona	1.04	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%		4.8%		5.4%
Arkansas	1.19	4.7%	4.5%	5.3%	5.9%	2.5%		
California	1.47	3.0%	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.8%	2.5%	
Colorado	1.74	2.2%	1.9%	3.3%	5.6%	3.0%	2.4%	
Connecticut	1.60	2.2%	2.0%	3.3%	4.0%	3.6%	0.4%	
Delaware	0.92	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%			
District of Columbia	2.12	2.1%	1.3%	2.7%	2.9%	1.7%		
Florida	1.14	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	2.3%	5.9%	2.1%	6.5%
Georgia	1.30	4.0%	3.5%	4.6%	4.8%	3.9%		
Hawaii	0.98	2.6%	2.50%	2.5%		2.9%	2.7%	
Idaho	1.80	2.9%	2.6%	4.7%		5.9%		
Illinois	1.16	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%	3.3%	4.5%	2.9%	
Indiana	1.26	4.5%	4.2%	5.2%	6.2%	3.5%		
Iowa	1.85	3.0%	2.9%	5.3%		6.6%		
Kansas	1.68	2.8%	2.5%	4.2%	3.6%	6.4%		
Kentucky	0.74	4.7%	4.8%	3.5%	2.8%			
Louisiana	1.18	4.8%	4.5%	5.3%	4.5%	11.7%		
Maine	2.26	3.1%	2.9%	6.6%				
Maryland	1.11	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.6%	5.0%	1.8%	
Massachusetts	2.28	2.7%	2.2%	5.0%	4.3%	5.2%	5.5%	
Michigan	1.50	3.9%	3.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%		
Minnesota	1.31	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%			
Mississippi	0.94	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%			
Missouri	1.43	4.1%	3.8%	5.5%	4.3%			
Montana	0.68	3.0%	3.1%	2.1%				2.7%
Nebraska	1.41	2.3%	2.2%	3.1%		2.2%		
Nevada	1.21	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	9.0%	3.9%		
New Hampshire	1.34	3.1%	3.1%	4.1%				
New Jersey	2.14	3.1%	2.3%	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%		
New Mexico	1.10	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%		3.6%		4.0%
New York	1.35	2.9%	2.6%	3.5%	2.0%	5.2%	2.6%	
North Carolina	1.64	3.7%	3.1%	5.1%	4.3%	7.4%	0.8%	7.9%
North Dakota	1.08	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%				2.5%
Ohio	1.72	3.5%	3.2%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%		
Oklahoma	1.37	4.9%	4.2%	5.8%	6.9%	5.8%		9.2%
Oregon	1.49	2.6%	2.4%	3.6%		4.8%		
Pennsylvania	2.06	3.8%	3.1%	6.4%	6.3%	8.3%	1.3%	
Rhode Island	1.68	2.5%	2.1%	3.6%	1.5%	3.5%		
South Carolina	1.06	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%		
South Dakota	2.03	2.6%	2.3%	4.7%				6.3%
Tennessee	1.14	4.8%	4.7%	5.3%	3.9%			
Texas	1.38	3.7%	3.1%	4.3%	2.4%	4.8%	5.3%	
Utah	1.14	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%		3.7%		
Vermont	3.00	3.2%	2.7%	8.2%				
Virginia	1.64	3.3%	2.9%	4.8%	2.6%	8.5%		
Washington	1.08	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	2.9%	1.4%	4.4%
West Virginia	0.89	4.9%	4.9%	4.4%				
Wisconsin	2.18	2.9%	2.6%	5.6%	4.3%	5.8%		11.6%
Wyoming	1.62	3.0%	2.9%	4.6%		5.0%		2.8%



Note: Percent who ever had heart attack, stroke, or angina among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men. A disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

 Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color
 Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

 Best state in column
 Worst state in column

OBESITY

Obesity has been identified as one of the nation's most urgent health problem, with rates on the rise over the past three decades. Every year, more than 112,000 preventable deaths in the United States are associated with obesity-related conditions.³⁰ Individuals who are obese have higher rates of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension than those who are not obese.³¹ For men, obesity has also been associated with infertility, coronary heart disease, and colon and prostate cancers.^{32,33} The far-reaching impact of obesity has affected the health system as well. One study estimated that the rise in obesity prevalence accounted for 12 percent of the growth in health spending during the 1990s.³⁴ These age-adjusted data are based on body mass index (BMI) calculations computed from weight and height data collected in the BRFSS. Men with BMIs greater than or equal to 30 are classified as obese.

Highlights

- Nationally, one in four men ages 18 to 64 (25.2%) were obese (Table 1.7). Black (31.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (30.7%), and Hispanic (28.1%) men had higher obesity rates than the national average, followed by white men (24.7%). Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men had the lowest obesity rates (10.7%).
- Across states, obesity rates ranged from a low of 17.1% in Colorado to a high of 30.2% in West Virginia and Tennessee. Obesity rates were generally higher in Southern states.
- Obesity rates varied within racial and ethnic groups across states. American Indian and Alaska Native men in North Dakota had the highest rate for any subgroup at 50.1%, but varied to a low of 30.1% in Arizona. Similarly, the rates for black men ranged from 44.0% in Kansas to 18.4% in Rhode Island, and there was a seven-fold difference in obesity rates among Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men between the highest in Hawaii (25.5%) and lowest in Massachusetts (3.4%).
- The national disparity score for obesity was 1.07, indicating that the obesity rate was slightly higher for men of color than for white men. State level disparity scores ranged from a low of 0.67 in Vermont to a high of 2.09 in the District of Columbia. The disparity score in the District of Columbia, the only state with a disparity score above two, was driven largely by the fact that white men in the District of Columbia had the lowest obesity rate (10.6%) for white men nationally.
- More than half of the states were concentrated in the upper top two quadrants of Figure 1.7. In these states, the disparity score is above 1.00, indicative of the higher obesity rates for all minority men compared to that of white men.
- Southern states were concentrated in the upper right quadrant, representing the higher obesity prevalence for men of color than white men, driven in large part by the high rates among black men. Among those states, the obesity rate for white men was higher than average.
- States in the New England region clustered in the lower left quadrant, with disparity scores under 1.00. In Vermont, which had the lowest disparity score (0.67), fewer men, regardless of race, were obese compared to the national average (25.2%), and fewer minority men (14.5%) than white men in Vermont (21.7%) were obese. Similarly, Massachusetts holds the second lowest disparity score (0.80), as a smaller share of minority men (18.1%) than white men (22.6%) were obese in the state.

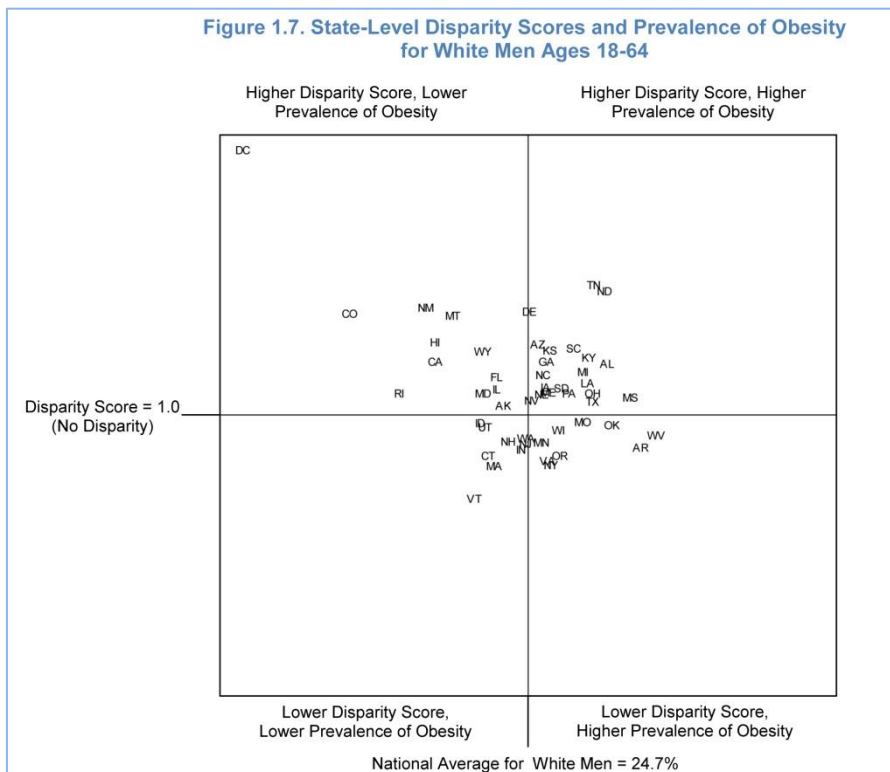


Table 1.7. Obesity, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008



State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	1.07	25.2%	24.7%	26.4%	31.0%	28.1%	10.7%	30.7%
Alabama	1.22	30.0%	28.1%	34.1%	36.5%			
Alaska	1.04	23.5%	23.1%	24.1%				30.9%
Arizona	1.30	26.5%	24.7%	32.1%		33.2%		30.1%
Arkansas	0.87	29.0%	29.7%	25.9%	27.5%	22.9%		
California	1.23	22.6%	19.9%	24.4%	27.6%	28.9%	9.9%	
Colorado	1.42	17.1%	15.7%	22.3%	24.2%	23.3%	13.3%	
Connecticut	0.84	21.7%	22.4%	18.8%	19.3%	22.3%	6.3%	
Delaware	1.43	25.9%	24.3%	34.8%	39.8%			
District of Columbia	2.09	17.3%	10.6%	22.2%	23.7%	19.6%		
Florida	1.16	24.0%	22.8%	26.5%	27.7%	28.0%	7.7%	35.1%
Georgia	1.23	27.3%	25.1%	30.8%	34.8%	24.1%		
Hawaii	1.30	23.8%	20.0%	26.0%		31.7%	25.5%	
Idaho	0.98	22.0%	22.1%	21.5%		23.3%		
Illinois	1.11	23.9%	22.9%	25.5%	27.7%	29.2%	9.4%	
Indiana	0.87	23.4%	24.1%	20.9%	24.4%	18.6%		
Iowa	1.12	25.4%	25.2%	28.3%		27.1%		
Kansas	1.27	26.0%	25.3%	32.1%	44.0%	30.2%		
Kentucky	1.24	27.6%	27.2%	33.8%	37.6%			
Louisiana	1.14	28.3%	27.1%	30.9%	32.0%	26.4%		
Maine	1.10	25.3%	25.2%	27.7%				
Maryland	1.10	22.8%	22.1%	24.2%	28.5%	19.2%	12.4%	
Massachusetts	0.80	21.9%	22.6%	18.1%	24.2%	25.3%	3.4%	
Michigan	1.18	28.1%	27.0%	31.9%	34.6%	32.9%		
Minnesota	0.90	24.7%	24.9%	22.3%	21.5%			
Mississippi	1.08	30.1%	29.2%	31.4%	33.3%			
Missouri	0.98	26.8%	26.8%	26.2%	24.8%			
Montana	1.41	21.5%	20.7%	29.2%				38.1%
Nebraska	1.09	25.1%	24.9%	27.2%		21.7%		
Nevada	1.07	25.2%	24.4%	26.1%	23.2%	29.9%		
New Hampshire	0.90	23.2%	23.3%	21.0%				
New Jersey	0.89	23.3%	24.2%	21.6%	32.4%	22.8%	7.6%	
New Mexico	1.44	23.4%	19.4%	28.0%		27.5%		33.6%
New York	0.80	23.9%	25.4%	20.4%	20.8%	27.5%	5.0%	
North Carolina	1.17	26.1%	25.0%	29.3%	32.4%	26.2%	8.2%	35.0%
North Dakota	1.51	28.8%	27.9%	42.3%				50.1%
Ohio	1.10	27.4%	27.3%	29.9%	33.2%	25.2%		
Oklahoma	0.97	28.7%	28.3%	27.4%	26.8%	31.4%		34.8%
Oregon	0.84	25.3%	25.8%	21.7%		21.5%		
Pennsylvania	1.10	26.4%	26.3%	28.8%	30.3%	35.5%	6.9%	
Rhode Island	1.10	18.5%	18.2%	20.0%	18.4%	18.5%		
South Carolina	1.28	28.5%	26.5%	33.9%	33.0%	43.1%		
South Dakota	1.11	26.3%	25.9%	28.8%				36.7%
Tennessee	1.54	30.2%	27.5%	42.2%	36.9%			
Texas	1.06	28.0%	27.4%	29.1%	37.4%	28.9%	9.1%	
Utah	0.96	22.2%	22.3%	21.4%		19.0%		
Vermont	0.67	21.4%	21.7%	14.5%				
Virginia	0.82	23.7%	25.2%	20.7%	26.3%	18.7%		
Washington	0.91	24.1%	24.1%	22.0%	24.5%	28.5%	12.4%	36.0%
West Virginia	0.92	30.2%	30.3%	28.0%				
Wisconsin	0.95	25.8%	25.8%	24.4%	27.9%	21.1%		33.9%
Wyoming	1.27	22.7%	22.0%	27.9%		27.9%		37.9%



Note: Among men ages 18-64. Obesity is defined as men who have a body mass index greater than or equal to 30.0.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men, and a disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority men and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

 Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color
 Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

 Best state in column
 Worst state in column

SMOKING

The relationship between smoking and illness, particularly lung cancer, is well documented.³⁵ Many public health experts view smoking as a leading cause of preventable illness in the developed world.³⁶ Smoking is more common among men than women, but takes an enormous toll on both sexes. High quantity and long duration of smoking have been shown to increase risk of cancer, heart disease, stroke, and respiratory illness. More men die from lung cancer than any other cancer, and an estimated 80 to 90 percent of all deaths from lung cancer are associated with smoking.³⁷ This indicator reports the age-adjusted rate of men who are current smokers. It is based on two questions in the BRFSS, which ask the respondent if he has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his lifetime, and if so, whether he currently smokes every day, some days, or not at all.

Highlights

- Nationally, one in four adult men ages 18 to 64 was a regular smoker in 2006-2008 (Table 1.8). Among men, the highest rate was among American Indian and Alaska Natives (43.2%), followed by blacks (26.9%), whites (25.2%), Hispanics (23.3%), and Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (15.8%).
- West Virginia (33.3%) had the highest rate of men who were smokers compared to 12.9% of men in Utah. Oklahoma, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Indiana all had smoking rates exceeding 30%.
- There was considerable variation within racial and ethnic groups by state. The smoking rate among Hispanic men varied from a low of 11.6% in Maryland to a high of 39.8% in Ohio. For Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men, the range was from 25.8% in North Carolina to 8.3% in Maryland.
- The national disparity score for smoking was 0.95 because a slightly smaller share of men of color smoked than white men. Half of the states had disparity scores greater than 1.00. Disparity scores ranged from 0.68 in Florida to 1.87 in the District of Columbia.
- American Indian and Alaska Native men had disproportionately higher smoking rates than any other group. North Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, had large American Indian and Alaska Native populations, and about 50% of men in this ethnic group smoked, contributing to state disparity scores higher than 1.00. The lowest smoking rate for this group was in New Mexico, but still higher than the national average for men.
- Among the states in the lower right quadrant of Figure 1.8, smoking rates for white men were higher than the national average and higher than the rates for minority men. For example, in Florida 30.0% of white men smoked compared to 20.9% of Hispanic and 14.3% of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men, contributing to a disparity score of 0.68.
- In the lower left quadrant, the disparity scores were less than 1.00, where white men had lower smoking rates than the national average, but the rates were even lower among men of color. For example, the smoking rate for white men in Massachusetts was one of the lowest in the nation at 21.8%, but was still considerably higher than the combined rate for all minority men in the state (17.4%).

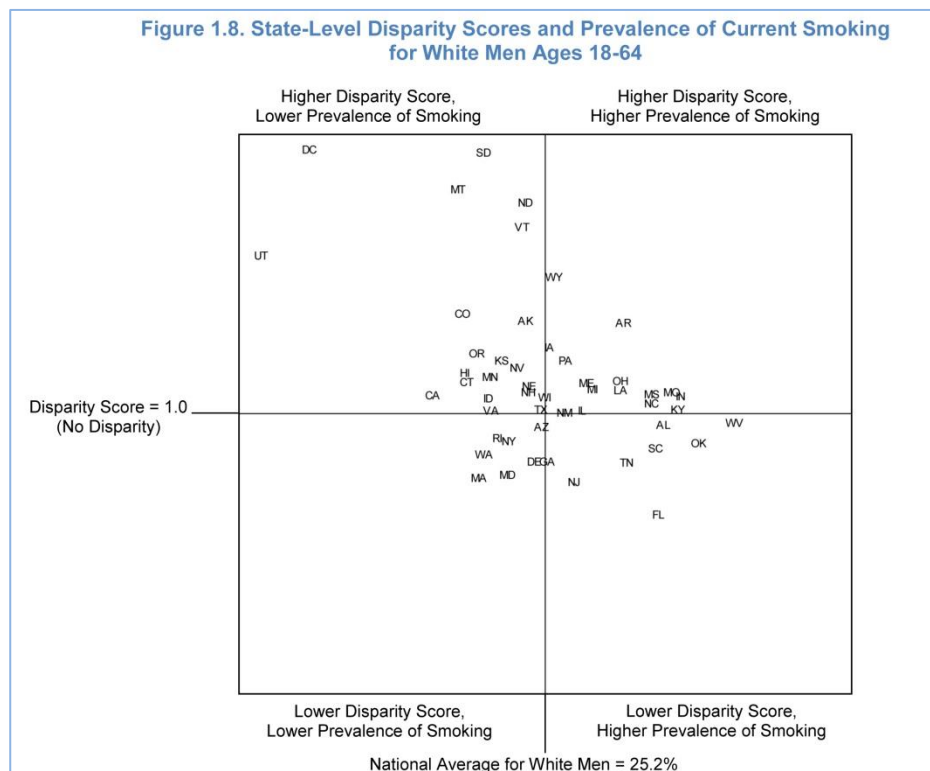


Table 1.8. Current Smoking, by State and Race/ Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008

State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	0.95	25.0%	25.2%	23.9%	26.9%	23.3%	15.8%	43.2%
Alabama	0.97	29.9%	30.2%	29.3%	30.9%			
Alaska	1.31	27.0%	23.9%	31.4%				47.6%
Arizona	0.96	24.6%	24.6%	23.8%		22.7%		28.2%
Arkansas	1.30	29.4%	28.3%	36.9%	41.4%	30.5%		
California	1.07	20.5%	19.7%	21.0%	28.5%	21.1%	15.4%	
Colorado	1.33	23.0%	21.1%	28.1%	29.4%	28.1%	20.1%	
Connecticut	1.11	21.8%	21.3%	23.6%	22.3%	26.3%	18.3%	
Delaware	0.85	23.6%	24.3%	20.7%	18.4%			
District of Columbia	1.87	21.4%	14.1%	26.4%	26.8%	25.0%		
Florida	0.68	27.0%	30.0%	20.3%	20.4%	20.9%	14.3%	37.0%
Georgia	0.85	23.8%	24.9%	21.2%	20.7%	19.4%		
Hawaii	1.14	22.6%	21.3%	24.2%		27.4%	22.3%	
Idaho	1.06	22.4%	22.3%	23.6%		25.4%		
Illinois	1.02	26.8%	26.6%	27.1%	29.8%	27.8%	16.3%	
Indiana	1.06	31.3%	31.1%	33.0%	32.4%	35.1%		
Iowa	1.22	25.5%	25.1%	30.7%		29.5%		
Kansas	1.18	23.4%	22.9%	26.9%	25.9%	29.1%		
Kentucky	1.02	31.1%	30.9%	31.5%	27.5%			
Louisiana	1.08	29.3%	28.3%	30.6%	30.8%	30.6%		
Maine	1.11	26.8%	26.7%	29.6%				
Maryland	0.81	21.5%	23.1%	18.6%	23.0%	11.6%	8.3%	
Massachusetts	0.80	21.3%	21.8%	17.4%	18.5%	21.0%	11.4%	
Michigan	1.09	27.9%	27.1%	29.4%	29.7%	33.9%		
Minnesota	1.12	22.6%	22.3%	25.1%	19.0%			
Mississippi	1.07	30.3%	29.7%	31.7%	31.0%			
Missouri	1.08	31.0%	30.6%	32.9%	31.4%			
Montana	1.74	22.1%	20.9%	36.3%				43.2%
Nebraska	1.10	24.3%	24.1%	26.4%		20.1%		
Nevada	1.16	24.9%	23.5%	27.2%	29.2%	27.3%		
New Hampshire	1.08	24.2%	24.0%	25.9%				
New Jersey	0.78	24.4%	26.2%	20.5%	27.4%	21.0%	11.5%	
New Mexico	1.01	25.8%	25.7%	25.9%		25.3%		27.2%
New York	0.92	22.6%	23.2%	21.2%	21.8%	24.6%	12.8%	
North Carolina	1.04	29.7%	29.7%	30.8%	32.6%	21.5%	25.8%	52.4%
North Dakota	1.70	25.0%	23.9%	40.6%				47.3%
Ohio	1.11	28.8%	28.2%	31.4%	27.0%	39.8%		
Oklahoma	0.91	32.1%	31.8%	28.9%	35.2%	26.0%		39.7%
Oregon	1.20	22.2%	21.7%	26.1%		18.8%		
Pennsylvania	1.18	26.8%	25.8%	30.4%	32.5%	31.3%	17.2%	
Rhode Island	0.93	22.6%	22.8%	21.1%	21.2%	16.6%		
South Carolina	0.89	29.2%	29.9%	26.7%	26.2%	24.7%		
South Dakota	1.86	24.0%	22.0%	40.9%				50.7%
Tennessee	0.85	27.6%	28.5%	24.2%	26.6%			
Texas	1.02	24.5%	24.7%	25.2%	26.5%	25.8%	13.4%	
Utah	1.52	12.9%	11.9%	18.1%		19.0%		
Vermont	1.61	24.5%	23.8%	38.4%				
Virginia	1.01	22.2%	22.3%	22.7%	25.8%	19.2%		
Washington	0.87	21.9%	22.0%	19.2%	25.6%	18.3%	12.5%	41.8%
West Virginia	0.98	33.3%	33.3%	32.6%				
Wisconsin	1.06	25.2%	24.8%	26.3%	35.5%	17.3%		57.2%
Wyoming	1.45	26.7%	25.2%	36.6%		35.3%		60.2%

Note: Among men ages 18-64.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men. A disparity score equal to 1.00 indicates that minority and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

 Largest disparity: White men facing worse than men of color

Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

[] Best state in column

 Worst state in column

BINGE DRINKING

Binge drinking is a dangerous form of excessive alcohol use that is related to a number of short-term and long-term health problems.³⁸ It is also associated with a number of public health concerns such as sexually transmitted diseases, higher risk of injuries from car crashes, drowning, firearm misuse, and chronic conditions such as cardiovascular and liver diseases.³⁹ This indicator uses BRFSS data to capture the share of men who report having consumed at least five drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days.

Highlights

- Nationally, about a quarter (23.6%) of men ages 18 to 64 had at least one episode of binge drinking in the past 30 days. On average, this was the case for 24.8% of white and Hispanic men, 24.0% of American Indian and Alaska Native men, 17.8% of black men, and 14.0% of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men (Table 1.9).
- Binge drinking rates ranged from 33.8% of men in North Dakota to 13.5% of men in Utah. While North Dakota had the highest rate, one-third of men in Wisconsin also were binge drinkers.
- There was variation within racial or ethnic groups across states. For example, there was a nearly six-fold difference between Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men in Texas (5.1%) and Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men in Hawaii (30.0%). Among white men, the range was from 35.1% of men in Wisconsin to 12.4% in Utah.
- The U.S. disparity score for this indicator was 0.84, meaning that overall white men had higher rates of binge drinking compared to minority men. State disparity scores ranged from a low of 0.54 in the District of Columbia (where men of color binged at half the rate of white men) to a high of 1.55 in Utah.
- Figure 1.9 shows the wide variability in state disparities in this indicator. Of the states in the upper quadrants, Utah and Tennessee stand out. Utah had the highest disparity score, driven by the lowest rate of binge drinking among white men in the nation. This is similar in Tennessee, but not quite as pronounced. Both states also had binge drinking rates for minority men that were below the national average for white and minority men.
- In the lower quadrants, which represent states where white men had higher rates of binge drinking than men of color, Kentucky, North Dakota, and Wisconsin are outliers. In Kentucky (far left bottom quadrant), the rates of binge drinking are below the national average among all subgroups of men. North Dakota and Wisconsin, which are at the far right of the lower right quadrant, the binge drinking rates among almost all subgroups of men are higher than the national averages.

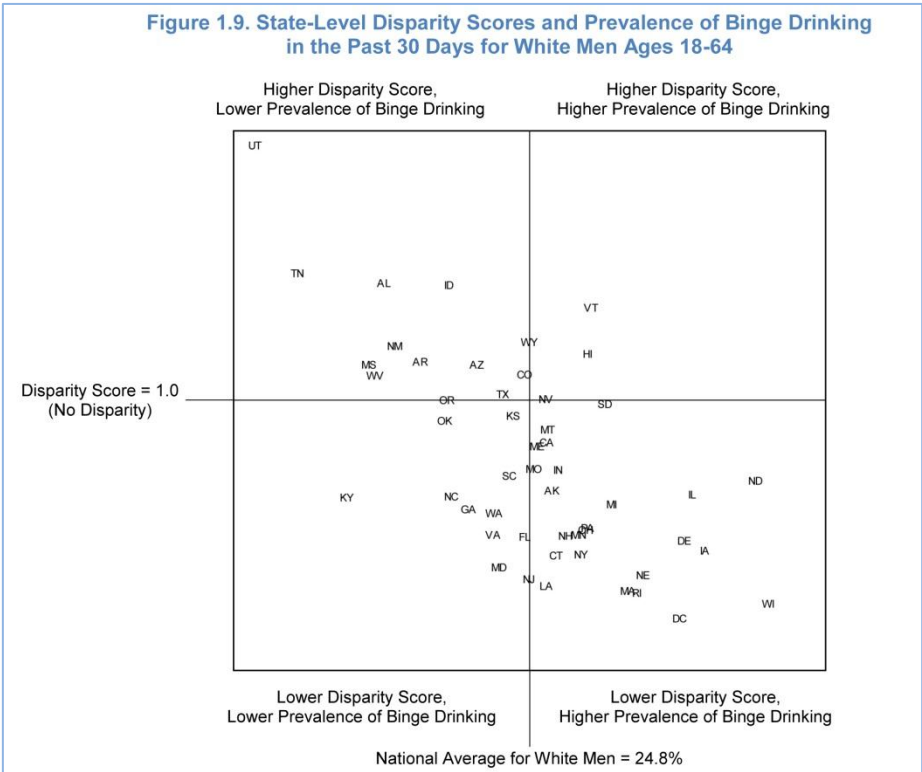


Table 1.9. Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days, by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2006 - 2008

State	Disparity Score	Prevalence						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	0.84	23.6%	24.8%	20.8%	17.8%	24.8%	14.0%	24.0%
Alabama	1.26	19.4%	18.1%	22.7%	23.2%			
Alaska	0.81	24.4%	25.5%	20.6%				22.5%
Arizona	1.08	23.2%	22.2%	24.0%		25.1%		31.1%
Arkansas	1.09	19.8%	19.7%	21.4%	22.7%	21.1%		
California	0.91	24.4%	25.3%	23.1%	22.7%	25.9%	14.9%	
Colorado	1.06	24.7%	24.3%	25.7%	14.5%	29.1%	16.1%	
Connecticut	0.67	24.3%	25.7%	17.3%	10.9%	23.5%	12.9%	
Delaware	0.70	29.6%	31.4%	22.0%	20.0%			
District of Columbia	0.54	22.9%	31.2%	16.7%	14.4%	24.7%		
Florida	0.71	21.7%	24.4%	17.3%	13.6%	20.2%	10.5%	18.1%
Georgia	0.77	19.6%	21.8%	16.8%	15.1%	21.7%		
Hawaii	1.10	29.4%	27.2%	30.0%		36.5%	30.0%	
Idaho	1.25	21.8%	21.1%	26.4%		26.2%		
Illinois	0.80	29.7%	31.8%	25.5%	23.6%	31.3%	15.2%	
Indiana	0.85	25.3%	25.9%	22.1%	19.1%	27.3%		
Iowa	0.68	31.6%	32.4%	22.1%		31.1%		
Kansas	0.97	23.8%	23.8%	23.1%	18.6%	28.1%		
Kentucky	0.80	16.2%	16.4%	13.1%	13.5%			
Louisiana	0.61	21.8%	25.3%	15.3%	14.6%	15.3%		
Maine	0.90	24.7%	24.8%	22.5%				
Maryland	0.65	19.8%	23.2%	14.9%	15.2%	16.3%	8.4%	
Massachusetts	0.59	26.9%	28.9%	17.1%	16.2%	24.4%	9.1%	
Michigan	0.78	26.9%	28.2%	22.0%	20.9%	29.6%		
Minnesota	0.71	25.9%	26.7%	19.1%	17.5%			
Mississippi	1.08	17.9%	17.4%	18.8%	17.8%			
Missouri	0.86	24.4%	24.7%	21.1%	17.3%			
Montana	0.94	25.2%	25.3%	23.8%				27.8%
Nebraska	0.63	28.2%	29.6%	18.6%		17.2%		
Nevada	1.01	25.2%	25.2%	25.4%	25.6%	25.3%		
New Hampshire	0.71	25.6%	26.1%	18.6%				
New Jersey	0.62	21.0%	24.5%	15.2%	12.4%	19.4%	9.7%	
New Mexico	1.12	19.8%	18.5%	20.7%		21.9%		17.5%
New York	0.67	23.2%	26.8%	18.0%	16.4%	22.5%	11.6%	
North Carolina	0.80	19.7%	21.0%	16.8%	15.7%	20.1%	11.2%	19.6%
North Dakota	0.83	33.8%	34.5%	28.7%				35.2%
Ohio	0.73	25.9%	27.0%	19.6%	18.9%	30.5%		
Oklahoma	0.96	21.3%	20.7%	19.9%	18.6%	29.1%		23.3%
Oregon	1.00	20.8%	20.8%	20.9%		19.2%		
Pennsylvania	0.73	25.8%	27.1%	19.8%	16.7%	28.9%	10.5%	
Rhode Island	0.59	27.5%	29.4%	17.3%	13.2%	19.5%		
South Carolina	0.84	22.2%	23.6%	19.9%	18.6%	28.2%		
South Dakota	0.99	27.9%	27.8%	27.7%				32.8%
Tennessee	1.28	15.2%	14.3%	18.2%	15.8%			
Texas	1.02	23.9%	23.3%	23.7%	16.8%	27.8%	5.1%	
Utah	1.55	13.5%	12.4%	19.2%		21.3%		
Vermont	1.20	27.5%	27.2%	32.7%				
Virginia	0.71	21.6%	22.9%	16.3%	17.1%	13.7%		
Washington	0.76	22.2%	22.9%	17.4%	15.4%	18.6%	15.2%	36.8%
West Virginia	1.06	17.6%	17.6%	18.6%				
Wisconsin	0.57	33.7%	35.1%	19.9%	21.0%	19.7%		25.9%
Wyoming	1.13	24.7%	24.4%	27.6%		27.6%		19.7%

Note: Among men ages 18-64 who reported drinking at least once during the past 30 days.

*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

A disparity score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing worse than white men. A disparity score less than 1.00 indicates that minority men are doing better than white men, and a disparity scores equal to 1.00 indicates that minority men and white men are doing the same.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2008.

 Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color
 Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

 Best state in column
 Worst state in column

NEW AIDS CASES

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic more than thirty years ago, the majority of new HIV infections and AIDS cases have been among men.⁴⁰ In particular, men who have sex with men (MSM) are at higher risk for HIV/AIDS, representing more than half (53%) of all people living with HIV/AIDS in the United States. Over time, the epidemic has taken a growing toll on men of color, particularly young black MSM.⁴¹ Stigma and homophobia are major factors in HIV prevention and treatment, and many men who are HIV-positive are not aware of their status, contributing to spread of the infection.⁴² Research also suggests that blacks with HIV/AIDS face greater barriers to accessing care than their white counterparts.⁴³ This indicator measures new AIDS cases per 100,000 among men for each racial and ethnic category. It includes both adults and adolescents 13 years and older, and is drawn from the CDC's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report.

Highlights

- The national average of new HIV/AIDS was 27.1 cases per 100,000 males ages 13 and older (Table 1.10). Men of color had a notably higher rate than white men (59.7 vs. 13.7). Within racial and ethnic groups across the United States, black men had the highest case rate (104.1), followed by Hispanic (40.8), American Indian and Alaska Native (17.3), and white men (13.7). Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander men had the lowest case rate (8.0).
- There is considerable state-to-state variation in the rate of new AIDS cases. Most notably, the highest prevalence rate of new HIV/AIDS infections for almost all racial and ethnic groups (except Asian and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander) was in the District of Columbia (306.0 cases/100,000 men), more than ten times higher than the national average.
- In 47 states and the District of Columbia, new AIDS cases were more prevalent among black men compared to all other racial and ethnic groups. Black men had the highest prevalence rate in the District of Columbia (492.1). The range for Hispanic men was significant as well, with the highest rates in District of Columbia (165.9) and New York (137.0).
- The national disparity score for HIV/AIDS was 4.37, the largest disparity score among all indicators in this report. This disparity score varied significantly across states, ranging from a high of 10.41 in Nebraska to a low of 0.46 in Hawaii.
- In Figure 1.10, it appears that most states are clustered near each other and close to the average for white men. This cluster effect can be explained in part by the very high prevalence rate in the District of Columbia (88.1), which is much higher than all the other states and stands out at the far right of the graph. The figure also shows the disproportionate impact of AIDS on men of color, with all but two of the states in the upper quadrants.
- The only two states in the lower quadrants with disparity scores less than 1.00 were Hawaii (0.46) and Idaho (0.60). In Hawaii, the AIDS case rate for white men was higher than the national average for white men, but in Idaho, men of all racial and ethnic groups had rates lower than the national average.



Table 1.10. New AIDS Cases, per 100,000 Men by State and Race/Ethnicity, 2004

State	Disparity Score	AIDS Case Rate per 100,000 Men						
		All Men	White	All Minority*	Black	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/ Alaska Native
All States	4.37	27.1	13.7	59.7	104.1	40.8	8.0	17.3
Alabama	5.52	17.7	7.9	43.7	49.1	11.9	6.6	0.0
Alaska	2.78	14.1	9.8	27.2	40.0	22.8	0.0	34.4
Arizona	1.42	20.4	17.9	25.4	53.6	23.8	8.4	22.0
Arkansas	2.82	13.1	9.7	27.4	35.8	10.4	0.0	0.0
California	1.17	28.5	26.6	31.1	75.4	31.2	8.2	29.9
Colorado	2.12	15.1	11.9	25.3	64.8	18.9	9.0	21.7
Connecticut	5.64	28.7	14.3	80.8	101.7	88.9	2.4	0.0
Delaware	6.02	28.3	12.2	73.1	93.7	43.3	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	4.82	306.0	88.1	425.0	492.1	165.9	0.0	182.1
Florida	3.48	56.8	30.8	107.1	191.9	58.9	6.6	4.7
Georgia	6.40	33.9	11.4	73.0	94.2	22.4	2.2	11.3
Hawaii	0.46	23.2	42.9	19.7	68.9	40.8	13.3	116.1
Idaho	0.60	2.5	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8
Illinois	4.77	25.5	11.8	56.4	95.4	31.7	9.6	23.7
Indiana	5.75	13.0	7.9	45.5	61.0	31.0	6.6	0.0
Iowa	6.85	3.9	2.7	18.7	34.7	15.1	6.0	0.0
Kansas	2.50	7.8	6.4	15.9	21.4	18.1	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	5.37	12.3	8.5	45.6	56.2	31.2	0.0	26.4
Louisiana	5.34	39.6	15.8	84.5	94.2	39.4	8.0	9.8
Maine	5.60	8.8	7.7	43.3	47.0	99.9	0.0	0.0
Maryland	9.00	41.7	10.6	95.1	124.3	33.2	6.9	0.0
Massachusetts	4.95	15.2	9.1	45.2	70.1	55.0	1.7	0.0
Michigan	7.04	12.7	5.9	41.8	56.8	15.3	4.6	9.1
Minnesota	7.48	7.7	4.5	33.8	67.2	29.0	3.2	14.5
Mississippi	5.39	29.6	11.4	61.3	63.7	55.9	0.0	0.0
Missouri	5.61	14.6	8.8	49.2	62.8	25.5	3.3	9.4
Montana	2.09	1.6	1.4	3.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	10.41	7.1	3.3	34.3	70.0	22.1	9.9	0.0
Nevada	2.00	24.9	18.8	37.6	84.0	28.8	13.5	41.8
New Hampshire	9.37	5.9	4.2	39.4	122.7	28.5	11.6	0.0
New Jersey	5.99	35.3	13.1	78.7	144.8	58.1	4.7	56.4
New Mexico	1.37	20.6	17.4	23.8	37.7	25.0	0.0	17.7
New York	5.89	67.2	24.5	144.5	217.2	137.0	14.4	35.1
North Carolina	6.16	23.4	9.4	58.1	79.5	8.9	5.3	38.9
North Dakota	7.67	4.9	3.3	25.0	157.7	0.0	0.0	8.8
Ohio	5.23	11.7	7.3	38.3	46.2	26.1	1.6	9.8
Oklahoma	2.22	11.2	9.0	20.1	39.3	13.7	4.5	9.8
Oregon	1.83	17.3	15.6	28.6	72.4	23.0	14.4	48.5
Pennsylvania	10.00	22.6	9.6	96.0	124.0	83.3	2.8	14.5
Rhode Island	4.89	21.0	12.7	62.3	89.6	65.8	9.1	0.0
South Carolina	6.98	31.0	10.8	75.1	83.1	38.8	22.4	0.0
South Dakota	6.78	2.9	1.8	12.1	66.8	16.5	0.0	4.6
Tennessee	6.55	24.8	11.9	77.9	93.2	41.6	0.0	0.0
Texas	2.11	28.3	18.7	39.5	91.8	25.5	11.2	5.9
Utah	1.90	6.9	6.2	11.7	58.7	10.6	4.3	0.0
Vermont	5.63	5.1	4.5	25.2	57.5	35.9	0.0	0.0
Virginia	4.40	18.3	9.3	40.8	55.7	24.7	0.8	11.3
Washington	1.68	14.6	13.2	22.2	49.3	23.5	6.5	17.0
West Virginia	5.71	9.3	7.6	43.3	45.2	47.5	43.2	0.0
Wisconsin	7.27	6.2	3.6	26.1	42.9	18.3	5.1	5.6
Wyoming	3.24	7.1	5.9	19.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0



Note: Among men ages 13 and older.



*All Minority men includes black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHPI), American Indian or Alaska Native, and men of two or more races.

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Due to the large number of states with a rate of 0.0, there is no indication of the best state for black, Hispanic, Asian and NHPI, and American Indian and Alaska Native men.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. AIDS cases, by geographic area of residence and metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report 2006; 12(No. 2). Population data from the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

 Largest disparity: White men faring worse than men of color
 Largest disparity: Men of color faring worse than white men

 Best state in column
 Worst state in column