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Some discrepancies had been identified between estimates in this report and estimates calculated using the 2008 NHIS Sample Adult public-use data file that was released in June 2009. NCHS has determined that the cause of the discrepancies was a processing error that created sampling weights in the public-use file that did not undergo a final adjustment step. Although only 510 cases were affected, NCHS is releasing a revised 2008 public-use data file. Data users may refer to the sample adult section of that release for more details.

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2008



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Health Statistics

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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 242

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

Data From the National Health  
Interview Survey

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland  
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**Objectives**

This report presents health statistics from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and ethnicity, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, and place and region of residence. Estimates are presented for selected chronic conditions and mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions.

**Source of Data**

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2008, data were collected on 21,781 adults in the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 74.2%, and the final response rate was 62.6%. The health information for adults in this report was obtained from one randomly selected adult per family. In very rare instances where the sample adult was not able to respond for himself or herself, a proxy was used.

**Highlights**

In 2008, 61% of adults 18 years of age or over reported excellent or very good health. Fifty-nine percent of adults had never participated in any type of vigorous leisure-time physical activity, and 16% of adults did not have a usual place of health care. Twelve percent of adults had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had heart disease, and 24% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension. Twenty-one percent of all adults were current smokers, and 21% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 35% of adults were overweight and 27% were obese.

**Keywords:** chronic conditions • health behavior • health utilization • mental health

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

*By John R. Pleis, M.S.; Jacqueline W. Lucas, M.P.H.; and Brian W. Ward, M.A., Division of Health Interview Statistics*

## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of adults. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children under 18 years of age (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for selected chronic conditions, selected mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status, and are derived from the Sample Adult Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These health estimates are shown in [Tables 1–41](#) for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race and ethnicity, education (for persons aged 25 and over), family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, place of residence, and region of residence. [Appendix I](#) contains brief technical notes and detailed information about age

adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)), [Appendix II](#) contains definitions of selected terms used in this report, and [Appendix III](#) contains tables of unadjusted health estimates.

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is available in Appendix IV of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic or Latino persons (11).

The 1997 NHIS featured both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of questionnaire content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a



careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for the collection of data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became completely compliant with all of the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

As has been mentioned previously, the sample for NHIS is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006 and beyond to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 or over are present, they have an increased chance

of being selected as the sample adult.

Additionally, beginning with the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where “Other race” was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “Other race” response is dropped and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “Other race” was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race and ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following website: <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

## Methods

### Source of Data

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or mentally disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses); active-duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on the sample design used for the 1995–2005

NHIS can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). A new report providing a complete description of the 2006 NHIS sample design is being developed. Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative’s Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. Any responsible family member at or over the age of majority for a given state may respond to questions in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska this age is 19 and in Mississippi it is 21. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually 18 years of age or over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family. The sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. In rare instances when the sample adult is mentally or physically incapable of responding, proxy responses are accepted for this person. The Sample Adult Core, the primary source of data for this report, collects information on



health conditions, activity limitations, health behaviors, and access to and utilization of health care services from one randomly selected adult per family. The information regarding demographic characteristics in this report is obtained from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2008 consisted of 28,790 households, which yielded 74,236 persons in 29,421 families. There were 29,370 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 21,781 adults, a conditional response rate of 74.2% (the number of completed Sample Adult interviews divided by the total number of eligible sample adults). The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Adult Core component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 84.5%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 62.6% (14).

## Estimation Procedures

The Sample Adult weights were used to produce the national health estimates contained in this report. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all adults and for various subgroups of the adult population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to health characteristics of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in [Table II](#) in [Appendix I](#). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various subgroups of

the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 5% of sample adults in the 2008 survey, and about 18% of sample adults provided only a broad range for their family's income (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (see [Appendix I](#)) (15). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for sample adults with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See [Table III](#) in [Appendix I](#) for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

## Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat

larger for weighted frequencies (16).

## Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 Summary Health Statistics report, estimates have been provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, percentages in the first set ([Tables 1–41](#)) were age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (17,18). The age groups used for age adjustment in this report are 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over, unless otherwise noted (see [Table I](#) in [Appendix I](#)). Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (see relevant footnotes on tables for age groups). The age-adjusted estimates shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. [Tables IV–XXIII](#) in [Appendix III](#) provide unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2008 estimates (see [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

## Sample Reductions in the 2008 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2007, the 2008 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2008 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2008 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during October–December 2008. The 2008 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006 and 2007



sample reductions. The timing of the reduction was different in 2008 than in 2006 and 2007; the 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2008 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers’ assignments. This cutback was in addition to the ongoing 13% reduction due to the new sample design that was implemented in 2006.

## Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions, which had been in place since 1997, were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on (a) the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions, and (b) the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, data analysts should refer to [Appendix I](#).

The unfolding bracket method utilized a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., “Is it less than \$50,000?”) for respondents who failed to provide the exact amount of the family’s income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family’s income in the last calendar year.

Based on results from the 2006 field test, the unfolding bracket follow-up income questions performed better than the follow-up income questions used from 1997 to 2006. For example, the percentage of unknown responses for a three-category poverty status variable was 17% using the income bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up questions used from 1997 to 2006.

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to

the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2008, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 and 2008 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

## Limitations of the Data

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2008 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2008 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2008 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 to 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the “All persons” or “Total” columns shown in each table). See [Appendix I](#) for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should be made only after reviewing [Appendix I](#),

which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and any measurement issues that are currently being evaluated.

## Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

NHIS data are based on a sample of the population, and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software that takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (19).

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered statistically unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and the estimates are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t*-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a significant difference between estimates, whereas “similar,” “no difference,” or “comparable” indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t*-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

## Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS from the NCHS website: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. The website features downloadable public use data and documentation for recent National Health Interview Surveys, as well as



important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html>. Fill in the appropriate information and click the “National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers” box, followed by the “Subscribe” button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS data (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

## Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [Tables 1–41](#) are presented. Estimates were age adjusted by the direct method using the 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups). All estimates were calculated using the Sample Adult weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with estimates of the adult civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States by sex, age, and race and ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. census.

## Selected Circulatory Conditions ([Tables 1,2](#))

- Overall, 12% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 24% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 3% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults 18 years of age and over, men were more likely to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease than were women. The prevalence of hypertension in men

and women was similar.

- There was a positive relationship between age and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have ever been told they had any type of heart disease than were white adults. Asian adults and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told than they had any type of heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. Thirty-two percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 21% of Hispanic adults and 24% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with heart disease (any type), hypertension, and stroke; as the educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.
- Poverty level was inversely associated with heart disease (any type) and hypertension; adults in families that were poor or near poor were more likely to have ever been told they had these conditions than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have been told they had coronary heart disease, hypertension, or stroke than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.
- Thirty-five percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 23% of non-Hispanic

white women and 23% of Hispanic women. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 24% of non-Hispanic white men and 19% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of heart disease (any type) compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

## Selected Respiratory Conditions ([Tables 3,4](#))

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had emphysema. Thirteen percent had ever been told they had asthma, and 7% still had asthma. Eight percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 13% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis than were men. Men and women had a similar prevalence of emphysema.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months they had sinusitis or to have ever been told they had asthma (ever or still) than either black or white adults.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months they had hay fever than were non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have been told they had emphysema or chronic bronchitis compared with other education groups.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in families that were not poor. However, adults in families that



were not poor had higher percentages of hay fever than adults in poor families.

- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- The percentage of adults with sinusitis was higher in the South than in any other region of the United States.
- Compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to have sinusitis or chronic bronchitis. Non-Hispanic white women were the most likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever when compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

## Selected Cancers (Tables 5,6)

- Overall, 8% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had some form of cancer.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, white adults were more likely to have ever been told they had cancer when compared with black adults and Asian adults.
- Nine percent of non-Hispanic white adults had ever been told they had some form of cancer compared with 4% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic adults.
- When considering single race sex-ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white women and men had the highest overall percentages of ever having been told by a doctor or

other health professional that they had cancer.

## Diabetes, Ulcers, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, and Arthritis and Chronic Joint Symptoms (Tables 7,8)

- Overall, 8% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 8% had ever been told they had an ulcer, 2% had been told in the past 12 months that they had kidney disease, and 1% had been told in the past 12 months that they had liver disease.
- Twenty-two percent of adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, and 27% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).
- Women were more likely to be diagnosed with arthritis or to have chronic joint symptoms than were men.
- Age was positively associated both with arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-four percent of adults 75 years of age and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults 18–44 years of age; 44% of adults 75 years of age and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 17% of adults 18–44 years of age.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) adults as well as black adults had higher percentages of diabetes compared with white adults. Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and AIAN adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic

adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes compared with non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms compared with non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

- There was an inverse relationship of diabetes with level of education: Fourteen percent of adults with less than a high school diploma had diabetes compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. A similar pattern was seen for ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms.
- Adults in poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, arthritis, or chronic joint symptoms than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid had higher percentages of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those covered by private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those with private insurance or who had only Medicare health care coverage.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men and women were less likely to have been told they had diabetes than Hispanic or non-Hispanic black men and women. Hispanic men and women and non-Hispanic black men were less likely to have chronic joint symptoms than were non-Hispanic white men and women and non-Hispanic black women.

## Pain (Tables 9,10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 14% of adults had



experienced a migraine or severe headache, 14% had experienced pain in the neck area, 27% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 4% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.

- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain) than men. Women were twice as likely to experience migraines or severe headaches, or pain in the face or jaw, than men.
- The percentage of persons experiencing migraines or severe headaches was inversely related to age. Seventeen percent of adults 18–44 years of age experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 13% of adults 45–64 years of age, 6% of adults 65–74 years of age, and 3% of adults 75 years of age and over.
- Adults 18–44 years of age were less likely to have experienced pain in the lower back during the 3 months prior to the interview compared with older adults.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have pain in the lower back compared with white adults, black adults, and AIAN adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain compared with adults who did not graduate from high school.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw in the 3 months prior to the interview than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw than those with private insurance or those who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have

migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain than those with private insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

## Hearing and Vision Trouble and Absence of Natural Teeth (Tables 11,12)

- Overall, 15% of adults 18 years of age and over experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as “a little trouble hearing,” “moderate trouble,” “a lot of trouble,” or “deaf”). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than were women.
- Eleven percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.
- Eight percent of the adult population in the United States had lost all of their natural teeth.
- Age was positively associated with hearing difficulties (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), and the loss of all natural teeth; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and black adults were less likely to have experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) than were white adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 17% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 10% of Hispanic adults and 9% of non-Hispanic black adults.
- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education; 17% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all of their natural teeth compared with 3% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Seventeen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 9% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all of their natural teeth than those who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have hearing trouble, vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those with private insurance or no insurance. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) or absence of all natural teeth than those with only Medicare health care coverage or private insurance.
- Adults not living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those living in a large MSA.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men were more likely to have had hearing trouble compared with other men or women.

## Feelings of Sadness, Hopelessness, Worthlessness, or That Everything Is an Effort (Tables 13,14)

- Overall, 12% of adults experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview; 7% felt hopeless; 5% felt worthless; and 14% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.
- Fourteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 10% of men. Women were also more likely



to have feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to feel that everything is an effort all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic white adults or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings was for adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to feel sad, hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 29% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 15% of those who were uninsured and 8% of those who had private health insurance. Adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were nearly twice as likely to feel hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults under age 65 who were uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 26% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during

the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 10% of those who had private health insurance. Adults aged 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were at least twice as likely to feel everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview as those who had private health insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

- Divorced or separated adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married or adults who have never married.

### Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (Tables 15,16)

- Overall, 17% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness and 19% of adults experienced feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Nineteen percent of women felt nervous for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 14% of men. Similarly, women were more likely to feel restless all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults had higher percentages of nervousness or restlessness compared with non-Hispanic black adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of nervousness; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to feel nervous or

restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.

- Among adults under age 65, 30% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 18% of those who were uninsured and 15% of those who had private health insurance. Adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 30% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 14% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 12% of those who had private health insurance. Adults age 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults age 65 and over who had only Medicare health care coverage or private health insurance.
- Adults who were married were the least likely to have feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with adults who were divorced or separated, never married, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have feelings of restlessness when compared with adults who lived in an MSA (large or small).

### Work-loss Days and Bed Days (Table 17)

- Employed adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of



- 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of approximately 698 million work-loss days.
- Adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 1 billion bed days.
- Women experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for Hispanic adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in poor families averaged 10 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 13 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person for those who were uninsured. Among adults at least 65 years of age, those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had 22 bed days per person compared with 5 bed days per person for those with private insurance and 6 bed days per person for those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- Adults who were divorced or separated had 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person for those who were married, 4 bed days per person for

those who were living with a partner, and 4 bed days per person for those who were never married. Employed adults who were divorced or separated also had higher rates of work-loss days than employed adults who were married, living with a partner, or never married.

## Difficulties in Physical Functioning (Tables 18,19)

- Overall, 14% of adults had great difficulty with at least one of nine physical activities performed without help and without the use of special equipment (responding “very difficult to do” or “can’t do at all” to walking a quarter of a mile; climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over the head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds; or pushing or pulling large objects).
- Only 2% of adults had difficulty grasping or handling small objects; by comparison, 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours; 8% had difficulty stooping, bending or kneeling; 7% had difficulty walking a quarter of a mile; 6% had difficulty pushing or pulling large objects; and 5% had difficulty climbing 10 steps without resting.
- Seventeen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 11% of men.
- Age was positively associated with the presence of at least one physical difficulty; as age increased, the percentage of adults finding at least one of these activities very difficult or impossible to do also increased. The percentage of adults with this level of difficulty in each of the nine activities increased sharply both at age 65 and at age 75 and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 17% of black adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 14% of white adults and 7% of Asian adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with difficulty in any and in each of the nine activities; as education increased, the percentage of adults with difficulty performing the nine physical activities decreased.
- Adults in poor families were more than twice as likely to have difficulty with each of the nine activities as were adults in families that were not poor.
- For adults under 65 years of age, those with Medicaid health care coverage were nearly three times as likely to have at least one physical difficulty compared with adults with private insurance and adults who were uninsured. Similarly, for adults at least 65 years of age, 58% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage reported at least one physical difficulty compared with 35% of those with private insurance and 35% of those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- When results are considered by single race, sex, and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women were more likely to find at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with Hispanic men, non-Hispanic white men and women, and non-Hispanic black men.

## Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 20,21)

- Overall, 61% of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health, 26% were in good health, and 13% were in fair or poor health.
- Health status was inversely associated with age; as age increased, the



percentage of adults with excellent health or very good health decreased and the percentage of adults with fair or poor health increased.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 43% of AIAN adults had excellent or very good health compared with 51% of black adults, 63% of white adults, and 65% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have excellent or very good health and were less likely to have fair or poor health than either non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was positively associated with health status; 74% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 39% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-seven percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were in fair or poor health compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with adults in poor and near poor families, and adults in near poor and poor families were two to three times as likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 58% of adults under age 65 without health insurance coverage and 36% of adults under age 65 with Medicaid health care coverage. Only 6% of adults under age 65 with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 13% of those without health insurance coverage and 33% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults age 65 and over, 52% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 27% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 20% of

those with private health insurance.

- Married adults were less likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, never married, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a large or small MSA.
- Sixty-four percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 49% of non-Hispanic black women and 48% of Hispanic women. Conversely, only 12% of non-Hispanic white women were in fair or poor health compared with 19% of Hispanic women and 20% of non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 66% of non-Hispanic white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 56% of Hispanic men and 54% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 11% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 15% of Hispanic men and 17% of non-Hispanic black men.

### **Current Health Status Relative to Health Status 1 Year Ago (Tables 22,23)**

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2008, the health of 77% was about the same as a year ago and the health of 20% had improved. Among adults with good health in 2008, the health of 71% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 20% had improved, and the health of 10% was worse than in 2007. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2008, the health of 54% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 18% had improved, and the health of 28% was worse than last year.

### **Current Cigarette Smoking Status (Tables 24,25)**

- Overall, 21% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 58% had never smoked at least

100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Twenty-three percent of men were current smokers compared with 19% of women. Sixty-three percent of women had never smoked compared with 53% of men.

- As age increased, the percentage of current smokers decreased. Adults who were 18–44 years of age were more likely to have never smoked than adults 45 years of age and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 10% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 21% of black adults, 21% of white adults, and 23% of AIAN adults.
- Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 64% of non-Hispanic black adults and 68% of Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults were about half as likely to be every day smokers compared with non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults. However, Hispanic adults were more likely to be some day smokers than were non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and more likely to have never smoked.
- Adults in families that were not poor were less likely to be current smokers and more likely to be former smokers than adults in families that were near poor or poor.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 18% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 33% who were uninsured and 37% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under 65 years of age who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Adults living in the West were more likely to have never smoked compared with adults living in other regions.
- Ten percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 17% of non-Hispanic black women



and 22% of non-Hispanic white women. Seventy-nine percent of Hispanic women had never smoked compared with 70% of non-Hispanic black women and 57% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 19% of Hispanic men were current smokers compared with 24% of non-Hispanic white men and 25% of non-Hispanic black men; 57% of Hispanic men and 56% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 50% of non-Hispanic white men.

## Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26,27)

- Overall, 50% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular drinkers, 14% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 9% were former infrequent drinkers, and 21% were lifetime abstainers.
- Sixty percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 42% of women. Men were also more likely to be former regular drinkers than were women. Women were more likely to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers than were men.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- Asian adults were more likely to be lifetime abstainers compared with other single-race groups (excluding NHOP).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 56% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 42% of Hispanic adults and 37% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to be lifetime abstainers.
- Educational attainment and family income were positively associated with current regular drinking status and inversely associated with being a lifetime abstainer.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 59% of those who had private

health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 51% of those who were uninsured and 31% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.

- Among adults aged 65 and over, 36% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 29% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 11% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Adults who were living with a partner were more likely to be current regular drinkers compared with other marital status categories.
- Regionally, 47% of adults living in the South were current regular drinkers compared with 51% in the West, 53% in the Midwest, and 54% in the Northeast.
- Twenty percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 38% of non-Hispanic black women and 46% of Hispanic women. Conversely, 48% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 27% of non-Hispanic black women and 27% of Hispanic women. Among men, 12% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 18% of Hispanic men and 21% of non-Hispanic black men; 63% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 56% of Hispanic men and 49% of non-Hispanic black men.

## Leisure-time Physical Activity Status and Frequency of Vigorous Leisure-time Physical Activity (Tables 28,29)

- When considering all leisure-time physical activity, 36% of adults were considered inactive, 31% of adults had some leisure-time physical activity, and 33% of adults engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 59% of adults 18 years of age and over

never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 26% engaged in such activity three or more times per week.

- Regarding all leisure-time physical activity, women were more inactive than men, and men engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis more often than women. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 53% of men never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 64% of women. Twenty-nine percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 23% of women.
- When all leisure-time physical activity is considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more active than Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 55% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 66% of non-Hispanic black adults and 69% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-eight percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black adults and 19% of Hispanic adults.
- Eighty-one percent of adults with less than a high school diploma never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 44% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Seventy-two percent of adults in poor families never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 52% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-seven percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 12% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Thirty percent of adults in families that were not



- poor engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 17% of those in poor families.
- Regarding overall leisure-time physical activity status, adults living in an MSA were less likely to be inactive and more likely to engage in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis than were adults who did not live in an MSA. A higher percentage of adults who did not reside in an MSA had never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults who resided in an MSA.
  - When considering overall leisure-time physical activity on a regional basis, adults living in the South were more likely to be inactive compared with adults living in other regions. A greater percentage of adults in the South and the Northeast never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults living in other regions.

## Body Mass Index (Tables 30,31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over were underweight, 37% were at a healthy weight, 35% were overweight (but not obese), and 27% were obese.
- Forty-two percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 31% of men. Forty-two percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were at least twice as likely to be underweight than were men. Obesity percentages were similar between men and women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 55% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of white adults, 29% of AIAN adults, and 29% of black adults. Black adults and AIAN adults were about 3–4 times as likely to be

obese as Asian adults. White adults were about three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 36% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 31% of Hispanic adults and 26% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.
- Educational attainment was positively associated with a healthy weight and inversely associated with being obese.
- Thirty-eight percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 26% of those who had private health insurance and 28% of those who were uninsured.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Obesity percentages were highest in the Midwest and the South.
- Forty-six percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 28% of non-Hispanic black women; 31% of non-Hispanic white men, 31% of non-Hispanic black men, and 25% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Forty-two percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 25% of non-Hispanic white women; 30% of Hispanic men, 29% of non-Hispanic black men, and 26% of non-Hispanic white men were obese.

## Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 32,33)

- Overall, 16% of adults 18 years of age and over were without a usual place of health care. Of those with a usual place of care, 77% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of health care, 20% considered a clinic or health center to be their usual place of health care, and 3% considered a hospital

emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.

- Twenty-one percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 11% of women. Of those with a usual place of care, men were more likely to consider a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care than were women.
- Among adults, not having a usual place of health care was inversely related to age; as age increased, the percentage of adults without a usual place of health care decreased.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 26% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of health care compared with 16% of non-Hispanic black adults and 13% of non-Hispanic white adults. Of those adults with a usual place of health care, 80% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of health care compared with 74% of non-Hispanic black adults and 63% of Hispanic adults. Two percent of non-Hispanic white adults who had a usual place of health care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of health care compared with 5% of Hispanic adults and 6% of non-Hispanic black adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were more likely to have a usual place of health care and to consider a doctor's office or HMO as their usual place of health care than those with lower educational attainment and family income.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 48% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 11% of those adults with private health care coverage and 10% of those adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over with a usual place of health care, 23% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage



considered a clinic or health center their usual place of health care compared with 12% of those who had private health insurance and 12% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage.

- Of those adults with a usual place of health care, adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to consider a health center or clinic their usual place of health care than were adults living in an MSA.
- Eighteen percent of adults living in the South and 17% of adults living in the West were without a usual place of health care compared with 14% in the Midwest and 11% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-three percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of health care compared with 21% of non-Hispanic black men and 17% of non-Hispanic white men. Eighteen percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of health care compared with 12% of non-Hispanic black women and 9% of non-Hispanic white women.

### **Number of Office Visits to a Doctor or Other Health Professional in the Past 12 Months (Tables 34,35)**

- Overall, 19% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 17% had one office visit, 27% had 2–3 visits, 24% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-six percent of men and 12% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 29% of Hispanic adults had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have made 2–9 office visits in the past 12 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults.
- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to the level of education; 28% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 12% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with other adults. Adults in families that were poor were more likely to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months than were adults who were not poor.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 47% who were uninsured had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 16% with private health care coverage and 14% with Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid or other forms of insurance were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private insurance or who were uninsured.
- Ten percent of adults aged 65 and over with only Medicare health care coverage had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 4% of those with private health insurance coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private or only Medicare health care coverage.
- Twenty-two percent of adults who lived in the West had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of adults in the South, 18% of adults in the Midwest, and 15% of adults in the Northeast.
- Thirty-eight percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 26% of non-Hispanic black men and 23% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty

percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 13% of non-Hispanic black women and 10% of non-Hispanic white women.

### **Length of Time Since Last Contact With a Doctor or Other Health Professional (Tables 36,37)**

- Overall, 68% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 14% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 8% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 6% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.
- Seventy-five percent of women and 61% of men last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months. Men were more likely to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor, than were women.
- Older adults (aged 65 and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than were younger adults (under 65 years of age).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were approximately twice as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black



adults, and at least five times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional than were non-Hispanic white adults.

- Adults with less than a high school diploma were less likely to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months, and were more likely to have never seen a doctor, than adults with more education.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than adults in poor or near poor families.
- Adults under 65 years of age who were uninsured were much less likely to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months than were insured adults.
- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men; 5% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 2% of non-Hispanic black men and 1% of non-Hispanic white men. Among women, Hispanic women were less likely to have had contact with a doctor in the last 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white women.

### **Length of Time Since Last Contact With a Dentist or Other Dental Health Professional (Tables 38,39)**

- Overall, 42% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months; 17% more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 13% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 13% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 14% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a

dentist or other dental health professional.

- Forty-five percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 39% of men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (47%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (31%) or Hispanic adults (29%). Four percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with 2% of non-Hispanic black adults and 1% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were considerably more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months than were those with lower educational attainment and lower family income.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 51% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 30% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 18% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 51% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 38% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 19% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Married adults were more likely to have had more recent dental contact (6 months or less) compared with other marital status categories.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA.

### **HIV Testing Status (Tables 40,41)**

- Overall, 40% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for HIV.
- Women were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than were men.
- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; 51% of adults aged 18–44 had ever been tested for HIV compared with 35% of those aged 45–64, 17% of those aged 65–74, and 7% of those aged 75 and over.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 56% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 47% of AIAN adults, 37% of white adults, and 33% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 55% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% of Hispanic adults and 37% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and those with at least a bachelor's degree had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults with less education.
- Among adults under age 65, 56% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 45% who were uninsured and 44% of those who had private health insurance.
- Fifty-one percent of those who were divorced or separated and 50% of those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% of married adults and 34% of never married adults.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA or resided in a small MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a large MSA.
- Adults who lived in the South were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in other regions.
- Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 46% of

Hispanic women and 39% of non-Hispanic white women. Fifty-six percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of Hispanic men and 35% of non-Hispanic white men.

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**Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
		Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
		All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Total <sup>6</sup>	225,227	26,628	14,428	56,159	6,460
Sex					
Male	108,755	13,170	8,439	26,031	2,965
Female	116,472	13,457	5,989	30,128	3,495
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	5,067	1,258	9,643	714
45–64 years	77,335	9,469	5,205	25,126	2,260
65–74 years	19,869	5,287	3,337	10,774	1,248
75 years and over	17,409	6,805	4,628	10,616	2,238
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	222,430	26,233	14,210	55,482	6,360
White	182,651	23,082	12,511	45,054	5,286
Black or African American	26,765	2,436	1,307	7,900	832
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	230	*119	478	*80
Asian	10,501	472	261	1,985	153
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,798	395	218	677	*100
Black or African American, white	387	*40	†	*19	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	265	180	410	*65
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	1,817	1,217	4,913	562
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	1,032	668	2,838	341
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	24,810	13,211	51,246	5,898
White, single race	154,483	21,396	11,409	40,506	4,804
Black or African American, single race	26,051	2,404	1,281	7,781	808
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	5,351	3,639	10,436	1,831
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	53,874	7,552	4,516	17,250	2,218
Some college	55,174	7,271	3,683	15,176	1,565
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	5,258	2,335	11,991	712
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	68,352	11,234	6,920	21,105	3,463
\$35,000 or more	139,022	13,120	6,136	30,301	2,488
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	3,898	1,968	7,983	1,105
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	3,681	1,879	8,887	507
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	2,246	1,074	5,130	280
\$100,000 or more	43,165	3,295	1,216	8,301	596
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	23,754	2,954	1,734	6,148	980
Near poor	32,416	4,851	2,868	8,843	1,496
Not poor	145,401	15,252	7,506	34,130	2,984
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	127,168	9,064	3,583	22,915	1,248
Medicaid	15,447	2,102	1,148	4,103	826
Other	7,545	1,485	838	2,710	539
Uninsured	36,854	1,884	895	4,943	347
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,334	7,211	4,478	11,971	1,982
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	995	721	1,727	400
Medicare only	10,746	2,915	2,068	6,100	833
Other	2,446	903	657	1,505	270
Uninsured	185	†	†	*52	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
		Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
		All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>			
Married . . . . .	123,681	15,064	8,444	32,837	3,354
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	4,211	2,523	7,967	1,391
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	3,491	1,993	7,986	1,041
Never married . . . . .	46,733	2,615	853	5,134	417
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	1,213	588	2,087	257
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	10,879	5,839	25,630	2,841
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	9,451	4,975	18,954	2,239
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	6,298	3,614	11,575	1,380
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	4,688	2,432	9,659	1,095
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	6,936	3,519	13,365	1,524
South . . . . .	81,352	10,049	6,038	22,641	2,708
West . . . . .	51,186	4,954	2,438	10,495	1,133
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	905	615	2,169	271
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	912	602	2,744	291
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	10,896	6,987	19,341	2,177
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	10,500	4,422	21,165	2,627
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	949	548	2,980	336
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,455	733	4,802	472

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: hypertension (or high blood pressure), coronary heart disease, angina (or angina pectoris), heart attack (or myocardial infarction), any other heart condition or disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	11.7 (0.24)	6.3 (0.17)	24.2 (0.32)	2.8 (0.12)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11.8 (0.27)	6.4 (0.20)	25.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.13)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	12.6 (0.37)	8.2 (0.29)	23.9 (0.46)	2.9 (0.19)
Female . . . . .	11.0 (0.31)	4.8 (0.20)	24.3 (0.43)	2.8 (0.15)
Age <sup>7</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.6 (0.26)	1.1 (0.13)	8.7 (0.35)	0.6 (0.09)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.3 (0.45)	6.7 (0.34)	32.5 (0.65)	2.9 (0.23)
65–74 years . . . . .	26.7 (1.01)	16.9 (0.88)	54.4 (1.18)	6.3 (0.56)
75 years and over . . . . .	39.2 (1.24)	26.7 (1.16)	61.1 (1.22)	12.9 (0.85)
Race				
One race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	11.6 (0.25)	6.3 (0.18)	24.2 (0.32)	2.8 (0.12)
White . . . . .	12.1 (0.29)	6.5 (0.20)	23.3 (0.36)	2.7 (0.13)
Black or African American . . . . .	10.2 (0.55)	5.6 (0.40)	31.8 (0.86)	3.6 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	12.1 (2.30)	6.6 (1.93)	25.3 (3.12)	*3.9 (1.56)
Asian . . . . .	5.2 (0.78)	2.9 (0.63)	21.0 (1.28)	1.8 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	*19.7 (7.66)	†
Two or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	16.0 (2.54)	9.5 (1.93)	26.3 (2.65)	4.1 (1.21)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*13.3 (4.90)	*9.0 (4.23)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	19.2 (4.23)	13.7 (3.42)	28.9 (4.47)	*4.6 (1.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.1 (0.56)	5.7 (0.50)	21.0 (0.78)	2.6 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	8.2 (0.78)	5.5 (0.66)	20.8 (1.13)	2.7 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.1 (0.27)	6.3 (0.19)	24.6 (0.35)	2.8 (0.12)
White, single race . . . . .	12.7 (0.33)	6.6 (0.22)	23.7 (0.40)	2.8 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10.3 (0.55)	5.6 (0.40)	32.0 (0.88)	3.6 (0.36)
Education <sup>11</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	15.0 (0.71)	10.0 (0.58)	30.8 (0.92)	4.9 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	12.9 (0.54)	7.6 (0.44)	29.5 (0.73)	3.7 (0.28)
Some college . . . . .	14.2 (0.52)	7.4 (0.40)	28.1 (0.68)	3.1 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	10.9 (0.48)	5.2 (0.33)	22.9 (0.68)	1.6 (0.21)
Family income <sup>13</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	14.7 (0.46)	8.8 (0.35)	28.3 (0.54)	4.4 (0.25)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	10.7 (0.34)	5.3 (0.24)	22.7 (0.43)	2.1 (0.16)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	11.8 (0.62)	5.9 (0.42)	24.2 (0.78)	3.3 (0.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	11.0 (0.61)	5.9 (0.48)	24.5 (0.75)	1.6 (0.26)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	10.4 (0.89)	5.1 (0.60)	21.5 (1.00)	1.6 (0.39)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	9.3 (0.67)	4.1 (0.46)	20.6 (0.88)	1.5 (0.27)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	14.3 (0.83)	8.8 (0.66)	30.4 (0.93)	4.8 (0.47)
Near poor . . . . .	14.6 (0.69)	8.6 (0.55)	27.5 (0.79)	4.4 (0.38)
Not poor . . . . .	10.9 (0.32)	5.5 (0.23)	23.1 (0.40)	2.2 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	6.6 (0.27)	2.5 (0.18)	16.3 (0.39)	0.9 (0.10)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.8 (0.96)	7.6 (0.70)	26.9 (1.20)	5.4 (0.63)
Other . . . . .	14.2 (1.74)	7.2 (1.03)	24.9 (1.65)	4.7 (0.82)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.5 (0.45)	2.7 (0.30)	15.0 (0.74)	1.0 (0.19)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	34.1 (1.08)	21.2 (0.98)	56.4 (1.14)	9.4 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	39.7 (3.18)	28.9 (3.05)	68.5 (2.70)	16.0 (2.12)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.2 (1.40)	19.3 (1.33)	57.1 (1.64)	7.8 (0.82)
Other . . . . .	37.5 (3.53)	27.4 (3.25)	61.5 (3.52)	11.2 (2.33)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*45.3 (13.84)	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Marital status	Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>			
Married . . . . .	11.7 (0.35)	6.6 (0.27)	24.4 (0.45)	2.6 (0.17)
Widowed . . . . .	16.8 (2.95)	6.7 (0.58)	35.3 (3.30)	2.9 (0.37)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	12.6 (0.66)	6.7 (0.47)	27.9 (0.89)	4.0 (0.41)
Never married. . . . .	10.8 (0.73)	5.2 (0.59)	22.6 (0.83)	2.3 (0.37)
Living with a partner. . . . .	14.0 (1.64)	8.2 (1.57)	23.0 (1.50)	2.5 (0.73)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	10.0 (0.33)	5.4 (0.24)	22.9 (0.44)	2.6 (0.16)
Small MSA. . . . .	12.7 (0.46)	6.7 (0.35)	25.0 (0.56)	3.0 (0.20)
Not in MSA . . . . .	14.6 (0.52)	8.0 (0.35)	26.3 (0.79)	3.1 (0.30)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	11.3 (0.70)	5.7 (0.45)	22.9 (0.84)	2.6 (0.27)
Midwest . . . . .	12.7 (0.52)	6.5 (0.34)	24.1 (0.61)	2.8 (0.24)
South . . . . .	12.2 (0.37)	7.3 (0.30)	27.1 (0.53)	3.3 (0.21)
West . . . . .	9.9 (0.48)	4.9 (0.35)	20.6 (0.59)	2.2 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	9.0 (0.97)	6.4 (0.90)	19.0 (1.22)	2.7 (0.57)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	7.6 (0.71)	5.2 (0.59)	22.7 (1.05)	2.5 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	14.0 (0.47)	8.9 (0.36)	24.1 (0.57)	2.7 (0.23)
White, single race, female . . . . .	11.8 (0.41)	4.7 (0.25)	23.2 (0.53)	2.8 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.7 (1.03)	5.9 (0.82)	28.6 (1.31)	3.6 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	10.8 (0.72)	5.5 (0.51)	34.6 (1.22)	3.6 (0.42)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: hypertension (or high blood pressure), coronary heart disease, angina (or angina pectoris), heart attack (or myocardial infarction), any other heart condition or disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>10</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>11</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>15</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	3,789	28,260	16,380	18,022	30,621	9,832
Sex							
Male . . . . .	108,755	1,769	11,705	6,136	7,463	10,080	3,121
Female . . . . .	116,472	2,020	16,555	10,244	10,559	20,541	6,711
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	222	14,888	7,949	7,379	12,850	3,486
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	1,573	9,265	5,768	7,823	12,072	4,251
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	1,124	2,376	1,548	1,537	3,362	1,172
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	870	1,731	1,116	1,283	2,337	922
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	3,708	27,538	15,881	17,709	30,237	9,649
White . . . . .	182,651	3,443	22,650	13,032	15,130	25,593	8,442
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	217	3,627	2,163	1,699	3,645	1,020
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	†	263	148	*132	227	*52
Asian . . . . .	10,501	†	966	506	723	740	*124
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	*81	722	499	313	384	183
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	–	*95	*59	†	*26	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	*75	379	266	183	220	*133
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	191	2,950	1,639	1,554	2,693	631
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	*93	1,546	825	872	1,526	304
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	3,598	25,310	14,741	16,468	27,928	9,201
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	3,258	19,951	11,542	13,647	23,112	7,834
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	214	3,525	2,107	1,666	3,582	1,011
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	1,279	3,269	2,301	1,637	3,895	2,040
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	1,251	5,928	3,504	3,603	7,047	2,548
Some college . . . . .	55,174	785	7,233	4,149	5,389	9,115	2,767
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	365	6,516	3,527	6,105	8,206	1,618
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	2,374	10,040	6,218	4,371	9,352	4,324
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	1,157	16,418	8,911	12,317	18,856	4,886
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	542	3,727	2,027	2,177	4,064	1,282
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	269	4,478	2,594	3,155	5,181	1,502
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	*214	3,324	1,768	2,363	3,753	1,009
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	*131	4,889	2,522	4,623	5,858	1,093
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,754	693	3,905	2,533	1,408	3,206	1,593
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	1,063	4,390	2,669	2,277	4,409	1,883
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	1,557	17,520	9,582	13,003	20,261	5,458
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,168	562	16,022	8,717	11,292	18,098	4,369
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	568	2,931	2,160	1,109	2,383	1,322
Other . . . . .	7,545	337	1,062	667	905	1,199	648
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	329	3,984	2,106	1,878	3,178	1,374
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	21,334	1,023	2,393	1,511	1,587	3,331	990
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	271	382	271	260	444	246
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	540	1,101	710	715	1,527	627
Other . . . . .	2,446	161	207	151	245	392	225
Uninsured . . . . .	185	–	†	†	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	1,597	13,581	7,695	10,809	17,849	4,973
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	808	1,616	1,155	1,112	2,263	967
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	1,015	3,457	2,124	2,163	4,009	1,619
Never married . . . . .	46,733	195	7,196	3,990	2,830	4,665	1,463
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	174	2,373	1,395	1,082	1,797	807
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	1,384	13,671	7,635	9,204	14,015	4,120
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	1,233	9,762	5,804	6,031	10,646	3,471
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	1,173	4,828	2,942	2,787	5,960	2,242
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	516	4,879	2,960	3,124	4,340	1,394
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	1,063	7,206	4,338	3,709	7,268	2,647
South . . . . .	81,352	1,588	9,097	4,824	6,607	13,934	4,285
West . . . . .	51,186	622	7,077	4,257	4,582	5,080	1,506
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	*107	1,126	672	758	952	192
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	*84	1,824	967	796	1,741	438
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	1,456	8,401	4,285	5,558	7,843	2,540
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	1,802	11,550	7,258	8,089	15,269	5,295
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	131	1,407	750	685	975	295
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	83	2,119	1,357	981	2,606	716

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
			Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	12.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.22)	7.9 (0.23)	13.4 (0.30)	4.3 (0.16)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	12.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.22)	8.0 (0.23)	13.6 (0.30)	4.4 (0.17)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	1.7 (0.16)	10.8 (0.43)	5.7 (0.31)	6.7 (0.29)	9.2 (0.35)	2.8 (0.19)
Female . . . . .	1.6 (0.12)	14.3 (0.39)	8.8 (0.31)	8.9 (0.34)	17.4 (0.43)	5.6 (0.25)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.2 (0.06)	13.5 (0.44)	7.2 (0.34)	6.7 (0.32)	11.6 (0.41)	3.2 (0.21)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.20)	12.0 (0.47)	7.5 (0.37)	10.1 (0.42)	15.6 (0.51)	5.5 (0.32)
65–74 years . . . . .	5.7 (0.56)	12.0 (0.81)	7.8 (0.63)	7.7 (0.65)	16.9 (0.93)	5.9 (0.56)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.0 (0.57)	10.0 (0.80)	6.4 (0.66)	7.4 (0.72)	13.4 (0.86)	5.3 (0.58)
Race						
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	12.4 (0.29)	7.1 (0.22)	7.8 (0.23)	13.4 (0.30)	4.2 (0.16)
White . . . . .	1.8 (0.12)	12.5 (0.33)	7.2 (0.25)	8.1 (0.26)	13.8 (0.34)	4.5 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	0.9 (0.16)	13.5 (0.65)	8.1 (0.53)	6.4 (0.52)	13.8 (0.78)	3.8 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	12.9 (3.14)	6.5 (1.75)	*6.4 (2.01)	10.4 (2.11)	*2.9 (1.01)
Asian . . . . .	†	9.5 (0.95)	4.8 (0.64)	6.9 (1.11)	7.0 (0.79)	*1.2 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	*3.3 (1.11)	25.0 (3.07)	17.5 (2.87)	11.4 (2.04)	14.3 (2.41)	6.6 (1.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	*19.6 (5.97)	*13.3 (5.49)	†	11.9 (1.19)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*5.0 (1.72)	28.4 (6.07)	21.3 (6.03)	14.0 (3.98)	16.8 (3.72)	9.7 (2.88)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.0 (0.30)	9.8 (0.65)	5.6 (0.50)	5.4 (0.47)	9.3 (0.61)	2.3 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*0.8 (0.32)	8.2 (0.73)	4.5 (0.51)	5.2 (0.62)	8.5 (0.77)	2.1 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	13.2 (0.33)	7.6 (0.25)	8.3 (0.26)	14.1 (0.33)	4.6 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	1.8 (0.13)	13.2 (0.39)	7.6 (0.30)	8.6 (0.31)	14.7 (0.38)	4.9 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	0.9 (0.17)	13.5 (0.67)	8.1 (0.54)	6.4 (0.53)	13.9 (0.80)	3.9 (0.36)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	3.8 (0.44)	11.1 (0.69)	7.8 (0.58)	5.6 (0.51)	12.8 (0.72)	6.8 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2.0 (0.20)	11.1 (0.54)	6.5 (0.44)	6.5 (0.43)	13.0 (0.60)	4.6 (0.34)
Some college . . . . .	1.5 (0.20)	13.0 (0.57)	7.5 (0.41)	9.6 (0.46)	16.4 (0.57)	5.0 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.9 (0.17)	11.4 (0.52)	6.2 (0.41)	10.5 (0.49)	14.2 (0.57)	3.0 (0.28)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3.2 (0.24)	15.1 (0.48)	9.3 (0.38)	6.5 (0.33)	13.6 (0.51)	6.4 (0.34)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.0 (0.13)	11.8 (0.38)	6.4 (0.29)	8.7 (0.32)	13.4 (0.38)	3.5 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1.6 (0.25)	11.8 (0.69)	6.4 (0.49)	6.8 (0.56)	12.7 (0.67)	4.0 (0.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	0.9 (0.23)	11.6 (0.67)	6.8 (0.56)	8.3 (0.57)	13.4 (0.65)	3.9 (0.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	*1.1 (0.36)	12.7 (0.99)	6.6 (0.68)	9.0 (0.76)	14.4 (0.91)	3.9 (0.57)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*0.4 (0.14)	11.6 (0.69)	6.0 (0.56)	10.7 (0.73)	13.1 (0.78)	2.4 (0.33)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	3.6 (0.46)	16.5 (0.85)	11.0 (0.73)	6.2 (0.54)	13.9 (0.82)	7.1 (0.60)
Near poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.34)	13.7 (0.69)	8.4 (0.55)	7.2 (0.56)	13.9 (0.72)	6.0 (0.45)
Not poor . . . . .	1.1 (0.12)	12.2 (0.37)	6.6 (0.27)	8.7 (0.31)	13.7 (0.37)	3.7 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.4 (0.07)	12.8 (0.42)	6.9 (0.31)	8.7 (0.33)	14.0 (0.43)	3.3 (0.20)
Medicaid . . . . .	3.7 (0.57)	19.0 (1.19)	14.1 (1.07)	7.2 (0.82)	15.5 (1.17)	8.6 (0.87)
Other . . . . .	2.5 (0.48)	13.8 (1.48)	8.4 (1.18)	9.9 (1.33)	13.0 (1.55)	7.0 (1.06)
Uninsured . . . . .	1.0 (0.24)	10.7 (0.68)	5.8 (0.51)	5.2 (0.48)	8.9 (0.57)	3.9 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.8 (0.51)	11.2 (0.74)	7.1 (0.59)	7.5 (0.68)	15.6 (0.86)	4.6 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	10.9 (2.19)	15.3 (2.05)	10.8 (1.85)	10.4 (2.33)	17.8 (2.70)	9.9 (1.70)
Medicare only . . . . .	5.0 (0.66)	10.2 (0.93)	6.6 (0.79)	6.7 (0.80)	14.3 (1.11)	5.8 (0.72)
Other . . . . .	6.7 (1.57)	8.4 (1.61)	6.2 (1.37)	10.2 (2.30)	16.0 (2.63)	9.4 (2.09)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	†	†	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
Marital status				Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Married . . . . .	1.2 (0.12)	11.1 (0.38)	6.2 (0.28)	8.5 (0.34)	14.1 (0.41)	3.9 (0.21)
Widowed . . . . .	*3.7 (1.11)	18.3 (3.87)	10.3 (2.82)	11.1 (3.30)	15.4 (3.53)	*8.2 (2.68)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	3.2 (0.41)	12.9 (0.73)	7.9 (0.58)	7.8 (0.57)	14.6 (0.77)	5.3 (0.45)
Never married. . . . .	1.0 (0.29)	14.3 (0.74)	8.2 (0.54)	6.6 (0.52)	11.3 (0.67)	4.1 (0.39)
Living with a partner . . . . .	*2.1 (0.71)	15.0 (1.28)	9.7 (1.13)	8.5 (1.14)	11.6 (1.17)	5.5 (0.85)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	1.3 (0.12)	12.1 (0.40)	6.8 (0.30)	8.1 (0.34)	12.3 (0.36)	3.6 (0.21)
Small MSA. . . . .	1.6 (0.17)	13.2 (0.53)	7.8 (0.41)	8.0 (0.41)	14.3 (0.56)	4.6 (0.30)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.5 (0.33)	12.7 (0.72)	7.6 (0.57)	6.9 (0.46)	15.0 (0.93)	5.6 (0.46)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	1.2 (0.20)	12.8 (0.75)	7.7 (0.60)	7.8 (0.58)	11.1 (0.68)	3.4 (0.35)
Midwest . . . . .	1.9 (0.22)	13.4 (0.60)	8.0 (0.48)	6.7 (0.49)	13.3 (0.65)	4.8 (0.37)
South . . . . .	1.9 (0.17)	11.2 (0.42)	5.9 (0.31)	8.0 (0.36)	16.9 (0.54)	5.2 (0.29)
West . . . . .	1.3 (0.24)	13.9 (0.67)	8.4 (0.49)	8.9 (0.48)	9.9 (0.47)	2.9 (0.31)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	*1.3 (0.65)	7.4 (0.95)	4.8 (0.84)	5.3 (0.73)	6.7 (0.81)	1.4 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	*0.9 (0.26)	12.4 (0.93)	6.7 (0.65)	5.6 (0.66)	12.0 (0.93)	3.1 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.8 (0.19)	11.5 (0.58)	5.8 (0.41)	7.2 (0.39)	10.3 (0.46)	3.3 (0.26)
White, single race, female . . . . .	1.9 (0.16)	14.8 (0.49)	9.3 (0.41)	10.0 (0.45)	18.8 (0.56)	6.4 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.2 (0.33)	11.8 (1.06)	6.4 (0.80)	5.7 (0.76)	8.3 (0.95)	2.5 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	0.6 (0.15)	14.6 (0.91)	9.4 (0.76)	6.8 (0.69)	18.1 (1.11)	4.9 (0.53)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

<sup>13</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	225,227	108,755	116,472	17,866	3,134	1,637	2,160
Sex							
Male	108,755	108,755	...	6,900	†	...	2,160
Female	116,472	...	116,472	10,966	3,128	1,637	...
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	55,117	55,497	2,521	*120	699	†
45–64 years	77,335	37,559	39,776	6,838	1,233	725	620
65–74 years	19,869	9,203	10,665	3,814	877	141	707
75 years and over	17,409	6,875	10,533	4,693	905	*72	809
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup>	222,430	107,498	114,932	17,646	3,086	1,619	2,147
White	182,651	89,432	93,219	16,169	2,726	1,529	1,878
Black or African American	26,765	11,838	14,927	1,016	216	88	191
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	1,036	1,142	*118	†	–	†
Asian	10,501	5,057	5,445	324	*102	†	*57
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	135	199	†	†	–	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,798	1,258	1,540	221	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	387	153	234	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	567	702	145	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	15,730	14,853	865	183	112	133
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	9,946	9,143	461	*89	*41	*53
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	93,025	101,619	17,001	2,951	1,525	2,026
White, single race	154,483	74,759	79,724	15,371	2,556	1,421	1,745
Black or African American, single race	26,051	11,623	14,428	981	206	84	191
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	14,273	14,739	2,762	422	260	302
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	53,874	25,643	28,230	4,888	1,106	491	481
Some college	55,174	25,224	29,950	4,720	696	514	646
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	28,285	28,396	5,055	888	206	724
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	68,352	30,901	37,451	6,592	1,181	795	719
\$35,000 or more	139,022	69,551	69,471	9,661	1,578	744	1,237
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	15,352	16,363	2,454	440	262	249
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	18,842	19,458	2,506	451	209	269
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	13,341	12,501	1,658	164	*108	328
\$100,000 or more	43,165	22,016	21,149	3,044	523	164	391
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	23,754	10,498	13,256	1,592	282	292	*73
Near poor	32,416	14,912	17,504	2,901	471	352	334
Not poor	145,401	72,580	72,820	11,290	1,913	871	1,492
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	127,168	62,050	65,118	6,333	1,015	700	529
Medicaid	15,447	5,388	10,058	1,116	184	350	†
Other	7,545	4,114	3,431	835	*81	*106	*59
Uninsured	36,854	20,441	16,413	1,033	*57	268	†
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,334	9,439	11,895	5,404	1,173	127	974
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	782	1,738	510	158	†	*35
Medicare only	10,746	4,262	6,483	2,010	367	*48	406
Other	2,446	1,479	968	575	*75	†	*101
Uninsured	185	108	77	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status							
				Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	123,681	62,418	61,263	10,528	1,703	620	1,675
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	2,573	10,999	2,829	844	131	172
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	10,648	14,681	2,412	413	427	187
Never married . . . . .	46,733	25,306	21,427	1,269	*105	253	100
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	7,636	7,757	787	*65	206	†
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	54,424	58,479	7,455	1,475	487	912
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	35,976	38,222	6,474	1,019	724	710
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	18,356	19,771	3,938	640	427	537
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	17,814	20,675	3,270	661	264	564
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	26,256	27,945	4,095	828	404	498
South . . . . .	81,352	39,096	42,255	6,360	880	673	688
West . . . . .	51,186	25,589	25,597	4,141	766	296	410
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	15,730	...	252	—	...	133
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	...	14,853	613	183	112	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	74,759	...	6,084	†	...	1,745
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	...	79,724	9,286	2,549	1,421	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	11,623	...	381	—	...	191
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	...	14,428	601	206	84	...

... Category not applicable.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the rows or columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this tables are rounded.<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.<sup>5</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.<sup>6</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>10</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).<sup>12</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.08)	1.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.16)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.15)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	6.7 (0.27)	†	...	2.2 (0.16)
Female . . . . .	8.9 (0.28)	2.5 (0.15)	1.4 (0.12)	...
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.04)	1.3 (0.16)	†
45–64 years . . . . .	8.9 (0.39)	1.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.24)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.2 (0.94)	4.4 (0.48)	1.3 (0.35)	7.7 (0.88)
75 years and over . . . . .	27.0 (1.13)	5.2 (0.55)	*0.7 (0.22)	11.8 (1.51)
Race				
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.7 (0.20)	1.3 (0.08)	1.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.16)
White . . . . .	8.4 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.18)
Black or African American . . . . .	4.3 (0.39)	1.0 (0.19)	0.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	6.6 (1.97)	†	–	†
Asian . . . . .	3.5 (0.76)	*1.1 (0.38)	†	*1.3 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	11.4 (3.21)	†	–	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	9.8 (1.60)	*2.6 (1.22)	†	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	10.3 (2.28)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.1 (0.44)	1.0 (0.24)	0.8 (0.23)	1.8 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.0 (0.57)	*1.0 (0.38)	*0.5 (0.25)	*1.3 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.2 (0.21)	1.4 (0.09)	1.5 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
White, single race . . . . .	9.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.10)	1.8 (0.17)	2.2 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	4.3 (0.39)	1.0 (0.19)	0.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.42)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.6 (0.51)	1.1 (0.17)	2.0 (0.47)	1.7 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	8.1 (0.40)	1.8 (0.19)	1.8 (0.31)	2.0 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	9.1 (0.44)	1.4 (0.17)	1.7 (0.24)	3.1 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	10.3 (0.52)	1.8 (0.23)	0.7 (0.20)	3.3 (0.50)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	8.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.14)	2.3 (0.27)	2.0 (0.24)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	7.8 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.14)	2.3 (0.25)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.4 (0.51)	1.3 (0.20)	1.6 (0.39)	1.7 (0.35)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.5 (0.47)	1.4 (0.23)	1.1 (0.27)	1.8 (0.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	7.8 (0.74)	0.8 (0.22)	*0.8 (0.28)	4.0 (0.86)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	8.5 (0.66)	1.5 (0.33)	*0.7 (0.24)	2.8 (0.75)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	8.0 (0.62)	1.6 (0.29)	2.3 (0.43)	*1.1 (0.38)
Near poor . . . . .	8.6 (0.51)	1.4 (0.22)	2.1 (0.36)	2.3 (0.45)
Not poor . . . . .	8.0 (0.26)	1.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.14)	2.4 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	4.4 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	1.0 (0.14)	0.7 (0.11)
Medicaid . . . . .	7.3 (0.71)	1.2 (0.32)	3.6 (0.66)	†
Other . . . . .	9.5 (1.77)	*0.6 (0.23)	*3.1 (1.10)	*0.7 (0.32)
Uninsured . . . . .	3.0 (0.36)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.6 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.13)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	25.5 (1.00)	5.5 (0.54)	1.1 (0.30)	10.4 (1.11)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	20.3 (2.64)	6.3 (1.62)	†	*4.4 (1.75)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.7 (1.27)	3.4 (0.53)	*0.8 (0.33)	9.8 (1.80)
Other . . . . .	23.8 (2.82)	*3.1 (1.01)	†	*6.9 (2.10)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status				
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	8.0 (0.30)	1.2 (0.11)	1.0 (0.15)	2.3 (0.22)
Widowed . . . . .	9.9 (1.42)	2.5 (0.43)	*1.2 (0.41)	1.2 (0.26)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	8.6 (0.58)	1.4 (0.20)	2.7 (0.48)	1.8 (0.46)
Never married . . . . .	6.5 (0.64)	*0.9 (0.39)	1.3 (0.37)	*2.1 (0.62)
Living with a partner . . . . .	7.1 (1.18)	†	2.4 (0.61)	†
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	6.8 (0.26)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)	2.0 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	8.7 (0.34)	1.4 (0.14)	1.9 (0.26)	2.2 (0.27)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9.0 (0.52)	1.3 (0.19)	2.3 (0.38)	2.5 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	7.7 (0.48)	1.5 (0.21)	1.3 (0.27)	3.1 (0.45)
Midwest . . . . .	7.5 (0.42)	1.5 (0.19)	1.4 (0.24)	2.2 (0.37)
South . . . . .	7.7 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)	1.6 (0.22)	1.9 (0.23)
West . . . . .	8.2 (0.41)	1.5 (0.18)	1.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.26)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.1 (0.63)	—	...	1.8 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.1 (0.62)	1.7 (0.41)	0.8 (0.23)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.7 (0.35)	†	...	2.2 (0.19)
White, single race, female . . . . .	10.3 (0.37)	2.7 (0.18)	1.8 (0.17)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	4.0 (0.64)	—	...	2.3 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.5 (0.49)	1.6 (0.31)	0.6 (0.17)	...

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

... Category not applicable.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, while the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. Percentages in this table are rounded.<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.<sup>4</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.<sup>6</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.<sup>7</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.<sup>8</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.<sup>9</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.<sup>10</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>11</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>12</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.<sup>13</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>							
Total <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	225,227	18,651	19,321	3,731	3,262	51,233	61,656
Sex							
Male . . . . .	108,755	8,934	8,481	1,769	1,591	20,136	27,733
Female . . . . .	116,472	9,717	10,840	1,962	1,671	31,097	33,922
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	2,553	6,065	795	1,060	8,306	18,481
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	9,223	8,045	1,372	1,680	23,900	27,067
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	3,940	2,719	601	330	9,574	8,533
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	2,935	2,493	963	192	9,454	7,573
Race							
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	222,430	18,344	19,042	3,688	3,210	50,550	60,657
White . . . . .	182,651	14,537	16,424	3,002	2,750	43,617	52,421
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	2,756	1,866	501	253	5,370	6,365
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	262	213	†	*52	378	494
Asian . . . . .	10,501	741	523	153	156	1,132	1,358
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	†	–	–	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,798	307	280	*43	*52	683	999
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	†	†	–	*72	*92
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	213	225	†	*44	488	648
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	2,524	1,857	483	531	3,726	5,483
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	1,629	1,191	257	350	2,138	3,291
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	16,127	17,464	3,248	2,731	47,507	56,172
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	12,193	14,732	2,543	2,266	40,216	47,469
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	2,687	1,832	490	248	5,276	6,217
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	4,448	3,518	880	665	8,863	9,650
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	53,874	6,127	5,445	1,224	971	16,513	17,627
Some college . . . . .	55,174	4,665	5,504	886	931	14,129	17,048
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	3,017	3,738	576	552	10,655	13,639
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	8,002	7,557	1,861	1,488	18,751	21,470
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	9,083	10,595	1,641	1,637	28,320	35,831
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	2,545	2,924	535	586	7,249	8,683
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	2,933	3,162	368	463	8,362	10,265
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	1,471	1,756	272	328	5,015	6,811
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	2,133	2,753	467	260	7,694	10,072
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,754	2,361	2,457	681	692	5,428	6,544
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	3,357	3,478	690	627	8,102	9,962
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	10,346	11,522	1,813	1,763	31,542	39,018
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,168	7,175	8,668	912	1,291	21,443	30,085
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	1,788	1,962	659	556	3,940	4,766
Other . . . . .	7,545	1,116	1,103	235	309	2,777	3,031
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	1,671	2,325	363	578	4,010	7,385
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	21,334	3,561	2,962	854	222	11,128	9,420
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	738	503	210	*111	1,495	1,283
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	2,082	1,391	373	143	5,050	4,186
Other . . . . .	2,446	467	346	*127	*44	1,301	1,159
Uninsured . . . . .	185	†	†	–	†	†	*25

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	10,830	10,798	1,899	1,555	30,262	35,232
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	2,707	2,063	673	314	7,038	6,119
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	2,903	2,933	589	817	7,702	8,714
Never married. . . . .	46,733	1,572	2,166	380	353	3,932	7,818
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	618	1,351	176	191	2,201	3,688
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	8,452	8,110	1,686	1,491	22,715	27,030
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	6,185	6,747	1,159	1,115	17,335	21,652
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	4,014	4,465	886	656	11,182	12,973
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	3,075	2,703	568	466	9,035	10,048
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	4,216	4,995	767	727	13,472	16,193
South . . . . .	81,352	7,459	7,340	1,553	1,188	18,924	22,500
West . . . . .	51,186	3,901	4,283	843	881	9,803	12,915
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	1,240	765	226	229	1,371	2,443
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	1,285	1,092	257	302	2,355	3,040
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	6,017	6,545	1,213	1,149	16,165	21,863
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	6,176	8,187	1,330	1,117	24,051	25,607
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	1,085	804	200	*113	1,869	2,409
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,602	1,028	290	*135	3,407	3,809

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: an ulcer (including a stomach, duodenal, or peptic ulcer) or diabetes (or sugar diabetes; female respondents were instructed to exclude pregnancy-related diabetes). Responses from persons who said they had "borderline" diabetes were treated as unknown with respect to diabetes. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had been told in the last 12 months by a doctor or other health professional that they had: weak or failing kidneys (excluding kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence) or any kind of liver condition.

<sup>3</sup>Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those that answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	8.1 (0.21)	8.4 (0.24)	1.6 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	22.0 (0.30)	26.7 (0.38)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	8.4 (0.22)	8.6 (0.25)	1.7 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	22.8 (0.37)	27.4 (0.41)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	8.3 (0.31)	7.9 (0.33)	1.7 (0.15)	1.4 (0.14)	18.5 (0.44)	25.3 (0.55)
Female . . . . .	7.9 (0.28)	9.0 (0.33)	1.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.12)	25.0 (0.41)	27.9 (0.49)
Age <sup>6</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.19)	5.5 (0.28)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.11)	7.5 (0.31)	16.7 (0.48)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.1 (0.47)	10.4 (0.43)	1.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.19)	30.9 (0.64)	35.0 (0.70)
65–74 years . . . . .	20.4 (1.00)	13.7 (0.83)	3.0 (0.40)	1.7 (0.37)	48.3 (1.30)	43.0 (1.32)
75 years and over . . . . .	17.3 (1.01)	14.4 (0.90)	5.5 (0.65)	1.1 (0.26)	54.4 (1.30)	43.6 (1.38)
Race						
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	8.0 (0.21)	8.4 (0.24)	1.6 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	21.9 (0.30)	26.6 (0.39)
White . . . . .	7.6 (0.23)	8.7 (0.27)	1.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)	22.5 (0.34)	27.7 (0.43)
Black or African American . . . . .	11.4 (0.62)	7.3 (0.52)	2.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.20)	21.8 (0.75)	24.9 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	15.0 (2.31)	9.5 (2.08)	†	*2.3 (0.96)	20.5 (2.90)	25.0 (2.76)
Asian . . . . .	8.0 (0.95)	5.4 (0.71)	1.7 (0.47)	*1.7 (0.51)	11.9 (0.99)	13.7 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	9.8 (1.64)	–	–	*19.1 (7.50)	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	11.9 (2.21)	10.6 (1.87)	*1.7 (0.78)	*2.0 (0.76)	26.0 (2.91)	37.7 (3.50)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*8.4 (4.18)	†	†	–	43.1 (3.08)	*31.7 (9.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	14.9 (3.64)	14.5 (2.96)	†	*3.1 (1.29)	36.5 (5.37)	52.6 (6.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.0 (0.65)	6.8 (0.57)	2.1 (0.31)	1.7 (0.24)	16.6 (0.77)	20.7 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	12.3 (0.93)	7.6 (0.82)	1.8 (0.33)	1.9 (0.33)	17.0 (1.01)	20.5 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.8 (0.22)	8.6 (0.27)	1.6 (0.10)	1.3 (0.09)	22.7 (0.33)	27.6 (0.43)
White, single race . . . . .	7.1 (0.24)	9.1 (0.31)	1.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.11)	23.5 (0.38)	29.0 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	11.4 (0.63)	7.3 (0.53)	2.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.20)	21.9 (0.76)	24.8 (0.93)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	13.6 (0.67)	11.3 (0.65)	2.7 (0.33)	2.2 (0.34)	25.7 (0.88)	30.2 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	10.6 (0.48)	9.7 (0.50)	2.1 (0.23)	1.7 (0.20)	28.0 (0.69)	31.1 (0.77)
Some college . . . . .	8.6 (0.42)	10.1 (0.51)	1.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.18)	26.1 (0.64)	30.9 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	5.8 (0.37)	6.8 (0.42)	1.2 (0.18)	0.9 (0.15)	20.2 (0.63)	24.5 (0.71)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	11.1 (0.40)	10.8 (0.44)	2.5 (0.20)	2.2 (0.20)	25.1 (0.55)	30.3 (0.70)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6.6 (0.27)	7.8 (0.30)	1.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.11)	20.9 (0.42)	25.8 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.9 (0.55)	9.0 (0.62)	1.6 (0.25)	1.8 (0.27)	21.9 (0.75)	26.7 (0.89)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.5 (0.50)	8.6 (0.55)	1.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.24)	22.6 (0.76)	27.1 (0.91)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6.1 (0.64)	7.0 (0.65)	1.6 (0.41)	1.3 (0.26)	20.8 (1.10)	27.0 (1.32)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	4.8 (0.48)	6.4 (0.51)	1.3 (0.33)	0.5 (0.14)	18.3 (0.85)	22.7 (0.92)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	12.0 (0.73)	11.1 (0.79)	3.2 (0.43)	3.2 (0.43)	26.5 (0.92)	30.1 (1.13)
Near poor . . . . .	10.8 (0.63)	11.0 (0.67)	2.1 (0.26)	2.2 (0.31)	25.4 (0.82)	31.2 (0.96)
Not poor . . . . .	6.9 (0.26)	7.9 (0.27)	1.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.11)	21.1 (0.39)	26.1 (0.46)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	5.1 (0.25)	6.5 (0.27)	0.7 (0.08)	1.0 (0.09)	15.1 (0.36)	22.3 (0.47)
Medicaid . . . . .	12.1 (0.89)	12.8 (1.05)	4.3 (0.62)	3.6 (0.52)	25.8 (1.19)	31.1 (1.40)
Other . . . . .	9.1 (0.91)	11.6 (1.45)	2.1 (0.45)	2.6 (0.59)	26.7 (1.85)	33.7 (2.63)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.1 (0.46)	6.6 (0.52)	1.0 (0.19)	1.6 (0.25)	12.4 (0.72)	21.2 (0.88)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	17.1 (0.86)	14.0 (0.80)	4.0 (0.46)	1.0 (0.22)	52.4 (1.21)	44.2 (1.29)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	30.5 (2.99)	20.1 (2.98)	8.3 (1.86)	*4.5 (2.10)	59.8 (3.43)	51.2 (3.26)
Medicare only . . . . .	19.9 (1.32)	13.0 (1.09)	3.5 (0.60)	1.3 (0.40)	47.1 (1.65)	39.0 (1.56)
Other . . . . .	19.7 (2.81)	14.2 (2.11)	*5.2 (1.55)	*1.8 (0.82)	53.4 (3.68)	48.1 (3.62)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	*7.9 (3.66)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
<b>Marital status</b>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	7.9 (0.29)	8.3 (0.34)	1.5 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)	22.2 (0.43)	26.7 (0.53)
Widowed . . . . .	9.4 (0.83)	15.6 (3.35)	*3.4 (1.12)	†	32.0 (3.70)	46.0 (4.82)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	9.5 (0.58)	10.7 (0.70)	2.0 (0.30)	2.3 (0.28)	26.1 (0.91)	31.4 (1.07)
Never married. . . . .	6.5 (0.55)	6.6 (0.57)	1.6 (0.36)	0.8 (0.15)	17.9 (0.85)	24.4 (0.96)
Living with a partner . . . . .	6.9 (1.14)	9.6 (1.16)	*1.1 (0.35)	*1.6 (0.57)	22.0 (1.83)	28.4 (1.71)
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	7.6 (0.29)	7.2 (0.31)	1.5 (0.14)	1.3 (0.12)	20.2 (0.44)	23.9 (0.50)
Small MSA. . . . .	8.2 (0.40)	9.0 (0.42)	1.5 (0.14)	1.4 (0.17)	22.8 (0.52)	28.6 (0.74)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9.1 (0.53)	10.7 (0.68)	2.1 (0.28)	1.6 (0.26)	25.3 (0.71)	30.9 (1.02)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	7.5 (0.49)	6.6 (0.56)	1.3 (0.20)	1.0 (0.17)	21.2 (0.74)	24.5 (0.97)
Midwest . . . . .	7.6 (0.41)	9.1 (0.51)	1.4 (0.21)	1.3 (0.19)	24.3 (0.64)	29.4 (0.80)
South . . . . .	9.0 (0.38)	8.9 (0.40)	1.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.16)	22.6 (0.49)	27.1 (0.64)
West . . . . .	7.7 (0.39)	8.3 (0.47)	1.7 (0.20)	1.7 (0.20)	19.1 (0.59)	25.0 (0.73)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11.5 (1.07)	5.6 (0.75)	2.2 (0.63)	1.5 (0.33)	13.0 (1.13)	18.8 (1.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	10.8 (0.82)	8.0 (0.82)	2.1 (0.35)	2.0 (0.35)	19.9 (1.04)	22.8 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.6 (0.38)	8.5 (0.43)	1.5 (0.16)	1.5 (0.17)	20.2 (0.55)	28.2 (0.71)
White, single race, female . . . . .	6.8 (0.32)	9.7 (0.44)	1.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.14)	26.6 (0.53)	29.7 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10.7 (1.00)	7.5 (0.89)	1.8 (0.43)	*0.9 (0.30)	17.8 (1.11)	21.5 (1.43)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	11.8 (0.82)	7.2 (0.63)	2.1 (0.39)	0.9 (0.27)	24.7 (1.03)	27.1 (1.10)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: an ulcer (including a stomach, duodenal, or peptic ulcer) or diabetes (or sugar diabetes; female respondents were instructed to exclude pregnancy-related diabetes). Responses from persons who said they had "borderline" diabetes were treated as unknown with respect to diabetes. A person may be represented in more than one column.<sup>2</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had been told in the last 12 months by a doctor or other health professional that they had: weak or failing kidneys (excluding kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence) or any kind of liver condition.<sup>3</sup>Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those who answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Total <sup>6</sup>	225,227	30,262	31,447	61,719	9,753
Sex					
Male	108,755	8,886	12,385	27,342	3,051
Female	116,472	21,376	19,062	34,377	6,701
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	18,352	14,017	27,136	5,092
45–64 years	77,335	10,260	12,744	22,778	3,523
65–74 years	19,869	1,121	2,618	6,359	649
75 years and over	17,409	529	2,068	5,447	489
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	222,430	29,671	30,791	60,637	9,569
White	182,651	24,921	26,709	51,792	8,399
Black or African American	26,765	3,524	2,789	6,272	904
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	342	351	663	*63
Asian	10,501	844	929	1,822	*196
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	†	†	*88	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,798	591	655	1,082	183
Black or African American, white	387	*122	*62	122	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	312	458	628	*90
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	4,050	4,082	7,453	1,033
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	2,501	2,255	4,167	637
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	26,212	27,365	54,266	8,719
White, single race	154,483	21,309	23,025	45,183	7,494
Black or African American, single race	26,051	3,319	2,668	6,032	853
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	4,338	4,791	9,519	1,226
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	53,874	6,793	8,033	16,472	2,371
Some college	55,174	7,971	8,725	16,484	2,929
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	6,343	7,241	12,894	2,052
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	68,352	11,495	11,481	22,274	3,691
\$35,000 or more	139,022	17,397	18,006	35,727	5,518
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	3,805	4,327	8,926	1,270
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	4,827	5,088	10,151	1,480
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	3,584	3,487	6,439	1,048
\$100,000 or more	43,165	5,182	5,104	10,211	1,719
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	23,754	4,951	4,162	7,697	1,473
Near poor	32,416	5,603	5,228	10,859	1,808
Not poor	145,401	17,722	19,389	37,747	5,741
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	127,168	17,114	17,036	30,978	5,403
Medicaid	15,447	4,100	3,159	6,030	1,052
Other	7,545	1,457	1,703	3,084	456
Uninsured	36,854	5,898	4,800	9,711	1,619
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,334	729	2,418	6,906	504
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	289	519	984	169
Medicare only	10,746	504	1,437	3,038	375
Other	2,446	*107	288	839	*77
Uninsured	185	†	†	*38	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
<b>Marital status</b>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	15,434	17,686	34,294	4,997
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	918	2,034	4,595	596
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	4,204	4,657	8,559	1,355
Never married . . . . .	46,733	6,488	4,505	9,729	1,957
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	3,130	2,512	4,453	828
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>					
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	14,281	14,502	28,720	4,390
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	10,281	11,096	21,406	3,473
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	5,700	5,848	11,594	1,890
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	4,921	5,428	10,726	1,506
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	7,538	7,043	14,908	2,163
South . . . . .	81,352	11,327	11,023	21,964	4,070
West . . . . .	51,186	6,476	7,953	14,121	2,014
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	1,310	1,732	3,377	382
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	2,739	2,350	4,076	651
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	6,233	9,112	20,408	2,300
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	15,077	13,912	24,775	5,194
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	917	919	2,270	254
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	2,402	1,749	3,762	599

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>5</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>15</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	13.5 (0.30)	13.8 (0.29)	27.2 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	13.4 (0.29)	14.0 (0.29)	27.4 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	8.1 (0.35)	11.2 (0.39)	25.0 (0.57)	2.8 (0.21)
Female . . . . .	18.8 (0.47)	16.2 (0.41)	29.3 (0.52)	5.8 (0.27)
Age <sup>7</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	16.6 (0.48)	12.7 (0.41)	24.5 (0.56)	4.6 (0.27)
45–64 years . . . . .	13.3 (0.48)	16.5 (0.51)	29.5 (0.67)	4.6 (0.31)
65–74 years . . . . .	5.7 (0.55)	13.2 (0.81)	32.1 (1.17)	3.3 (0.44)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.0 (0.41)	11.9 (0.86)	31.3 (1.19)	2.8 (0.44)
Race				
One race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	13.4 (0.30)	13.7 (0.29)	27.1 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)
White . . . . .	13.9 (0.35)	14.5 (0.33)	28.1 (0.46)	4.6 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	12.7 (0.72)	10.4 (0.63)	23.6 (0.88)	3.3 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	15.9 (2.65)	16.9 (3.30)	31.5 (4.28)	*2.8 (1.02)
Asian . . . . .	7.8 (0.91)	9.0 (0.89)	17.7 (1.32)	1.8 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*12.1 (4.32)	†	*25.7 (8.34)	†
Two or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	20.4 (2.61)	23.4 (3.15)	39.4 (3.59)	6.2 (1.56)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	24.1 (6.60)	*23.7 (9.78)	31.5 (6.23)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	24.7 (4.80)	38.0 (6.32)	50.9 (6.04)	*6.4 (2.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.5 (0.72)	14.4 (0.76)	25.3 (0.92)	3.6 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	12.6 (0.94)	12.9 (0.95)	22.8 (1.19)	3.7 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.8 (0.34)	13.9 (0.32)	27.6 (0.45)	4.5 (0.20)
White, single race . . . . .	14.4 (0.41)	14.8 (0.38)	28.9 (0.53)	5.0 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	12.3 (0.72)	10.2 (0.63)	23.3 (0.89)	3.2 (0.36)
Education <sup>11</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	16.4 (0.89)	16.3 (0.82)	32.0 (1.04)	4.2 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	13.4 (0.61)	14.9 (0.59)	30.5 (0.82)	4.6 (0.40)
Some college . . . . .	14.0 (0.54)	15.4 (0.55)	29.9 (0.77)	5.2 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	10.8 (0.49)	12.7 (0.53)	22.9 (0.75)	3.6 (0.29)
Family income <sup>13</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	18.0 (0.63)	17.2 (0.52)	32.6 (0.68)	5.6 (0.30)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	12.1 (0.37)	12.7 (0.37)	25.9 (0.53)	3.9 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	12.2 (0.68)	13.6 (0.70)	28.1 (1.01)	4.0 (0.40)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12.1 (0.63)	12.9 (0.70)	26.6 (0.90)	3.8 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	13.2 (0.91)	13.2 (0.97)	25.8 (1.27)	3.8 (0.51)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	11.6 (0.75)	11.9 (0.77)	24.3 (1.01)	4.0 (0.46)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	20.2 (1.03)	18.1 (0.92)	33.4 (1.05)	6.4 (0.56)
Near poor . . . . .	17.7 (0.83)	16.8 (0.76)	34.1 (1.00)	5.7 (0.48)
Not poor . . . . .	12.1 (0.36)	13.2 (0.37)	26.0 (0.50)	3.9 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	13.8 (0.41)	13.3 (0.38)	24.1 (0.53)	4.3 (0.24)
Medicaid . . . . .	26.6 (1.39)	20.5 (1.16)	39.1 (1.45)	6.8 (0.74)
Other . . . . .	20.5 (1.92)	19.4 (1.85)	36.6 (2.40)	6.0 (1.10)
Uninsured . . . . .	15.8 (0.72)	13.5 (0.72)	26.9 (0.97)	4.5 (0.47)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	3.4 (0.43)	11.3 (0.71)	32.4 (1.13)	2.4 (0.38)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	11.5 (1.78)	20.6 (2.37)	39.1 (3.12)	6.8 (1.63)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.7 (0.60)	13.4 (1.20)	28.3 (1.42)	3.5 (0.66)
Other . . . . .	*4.3 (1.35)	11.8 (2.08)	34.9 (3.38)	*3.2 (1.08)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*11.9 (4.54)	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	12.8 (0.39)	14.1 (0.44)	27.6 (0.56)	4.0 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	15.7 (3.59)	18.3 (3.63)	33.1 (4.49)	11.5 (3.32)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	17.5 (0.89)	17.4 (0.85)	32.8 (1.11)	5.2 (0.51)
Never married . . . . .	11.9 (0.61)	10.5 (0.63)	22.5 (0.92)	3.6 (0.34)
Living with a partner . . . . .	17.1 (1.19)	15.1 (1.24)	28.5 (1.66)	4.6 (0.60)
<b>Place of residence<sup>16</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	12.5 (0.39)	12.7 (0.38)	25.4 (0.53)	3.9 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	13.9 (0.55)	14.8 (0.58)	28.8 (0.84)	4.7 (0.34)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.2 (0.82)	14.9 (0.66)	29.7 (0.98)	5.2 (0.49)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	13.3 (0.80)	13.8 (0.67)	27.4 (1.05)	3.9 (0.45)
Midwest . . . . .	14.0 (0.63)	12.9 (0.62)	27.4 (0.87)	4.0 (0.38)
South . . . . .	14.0 (0.49)	13.4 (0.50)	26.8 (0.65)	5.0 (0.30)
West . . . . .	12.6 (0.58)	15.4 (0.54)	27.5 (0.81)	3.9 (0.34)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.1 (0.93)	12.6 (1.16)	23.2 (1.37)	2.7 (0.57)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	17.3 (1.03)	16.4 (0.99)	27.8 (1.27)	4.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.5 (0.45)	12.1 (0.50)	27.0 (0.75)	3.2 (0.28)
White, single race, female . . . . .	20.3 (0.64)	17.4 (0.55)	30.7 (0.67)	6.7 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7.5 (0.91)	7.8 (0.89)	19.5 (1.28)	2.1 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	16.2 (1.00)	12.1 (0.89)	26.3 (1.21)	4.1 (0.52)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>5</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>10</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>11</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>12</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>15</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>16</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
		Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>				
Total <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	225,227	34,750	25,150	19,134
Sex				
Male . . . . .	108,755	19,547	10,068	8,461
Female . . . . .	116,472	15,202	15,082	10,674
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	7,637	7,980	3,097
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	14,190	10,673	6,558
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	5,499	2,831	4,028
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	7,424	3,667	5,451
Race				
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	222,430	34,244	24,731	18,852
White . . . . .	182,651	31,014	20,531	16,006
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	2,145	3,006	2,089
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	237	265	220
Asian . . . . .	10,501	787	886	537
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,798	505	419	283
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	351	297	227
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	2,303	2,780	1,415
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	1,328	1,643	627
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	32,446	22,370	17,719
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	28,957	18,034	14,715
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	2,067	2,921	2,040
Education <sup>9</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	5,865	5,035	6,231
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	53,874	10,264	6,342	6,472
Some college . . . . .	55,174	9,508	6,487	3,807
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	7,568	4,808	1,641
Family income <sup>11</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	12,714	10,391	10,080
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	19,446	13,074	7,658
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	4,703	4,158	2,606
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	5,405	3,600	2,473
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	3,416	2,137	1,223
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	5,922	3,179	1,356
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	23,754	3,423	3,777	3,050
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	5,402	4,693	4,368
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	21,952	13,860	8,909
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	127,168	14,594	10,789	5,106
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	2,075	2,746	1,765
Other . . . . .	7,545	1,511	1,279	959
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	3,550	3,705	1,767
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	21,334	7,816	3,465	4,754
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	826	806	1,119
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	3,243	1,709	2,765
Other . . . . .	2,446	997	464	775
Uninsured . . . . .	185	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
		Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>		
Married . . . . .	123,681	20,982	12,577	9,476
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	4,605	2,731	4,072
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	4,478	4,244	2,961
Never married. . . . .	46,733	2,925	3,981	1,716
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	1,718	1,580	875
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	14,262	11,159	7,271
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	12,388	8,834	6,557
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	8,100	5,157	5,307
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	5,825	3,832	2,973
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	9,391	5,868	5,663
South . . . . .	81,352	11,993	10,208	7,383
West . . . . .	51,186	7,541	5,242	3,116
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	1,191	1,174	489
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	1,112	1,607	927
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	16,842	7,362	6,763
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	12,115	10,672	7,952
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	881	1,077	753
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,186	1,844	1,287

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table "a little trouble hearing," moderate trouble, "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 and beyond may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>5</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.1 (0.30)	10.9 (0.27)	8.4 (0.23)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.4 (0.34)	11.2 (0.28)	8.5 (0.25)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	18.2 (0.47)	9.3 (0.37)	8.1 (0.33)
Female . . . . .	12.4 (0.34)	12.5 (0.36)	8.6 (0.29)
Age <sup>6</sup>			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.9 (0.32)	7.2 (0.34)	2.8 (0.24)
45–64 years . . . . .	18.4 (0.57)	13.8 (0.47)	8.5 (0.40)
65–74 years . . . . .	27.8 (1.10)	14.3 (0.93)	20.4 (0.97)
75 years and over . . . . .	42.7 (1.38)	21.1 (1.00)	31.5 (1.27)
Race			
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	15.0 (0.31)	10.9 (0.27)	8.4 (0.23)
White . . . . .	16.2 (0.34)	10.9 (0.30)	8.4 (0.26)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.9 (0.61)	11.7 (0.64)	9.5 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	11.3 (2.35)	14.2 (2.83)	12.3 (2.77)
Asian . . . . .	8.5 (0.97)	8.9 (0.90)	5.9 (0.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*23.1 (7.09)	†	–
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	20.1 (2.85)	16.0 (2.58)	11.7 (2.05)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	9.7 (0.00)	*20.5 (9.79)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	26.5 (5.10)	20.2 (3.61)	15.6 (2.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	9.5 (0.63)	10.4 (0.67)	6.8 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9.1 (0.77)	10.3 (0.92)	5.7 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.8 (0.33)	11.1 (0.30)	8.6 (0.25)
White, single race . . . . .	17.3 (0.39)	11.1 (0.34)	8.7 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8.8 (0.62)	11.6 (0.64)	9.5 (0.56)
Education <sup>10</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	16.6 (0.75)	15.9 (0.81)	17.3 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	17.8 (0.67)	11.2 (0.53)	10.8 (0.46)
Some college . . . . .	17.9 (0.64)	11.9 (0.52)	7.5 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	14.7 (0.57)	8.9 (0.46)	3.4 (0.31)
Family income <sup>12</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	16.8 (0.55)	14.8 (0.44)	12.9 (0.43)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	14.8 (0.41)	9.7 (0.34)	6.2 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.3 (0.68)	12.9 (0.75)	7.9 (0.53)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	15.2 (0.69)	9.7 (0.63)	7.1 (0.52)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	14.2 (0.98)	8.7 (0.88)	5.6 (0.65)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	15.0 (0.88)	7.5 (0.57)	3.8 (0.53)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	16.2 (0.88)	17.1 (0.88)	15.5 (0.86)
Near poor . . . . .	16.3 (0.76)	14.7 (0.76)	13.0 (0.66)
Not poor . . . . .	15.2 (0.39)	9.4 (0.32)	6.4 (0.26)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	10.6 (0.35)	8.1 (0.32)	3.8 (0.24)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.5 (1.09)	17.9 (1.07)	11.6 (0.95)
Other . . . . .	15.6 (1.86)	13.0 (1.56)	8.3 (1.13)
Uninsured . . . . .	10.6 (0.69)	10.7 (0.67)	5.5 (0.55)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	37.0 (1.13)	16.4 (0.84)	22.5 (1.03)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	32.7 (2.86)	31.9 (3.06)	44.7 (3.35)
Medicare only . . . . .	30.2 (1.58)	15.9 (1.21)	25.9 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	41.5 (3.41)	19.6 (2.90)	32.7 (3.22)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	*16.8 (7.28)	*33.7 (16.53)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
Marital status	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	16.0 (0.44)	9.7 (0.34)	7.4 (0.30)
Widowed . . . . .	13.8 (1.75)	12.9 (2.23)	12.8 (1.95)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.5 (0.74)	14.9 (0.91)	11.0 (0.66)
Never married . . . . .	11.4 (0.76)	10.9 (0.70)	7.2 (0.64)
Living with a partner . . . . .	14.6 (1.41)	11.8 (1.43)	9.0 (1.32)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	12.8 (0.36)	9.9 (0.35)	6.7 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	16.5 (0.61)	11.7 (0.50)	8.8 (0.40)
Not in MSA . . . . .	18.7 (0.81)	12.5 (0.75)	11.9 (0.64)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	14.0 (0.64)	9.3 (0.60)	7.1 (0.56)
Midwest . . . . .	17.1 (0.73)	10.7 (0.53)	10.3 (0.52)
South . . . . .	14.5 (0.48)	12.4 (0.51)	9.1 (0.36)
West . . . . .	14.8 (0.60)	10.2 (0.49)	6.3 (0.40)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	10.4 (1.13)	8.9 (0.97)	5.1 (0.79)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8.8 (0.74)	11.8 (0.94)	8.4 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	21.4 (0.61)	9.6 (0.46)	8.8 (0.41)
White, single race, female . . . . .	13.5 (0.42)	12.6 (0.45)	8.7 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.0 (0.99)	9.6 (1.00)	8.7 (0.87)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	8.6 (0.78)	13.0 (0.89)	10.1 (0.74)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.005.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, [do you have] a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble hearing," moderate trouble, "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 and beyond may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked, "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>5</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>11</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>15</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>									
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	7,135	18,902	5,054	9,989	4,011	7,954	12,104	19,135
Sex									
Male . . . . .	108,755	2,887	7,368	2,105	4,045	1,659	3,381	5,161	8,407
Female . . . . .	116,472	4,248	11,534	2,948	5,944	2,352	4,573	6,943	10,728
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	3,203	8,150	2,222	4,697	1,689	3,463	6,091	9,688
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	2,842	7,279	1,981	3,916	1,677	3,301	4,170	6,746
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	443	1,645	422	598	340	496	850	1,305
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	647	1,829	430	778	304	694	992	1,395
Race									
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	7,021	18,586	4,966	9,840	3,953	7,812	11,867	18,823
White . . . . .	182,651	5,644	14,837	4,108	8,024	3,412	6,495	9,405	15,087
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	1,131	2,854	737	1,267	470	997	2,127	2,768
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	*76	209	*61	204	*52	*76	*73	303
Asian . . . . .	10,501	162	679	*60	338	†	233	247	632
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	*114	316	*88	150	*58	142	237	312
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	†	†	†	†	†	*57	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	†	215	*67	*77	*43	*88	*126	*146
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	1,388	2,502	882	1,523	652	1,232	1,696	1,995
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	788	1,528	543	951	428	719	1,010	1,282
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	5,747	16,400	4,172	8,466	3,359	6,722	10,408	17,139
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	4,401	12,595	3,317	6,697	2,794	5,408	7,897	13,322
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	1,052	2,776	697	1,206	465	935	2,062	2,701
Education <sup>7</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	2,006	3,725	1,396	1,899	1,183	1,733	2,525	3,058
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	2,096	5,470	1,357	2,893	1,025	2,461	3,339	4,890
Some college . . . . .	55,174	1,595	4,811	1,244	2,415	1,130	1,940	3,081	4,814
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	633	2,797	403	1,610	299	981	1,339	3,749
Family income <sup>9</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	4,245	8,562	3,229	4,533	2,514	4,090	6,558	8,129
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	2,489	9,413	1,631	4,970	1,356	3,569	5,080	10,170
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	943	3,064	652	1,657	625	1,269	2,011	2,889
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	775	2,662	449	1,361	331	950	1,301	3,128
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	313	1,722	170	772	*135	737	819	1,622
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	458	1,965	360	1,180	264	612	949	2,531
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	23,754	2,135	3,183	1,646	1,993	1,250	1,865	3,129	3,383
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	1,623	4,121	1,189	2,128	987	1,772	2,685	3,785
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	2,554	9,606	1,711	4,802	1,434	3,583	5,151	10,428
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	127,168	2,215	7,710	1,459	4,021	1,072	2,777	4,308	9,205
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	1,696	2,708	1,302	1,427	994	1,486	2,314	2,321
Other . . . . .	7,545	501	1,208	412	736	369	706	883	1,101
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	1,633	3,757	1,029	2,409	931	1,759	2,700	3,682
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	21,334	353	1,783	302	639	253	616	806	1,324
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	238	400	196	251	118	210	264	437
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	394	1,011	260	393	196	241	593	776
Other . . . . .	2,446	88	246	*84	*86	*78	*114	*162	157
Uninsured . . . . .	185	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008 —Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Married . . . . .	123,681	2,797	8,552	2,003	4,352	1,694	3,692	4,970	8,736
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	810	1,875	578	908	447	693	998	1,480
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	1,455	3,617	1,086	1,992	976	1,426	2,304	2,918
Never married. . . . .	46,733	1,493	3,757	1,071	1,974	715	1,508	2,789	4,405
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	551	1,043	295	738	179	596	1,006	1,556
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	3,429	9,197	2,115	4,500	1,623	3,465	5,207	9,153
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	2,428	5,999	1,707	3,565	1,571	2,797	4,309	6,497
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	1,278	3,706	1,232	1,924	817	1,692	2,589	3,485
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	1,158	3,558	715	1,516	515	1,170	1,898	2,978
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	1,354	4,207	946	2,266	709	1,943	2,707	4,664
South . . . . .	81,352	2,878	7,042	2,180	3,714	1,804	2,940	5,084	6,875
West . . . . .	51,186	1,745	4,095	1,212	2,493	983	1,901	2,415	4,618
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	498	871	272	666	228	515	688	880
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	890	1,631	610	857	424	717	1,008	1,115
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	1,918	4,911	1,494	2,685	1,219	2,372	3,446	5,814
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	2,484	7,684	1,823	4,012	1,574	3,036	4,452	7,507
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	357	1,132	275	425	161	368	831	1,188
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	695	1,644	422	781	304	566	1,231	1,513

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort.

Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.4 (0.24)	2.2 (0.12)	4.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.5 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.6 (0.25)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.5 (0.24)	2.3 (0.12)	4.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.6 (0.24)
Sex								
Male . . . . .	2.7 (0.19)	6.8 (0.33)	1.9 (0.17)	3.7 (0.23)	1.5 (0.15)	3.1 (0.23)	4.8 (0.25)	7.8 (0.35)
Female . . . . .	3.7 (0.19)	9.8 (0.31)	2.5 (0.16)	5.1 (0.24)	2.0 (0.15)	3.9 (0.21)	6.0 (0.28)	9.3 (0.33)
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years . . . . .	2.9 (0.20)	7.4 (0.34)	2.0 (0.17)	4.3 (0.25)	1.5 (0.15)	3.2 (0.22)	5.5 (0.29)	8.8 (0.35)
45–64 years . . . . .	3.7 (0.26)	9.5 (0.41)	2.6 (0.21)	5.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.19)	4.3 (0.29)	5.5 (0.32)	8.8 (0.39)
65–74 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.32)	8.4 (0.63)	2.2 (0.35)	3.1 (0.34)	1.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.33)	4.3 (0.49)	6.7 (0.63)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.8 (0.45)	10.7 (0.81)	2.5 (0.39)	4.6 (0.53)	1.8 (0.32)	4.1 (0.55)	5.8 (0.60)	8.2 (0.75)
Race								
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.4 (0.24)	2.2 (0.12)	4.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.5 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.5 (0.25)
White . . . . .	3.1 (0.15)	8.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.14)	4.4 (0.18)	1.9 (0.13)	3.5 (0.18)	5.2 (0.22)	8.3 (0.28)
Black or African American . . . . .	4.2 (0.40)	10.9 (0.61)	2.8 (0.35)	4.8 (0.41)	1.8 (0.26)	3.8 (0.40)	7.9 (0.60)	10.4 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*4.0 (1.50)	9.2 (2.03)	*2.7 (1.21)	9.3 (2.55)	*2.2 (0.93)	*3.5 (1.25)	*3.2 (1.04)	13.3 (3.03)
Asian . . . . .	1.8 (0.44)	6.6 (0.84)	*0.6 (0.22)	3.2 (0.61)	†	2.3 (0.49)	2.4 (0.48)	6.1 (0.84)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	—	†	—	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	4.3 (1.26)	11.9 (1.94)	*3.4 (1.17)	5.4 (1.31)	*2.6 (0.99)	5.2 (1.38)	8.6 (1.79)	11.2 (2.11)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*7.7 (3.68)	†	†	†	†	*10.0 (4.54)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	16.6 (4.01)	*6.3 (3.08)	*5.9 (2.49)	*3.4 (1.46)	*6.9 (2.66)	*9.8 (3.13)	*12.9 (4.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.8 (0.46)	8.7 (0.62)	3.1 (0.35)	5.3 (0.53)	2.3 (0.35)	4.4 (0.48)	5.5 (0.47)	6.8 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.4 (0.59)	8.6 (0.87)	2.9 (0.44)	5.4 (0.65)	2.3 (0.47)	4.0 (0.54)	5.1 (0.58)	7.0 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.0 (0.15)	8.4 (0.26)	2.1 (0.13)	4.4 (0.17)	1.7 (0.12)	3.4 (0.17)	5.4 (0.22)	9.0 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	2.9 (0.17)	8.0 (0.30)	2.1 (0.15)	4.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.20)	5.1 (0.25)	8.8 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	4.0 (0.40)	10.8 (0.61)	2.7 (0.34)	4.7 (0.41)	1.8 (0.26)	3.6 (0.39)	7.9 (0.61)	10.5 (0.70)
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.0 (0.54)	12.8 (0.74)	4.9 (0.45)	6.7 (0.55)	4.2 (0.44)	6.1 (0.53)	8.8 (0.61)	10.6 (0.73)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	4.0 (0.33)	10.1 (0.51)	2.5 (0.26)	5.5 (0.35)	1.9 (0.22)	4.6 (0.36)	6.5 (0.43)	9.2 (0.52)
Some college . . . . .	2.8 (0.25)	8.9 (0.46)	2.2 (0.23)	4.4 (0.32)	2.0 (0.23)	3.5 (0.30)	5.6 (0.36)	8.8 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.1 (0.14)	5.1 (0.34)	0.7 (0.11)	2.8 (0.25)	0.5 (0.09)	1.7 (0.19)	2.4 (0.23)	6.6 (0.39)
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	6.5 (0.33)	12.8 (0.45)	4.9 (0.31)	6.9 (0.33)	3.9 (0.28)	6.2 (0.32)	10.0 (0.42)	12.2 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.8 (0.14)	6.9 (0.31)	1.2 (0.12)	3.6 (0.20)	1.0 (0.11)	2.6 (0.19)	3.8 (0.22)	7.4 (0.30)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	3.0 (0.36)	9.7 (0.67)	2.1 (0.32)	5.3 (0.51)	2.0 (0.32)	4.0 (0.40)	6.5 (0.59)	9.3 (0.62)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.0 (0.28)	7.1 (0.55)	1.2 (0.20)	3.6 (0.42)	0.8 (0.16)	2.5 (0.38)	3.5 (0.35)	8.1 (0.60)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1.3 (0.30)	6.2 (0.64)	*0.8 (0.24)	2.8 (0.42)	*0.5 (0.16)	2.8 (0.44)	3.1 (0.55)	6.1 (0.61)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1.1 (0.23)	4.8 (0.52)	0.8 (0.18)	2.7 (0.35)	0.6 (0.18)	1.2 (0.21)	2.2 (0.29)	6.0 (0.55)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	9.4 (0.71)	14.3 (0.81)	7.2 (0.64)	8.8 (0.62)	5.5 (0.57)	8.3 (0.63)	13.4 (0.84)	14.8 (0.87)
Near poor . . . . .	5.2 (0.46)	13.2 (0.74)	3.8 (0.40)	6.8 (0.52)	3.2 (0.37)	5.8 (0.47)	8.5 (0.60)	12.0 (0.72)
Not poor . . . . .	1.8 (0.14)	6.7 (0.27)	1.2 (0.11)	3.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.10)	2.5 (0.17)	3.6 (0.20)	7.3 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	1.7 (0.14)	6.0 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)	3.1 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)	2.2 (0.16)	3.4 (0.20)	7.4 (0.30)
Medicaid . . . . .	11.2 (0.94)	17.8 (1.14)	8.6 (0.83)	9.4 (0.75)	6.6 (0.71)	9.8 (0.94)	15.3 (1.10)	15.3 (1.03)
Other . . . . .	6.4 (1.05)	15.4 (1.74)	4.7 (0.87)	9.4 (1.39)	4.3 (0.84)	8.8 (1.54)	10.8 (1.47)	15.2 (2.03)
Uninsured . . . . .	4.7 (0.40)	10.6 (0.70)	3.0 (0.31)	6.7 (0.57)	2.6 (0.33)	5.0 (0.46)	7.3 (0.55)	10.2 (0.65)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	1.7 (0.27)	8.5 (0.68)	1.4 (0.29)	3.1 (0.39)	1.2 (0.26)	3.0 (0.44)	3.9 (0.47)	6.3 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	9.7 (1.91)	16.4 (2.24)	8.1 (1.58)	10.4 (2.16)	4.8 (1.42)	8.6 (1.87)	10.8 (2.08)	17.9 (2.83)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.8 (0.58)	9.6 (0.89)	2.5 (0.48)	3.7 (0.53)	1.9 (0.41)	2.3 (0.42)	5.7 (0.73)	7.4 (0.81)
Other . . . . .	3.8 (1.12)	10.4 (2.20)	*3.7 (1.25)	*3.7 (1.27)	*3.4 (1.23)	*4.9 (1.53)	7.0 (2.05)	6.6 (1.56)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	†	†	—	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	2.3 (0.17)	6.9 (0.31)	1.6 (0.15)	3.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.15)	2.9 (0.20)	4.2 (0.26)	7.2 (0.32)
Widowed . . . . .	*9.3 (2.87)	18.7 (3.52)	*7.0 (2.22)	9.2 (2.60)	*5.5 (1.97)	*5.1 (1.58)	10.2 (2.82)	11.5 (2.53)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.3 (0.46)	14.4 (0.94)	4.1 (0.47)	7.8 (0.67)	3.5 (0.42)	5.5 (0.50)	9.0 (0.75)	11.2 (0.68)
Never married . . . . .	3.1 (0.31)	8.6 (0.60)	2.2 (0.27)	4.7 (0.43)	1.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.38)	5.7 (0.45)	9.2 (0.57)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.6 (1.01)	6.9 (0.80)	2.6 (0.68)	4.1 (0.60)	*1.5 (0.53)	3.7 (0.64)	6.8 (0.95)	9.6 (1.09)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	3.0 (0.19)	8.2 (0.33)	1.9 (0.15)	4.0 (0.22)	1.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.21)	4.7 (0.24)	8.2 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	3.3 (0.24)	8.1 (0.42)	2.3 (0.21)	4.8 (0.29)	2.1 (0.21)	3.7 (0.27)	5.8 (0.39)	8.8 (0.47)
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.38)	9.5 (0.58)	3.2 (0.41)	5.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.32)	4.4 (0.46)	7.0 (0.57)	9.3 (0.55)
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	3.0 (0.31)	9.1 (0.72)	1.8 (0.24)	3.9 (0.41)	1.3 (0.20)	3.0 (0.40)	4.9 (0.53)	7.9 (0.65)
Midwest . . . . .	2.5 (0.24)	7.8 (0.43)	1.7 (0.22)	4.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.18)	3.6 (0.31)	5.1 (0.37)	8.7 (0.47)
South . . . . .	3.5 (0.24)	8.7 (0.39)	2.7 (0.21)	4.6 (0.28)	2.2 (0.21)	3.6 (0.24)	6.3 (0.36)	8.5 (0.42)
West . . . . .	3.4 (0.32)	8.1 (0.46)	2.4 (0.30)	4.9 (0.33)	1.9 (0.25)	3.7 (0.38)	4.8 (0.35)	9.1 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.6 (0.65)	6.1 (0.76)	1.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.91)	1.4 (0.41)	4.1 (0.94)	4.1 (0.55)	6.2 (0.97)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.1 (0.66)	11.4 (0.89)	4.3 (0.58)	5.8 (0.67)	3.1 (0.52)	5.0 (0.59)	6.8 (0.75)	7.5 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.6 (0.23)	6.6 (0.42)	2.0 (0.21)	3.7 (0.29)	1.6 (0.19)	3.2 (0.28)	4.7 (0.33)	8.0 (0.46)
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.1 (0.23)	9.4 (0.39)	2.2 (0.20)	5.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.20)	3.7 (0.26)	5.5 (0.34)	9.5 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.0 (0.62)	10.1 (1.04)	2.5 (0.59)	3.6 (0.59)	*1.6 (0.49)	3.2 (0.60)	7.3 (0.91)	10.2 (1.05)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.8 (0.51)	11.5 (0.80)	2.9 (0.44)	5.5 (0.59)	2.1 (0.34)	4.0 (0.52)	8.5 (0.76)	10.7 (0.88)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort. Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 years: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	8,907	28,072	12,823	28,583
Sex					
Male . . . . .	108,755	3,239	11,415	5,902	12,580
Female . . . . .	116,472	5,667	16,657	6,921	16,003
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	4,201	14,929	6,403	14,414
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	3,384	9,397	4,775	10,494
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	753	1,958	864	2,028
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	569	1,788	781	1,647
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	8,756	27,682	12,619	28,227
White . . . . .	182,651	7,544	23,446	10,910	23,906
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	1,034	3,030	1,526	3,238
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	*45	304	*50	364
Asian . . . . .	10,501	130	879	132	687
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	†	–	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	151	391	204	356
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	†	†	*61
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	*116	*198	*122	170
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	1,182	2,953	1,426	3,116
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	662	1,824	809	2,178
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	7,725	25,119	11,397	25,467
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	6,461	20,824	9,619	21,115
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	986	2,926	1,462	3,135
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	2,295	3,589	2,793	3,736
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	2,328	6,696	3,492	7,025
Some college . . . . .	55,174	1,832	6,637	2,967	7,183
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	1,051	6,441	1,507	6,160
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	4,885	10,113	6,395	10,533
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	3,638	16,704	5,968	16,949
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	1,270	4,315	1,677	4,230
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	1,160	4,371	1,769	4,524
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	506	2,920	1,134	3,001
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	702	5,098	1,387	5,193
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	23,754	2,336	3,863	2,982	4,057
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	1,835	4,982	2,573	5,078
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	3,726	17,195	6,192	17,416
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	127,168	2,802	15,886	5,035	15,547
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	1,989	2,511	2,318	2,844
Other . . . . .	7,545	673	1,504	992	1,420
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	2,029	4,332	2,750	4,997
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	21,334	527	1,966	689	1,937
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	302	429	296	475
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	383	1,125	501	992
Other . . . . .	2,446	110	204	*150	272
Uninsured . . . . .	185	–	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	123,681	3,569	13,721	5,909	13,769
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	741	1,807	896	1,678
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	1,736	3,448	2,223	3,723
Never married. . . . .	46,733	2,140	6,867	2,799	6,773
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	713	2,169	987	2,578
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	3,971	14,014	5,566	13,826
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	3,092	9,267	4,587	9,356
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	1,843	4,791	2,670	5,401
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	1,482	5,049	1,931	4,733
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	1,868	7,378	3,140	7,062
South . . . . .	81,352	3,732	9,428	5,153	10,509
West . . . . .	51,186	1,825	6,218	2,598	6,280
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	363	1,210	500	1,183
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	819	1,743	926	1,933
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	2,428	8,584	4,643	9,668
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	4,034	12,239	4,976	11,447
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	343	1,151	617	1,181
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	643	1,775	845	1,953

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	4.0 (0.17)	12.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	4.0 (0.17)	12.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	3.0 (0.22)	10.6 (0.42)	5.4 (0.30)	11.6 (0.43)
Female . . . . .	4.9 (0.25)	14.5 (0.44)	6.0 (0.28)	13.9 (0.40)
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.8 (0.26)	13.6 (0.43)	5.8 (0.31)	13.1 (0.45)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.4 (0.26)	12.3 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	13.7 (0.52)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.8 (0.43)	10.0 (0.77)	4.4 (0.53)	10.3 (0.78)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.3 (0.43)	10.5 (0.76)	4.6 (0.58)	9.7 (0.80)
Race				
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3.9 (0.17)	12.6 (0.31)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
White . . . . .	4.2 (0.20)	13.0 (0.35)	6.0 (0.26)	13.2 (0.35)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.9 (0.37)	11.5 (0.69)	5.6 (0.45)	12.3 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*2.0 (0.86)	14.1 (2.79)	*2.3 (0.95)	15.8 (3.08)
Asian . . . . .	1.2 (0.35)	8.4 (0.99)	1.3 (0.33)	6.6 (0.79)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	11.5 (2.39)	–	*9.6 (4.46)
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	5.8 (1.59)	14.2 (2.81)	7.3 (1.74)	13.3 (1.98)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*13.2 (5.18)	†	*26.2 (10.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*9.5 (3.13)	*16.7 (6.00)	*11.0 (3.43)	13.8 (3.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.1 (0.39)	10.0 (0.65)	4.8 (0.46)	10.6 (0.70)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.6 (0.47)	9.8 (0.89)	4.3 (0.63)	11.6 (0.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.0 (0.19)	13.2 (0.35)	5.9 (0.25)	13.3 (0.35)
White, single race . . . . .	4.2 (0.23)	13.9 (0.41)	6.3 (0.29)	14.0 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.37)	11.4 (0.71)	5.5 (0.45)	12.2 (0.73)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.9 (0.58)	12.1 (0.74)	9.8 (0.70)	13.0 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	4.4 (0.33)	12.6 (0.54)	6.5 (0.40)	13.3 (0.59)
Some college . . . . .	3.3 (0.26)	12.1 (0.52)	5.3 (0.36)	12.8 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.8 (0.19)	11.1 (0.51)	2.5 (0.26)	10.7 (0.52)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	7.5 (0.41)	15.1 (0.52)	9.7 (0.47)	15.9 (0.57)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	2.6 (0.20)	12.0 (0.38)	4.2 (0.25)	12.1 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	4.1 (0.50)	13.8 (0.76)	5.4 (0.53)	13.5 (0.78)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	3.0 (0.39)	11.3 (0.62)	4.5 (0.46)	11.8 (0.67)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1.9 (0.36)	10.9 (0.78)	4.2 (0.52)	11.0 (0.85)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1.6 (0.26)	12.0 (0.78)	3.2 (0.43)	11.6 (0.74)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	10.3 (0.80)	16.4 (0.87)	12.9 (0.82)	17.4 (0.92)
Near poor . . . . .	5.9 (0.52)	15.7 (0.78)	8.1 (0.66)	16.1 (0.79)
Not poor . . . . .	2.6 (0.16)	11.9 (0.37)	4.3 (0.24)	11.9 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.2 (0.15)	12.8 (0.42)	4.0 (0.25)	12.3 (0.39)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.1 (1.06)	16.5 (1.12)	15.2 (1.21)	18.7 (1.28)
Other . . . . .	8.7 (1.42)	20.8 (2.13)	12.9 (2.00)	18.8 (2.00)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.7 (0.50)	11.9 (0.71)	7.7 (0.53)	13.6 (0.80)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	2.5 (0.35)	9.4 (0.71)	3.3 (0.44)	9.2 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	12.4 (2.09)	17.6 (2.68)	12.1 (2.51)	19.3 (2.70)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.6 (0.55)	10.7 (1.05)	4.8 (0.74)	9.4 (0.96)
Other . . . . .	4.5 (1.25)	8.7 (2.14)	*6.4 (1.92)	11.2 (2.19)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	2.9 (0.20)	11.3 (0.40)	4.8 (0.28)	10.9 (0.39)
Widowed . . . . .	*6.1 (2.22)	16.3 (3.25)	9.0 (2.59)	20.8 (4.28)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	6.6 (0.69)	13.4 (0.77)	8.6 (0.71)	15.1 (0.92)
Never married . . . . .	4.3 (0.40)	13.6 (0.67)	5.4 (0.45)	13.8 (0.74)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.8 (0.76)	13.5 (1.34)	6.0 (0.79)	17.4 (1.62)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.5 (0.22)	12.6 (0.43)	4.9 (0.29)	12.3 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	4.2 (0.31)	12.6 (0.57)	6.2 (0.40)	12.6 (0.54)
Not in MSA . . . . .	4.9 (0.50)	12.8 (0.71)	7.2 (0.65)	14.3 (0.90)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	3.9 (0.48)	13.4 (0.77)	5.0 (0.44)	12.5 (0.78)
Midwest . . . . .	3.5 (0.31)	13.8 (0.62)	5.9 (0.49)	13.1 (0.64)
South . . . . .	4.6 (0.30)	11.7 (0.50)	6.4 (0.37)	13.0 (0.51)
West . . . . .	3.6 (0.34)	12.2 (0.59)	5.1 (0.44)	12.3 (0.65)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.3 (0.42)	8.4 (1.02)	3.2 (0.63)	8.7 (1.00)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.8 (0.63)	11.8 (0.91)	6.4 (0.66)	12.9 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.30)	11.9 (0.57)	6.3 (0.40)	13.1 (0.57)
White, single race, female . . . . .	5.1 (0.34)	15.8 (0.58)	6.4 (0.37)	14.7 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.9 (0.58)	10.2 (1.09)	5.5 (0.80)	10.4 (1.05)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.5 (0.51)	12.5 (0.93)	5.7 (0.58)	13.7 (1.01)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error)
Total <sup>3</sup>	159,975	697,522	4.4 (0.21)	225,227	1,034,641	4.7 (0.20)
Sex						
Male	84,380	317,142	3.8 (0.28)	108,755	422,665	3.9 (0.30)
Female	75,595	380,381	5.1 (0.32)	116,472	611,976	5.3 (0.28)
Age						
18–44 years	93,513	377,338	4.1 (0.26)	110,615	371,411	3.4 (0.25)
45–64 years	59,366	295,786	5.0 (0.34)	77,335	422,180	5.5 (0.37)
65–74 years	5,881	21,495	3.7 (0.78)	19,869	126,710	6.5 (0.97)
75 years and over	1,217	*2,903	*2.4 (1.12)	17,409	114,340	6.7 (1.01)
Race						
One race <sup>4</sup>	157,824	680,100	4.3 (0.21)	222,430	1,017,316	4.6 (0.20)
White	129,585	568,310	4.4 (0.25)	182,651	842,852	4.7 (0.23)
Black or African American	19,045	89,204	4.7 (0.41)	26,765	135,802	5.2 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,484	*5,615	3.8 (1.03)	2,178	18,942	8.9 (2.48)
Asian	7,480	16,138	2.2 (0.36)	10,501	19,173	1.8 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	*3.6 (1.78)	334	*547	*1.6 (0.75)
Two or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,151	*17,422	*8.2 (2.79)	2,798	17,326	6.3 (1.27)
Black or African American, white	319	*900	*2.8 (1.23)	387	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	839	*11,274	*13.6 (5.85)	1,269	*10,078	*8.0 (2.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,468	107,888	4.8 (0.87)	30,583	104,498	3.5 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,939	81,162	5.8 (1.37)	19,089	58,346	3.1 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	137,507	589,635	4.3 (0.20)	194,645	930,144	4.8 (0.22)
White, single race	108,975	465,785	4.3 (0.23)	154,483	752,410	4.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	18,535	88,427	4.8 (0.42)	26,051	132,408	5.2 (0.55)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	14,137	78,324	5.6 (0.98)	29,013	230,962	8.2 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	34,783	193,016	5.6 (0.57)	53,874	321,196	6.1 (0.51)
Some college	41,078	218,673	5.4 (0.41)	55,174	264,756	4.9 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,199	144,735	3.2 (0.23)	56,681	143,110	2.5 (0.21)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	37,521	190,380	5.1 (0.44)	68,352	559,090	8.4 (0.50)
\$35,000 or more	111,410	461,977	4.2 (0.24)	139,022	419,503	3.0 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	22,271	123,229	5.6 (0.61)	31,715	123,100	3.9 (0.46)
\$50,000–\$74,999	30,377	128,227	4.3 (0.52)	38,300	119,390	3.1 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999	21,503	83,906	3.9 (0.46)	25,842	74,841	2.9 (0.57)
\$100,000 or more	37,258	126,615	3.4 (0.34)	43,165	102,171	2.4 (0.30)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	12,313	63,507	5.2 (0.95)	23,754	240,962	10.4 (1.01)
Near poor	19,830	90,275	4.6 (0.52)	32,416	230,247	7.2 (0.75)
Not poor	114,747	484,482	4.3 (0.23)	145,401	473,855	3.3 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	112,212	454,224	4.1 (0.20)	127,168	352,362	2.8 (0.16)
Medicaid	7,026	61,352	8.9 (2.12)	15,447	197,869	13.2 (1.19)
Other	3,302	*33,645	10.3 (3.07)	7,545	112,123	15.1 (2.57)
Uninsured	29,625	122,529	4.2 (0.48)	36,854	127,119	3.5 (0.44)
Aged 65 years and over:						
Private	4,693	15,080	3.2 (0.88)	21,334	94,868	4.5 (0.65)
Medicaid and Medicare	86	†	†	2,519	51,223	22.0 (5.51)
Medicare only	1,859	*7,479	*4.0 (1.22)	10,746	65,180	6.2 (1.04)
Other	397	†	†	2,446	*25,906	*10.8 (4.82)
Uninsured	57	–	–	185	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
Marital status	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error)
Married . . . . .	89,097	368,745	4.2 (0.25)	123,681	512,264	4.2 (0.28)
Widowed . . . . .	2,730	15,938	5.9 (1.34)	13,572	97,409	7.4 (1.08)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	17,999	133,093	7.5 (0.99)	25,329	195,511	7.9 (0.64)
Never married . . . . .	36,583	116,632	3.2 (0.27)	46,733	169,334	3.7 (0.40)
Living with a partner . . . . .	13,221	62,338	4.8 (0.73)	15,392	59,188	3.9 (0.70)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	81,493	336,228	4.2 (0.28)	112,903	471,415	4.2 (0.27)
Small MSA . . . . .	53,368	256,329	4.8 (0.43)	74,198	332,478	4.5 (0.33)
Not in MSA . . . . .	25,115	104,965	4.2 (0.38)	38,127	230,748	6.1 (0.62)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	27,045	132,317	5.0 (0.50)	38,489	156,504	4.1 (0.50)
Midwest . . . . .	40,133	138,927	3.5 (0.29)	54,201	199,643	3.7 (0.30)
South . . . . .	57,483	247,960	4.3 (0.32)	81,352	449,118	5.6 (0.37)
West . . . . .	35,314	178,318	5.1 (0.62)	51,186	229,376	4.5 (0.42)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	13,228	50,264	3.8 (0.83)	15,730	42,180	2.7 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	9,240	57,624	6.3 (1.75)	14,853	62,318	4.3 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	57,232	220,113	3.9 (0.34)	74,759	314,291	4.3 (0.39)
White, single race, female . . . . .	51,743	245,672	4.8 (0.31)	79,724	438,119	5.6 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8,770	34,324	3.9 (0.52)	11,623	51,679	4.5 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	9,764	54,104	5.6 (0.72)	14,428	80,728	5.7 (0.78)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents who had worked during the past year were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?" In addition, all respondents were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed more than half of the day (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital)?"

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns "Work-loss days in the past 12 months" and "Bed days in the past 12 months" are not included in the denominators when calculating rates in columns "Days per person" (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All employed persons 18 years of age and over" and "All persons 18 years of age and over" columns. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	225,227	33,131	16,010	11,334	19,938	6,921	19,512	5,044	3,722	9,295	13,222
Sex											
Male . . . . .	108,755	12,101	5,844	4,018	7,408	2,866	7,244	2,114	1,516	2,704	4,292
Female . . . . .	116,472	21,029	10,165	7,316	12,529	4,055	12,267	2,930	2,206	6,591	8,930
Age											
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	5,587	1,908	1,197	3,126	1,754	2,876	534	524	1,304	2,205
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	13,986	6,552	4,718	8,105	3,421	8,275	2,129	1,595	3,745	5,599
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	5,676	2,791	1,960	3,543	833	3,734	833	605	1,405	2,137
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	7,881	4,759	3,458	5,163	912	4,627	1,548	998	2,842	3,281
Race											
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	222,430	32,670	15,806	11,192	19,623	6,801	19,245	5,008	3,649	9,163	13,050
White . . . . .	182,651	27,512	13,029	9,021	16,348	5,546	16,289	4,105	3,090	7,366	10,780
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	4,121	2,232	1,840	2,597	976	2,390	694	421	1,436	1,760
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	332	184	130	252	*115	220	*83	*69	158	167
Asian . . . . .	10,501	664	354	201	394	157	314	126	*70	195	334
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	2,798	461	203	141	315	120	266	*36	*73	132	172
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	356	146	*108	242	*93	192	*36	*62	*75	106
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	3,358	1,355	1,085	1,836	908	1,883	582	406	1,053	1,495
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	1,891	748	584	1,094	509	996	341	179	544	787
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	29,773	14,655	10,249	18,102	6,013	17,629	4,462	3,316	8,242	11,727
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	24,404	11,769	8,013	14,701	4,765	14,571	3,583	2,716	6,413	9,394
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	4,053	2,206	1,820	2,542	935	2,352	689	405	1,421	1,743
Education <sup>8</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	8,712	5,003	4,017	5,624	1,975	5,345	1,701	1,178	3,243	4,046
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	53,874	11,073	5,304	3,718	6,623	2,202	6,441	1,582	1,118	2,936	4,229
Some college . . . . .	55,174	7,943	3,610	2,439	4,706	1,829	4,814	1,080	935	1,970	2,992
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	4,303	1,688	933	2,359	562	2,424	562	385	933	1,562
Family income <sup>10</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	17,346	9,240	6,977	11,299	4,208	10,303	2,974	2,146	5,919	7,677
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	13,515	5,709	3,739	7,349	2,399	7,969	1,776	1,342	2,768	4,704
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	4,993	2,314	1,718	2,923	840	3,073	671	534	1,215	1,915
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	4,178	1,747	1,099	2,215	837	2,516	566	360	937	1,305
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	1,799	681	356	901	245	1,003	254	*193	164	607
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	2,544	967	566	1,310	476	1,377	285	255	451	877

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Poor. . . . .	23,754	5,785	3,221	2,442	3,870	1,835	3,555	1,209	720	2,327	2,828
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	7,469	3,753	2,937	4,790	1,802	4,438	1,089	958	2,308	3,160
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	15,480	6,715	4,382	8,483	2,562	9,036	2,061	1,569	3,241	5,520
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>											
Under age 65 years:											
Private. . . . .	127,168	8,725	3,168	2,023	4,350	1,816	4,883	945	788	1,683	3,100
Medicaid. . . . .	15,447	4,643	2,587	2,157	3,226	1,450	2,820	911	643	1,953	2,358
Other. . . . .	7,545	2,804	1,484	953	1,969	978	1,614	410	355	798	1,280
Uninsured. . . . .	36,854	3,386	1,220	782	1,686	916	1,833	397	333	614	1,066
Age 65 years and over:											
Private. . . . .	21,334	7,361	4,000	2,798	4,571	770	4,410	1,048	686	2,016	2,658
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	1,450	935	772	1,072	353	1,023	399	248	735	738
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	3,760	2,088	1,498	2,415	542	2,243	733	539	1,194	1,617
Other. . . . .	2,446	890	490	314	617	*71	652	163	*101	289	356
Uninsured. . . . .	185	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status											
Married. . . . .	123,681	16,402	7,669	5,092	9,533	3,337	9,459	2,443	1,673	3,893	6,270
Widowed. . . . .	13,572	5,908	3,426	2,592	3,888	865	3,836	1,105	701	2,223	2,619
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	5,716	2,917	2,231	3,764	1,552	3,401	922	813	1,821	2,391
Never married. . . . .	46,733	3,466	1,400	1,058	1,908	857	1,882	358	375	956	1,353
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	1,584	575	345	817	298	890	206	*159	379	567
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	13,914	6,615	4,279	8,211	2,567	8,012	2,022	1,625	3,952	5,431
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	11,426	5,637	4,090	7,047	2,351	6,620	1,794	1,224	2,993	4,547
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	7,791	3,757	2,965	4,680	2,002	4,880	1,229	873	2,350	3,244
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	5,783	2,830	1,684	3,431	1,028	3,152	726	593	1,417	1,836
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	7,761	3,773	2,676	4,704	1,268	4,711	1,078	827	2,352	3,036
South . . . . .	81,352	13,016	6,370	4,942	7,805	3,065	7,875	2,154	1,538	3,608	5,445
West . . . . .	51,186	6,571	3,037	2,032	3,998	1,559	3,773	1,087	764	1,918	2,905
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	1,274	573	463	769	461	827	284	228	387	504
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	2,083	782	622	1,067	447	1,056	298	178	666	990
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	9,005	4,265	2,788	5,419	1,948	5,434	1,506	1,086	1,829	3,025
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	15,400	7,504	5,224	9,282	2,817	9,137	2,077	1,630	4,584	6,369
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	1,374	745	583	875	337	737	283	*128	379	576
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	2,678	1,462	1,238	1,668	597	1,616	406	277	1,042	1,167

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city

blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.

<sup>2</sup>Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 4–12.

<sup>3</sup>Frequencies of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "only a little" or "some" difficulty, or that they "do not do this activity," and those for whom the information is unknown (see Appendix I), are not shown separately but are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	14.3 (0.28)	6.9 (0.20)	4.9 (0.17)	8.6 (0.22)	3.0 (0.14)	8.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	4.0 (0.15)	5.7 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.7 (0.33)	7.1 (0.23)	5.0 (0.19)	8.9 (0.24)	3.1 (0.14)	8.7 (0.24)	2.2 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.16)	5.9 (0.19)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	11.3 (0.37)	5.5 (0.26)	3.8 (0.23)	7.0 (0.29)	2.6 (0.19)	6.8 (0.30)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.19)	4.0 (0.23)
Female . . . . .	16.9 (0.40)	8.1 (0.28)	5.8 (0.24)	10.1 (0.29)	3.3 (0.19)	9.8 (0.29)	2.3 (0.14)	1.8 (0.14)	5.3 (0.22)	7.2 (0.26)
Age <sup>5</sup>										
18–44 years . . . . .	5.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.12)	2.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.15)	2.6 (0.19)	0.5 (0.07)	0.5 (0.08)	1.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.16)
45–64 years . . . . .	18.1 (0.57)	8.5 (0.41)	6.1 (0.34)	10.5 (0.42)	4.4 (0.28)	10.7 (0.44)	2.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.19)	4.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.35)
65–74 years . . . . .	28.6 (1.15)	14.0 (0.85)	9.9 (0.73)	17.8 (0.96)	4.2 (0.47)	18.8 (0.98)	4.2 (0.51)	3.0 (0.50)	7.1 (0.63)	10.8 (0.79)
75 years and over . . . . .	45.3 (1.35)	27.3 (1.25)	19.9 (1.12)	29.7 (1.20)	5.2 (0.69)	26.6 (1.13)	8.9 (0.70)	5.7 (0.59)	16.3 (0.99)	18.8 (1.02)
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	14.3 (0.28)	6.9 (0.20)	4.9 (0.17)	8.6 (0.22)	2.9 (0.14)	8.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	4.0 (0.15)	5.7 (0.17)
White . . . . .	14.3 (0.32)	6.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.19)	8.5 (0.24)	2.9 (0.16)	8.4 (0.24)	2.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.11)	3.8 (0.17)	5.6 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	16.8 (0.69)	9.4 (0.58)	7.7 (0.54)	10.8 (0.64)	3.8 (0.34)	9.7 (0.63)	2.9 (0.32)	1.8 (0.26)	6.0 (0.46)	7.1 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	17.3 (2.67)	10.6 (2.42)	7.0 (1.91)	13.8 (2.41)	6.7 (1.94)	12.2 (2.19)	5.9 (1.73)	*3.2 (1.34)	8.8 (1.89)	9.8 (2.04)
Asian . . . . .	7.2 (0.76)	3.8 (0.61)	2.3 (0.47)	4.2 (0.62)	1.6 (0.41)	3.4 (0.59)	1.4 (0.38)	*0.8 (0.25)	2.2 (0.44)	3.6 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*16.0 (5.88)	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†	8.1 (0.00)
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	19.0 (2.44)	8.1 (1.83)	5.6 (1.54)	12.3 (2.18)	4.7 (1.24)	11.1 (2.06)	*1.3 (0.58)	*3.2 (1.28)	5.8 (1.55)	7.4 (1.66)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*29.2 (9.10)	*20.8 (9.95)	†	*19.5 (9.10)	*7.5 (3.59)	*23.0 (9.95)	–	†	*9.9 (4.45)	*25.5 (9.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	27.8 (4.33)	*10.9 (3.29)	*8.5 (3.17)	18.3 (4.11)	*7.5 (2.34)	15.6 (3.62)	*2.4 (1.07)	*3.9 (1.68)	*6.0 (2.21)	8.5 (2.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14.6 (0.72)	6.2 (0.54)	5.3 (0.53)	8.4 (0.59)	3.7 (0.44)	8.7 (0.60)	2.7 (0.37)	2.1 (0.34)	5.0 (0.49)	6.8 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	14.4 (0.94)	6.1 (0.70)	5.2 (0.73)	8.8 (0.83)	3.5 (0.56)	8.0 (0.77)	2.7 (0.46)	1.6 (0.38)	4.5 (0.64)	6.3 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14.3 (0.31)	7.0 (0.22)	4.9 (0.18)	8.7 (0.23)	2.9 (0.15)	8.4 (0.23)	2.1 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	4.0 (0.16)	5.6 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	14.3 (0.36)	6.8 (0.25)	4.6 (0.20)	8.6 (0.27)	2.9 (0.18)	8.5 (0.26)	2.0 (0.12)	1.6 (0.12)	3.7 (0.18)	5.5 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	16.9 (0.69)	9.5 (0.59)	7.8 (0.55)	10.8 (0.64)	3.7 (0.34)	9.7 (0.63)	2.9 (0.32)	1.8 (0.27)	6.0 (0.47)	7.2 (0.52)
Education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	25.8 (0.90)	14.4 (0.75)	11.3 (0.66)	16.5 (0.77)	6.3 (0.54)	15.7 (0.74)	4.8 (0.42)	3.4 (0.40)	9.4 (0.58)	11.9 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	19.0 (0.64)	8.8 (0.46)	6.2 (0.41)	11.3 (0.50)	3.9 (0.32)	10.9 (0.48)	2.6 (0.23)	1.9 (0.22)	5.0 (0.34)	7.3 (0.41)
Some college . . . . .	15.1 (0.53)	7.1 (0.40)	4.8 (0.34)	9.0 (0.42)	3.3 (0.27)	9.1 (0.43)	2.1 (0.20)	1.8 (0.22)	3.8 (0.31)	5.7 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8.9 (0.45)	3.7 (0.33)	2.1 (0.24)	5.0 (0.35)	1.0 (0.15)	5.0 (0.35)	1.2 (0.19)	0.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.22)	3.3 (0.28)
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23.5 (0.57)	12.3 (0.43)	9.2 (0.37)	15.2 (0.46)	6.2 (0.34)	13.8 (0.45)	3.9 (0.24)	2.9 (0.22)	7.8 (0.34)	10.4 (0.40)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	10.6 (0.33)	4.8 (0.23)	3.1 (0.20)	6.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.15)	6.3 (0.26)	1.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.12)	2.3 (0.18)	3.7 (0.21)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	15.1 (0.71)	7.0 (0.52)	5.2 (0.49)	8.9 (0.57)	2.6 (0.33)	9.3 (0.57)	2.0 (0.32)	1.6 (0.26)	3.7 (0.43)	5.8 (0.50)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	11.9 (0.63)	5.4 (0.49)	3.3 (0.39)	6.5 (0.50)	2.3 (0.32)	7.3 (0.53)	1.8 (0.29)	1.1 (0.23)	2.9 (0.37)	3.7 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8.2 (0.81)	3.5 (0.57)	2.0 (0.47)	4.4 (0.65)	0.9 (0.23)	4.3 (0.54)	1.3 (0.31)	*1.0 (0.39)	0.8 (0.21)	2.8 (0.51)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	7.0 (0.60)	2.9 (0.44)	1.8 (0.35)	3.8 (0.48)	1.3 (0.30)	3.7 (0.46)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.8 (0.23)	1.6 (0.34)	2.4 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	27.9 (0.99)	15.9 (0.74)	12.2 (0.66)	19.0 (0.83)	8.8 (0.65)	17.6 (0.86)	6.2 (0.53)	3.5 (0.40)	11.6 (0.70)	13.9 (0.75)
Near poor . . . . .	23.1 (0.86)	11.7 (0.65)	9.0 (0.57)	14.8 (0.76)	5.8 (0.53)	13.7 (0.66)	3.2 (0.35)	3.0 (0.34)	7.0 (0.51)	9.8 (0.58)
Not poor . . . . .	10.8 (0.30)	4.9 (0.22)	3.2 (0.19)	6.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.13)	6.3 (0.24)	1.5 (0.12)	1.1 (0.11)	2.3 (0.15)	3.9 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	6.1 (0.26)	2.2 (0.15)	1.4 (0.12)	3.1 (0.18)	1.3 (0.13)	3.4 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.5 (0.08)	1.2 (0.11)	2.2 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	30.3 (1.23)	16.9 (1.02)	14.1 (0.92)	21.1 (1.08)	9.5 (0.82)	18.4 (1.06)	6.0 (0.62)	4.2 (0.56)	12.8 (0.97)	15.4 (1.08)
Other . . . . .	26.8 (1.94)	12.8 (1.38)	7.7 (0.91)	18.9 (1.77)	10.2 (1.53)	15.3 (1.54)	3.7 (0.76)	2.8 (0.55)	7.3 (1.07)	12.7 (1.50)
Uninsured . . . . .	10.2 (0.65)	3.8 (0.41)	2.5 (0.33)	5.1 (0.46)	2.6 (0.31)	5.5 (0.50)	1.2 (0.23)	1.0 (0.19)	1.9 (0.27)	3.2 (0.35)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	34.8 (1.14)	18.9 (0.98)	13.3 (0.93)	21.6 (1.00)	3.6 (0.48)	20.8 (0.98)	5.0 (0.50)	3.3 (0.45)	9.6 (0.69)	12.6 (0.79)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	57.5 (3.46)	36.9 (3.25)	30.5 (3.11)	42.4 (3.38)	14.0 (2.13)	40.6 (3.46)	15.8 (2.72)	9.8 (2.44)	29.1 (3.19)	29.3 (3.19)
Medicare only . . . . .	35.0 (1.62)	19.4 (1.32)	13.9 (1.11)	22.5 (1.42)	5.0 (0.74)	20.9 (1.38)	6.8 (0.86)	5.0 (0.70)	11.1 (1.02)	15.0 (1.20)
Other . . . . .	37.0 (3.37)	20.6 (3.03)	13.0 (2.36)	25.7 (3.18)	*2.9 (1.05)	27.0 (3.17)	6.9 (1.75)	*4.3 (1.33)	12.2 (2.67)	14.9 (2.38)
Uninsured . . . . .	*48.8 (14.79)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	12.4 (0.37)	5.8 (0.28)	3.9 (0.23)	7.3 (0.31)	2.5 (0.19)	7.1 (0.29)	1.9 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)	3.0 (0.20)	4.8 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	24.1 (2.78)	12.9 (2.22)	9.1 (1.90)	15.2 (2.32)	*5.7 (1.81)	13.5 (1.57)	2.8 (0.40)	1.4 (0.27)	9.2 (2.04)	12.2 (2.32)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	19.9 (0.80)	10.0 (0.57)	7.5 (0.52)	13.1 (0.69)	5.4 (0.53)	11.8 (0.65)	3.2 (0.33)	2.9 (0.41)	6.4 (0.49)	8.3 (0.58)
Never married . . . . .	14.6 (0.81)	6.7 (0.62)	5.0 (0.54)	8.0 (0.65)	2.7 (0.36)	8.2 (0.68)	1.7 (0.32)	2.0 (0.39)	4.4 (0.52)	6.1 (0.58)
Living with a partner . . . . .	14.5 (1.55)	6.0 (1.16)	3.5 (0.84)	7.6 (1.17)	1.8 (0.36)	8.5 (1.28)	2.1 (0.60)	*1.3 (0.42)	2.9 (0.61)	4.4 (0.79)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	12.5 (0.38)	6.0 (0.26)	3.9 (0.21)	7.4 (0.29)	2.3 (0.16)	7.2 (0.30)	1.8 (0.14)	1.5 (0.13)	3.6 (0.20)	4.9 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.2 (0.53)	7.5 (0.40)	5.4 (0.35)	9.4 (0.42)	3.1 (0.28)	8.8 (0.38)	2.4 (0.20)	1.6 (0.18)	4.0 (0.27)	6.0 (0.34)
Not in MSA . . . . .	17.7 (0.75)	8.3 (0.51)	6.5 (0.45)	10.5 (0.49)	4.7 (0.42)	10.9 (0.60)	2.7 (0.27)	1.9 (0.22)	5.3 (0.40)	7.3 (0.41)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	13.6 (0.75)	6.5 (0.54)	3.9 (0.40)	8.0 (0.53)	2.4 (0.29)	7.4 (0.49)	1.7 (0.21)	1.4 (0.20)	3.3 (0.31)	4.3 (0.41)
Midwest . . . . .	14.0 (0.61)	6.8 (0.42)	4.8 (0.37)	8.5 (0.42)	2.3 (0.23)	8.5 (0.46)	1.9 (0.23)	1.5 (0.21)	4.3 (0.35)	5.5 (0.36)
South . . . . .	15.7 (0.45)	7.7 (0.32)	6.0 (0.28)	9.4 (0.36)	3.6 (0.26)	9.5 (0.35)	2.6 (0.19)	1.8 (0.17)	4.4 (0.22)	6.6 (0.29)
West . . . . .	12.9 (0.56)	6.0 (0.41)	4.0 (0.37)	7.9 (0.45)	3.1 (0.31)	7.4 (0.46)	2.2 (0.20)	1.5 (0.18)	3.8 (0.32)	5.8 (0.37)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	12.6 (1.06)	5.9 (0.87)	4.9 (0.91)	8.1 (0.91)	4.3 (0.83)	8.7 (0.98)	3.1 (0.72)	2.7 (0.72)	4.1 (0.80)	5.0 (0.85)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	16.8 (1.06)	6.6 (0.74)	5.7 (0.64)	9.0 (0.84)	3.4 (0.50)	9.0 (0.79)	2.6 (0.39)	1.7 (0.31)	5.9 (0.64)	8.5 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	11.4 (0.45)	5.4 (0.30)	3.5 (0.24)	6.9 (0.34)	2.4 (0.23)	6.8 (0.36)	1.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.17)	2.3 (0.22)	3.8 (0.26)
White, single race, female . . . . .	16.8 (0.51)	8.0 (0.35)	5.5 (0.30)	10.1 (0.37)	3.3 (0.25)	9.9 (0.36)	2.2 (0.17)	1.8 (0.17)	4.9 (0.27)	7.0 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	13.6 (1.11)	7.4 (0.87)	5.9 (0.80)	8.8 (1.02)	3.0 (0.50)	7.0 (0.83)	2.6 (0.51)	*1.2 (0.37)	3.9 (0.68)	5.3 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19.4 (0.88)	10.8 (0.69)	9.1 (0.72)	12.2 (0.79)	4.2 (0.44)	11.7 (0.82)	3.1 (0.41)	2.1 (0.37)	7.6 (0.61)	8.4 (0.67)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.



0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

<sup>1</sup>In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.

<sup>2</sup>"Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.

<sup>3</sup>Persons who respond "do not do this activity," as well as those for whom the information is unknown, are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	137,077	58,475	29,549
Sex				
Male . . . . .	108,755	68,822	26,872	12,990
Female . . . . .	116,472	68,255	31,603	16,559
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	78,726	24,455	7,396
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	43,339	21,016	12,920
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	8,897	6,610	4,352
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	6,115	6,395	4,880
Race				
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	135,572	57,639	29,093
White . . . . .	182,651	113,363	45,998	23,188
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	14,034	8,117	4,614
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	1,014	727	438
Asian . . . . .	10,501	6,964	2,692	822
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*197	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	1,505	836	456
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	251	*64	*72
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	479	543	246
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	17,128	9,134	4,314
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	10,373	6,059	2,651
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	119,949	49,341	25,235
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	97,392	37,781	19,214
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	13,672	7,830	4,548
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	10,489	9,846	8,667
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	27,310	17,121	9,426
Some college . . . . .	55,174	33,367	14,644	7,157
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	42,899	10,845	2,874
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	30,556	20,937	16,816
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	95,671	32,530	10,766
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	18,333	9,095	4,287
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	24,905	10,269	3,126
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	18,510	5,633	1,687
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	33,923	7,534	1,666
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	23,754	10,072	7,180	6,480
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	15,603	9,699	7,104
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	98,982	34,461	11,897
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	127,168	91,334	27,651	8,123
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	5,547	4,769	5,123
Other . . . . .	7,545	2,767	2,112	2,666
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	21,843	10,641	4,362
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	21,334	9,336	7,765	4,218
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	351	849	1,320
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	4,222	3,654	2,856
Other . . . . .	2,446	1,003	695	748
Uninsured . . . . .	185	*84	*30	*71

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Married . . . . .	123,681	77,509	31,731	14,404
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	5,180	4,495	3,884
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	12,434	7,362	5,501
Never married. . . . .	46,733	31,896	10,747	4,069
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	9,785	3,990	1,592
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	70,974	28,596	13,258
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	45,438	18,833	9,907
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	20,665	11,046	6,383
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	24,060	9,919	4,466
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	33,619	13,915	6,631
South . . . . .	81,352	47,803	21,727	11,801
West . . . . .	51,186	31,595	12,915	6,652
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	9,537	4,351	1,834
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	7,591	4,782	2,479
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	48,476	17,565	8,671
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	48,916	20,216	10,543
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	6,533	3,279	1,811
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	7,139	4,551	2,737

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor."

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent or very good		Good		Fair or poor	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.4	(0.46)	25.8	(0.38)	12.8	(0.29)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	60.9	(0.47)	26.0	(0.38)	13.1	(0.30)
Sex							
Male	100.0	63.2	(0.64)	24.8	(0.53)	12.0	(0.41)
Female	100.0	59.6	(0.58)	26.8	(0.51)	13.6	(0.37)
Age <sup>4</sup>							
18–44 years	100.0	71.2	(0.62)	22.1	(0.55)	6.7	(0.31)
45–64 years	100.0	56.1	(0.73)	27.2	(0.61)	16.7	(0.53)
65–74 years	100.0	44.8	(1.20)	33.3	(1.10)	21.9	(0.99)
75 years and over	100.0	35.2	(1.29)	36.8	(1.18)	28.1	(1.20)
Race							
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	61.5	(0.45)	25.8	(0.38)	12.7	(0.29)
White	100.0	62.9	(0.50)	24.9	(0.43)	12.2	(0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	50.9	(1.01)	30.7	(1.00)	18.4	(0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.8	(3.74)	35.5	(3.99)	21.6	(3.03)
Asian	100.0	64.8	(1.56)	26.4	(1.38)	8.8	(0.92)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	63.1	(10.24)	*28.5	(10.61)		†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	52.3	(3.73)	30.5	(3.43)	17.2	(2.54)
Black or African American, white	100.0	47.4	(6.08)	19.8	(4.06)	32.8	(5.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	39.8	(5.99)	41.7	(6.22)	18.6	(4.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	52.1	(1.02)	30.6	(0.99)	17.4	(0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	49.6	(1.34)	32.6	(1.31)	17.8	(1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.8	(0.49)	24.9	(0.41)	12.3	(0.31)
White, single race	100.0	64.7	(0.54)	23.7	(0.46)	11.5	(0.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.0	(1.03)	30.4	(1.01)	18.6	(0.77)
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	38.8	(1.10)	33.8	(1.10)	27.4	(1.02)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	52.1	(0.87)	31.2	(0.79)	16.6	(0.63)
Some college	100.0	60.0	(0.79)	26.9	(0.73)	13.1	(0.54)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.4	(0.71)	20.0	(0.62)	5.7	(0.40)
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	45.9	(0.76)	30.2	(0.69)	24.0	(0.60)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	68.1	(0.56)	23.7	(0.49)	8.1	(0.31)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	58.5	(1.08)	28.3	(0.98)	13.2	(0.73)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	64.5	(0.98)	27.0	(0.91)	8.5	(0.55)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	71.2	(1.24)	21.5	(1.10)	7.4	(0.76)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	77.1	(1.00)	18.3	(0.90)	4.7	(0.53)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor	100.0	39.2	(1.23)	30.5	(1.16)	30.3	(1.03)
Near poor	100.0	47.6	(1.08)	29.9	(1.06)	22.5	(0.91)
Not poor	100.0	68.3	(0.53)	23.6	(0.46)	8.2	(0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	72.9	(0.53)	21.2	(0.49)	6.0	(0.26)
Medicaid	100.0	35.7	(1.43)	30.8	(1.53)	33.4	(1.41)
Other	100.0	44.8	(2.39)	28.9	(2.34)	26.3	(2.01)
Uninsured	100.0	57.7	(1.03)	29.5	(1.00)	12.8	(0.68)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	43.6	(1.18)	36.5	(1.13)	19.9	(0.99)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	13.9	(1.97)	33.6	(2.99)	52.4	(3.16)
Medicare only	100.0	39.3	(1.57)	34.0	(1.49)	26.6	(1.41)
Other	100.0	40.9	(3.55)	28.3	(3.27)	30.8	(3.42)
Uninsured	100.0	*34.5	(11.51)		†	*43.0	(16.31)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	100.0	63.8 (0.60)	25.2 (0.52)	11.0 (0.38)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (4.76)	21.8 (3.22)	29.5 (4.37)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	50.9 (1.23)	29.5 (1.11)	19.7 (0.87)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	59.8 (1.05)	27.4 (0.99)	12.9 (0.76)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	56.3 (1.85)	28.3 (1.71)	15.4 (1.62)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	62.8 (0.60)	25.4 (0.52)	11.8 (0.40)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	61.6 (0.85)	25.3 (0.67)	13.1 (0.56)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (1.24)	28.4 (1.06)	14.9 (0.68)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	64.2 (1.01)	25.2 (0.91)	10.7 (0.69)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	62.5 (1.07)	25.5 (0.82)	12.0 (0.64)
South . . . . .	100.0	59.2 (0.72)	26.6 (0.63)	14.2 (0.44)
West . . . . .	100.0	61.7 (0.90)	25.3 (0.76)	13.0 (0.58)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (1.50)	28.9 (1.37)	15.4 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	48.1 (1.29)	32.5 (1.40)	19.4 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	65.9 (0.77)	23.0 (0.64)	11.0 (0.48)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (0.75)	24.5 (0.64)	12.0 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	53.6 (1.62)	29.3 (1.64)	17.1 (1.20)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	48.8 (1.29)	31.6 (1.26)	19.7 (1.01)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "poor."

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>										
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	27,289	104,114	5,129	11,034	41,292	5,740	4,568	15,892	8,857
Sex										
Male . . . . .	108,755	13,773	52,436	2,338	4,857	19,342	2,516	1,935	7,257	3,689
Female . . . . .	116,472	13,515	51,678	2,791	6,176	21,950	3,224	2,633	8,634	5,168
Age										
18–44 years. . . . .	110,615	17,320	58,378	2,759	5,333	16,668	2,359	1,557	4,013	1,786
45–64 years. . . . .	77,335	7,840	33,630	1,722	3,866	14,779	2,165	2,077	6,597	4,142
65–74 years. . . . .	19,869	1,306	7,175	353	1,062	5,035	466	505	2,708	1,096
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	822	4,932	296	773	4,810	750	428	2,574	1,834
Race										
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	26,931	103,007	5,089	10,802	40,791	5,649	4,519	15,645	8,702
White. . . . .	182,651	21,944	86,659	4,313	8,428	32,517	4,713	3,590	12,384	7,034
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	3,340	10,246	385	1,620	5,746	694	738	2,558	1,287
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	287	677	†	*200	431	*96	*72	203	*162
Asian. . . . .	10,501	1,273	5,318	352	533	2,014	146	106	482	219
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*87	*107	†	†	†	–	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	357	1,107	*40	232	501	*91	*49	246	155
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	*47	*195	†	†	*53	†	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	*101	355	†	*160	307	†	†	*160	*74
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	3,935	12,667	457	1,754	6,339	971	752	2,404	1,098
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	2,466	7,600	297	1,316	4,030	667	452	1,583	608
Not Hispanic or Latino. . . . .	194,645	23,353	91,447	4,672	9,279	34,953	4,769	3,816	13,487	7,759
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	18,348	74,769	3,897	6,917	26,696	3,889	2,894	10,154	6,045
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	3,229	10,016	363	1,579	5,554	648	725	2,524	1,267
Education <sup>7</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	1,920	8,050	456	1,667	7,038	999	1,102	4,812	2,704
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	4,747	21,427	1,026	2,998	12,528	1,484	1,350	5,219	2,770
Some college . . . . .	55,174	6,538	25,394	1,336	2,972	10,027	1,567	1,342	3,626	2,158
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	8,553	32,700	1,476	2,029	7,498	1,253	393	1,511	927
Family income <sup>9</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	6,343	22,600	1,449	3,687	14,715	2,382	2,574	8,720	5,432
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	18,747	73,365	3,282	6,372	22,830	3,146	1,719	6,125	2,814
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	3,691	13,903	678	1,748	6,451	839	509	2,467	1,251
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	4,707	19,323	766	1,865	7,309	1,024	478	1,971	629
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	3,553	14,411	500	1,206	3,849	556	398	897	392
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	6,797	25,728	1,338	1,552	5,221	726	334	790	542

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>								
Poor. . . . .	23,754	2,519	6,915	560	1,271	5,008	831	986	3,269	2,209
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	3,166	11,846	550	1,835	6,800	1,052	1,083	3,731	2,233
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	19,456	75,749	3,501	6,663	24,323	3,261	2,007	6,516	3,259
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	127,168	18,467	69,444	3,087	5,934	19,160	2,417	1,763	4,399	1,907
Medicaid. . . . .	15,447	1,490	3,756	274	974	3,172	559	768	2,405	1,947
Other. . . . .	7,545	578	2,027	*159	442	1,384	272	416	1,379	831
Uninsured. . . . .	36,854	4,499	16,417	877	1,750	7,540	1,268	688	2,385	1,243
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	21,334	1,312	7,538	401	1,160	5,877	680	384	2,506	1,315
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	*52	285	†	132	582	131	*149	657	498
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	630	3,350	199	402	2,893	323	316	1,634	857
Other. . . . .	2,446	124	844	*35	141	451	*83	*49	449	239
Uninsured. . . . .	185	†	*81	—	—	*30	—	†	†	†
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	123,681	14,664	59,717	2,878	5,651	22,838	3,008	2,136	8,211	3,922
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	841	4,042	242	717	3,208	524	396	2,045	1,405
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	2,551	9,274	540	1,528	4,866	898	905	2,686	1,898
Never married. . . . .	46,733	7,200	23,482	1,085	2,364	7,505	826	863	2,135	1,057
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	2,002	7,365	384	763	2,742	480	243	769	555
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	14,794	53,219	2,563	5,579	20,126	2,664	2,253	7,112	3,731
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	8,810	34,758	1,786	3,561	13,168	1,999	1,442	5,405	3,036
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	3,685	16,138	780	1,894	7,998	1,076	873	3,374	2,091
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	4,412	18,645	758	1,588	7,378	887	563	2,527	1,336
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	6,427	25,931	1,174	2,584	10,003	1,196	954	3,617	1,989
South . . . . .	81,352	9,163	36,791	1,696	4,010	15,262	2,321	1,693	6,217	3,802
West . . . . .	51,186	7,287	22,748	1,502	2,851	8,648	1,336	1,358	3,531	1,731
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	2,177	7,144	182	888	3,060	395	288	1,134	365
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	1,758	5,524	275	866	3,280	577	464	1,270	733
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	9,142	37,327	1,810	3,100	12,514	1,813	1,287	4,719	2,620
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	9,207	37,442	2,087	3,817	14,182	2,077	1,607	5,435	3,425
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	1,662	4,650	*190	561	2,499	210	299	1,005	496
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,568	5,367	174	1,019	3,055	438	427	1,520	771

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked,

"Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>											
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor					
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year			
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	19.6 (0.45)	76.6 (0.47)	3.8 (0.20)	19.6 (0.70)	70.6 (0.76)	9.8 (0.49)	17.8 (1.16)	54.3 (1.33)	27.9 (1.14)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	20.0 (0.46)	76.3 (0.48)	3.8 (0.20)	19.0 (0.65)	71.1 (0.73)	9.9 (0.48)	15.6 (0.82)	54.2 (1.09)	30.2 (0.98)			
Sex												
Male . . . . .	19.6 (0.65)	77.0 (0.70)	3.4 (0.29)	18.7 (1.04)	72.2 (1.16)	9.1 (0.71)	17.5 (1.92)	57.1 (2.26)	25.4 (1.76)			
Female . . . . .	19.6 (0.58)	76.3 (0.63)	4.2 (0.28)	20.4 (0.91)	69.1 (1.02)	10.5 (0.66)	18.1 (1.44)	52.0 (1.75)	29.9 (1.55)			
Age <sup>4</sup>												
18–44 years . . . . .	22.1 (0.64)	74.4 (0.68)	3.5 (0.28)	21.9 (1.10)	68.4 (1.17)	9.7 (0.71)	21.2 (2.07)	54.6 (2.27)	24.3 (1.93)			
45–64 years . . . . .	18.2 (0.72)	77.9 (0.79)	4.0 (0.37)	18.6 (1.02)	71.0 (1.21)	10.4 (0.84)	16.2 (1.23)	51.5 (1.77)	32.3 (1.63)			
65–74 years . . . . .	14.8 (1.30)	81.2 (1.44)	4.0 (0.78)	16.2 (1.45)	76.7 (1.71)	7.1 (1.03)	11.7 (1.91)	62.8 (2.52)	25.4 (2.05)			
75 years and over . . . . .	13.6 (1.52)	81.5 (1.70)	4.9 (0.89)	12.2 (1.48)	75.9 (1.84)	11.8 (1.37)	8.8 (1.35)	53.2 (2.59)	37.9 (2.55)			
Race												
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	19.5 (0.45)	76.7 (0.48)	3.8 (0.20)	19.4 (0.70)	70.8 (0.77)	9.8 (0.49)	17.9 (1.16)	54.3 (1.33)	27.8 (1.14)			
White . . . . .	19.1 (0.50)	77.0 (0.53)	3.9 (0.23)	19.2 (0.80)	70.6 (0.88)	10.2 (0.58)	18.0 (1.37)	54.1 (1.57)	27.9 (1.32)			
Black or African American . . . . .	23.8 (1.32)	73.2 (1.41)	2.9 (0.53)	19.8 (1.55)	71.4 (1.82)	8.8 (1.11)	17.3 (2.39)	54.0 (2.75)	28.8 (2.59)			
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	26.1 (5.10)	71.0 (5.17)	†	26.3 (6.44)	57.6 (6.56)	*16.1 (5.56)	23.3 (6.64)	49.9 (8.63)	26.8 (5.08)			
Asian . . . . .	18.5 (1.56)	76.5 (1.65)	5.0 (0.88)	20.0 (3.22)	74.7 (3.20)	5.3 (1.23)	*10.7 (4.09)	71.1 (5.08)	18.2 (3.58)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	41.5 (11.19)	57.2 (11.23)	†	†	79.7 (13.75)	–	*41.4 (20.65)	*58.6 (20.65)	–			
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	24.0 (3.67)	72.1 (3.71)	*3.9 (1.62)	29.3 (6.29)	58.8 (5.31)	*11.9 (4.33)	*13.1 (5.86)	53.4 (9.49)	33.5 (8.07)			
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*30.2 (13.86)	67.3 (14.01)	†	36.4 (3.93)	56.1 (8.26)	†	–	*59.0 (18.73)	*41.0 (18.73)			
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*21.5 (6.71)	74.8 (6.73)	†	36.2 (9.88)	48.2 (6.81)	†	†	63.4 (12.68)	*32.0 (11.35)			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race												
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	21.9 (1.28)	75.0 (1.44)	3.1 (0.62)	18.8 (1.56)	69.9 (1.77)	11.3 (1.37)	18.1 (2.19)	57.8 (2.89)	24.1 (2.26)			
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	22.8 (1.88)	73.0 (2.19)	4.3 (1.09)	21.0 (2.09)	66.9 (2.36)	12.1 (1.93)	17.2 (2.87)	61.1 (3.65)	21.7 (2.95)			
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	19.3 (0.49)	76.8 (0.52)	3.9 (0.22)	19.8 (0.80)	70.4 (0.89)	9.8 (0.55)	17.9 (1.32)	53.3 (1.48)	28.8 (1.30)			
White, single race . . . . .	18.8 (0.56)	77.2 (0.60)	4.0 (0.26)	19.6 (0.96)	70.1 (1.07)	10.3 (0.68)	18.1 (1.62)	52.9 (1.80)	29.0 (1.54)			
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	23.7 (1.33)	73.5 (1.42)	2.9 (0.52)	20.2 (1.60)	71.3 (1.84)	8.5 (1.10)	17.2 (2.42)	54.2 (2.81)	28.7 (2.63)			
Education <sup>8</sup>												
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.3 (1.50)	77.4 (1.61)	4.3 (0.81)	18.0 (1.62)	71.9 (1.85)	10.1 (1.18)	13.5 (1.78)	57.7 (2.57)	28.8 (2.25)			
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	17.5 (0.88)	78.7 (0.96)	3.8 (0.42)	18.3 (1.19)	72.9 (1.35)	8.8 (0.88)	17.0 (1.89)	54.6 (2.18)	28.4 (2.04)			
Some college . . . . .	19.2 (0.86)	76.5 (0.92)	4.3 (0.45)	20.6 (1.27)	68.7 (1.45)	10.7 (0.94)	19.5 (1.94)	51.0 (2.34)	29.5 (2.12)			
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	19.0 (0.74)	77.5 (0.79)	3.5 (0.34)	18.7 (1.36)	69.2 (1.60)	12.1 (1.20)	14.4 (2.67)	54.5 (3.81)	31.1 (3.36)			
Family income <sup>10</sup>												
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	20.3 (0.80)	74.7 (0.89)	4.9 (0.47)	18.1 (0.92)	70.3 (1.12)	11.6 (0.81)	17.6 (1.43)	51.9 (1.68)	30.5 (1.51)			
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	19.1 (0.55)	77.3 (0.59)	3.5 (0.25)	20.1 (0.97)	70.0 (1.07)	9.8 (0.70)	17.7 (1.95)	58.1 (2.28)	24.2 (1.84)			
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	19.7 (1.15)	76.6 (1.23)	3.7 (0.54)	20.2 (1.86)	70.4 (2.11)	9.5 (1.42)	13.9 (2.70)	59.0 (3.66)	27.1 (3.14)			
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	18.7 (0.99)	77.9 (1.05)	3.4 (0.48)	18.3 (1.51)	71.3 (1.78)	10.4 (1.32)	17.5 (3.25)	61.8 (3.97)	20.7 (3.20)			
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	17.8 (1.25)	79.3 (1.32)	2.9 (0.52)	21.7 (2.43)	68.0 (2.58)	10.3 (1.60)	24.5 (5.78)	53.8 (6.08)	21.7 (4.33)			
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	20.0 (1.03)	75.9 (1.11)	4.1 (0.53)	21.2 (2.25)	68.9 (2.37)	9.9 (1.51)	20.7 (5.36)	54.7 (6.01)	24.6 (4.05)			

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Poor. . . . .	24.0 (1.64)	70.3 (1.80)	5.7 (1.03)	17.8 (1.54)	70.4 (1.95)	11.8 (1.41)	16.1 (1.79)	51.6 (2.44)	32.3 (2.27)
Near poor . . . . .	19.3 (1.18)	76.9 (1.27)	3.8 (0.60)	18.9 (1.44)	69.8 (1.65)	11.3 (1.34)	17.0 (2.32)	52.4 (2.87)	30.6 (2.48)
Not poor . . . . .	19.3 (0.51)	77.1 (0.55)	3.7 (0.23)	20.5 (1.02)	70.0 (1.08)	9.5 (0.64)	20.3 (2.08)	55.7 (2.32)	24.0 (1.71)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private. . . . .	20.4 (0.58)	76.2 (0.61)	3.4 (0.24)	22.2 (1.13)	69.0 (1.20)	8.8 (0.69)	24.6 (2.48)	53.9 (2.63)	21.5 (1.96)
Medicaid. . . . .	26.1 (2.59)	68.4 (2.76)	5.5 (1.17)	20.9 (2.12)	67.4 (2.46)	11.7 (1.70)	14.6 (1.99)	48.6 (3.02)	36.7 (2.98)
Other. . . . .	21.1 (2.84)	73.0 (3.35)	*6.0 (1.87)	24.6 (4.77)	63.3 (4.93)	12.2 (2.58)	19.2 (5.63)	54.2 (6.32)	26.6 (5.06)
Uninsured. . . . .	20.2 (1.11)	75.4 (1.19)	4.4 (0.58)	16.4 (1.41)	71.4 (1.77)	12.2 (1.42)	16.6 (2.50)	56.4 (3.00)	27.0 (2.50)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private. . . . .	13.9 (1.16)	81.6 (1.36)	4.5 (0.81)	15.1 (1.47)	76.2 (1.78)	8.7 (1.20)	9.5 (1.57)	60.3 (2.61)	30.2 (2.37)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	*14.7 (4.64)	81.3 (4.96)	†	16.3 (3.91)	68.5 (4.96)	15.2 (3.81)	*11.3 (3.70)	50.4 (4.50)	38.2 (4.40)
Medicare only . . . . .	15.1 (2.14)	80.2 (2.28)	4.7 (1.04)	11.1 (1.46)	80.0 (2.01)	8.9 (1.45)	11.2 (1.99)	58.9 (2.92)	30.0 (2.75)
Other. . . . .	12.5 (2.99)	83.9 (3.38)	*3.6 (1.71)	20.9 (5.42)	66.6 (6.05)	*12.5 (4.07)	*6.8 (2.48)	61.6 (6.24)	31.7 (6.04)
Uninsured. . . . .	†	98.1 (1.88)	—	—	100.0 (0.00)	—	*29.3 (12.20)	†	57.7 (8.02)
Marital status									
Married. . . . .	19.0 (0.61)	77.2 (0.64)	3.8 (0.28)	18.7 (1.01)	71.6 (1.13)	9.7 (0.73)	16.8 (1.69)	58.1 (2.15)	25.1 (1.78)
Widowed. . . . .	15.8 (4.19)	81.3 (4.10)	*2.9 (0.94)	*39.8 (12.17)	54.5 (12.19)	5.7 (1.13)	*13.3 (4.78)	49.9 (8.85)	36.8 (8.35)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	20.2 (1.33)	75.9 (1.43)	3.9 (0.56)	20.5 (1.82)	67.3 (2.22)	12.2 (1.82)	19.4 (2.98)	49.5 (3.15)	31.1 (2.53)
Never married. . . . .	20.1 (1.04)	76.4 (1.17)	3.5 (0.60)	20.5 (1.52)	71.6 (1.75)	7.9 (1.02)	20.5 (2.33)	53.7 (2.75)	25.9 (2.27)
Living with a partner. . . . .	22.0 (2.75)	74.2 (2.88)	3.7 (0.97)	17.1 (2.34)	71.3 (2.96)	11.5 (2.11)	15.9 (3.88)	50.3 (5.14)	33.8 (4.72)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	20.4 (0.61)	75.8 (0.64)	3.7 (0.29)	20.2 (1.00)	70.5 (1.10)	9.3 (0.65)	19.5 (1.76)	54.4 (1.94)	26.2 (1.50)
Small MSA. . . . .	18.9 (0.78)	77.0 (0.82)	4.0 (0.34)	19.6 (1.23)	69.7 (1.26)	10.7 (0.96)	16.4 (1.86)	54.5 (2.26)	29.1 (2.23)
Not in MSA . . . . .	18.0 (1.11)	78.3 (1.23)	3.7 (0.48)	18.0 (1.62)	72.2 (1.83)	9.8 (1.13)	16.8 (2.75)	53.7 (3.31)	29.5 (2.75)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	18.2 (1.12)	78.7 (1.22)	3.1 (0.43)	16.2 (1.91)	75.2 (2.01)	8.6 (1.06)	14.1 (2.73)	59.2 (3.57)	26.7 (2.75)
Midwest . . . . .	18.5 (0.89)	78.0 (0.93)	3.5 (0.39)	20.2 (1.43)	71.0 (1.70)	8.8 (0.98)	16.6 (2.72)	52.3 (2.93)	31.0 (2.55)
South . . . . .	19.0 (0.73)	77.4 (0.75)	3.6 (0.34)	18.9 (1.09)	70.4 (1.13)	10.8 (0.85)	16.9 (1.67)	53.7 (2.07)	29.5 (1.92)
West . . . . .	22.6 (0.94)	72.5 (1.01)	5.0 (0.45)	22.5 (1.43)	67.2 (1.56)	10.3 (0.99)	22.6 (2.45)	54.1 (2.65)	23.4 (2.04)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	20.4 (1.79)	77.8 (1.83)	1.8 (0.42)	19.9 (2.55)	70.2 (2.74)	9.9 (2.06)	15.8 (3.22)	65.9 (4.54)	18.2 (3.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	23.0 (1.76)	72.8 (1.89)	4.2 (0.93)	17.9 (1.81)	69.5 (2.41)	12.6 (1.75)	19.8 (2.97)	51.8 (3.42)	28.4 (3.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	18.8 (0.81)	77.5 (0.88)	3.7 (0.38)	18.9 (1.46)	71.4 (1.61)	9.7 (0.96)	18.8 (2.61)	54.1 (2.94)	27.0 (2.29)
White, single race, female. . . . .	18.8 (0.72)	76.9 (0.77)	4.3 (0.34)	20.2 (1.21)	68.9 (1.39)	10.9 (0.95)	17.5 (2.04)	51.6 (2.42)	30.9 (2.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	24.1 (2.15)	72.8 (2.24)	*3.1 (0.95)	16.8 (2.48)	76.7 (2.85)	6.5 (1.68)	17.7 (4.17)	54.8 (5.12)	27.5 (4.84)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	22.8 (1.74)	74.4 (1.81)	2.8 (0.66)	22.7 (2.25)	67.2 (2.44)	10.1 (1.40)	16.9 (2.95)	54.1 (3.57)	29.0 (3.27)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.



– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non- smokers <sup>4</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>				
Total <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	225,227	45,954	36,647	9,308	48,072	128,694
Sex						
Male . . . . .	108,755	24,819	19,210	5,609	26,279	56,285
Female . . . . .	116,472	21,136	17,436	3,699	21,793	72,409
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	25,328	19,557	5,771	13,655	70,713
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	17,224	14,314	2,911	19,363	39,734
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	2,426	1,965	462	7,966	9,203
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	975	811	165	7,089	9,043
Race						
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	222,430	45,293	36,099	9,194	47,481	127,158
White . . . . .	182,651	38,048	30,597	7,451	42,212	100,371
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	5,572	4,240	1,332	3,663	17,177
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	525	350	*175	346	1,293
Asian . . . . .	10,501	1,024	808	215	1,247	8,120
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*124	†	†	†	197
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2,798	662	548	*114	591	1,536
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	*108	*71	†	*44	236
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	409	363	†	284	570
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	4,799	2,842	1,957	4,412	21,130
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	2,829	1,480	1,349	2,560	13,606
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	41,155	33,804	7,351	43,660	107,564
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	33,621	28,028	5,592	38,067	81,013
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	5,462	4,163	1,298	3,613	16,627
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	7,902	6,577	1,326	6,659	14,124
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	53,874	14,375	12,085	2,290	13,090	25,700
Some college . . . . .	55,174	12,408	9,911	2,497	13,548	28,646
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	4,974	3,328	1,646	12,867	38,340
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	18,661	15,320	3,341	13,249	35,554
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	24,756	19,359	5,397	30,701	82,452
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	7,161	5,655	1,506	6,724	17,567
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	7,717	6,301	1,416	8,843	21,416
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	4,468	3,479	989	5,481	15,707
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	5,411	3,924	1,486	9,654	27,762
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	23,754	7,367	6,045	1,322	3,174	12,913
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	8,656	7,109	1,547	6,278	17,232
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	25,912	20,279	5,633	33,421	84,753
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	127,168	22,597	17,496	5,101	24,836	78,471
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	5,657	4,762	895	2,272	7,348
Other . . . . .	7,545	2,130	1,777	353	1,762	3,579
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	11,994	9,707	2,287	4,044	20,484
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	21,334	1,716	1,386	331	9,138	10,222
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	362	327	*35	845	1,268
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	989	778	211	3,821	5,719
Other . . . . .	2,446	297	273	†	1,173	919
Uninsured . . . . .	185	*35	†	†	†	94

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non- smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>				
Married . . . . .	123,681	20,464	16,266	4,198	29,992	71,940
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	1,622	1,351	270	4,560	7,145
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	7,709	6,514	1,195	5,964	11,396
Never married. . . . .	46,733	10,552	7,782	2,770	4,639	31,071
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	5,555	4,688	867	2,805	6,875
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	20,470	15,646	4,824	23,219	67,705
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	16,076	12,868	3,208	16,213	41,335
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	9,408	8,133	1,276	8,641	19,654
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	7,132	5,745	1,386	8,946	21,796
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	12,133	9,816	2,317	12,318	29,211
South . . . . .	81,352	17,657	14,296	3,361	16,413	46,198
West . . . . .	51,186	9,033	6,789	2,244	10,396	31,490
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	3,224	1,799	1,425	2,969	9,384
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	1,575	1,043	532	1,443	11,746
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	17,365	14,204	3,161	20,209	36,211
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	16,255	13,824	2,431	17,858	44,802
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	2,926	2,190	736	1,894	6,625
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	2,536	1,973	563	1,719	10,002

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on two questions in the survey: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

<sup>2</sup>Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day while some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

<sup>3</sup>Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but currently do not smoke at all.

<sup>4</sup>Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
Selected characteristic	Total	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Nonsmokers <sup>4</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (0.39)	16.3 (0.36)	4.2 (0.18)	21.2 (0.32)	58.3 (0.45)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (0.39)	16.5 (0.36)	4.2 (0.18)	21.6 (0.34)	57.8 (0.46)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.57)	17.5 (0.51)	5.2 (0.29)	24.8 (0.48)	52.5 (0.63)
Female . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (0.50)	15.2 (0.47)	3.3 (0.20)	18.3 (0.40)	63.3 (0.56)
Age <sup>7</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (0.56)	17.8 (0.52)	5.3 (0.27)	12.4 (0.39)	64.5 (0.65)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.64)	18.8 (0.58)	3.8 (0.28)	25.4 (0.63)	52.1 (0.73)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	12.4 (0.84)	10.0 (0.77)	2.4 (0.37)	40.7 (1.19)	47.0 (1.22)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	5.7 (0.62)	4.7 (0.58)	1.0 (0.24)	41.4 (1.33)	52.9 (1.33)
Race						
One race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.5 (0.39)	16.3 (0.37)	4.2 (0.18)	21.2 (0.32)	58.3 (0.46)
White . . . . .	100.0	21.2 (0.44)	17.0 (0.42)	4.2 (0.20)	22.6 (0.36)	56.2 (0.52)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	20.5 (0.87)	15.6 (0.79)	4.9 (0.45)	15.0 (0.71)	64.5 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	22.8 (3.23)	15.1 (2.92)	7.6 (2.07)	18.0 (3.28)	59.3 (4.70)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (1.09)	7.6 (1.02)	2.0 (0.37)	12.7 (1.15)	77.6 (1.42)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*31.8 (9.71)	*26.8 (9.60)	†	†	64.0 (9.66)
Two or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.8 (3.00)	19.0 (2.83)	*3.8 (1.25)	23.2 (2.59)	54.0 (3.60)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	40.8 (5.60)	34.2 (4.23)	†	*12.3 (5.02)	46.9 (6.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (5.42)	28.4 (5.25)	*2.9 (1.42)	22.9 (4.45)	45.8 (6.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.79)	9.1 (0.59)	5.8 (0.54)	17.0 (0.80)	68.0 (1.02)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	14.2 (1.00)	7.9 (0.79)	6.4 (0.67)	16.2 (1.03)	69.6 (1.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	21.6 (0.44)	17.7 (0.41)	3.9 (0.18)	21.8 (0.35)	56.7 (0.51)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.52)	18.8 (0.49)	3.8 (0.21)	23.5 (0.41)	53.8 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (0.88)	15.7 (0.81)	4.9 (0.46)	15.1 (0.72)	64.3 (1.03)
Education <sup>11</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	29.9 (1.11)	24.8 (1.04)	5.1 (0.57)	19.8 (0.79)	50.3 (1.19)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	100.0	28.1 (0.80)	23.6 (0.75)	4.6 (0.38)	23.1 (0.69)	48.8 (0.85)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.69)	17.6 (0.61)	4.5 (0.34)	25.4 (0.69)	52.5 (0.84)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	8.6 (0.45)	5.7 (0.37)	2.9 (0.29)	24.1 (0.70)	67.3 (0.76)
Family income <sup>13</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (0.73)	24.2 (0.68)	5.3 (0.34)	18.0 (0.47)	52.6 (0.78)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (0.45)	13.5 (0.42)	3.9 (0.22)	22.9 (0.45)	59.8 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	23.0 (0.96)	18.2 (0.92)	4.9 (0.50)	20.8 (0.84)	56.1 (1.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	19.5 (0.77)	15.8 (0.71)	3.7 (0.38)	24.2 (0.84)	56.3 (0.98)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (1.09)	12.8 (1.03)	3.8 (0.48)	22.6 (1.09)	60.8 (1.32)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.0 (0.73)	8.7 (0.66)	3.2 (0.39)	23.8 (0.99)	64.3 (1.13)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (1.10)	25.5 (1.05)	5.5 (0.55)	15.1 (0.83)	53.9 (1.30)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	27.9 (1.05)	22.9 (1.02)	5.0 (0.47)	19.4 (0.81)	52.7 (1.04)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (0.43)	13.7 (0.40)	3.9 (0.21)	23.0 (0.42)	59.3 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.9 (0.49)	13.7 (0.45)	4.2 (0.22)	18.8 (0.42)	63.4 (0.60)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (1.54)	31.2 (1.55)	5.9 (0.68)	15.0 (1.00)	48.0 (1.60)
Other . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (2.24)	22.7 (2.13)	4.4 (1.03)	19.9 (1.96)	53.0 (2.54)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.03)	26.8 (1.01)	6.1 (0.52)	11.9 (0.72)	55.2 (1.13)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (0.67)	6.5 (0.61)	1.6 (0.28)	43.3 (1.21)	48.6 (1.23)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	14.7 (2.16)	13.3 (2.10)	*1.4 (0.61)	34.1 (2.96)	51.1 (2.86)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	9.4 (0.96)	7.4 (0.86)	2.0 (0.47)	36.3 (1.61)	54.3 (1.64)
Other . . . . .	100.0	12.2 (2.11)	11.2 (2.05)	†	49.4 (3.70)	38.4 (3.75)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*10.8 (4.65)	†	†	*17.5 (7.13)	71.6 (6.50)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Nonsmokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.49)	13.1 (0.44)	3.5 (0.24)	23.5 (0.49)	59.9 (0.62)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	29.8 (4.69)	28.2 (4.70)	1.6 (0.36)	24.1 (3.93)	46.1 (4.85)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	30.8 (1.15)	26.2 (1.16)	4.6 (0.47)	21.6 (0.89)	47.5 (1.21)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.87)	16.9 (0.78)	4.9 (0.39)	16.1 (0.84)	62.1 (1.07)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	33.5 (1.57)	28.3 (1.52)	5.2 (0.73)	23.0 (1.62)	43.5 (1.79)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (0.47)	13.8 (0.43)	4.3 (0.23)	21.0 (0.46)	60.9 (0.59)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	21.7 (0.77)	17.4 (0.73)	4.4 (0.31)	21.7 (0.56)	56.5 (0.86)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (1.09)	22.5 (0.97)	3.6 (0.48)	20.6 (0.75)	53.3 (1.26)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (1.00)	15.4 (0.96)	3.8 (0.40)	22.3 (0.85)	58.5 (1.19)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (0.84)	18.2 (0.76)	4.3 (0.39)	22.7 (0.62)	54.8 (0.96)
South . . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.67)	17.6 (0.64)	4.2 (0.28)	20.1 (0.53)	58.0 (0.76)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (0.76)	13.1 (0.65)	4.4 (0.37)	20.4 (0.66)	62.0 (0.91)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (1.36)	11.1 (1.01)	8.1 (0.96)	24.1 (1.36)	56.7 (1.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (0.79)	6.9 (0.64)	3.4 (0.47)	10.8 (0.82)	78.9 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (0.74)	19.4 (0.69)	4.4 (0.34)	26.3 (0.60)	49.9 (0.81)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	21.5 (0.68)	18.2 (0.65)	3.2 (0.27)	21.3 (0.54)	57.2 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	24.7 (1.51)	18.6 (1.39)	6.2 (0.85)	19.2 (1.20)	56.1 (1.61)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (1.01)	13.4 (0.94)	3.9 (0.46)	12.4 (0.82)	70.3 (1.20)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on two questions in the survey: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

<sup>2</sup>Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day while some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

<sup>3</sup>Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

<sup>4</sup>Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>10</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>11</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>15</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>						
Total <sup>5</sup>	225,227	46,369	18,982	12,995	30,023	110,924
Sex						
Male	108,755	15,328	7,725	7,590	10,555	63,970
Female	116,472	31,041	11,257	5,405	19,468	46,954
Age						
18–44 years	110,615	23,470	5,370	3,595	14,541	60,848
45–64 years	77,335	12,746	7,544	5,368	11,183	38,344
65–74 years	19,869	4,797	3,042	1,847	2,426	7,219
75 years and over	17,409	5,356	3,027	2,185	1,873	4,513
Race						
One race <sup>6</sup>	222,430	45,815	18,734	12,847	29,510	109,617
White	182,651	32,947	15,075	10,976	24,175	94,683
Black or African American	26,765	7,933	2,873	1,515	3,624	9,922
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	522	156	*168	315	968
Asian	10,501	4,335	615	162	1,317	3,906
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	*77	†	†	†	*137
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,798	554	248	148	512	1,306
Black or African American, white	387	*125	†	†	†	158
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	287	*75	*88	254	545
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	9,286	1,965	1,454	3,791	13,279
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	6,034	1,087	838	2,194	8,473
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	37,083	17,018	11,541	26,232	97,645
White, single race	154,483	24,374	13,293	9,611	20,793	82,405
Black or African American, single race	26,051	7,691	2,801	1,494	3,507	9,675
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	9,124	3,843	2,929	3,243	9,159
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	53,874	11,055	5,934	4,003	7,930	23,391
Some college	55,174	8,535	5,072	3,102	8,791	28,278
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	7,809	3,377	2,409	6,936	35,049
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	68,352	17,600	7,979	5,688	8,189	26,819
\$35,000 or more	139,022	23,764	9,534	6,436	19,707	76,864
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	6,890	2,723	1,815	5,013	14,653
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	7,494	2,994	1,974	5,655	19,420
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	3,958	1,763	1,085	3,957	14,563
\$100,000 or more	43,165	5,423	2,054	1,562	5,081	28,228
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor	23,754	7,147	2,589	1,600	2,629	9,113
Near poor	32,416	8,389	3,379	2,661	4,763	12,554
Not poor	145,401	23,636	10,433	7,165	20,073	81,052
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	127,168	20,737	7,805	5,156	17,757	72,636
Medicaid	15,447	4,926	1,734	1,381	2,258	4,618
Other	7,545	1,589	971	724	1,078	2,902
Uninsured	36,854	8,783	2,379	1,688	4,569	18,504
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,334	5,191	3,335	2,099	2,695	7,535
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	1,165	533	307	184	280
Medicare only	10,746	3,218	1,799	1,165	1,175	3,004
Other	2,446	488	392	450	222	816
Uninsured	185	*67	†	†	†	*87

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>				
Married . . . . .	123,681	23,233	11,451	7,201	17,660	61,229
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	4,742	2,014	1,499	1,634	3,276
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	4,087	2,490	2,056	3,804	12,190
Never married . . . . .	46,733	12,522	2,216	1,498	5,053	24,048
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	1,671	736	726	1,826	10,038
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	23,277	8,000	5,829	14,118	58,197
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	14,459	6,705	4,543	10,551	36,509
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	8,633	4,278	2,624	5,354	16,217
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	6,664	3,210	2,015	5,484	19,847
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	9,520	4,174	3,312	7,736	28,076
South . . . . .	81,352	18,611	8,026	4,829	10,662	36,878
West . . . . .	51,186	11,574	3,573	2,839	6,141	26,123
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	2,722	853	970	1,547	9,033
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	6,564	1,111	484	2,243	4,245
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	8,663	5,414	5,446	7,008	45,862
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	15,711	7,879	4,165	13,785	36,543
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	2,320	1,000	852	1,256	5,715
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	5,371	1,801	642	2,251	3,961

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>Data on alcohol consumption are derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

<sup>2</sup>The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the Health, United States, publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year and had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year and had a drink between 1 and 365 times in the past year.

<sup>3</sup>Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (0.43)	8.5 (0.24)	5.8 (0.21)	13.6 (0.31)	50.4 (0.49)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.42)	8.6 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)	13.6 (0.31)	50.3 (0.49)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	14.8 (0.51)	7.4 (0.33)	7.2 (0.31)	10.0 (0.43)	60.1 (0.70)
Female . . . . .	100.0	27.2 (0.57)	9.5 (0.33)	4.6 (0.23)	17.0 (0.45)	41.5 (0.59)
Age <sup>6</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	21.6 (0.60)	5.0 (0.27)	3.3 (0.22)	13.4 (0.45)	56.1 (0.70)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.55)	10.0 (0.44)	7.1 (0.38)	14.8 (0.53)	50.8 (0.75)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	24.7 (1.12)	15.7 (0.88)	9.5 (0.77)	12.5 (0.84)	37.2 (1.35)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	31.5 (1.31)	17.8 (1.03)	12.9 (0.87)	11.0 (0.84)	26.6 (1.25)
Race						
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (0.43)	8.4 (0.24)	5.8 (0.21)	13.5 (0.31)	50.5 (0.49)
White . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.45)	8.1 (0.26)	5.9 (0.23)	13.5 (0.35)	53.4 (0.55)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	30.8 (1.13)	11.8 (0.71)	6.4 (0.54)	13.7 (0.76)	36.9 (1.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	25.9 (4.51)	7.1 (1.48)	8.0 (2.36)	15.3 (2.71)	42.6 (4.80)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	42.5 (1.70)	6.2 (0.95)	1.6 (0.42)	12.7 (1.20)	37.0 (1.65)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*23.8 (8.84)	†	†	*25.2 (9.50)	39.8 (9.11)
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (3.31)	9.3 (2.15)	5.6 (1.57)	18.3 (2.48)	45.9 (3.46)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	26.5 (7.48)	†	†	*7.9 (3.77)	34.3 (7.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (6.25)	*4.9 (2.22)	*6.4 (2.46)	19.6 (4.20)	45.2 (6.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	31.8 (1.09)	7.4 (0.57)	5.7 (0.49)	12.8 (0.77)	41.5 (1.13)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	33.0 (1.44)	6.9 (0.72)	5.6 (0.57)	11.4 (0.89)	42.2 (1.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.46)	8.5 (0.26)	5.8 (0.23)	13.7 (0.35)	51.8 (0.53)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.49)	8.2 (0.29)	6.0 (0.25)	13.7 (0.40)	55.6 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (1.15)	11.8 (0.71)	6.5 (0.55)	13.6 (0.77)	37.0 (1.04)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	31.2 (1.07)	12.0 (0.71)	8.9 (0.63)	12.0 (0.79)	35.5 (1.10)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.71)	10.7 (0.53)	7.2 (0.44)	15.2 (0.64)	45.7 (0.85)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	16.2 (0.60)	9.6 (0.50)	5.8 (0.40)	16.1 (0.64)	51.9 (0.85)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	14.6 (0.64)	6.4 (0.43)	4.5 (0.33)	12.4 (0.56)	61.9 (0.85)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	25.7 (0.72)	11.3 (0.49)	8.0 (0.39)	12.5 (0.49)	41.7 (0.78)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (0.50)	7.2 (0.29)	4.8 (0.24)	14.3 (0.42)	55.3 (0.60)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (1.03)	8.5 (0.59)	5.7 (0.50)	16.1 (0.88)	47.5 (1.11)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.85)	8.1 (0.55)	5.5 (0.47)	15.0 (0.78)	51.0 (1.05)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (1.11)	7.7 (0.77)	4.7 (0.58)	14.9 (0.95)	55.9 (1.38)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (0.91)	4.9 (0.46)	3.4 (0.38)	12.0 (0.75)	65.4 (1.15)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (1.20)	12.5 (0.86)	7.7 (0.65)	11.0 (0.70)	36.9 (1.22)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	25.9 (1.06)	10.6 (0.67)	8.3 (0.59)	15.1 (0.87)	39.5 (1.08)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (0.46)	7.3 (0.27)	5.0 (0.24)	13.9 (0.40)	56.5 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.0 (0.51)	6.0 (0.27)	4.0 (0.22)	14.0 (0.42)	58.7 (0.62)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	32.6 (1.53)	11.6 (1.01)	9.2 (0.95)	14.9 (1.13)	30.5 (1.41)
Other . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (2.29)	9.8 (1.21)	7.8 (1.15)	15.1 (1.73)	44.6 (2.53)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	24.1 (0.97)	7.1 (0.53)	5.2 (0.49)	12.5 (0.75)	50.5 (1.10)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (1.05)	16.0 (0.90)	10.1 (0.68)	12.9 (0.85)	35.9 (1.32)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	46.9 (3.30)	21.5 (2.66)	12.4 (2.40)	7.4 (1.73)	11.4 (1.82)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	31.0 (1.69)	17.3 (1.24)	11.2 (1.02)	11.3 (1.11)	28.9 (1.60)
Other . . . . .	100.0	20.5 (2.66)	16.6 (2.66)	19.3 (2.90)	9.2 (2.19)	34.1 (3.56)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	63.4 (5.82)	†	†	†	27.1 (6.59)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

		Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent drinker <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular drinker <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	19.5 (0.54)	9.2 (0.37)	5.8 (0.28)	14.6 (0.44)	50.5 (0.67)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (4.46)	12.0 (2.62)	12.3 (3.47)	11.5 (2.61)	37.0 (4.93)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	16.8 (0.88)	9.1 (0.64)	7.5 (0.61)	15.2 (0.88)	50.8 (1.21)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	25.1 (0.99)	9.1 (0.71)	6.0 (0.59)	11.9 (0.74)	47.5 (1.09)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	12.1 (1.50)	6.2 (1.08)	7.2 (1.28)	10.8 (1.02)	62.7 (2.01)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (0.54)	7.4 (0.30)	5.3 (0.27)	12.8 (0.40)	52.5 (0.67)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	20.0 (0.74)	9.1 (0.47)	6.1 (0.39)	14.4 (0.62)	50.1 (0.94)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (1.40)	10.3 (0.62)	6.5 (0.60)	14.6 (0.80)	45.1 (1.29)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (1.05)	8.1 (0.53)	5.0 (0.42)	14.7 (0.78)	53.7 (1.17)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (0.84)	7.7 (0.50)	6.1 (0.43)	14.4 (0.76)	53.0 (1.14)
South . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (0.73)	10.0 (0.42)	6.0 (0.38)	13.4 (0.48)	46.5 (0.71)
West . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.87)	7.1 (0.49)	5.7 (0.43)	12.1 (0.60)	51.4 (1.03)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (1.26)	6.8 (0.88)	8.3 (0.90)	10.5 (1.13)	55.8 (1.74)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	45.5 (1.52)	8.1 (0.68)	3.6 (0.51)	15.3 (1.00)	27.1 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	12.2 (0.62)	7.1 (0.39)	7.1 (0.36)	9.6 (0.53)	63.4 (0.86)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	19.5 (0.65)	9.2 (0.43)	5.0 (0.30)	17.6 (0.58)	48.3 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (1.54)	9.7 (0.97)	8.8 (0.99)	11.0 (1.16)	49.0 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (1.56)	13.3 (0.89)	4.8 (0.56)	15.8 (1.06)	27.3 (1.21)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>Data on alcohol consumption are derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

<sup>2</sup>The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the Health, United States, publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year and had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year and had a drink between 1 and 365 times in the past year.

<sup>3</sup>Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any one year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 28. Frequency distributions of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>									
Total <sup>4</sup>	225,227	80,203	68,218	71,250	130,595	6,609	27,836	31,030	25,553
Sex									
Male	108,755	36,036	32,979	36,810	56,317	3,904	15,697	16,498	14,340
Female	116,472	44,168	35,239	34,440	74,278	2,705	12,139	14,532	11,213
Age									
18–44 years	110,615	33,643	35,300	39,217	53,843	4,073	17,829	18,903	14,452
45–64 years	77,335	28,175	23,212	23,848	47,088	2,220	8,316	9,718	8,541
65–74 years	19,869	8,905	5,388	5,050	14,936	159	1,081	1,613	1,725
75 years and over	17,409	9,481	4,318	3,135	14,728	*157	611	795	836
Race									
One race <sup>5</sup>	222,430	79,377	67,161	70,392	129,021	6,568	27,309	30,718	25,245
White	182,651	62,629	55,556	59,779	104,218	5,439	22,658	25,894	21,443
Black or African American	26,765	12,167	7,227	6,772	17,077	733	2,920	3,077	2,537
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	1,039	551	544	1,405	†	297	261	*170
Asian	10,501	3,448	3,766	3,131	6,129	384	1,414	1,399	1,061
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	*95	*61	*166	193	–	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,798	826	1,057	859	1,573	†	528	312	308
Black or African American, white	387	*170	*101	*111	252	–	*77	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	452	473	324	798	†	*193	*81	156
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	13,804	8,491	7,785	20,022	662	3,326	3,486	2,766
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	8,549	5,161	5,135	12,408	407	2,064	2,314	1,778
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	66,399	59,727	63,466	110,573	5,947	24,511	27,543	22,787
White, single race	154,483	49,823	47,760	52,672	85,715	4,794	19,662	22,767	18,849
Black or African American, single race	26,051	11,877	7,053	6,525	16,643	722	2,856	2,941	2,471
Education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	17,427	6,439	4,552	23,658	251	1,623	1,104	1,949
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	53,874	25,024	14,633	12,841	37,879	1,120	4,880	4,630	4,454
Some college	55,174	17,628	18,786	17,210	31,755	1,921	6,926	7,617	6,062
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	11,188	18,815	25,475	23,612	1,883	8,925	12,660	8,718
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Less than \$35,000	68,352	32,584	17,926	15,774	47,886	1,529	5,947	5,402	6,339
\$35,000 or more	139,022	40,513	45,765	50,031	71,531	4,783	20,133	23,464	17,339
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	12,962	9,324	8,651	20,006	969	3,714	3,727	2,798
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	12,337	12,481	12,684	21,449	1,292	5,241	5,696	4,177
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	6,799	9,060	9,468	13,040	857	3,781	4,179	3,623
\$100,000 or more	43,165	8,416	14,900	19,228	17,036	1,665	7,397	9,862	6,741
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor	23,754	11,696	5,682	5,602	16,239	562	2,242	1,874	2,429
Near poor	32,416	15,335	9,063	7,206	22,523	944	3,095	2,561	2,809
Not poor	145,401	41,819	47,694	52,833	75,036	4,722	20,651	24,660	18,289
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	127,168	33,396	42,302	48,425	60,235	4,468	20,252	23,201	16,970
Medicaid	15,447	8,607	3,377	3,066	11,820	308	967	1,070	1,113
Other	7,545	3,422	2,049	1,900	5,086	179	657	719	779
Uninsured	36,854	16,138	10,462	9,359	23,415	1,222	4,112	3,506	4,009
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	21,334	9,833	5,937	5,048	16,552	208	1,079	1,524	1,663
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	1,711	352	385	2,272	–	*47	†	*65
Medicare only	10,746	5,705	2,629	2,086	8,803	*53	421	682	576
Other	2,446	978	759	622	1,821	*54	*138	123	252
Uninsured	185	122	†	†	176	–	–	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 28. Frequency distributions of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>									
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	123,681	42,078	38,822	39,780	71,727	3,587	15,069	17,172	14,152
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	7,710	3,210	2,318	11,552	*97	481	585	652
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	10,699	6,941	7,067	16,365	631	2,489	2,936	2,503
Never married . . . . .	46,733	14,140	14,542	16,868	22,446	1,797	7,426	8,058	6,259
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	5,359	4,512	5,150	8,157	494	2,305	2,241	1,964
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	38,007	34,906	37,197	62,776	3,371	15,019	17,180	12,602
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	25,872	22,699	23,963	42,985	2,216	8,987	10,172	8,905
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	16,324	10,613	10,090	24,834	1,022	3,830	3,678	4,046
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	14,005	11,590	11,787	23,165	1,041	4,336	5,224	3,905
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	17,261	17,720	17,827	29,510	1,945	7,293	7,924	6,643
South . . . . .	81,352	32,735	23,015	23,493	49,519	2,089	9,403	10,171	8,700
West . . . . .	51,186	16,202	15,893	18,144	28,400	1,534	6,805	7,711	6,305
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	6,800	4,695	3,997	9,389	491	2,147	1,846	1,675
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	14,853	7,004	3,797	3,788	10,633	171	1,179	1,641	1,091
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	22,536	22,859	27,069	37,048	2,818	10,867	11,969	10,557
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	27,287	24,901	25,603	48,667	1,976	8,794	10,797	8,292
Black or African American, single race, male . . . .	11,623	4,533	3,140	3,667	6,359	379	1,555	1,720	1,390
Black or African American, single race, female. . .	14,428	7,344	3,912	2,857	10,284	343	1,301	1,221	1,081

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>All questions related to leisure-time physical activity are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period. Respondents were asked about the frequency and duration of vigorous and light/moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light/moderate or vigorous leisure-time activity of at least 10 minutes' duration; adults classified as having some leisure-time activity reported at least one session of light/moderate or vigorous physical activity of at least 10 minutes' duration but did not meet the definition of regular leisure-time activity; adults classified as having regular leisure-time activity reported three or more sessions per week of vigorous activity lasting at least 20 minutes or five or more sessions per week of light/moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

<sup>2</sup>The frequencies for "Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over" are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rate. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," "times per week," "times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity were included in the "Never" category.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (0.61)	31.1 (0.47)	32.5 (0.47)	100.0	58.6 (0.57)	3.0 (0.16)	12.7 (0.33)	14.1 (0.33)	11.6 (0.31)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.61)	31.1 (0.47)	32.4 (0.46)	100.0	58.9 (0.57)	3.0 (0.16)	12.6 (0.32)	14.0 (0.32)	11.5 (0.30)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (0.79)	31.2 (0.67)	34.8 (0.67)	100.0	52.8 (0.77)	3.7 (0.27)	14.7 (0.47)	15.4 (0.49)	13.4 (0.44)
Female . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (0.66)	31.1 (0.56)	30.6 (0.56)	100.0	63.8 (0.62)	2.4 (0.18)	10.9 (0.39)	12.9 (0.41)	9.9 (0.38)
Age <sup>5</sup>										
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	31.1 (0.79)	32.6 (0.65)	36.3 (0.67)	100.0	49.4 (0.81)	3.7 (0.26)	16.3 (0.52)	17.3 (0.50)	13.2 (0.46)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (0.88)	30.9 (0.75)	31.7 (0.70)	100.0	62.1 (0.82)	2.9 (0.24)	11.0 (0.47)	12.8 (0.47)	11.3 (0.48)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	46.0 (1.22)	27.9 (1.09)	26.1 (1.05)	100.0	76.5 (0.99)	0.8 (0.21)	5.5 (0.57)	8.3 (0.69)	8.8 (0.70)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (1.39)	25.5 (1.24)	18.5 (1.06)	100.0	86.0 (1.02)	*0.9 (0.29)	3.6 (0.51)	4.6 (0.64)	4.9 (0.61)
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (0.61)	31.0 (0.47)	32.6 (0.47)	100.0	58.6 (0.57)	3.0 (0.17)	12.7 (0.33)	14.2 (0.33)	11.6 (0.31)
White . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (0.67)	31.3 (0.53)	33.9 (0.53)	100.0	57.2 (0.64)	3.1 (0.19)	13.0 (0.37)	14.7 (0.38)	12.1 (0.34)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	47.6 (1.21)	27.3 (1.01)	25.0 (0.94)	100.0	66.2 (1.04)	2.6 (0.38)	10.7 (0.72)	11.1 (0.67)	9.4 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	48.3 (4.43)	26.3 (3.60)	25.4 (3.01)	100.0	67.5 (3.42)	†	12.9 (2.16)	11.2 (1.96)	7.9 (2.29)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (1.78)	36.0 (1.66)	30.3 (1.71)	100.0	59.9 (1.91)	3.6 (0.69)	13.1 (1.14)	13.4 (1.36)	10.1 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (7.45)	*19.4 (7.38)	45.3 (8.49)	100.0	60.5 (9.66)	—	*8.1 (3.87)	*21.9 (10.35)	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	31.5 (3.10)	38.5 (3.44)	30.0 (2.96)	100.0	59.1 (3.19)	†	17.9 (2.71)	10.8 (1.90)	10.5 (1.97)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	54.6 (10.91)	*26.0 (9.93)	19.4 (5.74)	100.0	68.0 (10.42)	—	*21.7 (9.68)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (4.91)	37.8 (5.97)	27.2 (5.27)	100.0	63.8 (5.69)	†	*14.5 (5.65)	*8.0 (2.80)	13.2 (3.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	47.5 (1.22)	27.3 (1.02)	25.2 (1.02)	100.0	69.1 (1.06)	2.0 (0.32)	9.7 (0.65)	10.5 (0.65)	8.7 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	47.3 (1.57)	26.1 (1.22)	26.6 (1.41)	100.0	68.8 (1.38)	2.0 (0.41)	9.4 (0.75)	11.0 (0.86)	8.9 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.64)	31.6 (0.51)	33.9 (0.51)	100.0	56.7 (0.61)	3.2 (0.19)	13.2 (0.36)	14.8 (0.36)	12.1 (0.34)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	32.1 (0.71)	32.0 (0.59)	35.9 (0.59)	100.0	54.7 (0.71)	3.3 (0.22)	13.6 (0.41)	15.6 (0.43)	12.8 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	47.7 (1.23)	27.5 (1.03)	24.8 (0.96)	100.0	66.2 (1.06)	2.7 (0.38)	10.8 (0.74)	11.0 (0.67)	9.4 (0.67)
Education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	59.6 (1.23)	23.5 (1.02)	16.9 (0.90)	100.0	80.8 (1.03)	0.9 (0.21)	6.5 (0.61)	4.3 (0.48)	7.4 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (1.07)	27.8 (0.87)	25.0 (0.79)	100.0	70.3 (0.89)	2.2 (0.27)	9.6 (0.52)	9.2 (0.54)	8.7 (0.48)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (0.88)	35.1 (0.80)	31.8 (0.77)	100.0	59.0 (0.86)	3.4 (0.31)	12.6 (0.62)	14.0 (0.59)	11.0 (0.54)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (0.74)	33.8 (0.83)	45.1 (0.88)	100.0	43.9 (0.90)	3.2 (0.28)	15.6 (0.61)	21.9 (0.67)	15.3 (0.69)
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	48.3 (0.95)	27.3 (0.70)	24.5 (0.72)	100.0	69.9 (0.88)	2.4 (0.25)	9.4 (0.43)	8.4 (0.43)	9.9 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (0.66)	33.3 (0.59)	36.2 (0.59)	100.0	53.0 (0.67)	3.4 (0.23)	14.4 (0.43)	16.8 (0.43)	12.4 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	41.6 (1.21)	30.2 (1.03)	28.1 (1.00)	100.0	63.5 (1.10)	3.2 (0.40)	12.1 (0.79)	12.2 (0.71)	9.0 (0.66)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (1.04)	33.1 (0.96)	33.7 (0.95)	100.0	57.1 (1.08)	3.4 (0.45)	13.6 (0.68)	15.0 (0.76)	10.9 (0.59)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	28.0 (1.34)	35.9 (1.42)	36.1 (1.33)	100.0	52.6 (1.47)	3.2 (0.42)	14.8 (1.06)	15.6 (0.96)	13.8 (0.90)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (1.05)	34.1 (1.07)	44.9 (1.23)	100.0	41.5 (1.27)	3.5 (0.38)	16.5 (0.81)	22.8 (1.01)	15.8 (0.89)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
					Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	53.0 (1.48)	23.8 (1.06)	23.1 (1.17)	100.0	71.9 (1.39)	2.2 (0.40)	8.8 (0.69)	7.3 (0.68)	9.7 (0.73)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	48.8 (1.15)	28.5 (0.98)	22.7 (0.89)	100.0	70.7 (1.05)	2.9 (0.46)	9.6 (0.65)	7.9 (0.53)	8.8 (0.63)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	29.5 (0.63)	33.4 (0.58)	37.1 (0.58)	100.0	52.3 (0.65)	3.3 (0.20)	14.5 (0.41)	17.3 (0.43)	12.7 (0.39)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (0.68)	34.2 (0.60)	39.4 (0.63)	100.0	47.0 (0.72)	3.6 (0.23)	16.7 (0.47)	19.0 (0.48)	13.7 (0.45)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (1.67)	22.4 (1.25)	20.3 (1.32)	100.0	77.5 (1.31)	2.0 (0.45)	6.3 (0.81)	7.0 (0.93)	7.3 (0.76)
Other . . . . .	100.0	40.9 (2.47)	29.1 (2.23)	30.0 (2.51)	100.0	63.0 (2.54)	*2.4 (0.72)	10.5 (1.67)	12.2 (1.62)	12.0 (1.79)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	45.7 (1.22)	28.7 (1.06)	25.6 (0.95)	100.0	65.8 (1.01)	3.2 (0.41)	10.8 (0.67)	9.3 (0.58)	10.9 (0.67)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	47.4 (1.27)	28.5 (1.14)	24.1 (0.95)	100.0	78.9 (0.97)	1.0 (0.27)	5.1 (0.53)	7.2 (0.63)	7.8 (0.63)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	69.9 (3.14)	14.4 (2.08)	15.7 (2.80)	100.0	92.4 (1.90)	–	*1.9 (0.78)	†	*2.7 (0.92)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	54.7 (1.69)	25.2 (1.48)	20.0 (1.39)	100.0	83.6 (1.41)	*0.5 (0.21)	4.0 (0.71)	6.5 (0.88)	5.5 (0.81)
Other . . . . .	100.0	41.5 (3.57)	32.5 (3.65)	26.0 (3.28)	100.0	76.2 (3.06)	*2.2 (1.04)	*5.9 (1.96)	5.1 (1.45)	10.7 (2.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	67.1 (14.74)	†	†	100.0	84.0 (12.94)	–	–	†	†
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.73)	32.5 (0.62)	33.0 (0.62)	100.0	58.1 (0.71)	3.0 (0.22)	12.9 (0.45)	14.4 (0.44)	11.6 (0.41)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	49.6 (4.94)	21.9 (4.15)	28.5 (4.71)	100.0	74.1 (4.53)	*0.6 (0.28)	*6.5 (2.20)	*9.7 (3.52)	*9.1 (2.92)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	43.6 (1.25)	27.9 (0.98)	28.6 (1.07)	100.0	64.9 (1.19)	2.5 (0.38)	10.7 (0.71)	12.1 (0.76)	9.8 (0.69)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (1.14)	31.3 (1.07)	32.5 (0.98)	100.0	58.3 (1.05)	3.2 (0.34)	13.6 (0.70)	13.4 (0.60)	11.5 (0.62)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	38.4 (1.95)	30.2 (1.87)	31.4 (1.69)	100.0	58.9 (1.76)	2.7 (0.47)	13.8 (1.28)	13.0 (1.18)	11.7 (1.01)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (0.68)	31.7 (0.62)	33.6 (0.58)	100.0	56.8 (0.68)	3.0 (0.22)	13.5 (0.44)	15.4 (0.43)	11.3 (0.42)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (1.23)	31.2 (0.82)	33.2 (0.95)	100.0	58.4 (1.19)	3.0 (0.30)	12.4 (0.58)	14.0 (0.61)	12.2 (0.58)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	43.1 (2.04)	29.3 (1.34)	27.6 (1.37)	100.0	64.8 (1.70)	2.9 (0.41)	10.9 (0.82)	10.3 (0.90)	11.1 (0.71)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (1.22)	31.1 (1.12)	31.9 (1.10)	100.0	60.5 (1.18)	2.8 (0.34)	11.7 (0.71)	14.4 (0.80)	10.7 (0.73)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	32.5 (1.25)	33.6 (1.03)	33.9 (1.02)	100.0	55.0 (1.19)	3.7 (0.37)	13.8 (0.72)	15.0 (0.68)	12.5 (0.70)
South . . . . .	100.0	41.2 (1.10)	29.1 (0.79)	29.7 (0.77)	100.0	61.7 (0.97)	2.6 (0.27)	11.9 (0.58)	12.8 (0.52)	10.9 (0.47)
West . . . . .	100.0	32.4 (1.18)	31.6 (0.86)	36.0 (0.94)	100.0	56.1 (1.16)	3.0 (0.32)	13.4 (0.57)	15.1 (0.68)	12.4 (0.64)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	45.8 (1.81)	28.8 (1.53)	25.5 (1.53)	100.0	64.2 (1.59)	3.1 (0.59)	11.9 (1.02)	10.7 (0.96)	10.2 (0.97)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	49.2 (1.45)	25.6 (1.22)	25.2 (1.29)	100.0	74.2 (1.23)	1.0 (0.27)	7.3 (0.71)	10.4 (0.83)	7.2 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (0.92)	31.6 (0.83)	38.0 (0.84)	100.0	49.3 (0.94)	4.0 (0.37)	15.3 (0.58)	16.8 (0.65)	14.7 (0.57)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	33.5 (0.79)	32.5 (0.72)	34.0 (0.72)	100.0	59.7 (0.79)	2.6 (0.24)	12.1 (0.52)	14.6 (0.55)	11.0 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	41.8 (1.82)	27.0 (1.59)	31.1 (1.61)	100.0	58.1 (1.65)	3.1 (0.68)	12.9 (1.20)	14.2 (1.15)	11.8 (1.15)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.6 (1.54)	27.6 (1.32)	19.8 (1.13)	100.0	72.9 (1.27)	2.3 (0.41)	9.0 (0.80)	8.3 (0.79)	7.5 (0.78)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>All questions related to leisure-time physical activity are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period. Respondents were asked about the frequency and duration of vigorous and light/moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light/moderate or vigorous leisure-time activity of at least 10 minutes' duration; adults classified as having some leisure-time activity reported at least one session of light/moderate or vigorous physical activity of at least 10 minutes' duration but did not meet the definition of regular leisure-time activity; adults classified as having regular leisure-time activity reported three or more sessions per week of vigorous activity lasting at least 20 minutes or five or more sessions per week of light/moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

<sup>2</sup>The percent distributions for "Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over" are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rates. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," times per week," times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity are included in the "Never" category.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	3,805	78,329	74,671	59,304
Sex					
Male . . . . .	108,755	1,091	32,191	44,167	28,759
Female . . . . .	116,472	2,714	46,137	30,505	30,545
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	2,323	42,640	34,915	26,802
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	683	22,922	26,204	23,891
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	208	5,745	7,282	5,791
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	591	7,022	6,270	2,820
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	3,752	77,439	73,786	58,403
White . . . . .	182,651	2,870	63,784	61,487	47,147
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	368	7,484	8,488	9,274
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	†	540	536	866
Asian . . . . .	10,501	479	5,558	3,191	959
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	†	*75	83	*157
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	*53	890	885	901
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	–	*167	*102	*115
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	†	315	373	487
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	259	8,567	11,275	9,132
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	*122	4,984	7,077	6,042
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	3,546	69,762	63,396	50,172
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	2,628	55,821	50,977	38,812
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	360	7,281	8,251	9,023
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	447	8,025	10,035	9,242
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	777	15,538	18,005	17,272
Some college . . . . .	55,174	567	17,039	19,195	16,248
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	745	22,475	19,616	11,739
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	1,501	23,469	21,460	19,156
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	2,049	48,306	47,421	36,810
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	425	10,467	10,621	9,102
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	591	12,381	12,556	11,518
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	364	8,643	9,373	6,612
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	670	16,815	14,871	9,578
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	23,754	625	8,615	6,752	6,862
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	548	10,668	10,386	9,649
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	2,183	50,857	49,793	37,767
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	127,168	1,879	45,255	42,683	32,805
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	363	4,687	4,034	5,554
Other . . . . .	7,545	*144	2,136	2,446	2,552
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	620	13,042	11,794	9,550
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	21,334	409	7,324	7,876	4,886
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	*91	824	796	694
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	275	3,604	3,916	2,453
Other . . . . .	2,446	†	938	878	509
Uninsured . . . . .	185	–	*77	*72	*36

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	123,681	1,278	39,587	44,039	33,972
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	399	4,877	4,286	3,313
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	306	8,056	8,354	7,530
Never married. . . . .	46,733	1,488	19,657	12,836	10,861
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	334	5,996	5,052	3,514
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	1,807	41,456	36,939	27,607
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	1,404	24,858	25,205	20,331
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	595	12,015	12,527	11,366
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	770	13,443	13,182	8,856
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	966	18,467	17,554	15,110
South . . . . .	81,352	1,354	27,755	26,375	22,824
West . . . . .	51,186	715	18,663	17,560	12,514
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	*51	3,930	6,654	4,540
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	209	4,637	4,622	4,592
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	824	21,982	30,506	19,862
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	1,804	33,839	20,470	18,950
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	*115	3,511	4,412	3,284
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	246	3,770	3,839	5,738

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; and obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. Analysts should note self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	36.6 (0.42)	34.5 (0.38)	27.1 (0.42)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	36.2 (0.42)	34.6 (0.38)	27.4 (0.42)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.16)	30.8 (0.58)	41.6 (0.60)	26.6 (0.59)
Female . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.19)	42.3 (0.58)	27.6 (0.48)	27.6 (0.54)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.21)	40.0 (0.65)	32.7 (0.58)	25.1 (0.58)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	0.9 (0.13)	31.1 (0.64)	35.6 (0.64)	32.4 (0.70)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.22)	30.2 (1.12)	38.3 (1.23)	30.4 (1.12)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.45)	42.0 (1.29)	37.5 (1.26)	16.9 (1.01)
Race					
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	36.7 (0.43)	34.5 (0.38)	27.0 (0.42)
White . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	36.9 (0.49)	35.0 (0.43)	26.5 (0.47)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.30)	29.3 (1.07)	33.2 (1.05)	36.1 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	†	29.2 (4.21)	27.5 (4.14)	42.1 (4.80)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	4.8 (0.71)	54.5 (1.64)	31.3 (1.51)	9.4 (1.18)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (0.00)	22.7 (6.13)	*24.9 (7.81)	44.3 (9.01)
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	*2.0 (0.89)	32.8 (3.35)	32.8 (3.30)	32.3 (3.39)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	—	39.5 (6.94)	*32.1 (10.10)	*28.5 (10.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	*3.0 (1.38)	26.9 (5.52)	28.3 (4.22)	41.9 (6.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	0.8 (0.19)	28.8 (1.00)	39.0 (1.10)	31.3 (1.05)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	*0.6 (0.20)	27.0 (1.39)	39.5 (1.53)	32.9 (1.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.15)	37.9 (0.46)	33.7 (0.41)	26.4 (0.45)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.17)	38.5 (0.54)	34.1 (0.48)	25.6 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.31)	29.4 (1.09)	33.1 (1.07)	36.1 (1.05)
Education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.29)	27.9 (1.04)	36.2 (1.11)	34.5 (1.14)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	30.1 (0.80)	34.8 (0.83)	33.6 (0.82)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	1.2 (0.17)	32.5 (0.80)	36.3 (0.83)	30.0 (0.77)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	41.2 (0.88)	36.2 (0.77)	21.1 (0.70)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.19)	35.6 (0.70)	32.2 (0.63)	30.0 (0.67)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.18)	36.3 (0.57)	35.3 (0.54)	26.8 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	34.3 (1.06)	34.6 (1.02)	29.7 (1.03)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.27)	33.8 (0.99)	34.0 (0.99)	30.6 (1.00)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.39)	35.0 (1.32)	38.0 (1.33)	25.5 (1.18)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.41)	41.0 (1.21)	35.6 (1.08)	21.6 (0.97)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.37)	37.1 (1.29)	29.5 (1.13)	30.7 (1.08)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.24)	33.5 (1.03)	33.2 (1.05)	31.7 (1.01)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	36.8 (0.54)	35.3 (0.51)	26.2 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.18)	37.6 (0.58)	34.5 (0.53)	26.3 (0.55)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.52)	31.9 (1.61)	27.5 (1.47)	38.1 (1.56)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*2.3 (0.84)	33.1 (2.36)	33.6 (2.37)	30.9 (2.62)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.28)	36.8 (1.02)	33.5 (1.05)	28.0 (1.03)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.32)	35.9 (1.16)	38.4 (1.23)	23.7 (1.08)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*3.8 (1.27)	34.2 (3.20)	33.1 (3.18)	29.0 (2.92)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.47)	35.2 (1.63)	38.2 (1.65)	23.9 (1.47)
Other . . . . .	100.0	†	40.0 (3.52)	37.6 (3.71)	21.3 (2.79)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	—	*37.0 (14.30)	51.7 (14.71)	*11.2 (4.67)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.13)	34.0 (0.59)	37.0 (0.57)	27.9 (0.58)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	†	35.2 (4.98)	31.3 (4.67)	29.4 (4.34)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	1.2 (0.21)	34.4 (1.04)	35.1 (1.14)	29.4 (1.04)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.36)	41.1 (1.06)	29.2 (0.98)	26.9 (0.96)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.59)	38.2 (1.92)	36.6 (1.98)	23.2 (1.56)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	38.7 (0.58)	34.2 (0.53)	25.4 (0.54)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.21)	34.9 (0.73)	35.1 (0.70)	28.0 (0.78)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.25)	33.8 (1.13)	33.7 (0.98)	30.9 (1.14)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.46)	37.8 (1.08)	36.0 (1.01)	23.9 (0.93)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	35.8 (0.87)	33.6 (0.76)	28.7 (0.93)
South . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.20)	35.8 (0.71)	33.6 (0.63)	28.8 (0.69)
West . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	37.9 (0.83)	35.6 (0.78)	25.0 (0.83)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	*0.5 (0.21)	25.1 (1.41)	44.4 (1.66)	30.1 (1.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.36)	32.6 (1.37)	33.4 (1.35)	32.7 (1.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	1.2 (0.24)	30.9 (0.75)	41.6 (0.78)	26.3 (0.76)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.24)	46.1 (0.75)	26.7 (0.59)	24.8 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	*1.0 (0.37)	31.4 (1.70)	39.1 (1.77)	28.6 (1.54)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.47)	27.8 (1.34)	28.3 (1.19)	42.1 (1.38)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; and obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. Analysts should note self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>			
				Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>							
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	225,227	33,984	188,512	144,251	35,581	4,886	1,798
Sex							
Male . . . . .	108,755	21,950	85,316	63,479	16,828	2,795	825
Female . . . . .	116,472	12,034	103,196	80,772	18,752	2,091	973
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	25,103	84,326	60,344	18,951	2,512	1,025
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	7,638	68,686	53,986	11,957	1,785	555
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	885	18,727	15,778	2,467	279	*127
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	357	16,773	14,143	2,206	310	92
Race							
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	222,430	33,408	186,309	142,747	35,013	4,796	1,775
White . . . . .	182,651	26,872	153,601	119,494	27,797	3,268	1,458
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	4,403	21,964	15,725	4,560	1,264	*199
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	433	1,715	583	938	†	†
Asian . . . . .	10,501	1,622	8,773	6,769	1,638	182	*64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*78	*256	*176	*80	–	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	2,798	576	2,203	1,504	568	*89	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	292	196	*77	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	235	1,015	644	293	*57	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	8,888	21,396	13,017	6,706	1,046	149
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	6,388	12,580	7,352	4,390	470	*53
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	25,095	167,116	131,234	28,875	3,840	1,649
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	18,565	134,028	107,332	21,897	2,303	1,336
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	4,250	21,406	15,448	4,357	1,216	*180
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	5,976	22,700	15,052	6,184	1,018	*128
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	53,874	7,969	45,239	34,915	8,329	1,218	330
Some college . . . . .	55,174	6,694	47,879	37,203	8,561	1,296	463
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	5,148	50,816	42,675	6,578	634	490
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	15,369	52,030	33,798	14,433	2,353	688
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	16,589	121,122	97,907	19,060	2,141	959
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	5,491	25,914	19,521	5,108	696	263
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	5,430	32,496	25,043	6,169	686	203
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	2,258	23,298	19,215	3,304	454	*177
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	3,410	39,414	34,129	4,478	305	*315
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,754	6,161	17,283	9,782	5,987	1,117	120
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	7,641	24,426	15,466	6,969	1,098	416
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	16,420	127,474	104,104	19,301	2,083	1,070
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,168	12,475	113,297	93,305	17,029	1,315	796
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	1,474	13,813	7,859	5,167	666	*69
Other . . . . .	7,545	585	6,820	4,019	1,906	573	278
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	17,765	18,590	8,912	6,610	1,688	437
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	21,334	422	20,643	17,912	2,482	*151	*77
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	*79	2,412	1,775	552	*71	†
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	588	9,972	8,602	1,136	113	*53
Other . . . . .	2,446	†	2,353	1,562	461	245	*85
Uninsured . . . . .	185	*106	*79	*29	*41	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	13,398	108,934	88,014	17,605	1,788	649
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	688	12,650	10,464	1,866	189	111
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	4,154	20,851	14,848	4,668	795	257
Never married . . . . .	46,733	11,501	34,661	23,538	8,460	1,498	598
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	4,186	10,985	7,059	2,911	598	*184
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	17,131	94,022	73,930	15,234	2,815	964
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	11,603	62,028	47,190	12,260	1,355	590
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	5,250	32,462	23,132	8,087	716	244
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	3,660	34,154	28,970	3,606	1,001	296
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	7,552	45,981	31,188	13,065	931	454
South . . . . .	81,352	14,016	66,259	53,844	9,015	1,999	609
West . . . . .	51,186	8,755	42,119	30,248	9,894	954	439
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	5,947	9,622	5,740	3,002	515	*53
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	2,941	11,774	7,277	3,704	531	*96
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	11,999	61,681	48,020	10,763	1,455	584
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	6,567	72,346	59,312	11,134	848	752
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	2,560	8,873	6,140	1,820	719	*87
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,690	12,533	9,308	2,537	497	†

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, then a followup question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/ do you go to most often] - a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second question are: "clinic or health center," doctor's office or HMO," hospital emergency room," hospital outpatient department," some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as well as "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" and "All persons with a usual place of care" columns. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>												
		Total without a usual place of care		Total with a usual place of care		Total		Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place			
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)														
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.7	(0.36)	84.3	(0.36)	100.0	76.7	(0.52)	19.6	(0.51)	2.7	(0.15)	1.0	(0.11)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	15.3	(0.37)	84.7	(0.37)	100.0	77.3	(0.52)	19.1	(0.50)	2.6	(0.15)	1.0	(0.10)
Sex														
Male	100.0	20.7	(0.57)	79.3	(0.57)	100.0	74.9	(0.75)	20.8	(0.72)	3.4	(0.26)	1.0	(0.14)
Female	100.0	10.9	(0.39)	89.1	(0.39)	100.0	78.1	(0.58)	18.7	(0.55)	2.1	(0.17)	1.0	(0.15)
Age <sup>5</sup>														
18–44 years	100.0	22.9	(0.61)	77.1	(0.61)	100.0	72.9	(0.73)	22.9	(0.71)	3.0	(0.24)	1.2	(0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	10.0	(0.41)	90.0	(0.41)	100.0	79.1	(0.70)	17.5	(0.66)	2.6	(0.22)	0.8	(0.15)
65–74 years	100.0	4.5	(0.48)	95.5	(0.48)	100.0	84.6	(0.92)	13.2	(0.86)	1.5	(0.26)	*0.7	(0.23)
75 years and over	100.0	2.1	(0.31)	97.9	(0.31)	100.0	84.4	(1.11)	13.2	(0.98)	1.9	(0.46)	0.5	(0.16)
Race														
One race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	15.7	(0.37)	84.3	(0.37)	100.0	76.8	(0.52)	19.6	(0.51)	2.7	(0.15)	1.0	(0.11)
White	100.0	15.6	(0.42)	84.4	(0.42)	100.0	77.8	(0.56)	19.0	(0.54)	2.2	(0.16)	1.0	(0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	15.9	(0.80)	84.1	(0.80)	100.0	72.6	(1.13)	20.8	(1.06)	5.7	(0.53)	0.9	(0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	18.8	(3.63)	81.2	(3.63)	100.0	36.0	(5.96)	56.2	(6.99)	†		†	
Asian	100.0	14.8	(1.20)	85.2	(1.20)	100.0	78.3	(1.79)	18.9	(1.72)	2.1	(0.55)	*0.7	(0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*19.6	(7.86)	80.4	(7.86)	100.0	71.1	(11.53)	*28.9	(11.53)	–		–	
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	19.3	(2.91)	80.7	(2.91)	100.0	68.9	(3.35)	26.0	(3.06)	*4.0	(1.41)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	*16.6	(6.55)	83.4	(6.55)	100.0	65.2	(10.65)	*30.0	(10.52)	†		–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	18.0	(4.34)	82.0	(4.34)	100.0	64.3	(5.79)	28.1	(5.12)	†		†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race														
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	26.0	(1.03)	74.0	(1.03)	100.0	63.2	(1.33)	31.1	(1.29)	5.0	(0.59)	0.7	(0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.6	(1.35)	70.4	(1.35)	100.0	61.6	(1.90)	33.9	(1.82)	4.2	(0.85)	*0.4	(0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.8	(0.38)	86.2	(0.38)	100.0	78.6	(0.55)	17.9	(0.52)	2.4	(0.16)	1.1	(0.12)
White, single race	100.0	13.2	(0.45)	86.8	(0.45)	100.0	80.0	(0.61)	17.0	(0.58)	1.8	(0.15)	1.1	(0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	15.8	(0.81)	84.2	(0.81)	100.0	73.1	(1.14)	20.4	(1.07)	5.6	(0.54)	*0.8	(0.26)
Education <sup>9</sup>														
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.1	(1.03)	75.9	(1.03)	100.0	62.1	(1.50)	31.9	(1.47)	5.4	(0.66)	*0.7	(0.23)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	16.6	(0.70)	83.4	(0.70)	100.0	76.7	(0.94)	19.7	(0.88)	2.9	(0.32)	0.7	(0.14)
Some college	100.0	12.2	(0.56)	87.8	(0.56)	100.0	78.4	(0.73)	17.9	(0.68)	2.7	(0.30)	1.0	(0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.0	(0.46)	91.0	(0.46)	100.0	84.8	(0.72)	13.0	(0.70)	1.3	(0.17)	1.0	(0.17)
Family income <sup>11</sup>														
Less than \$35,000	100.0	24.5	(0.72)	75.5	(0.72)	100.0	62.8	(0.92)	30.7	(0.91)	5.1	(0.38)	1.5	(0.21)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	12.0	(0.41)	88.0	(0.41)	100.0	81.4	(0.58)	15.9	(0.55)	1.8	(0.16)	0.8	(0.13)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	18.0	(0.93)	82.0	(0.93)	100.0	75.2	(1.12)	20.9	(1.06)	2.8	(0.40)	1.1	(0.28)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	14.1	(0.72)	85.9	(0.72)	100.0	78.2	(1.07)	19.0	(1.00)	2.2	(0.34)	0.6	(0.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	8.5	(0.71)	91.5	(0.71)	100.0	83.5	(0.98)	13.7	(0.92)	2.0	(0.35)	*0.8	(0.26)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	8.1	(0.64)	91.9	(0.64)	100.0	87.3	(0.81)	11.2	(0.78)	0.8	(0.17)	*0.8	(0.28)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>														
Poor	100.0	24.5	(1.15)	75.5	(1.15)	100.0	58.1	(1.56)	34.7	(1.51)	6.5	(0.65)	0.7	(0.18)
Near poor	100.0	24.1	(0.93)	75.9	(0.93)	100.0	62.8	(1.25)	30.5	(1.23)	4.9	(0.54)	1.8	(0.33)
Not poor	100.0	11.9	(0.39)	88.1	(0.39)	100.0	82.0	(0.56)	15.5	(0.53)	1.7	(0.15)	0.9	(0.13)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>														
Under age 65 years:														
Private	100.0	10.6	(0.45)	89.4	(0.45)	100.0	82.5	(0.61)	15.5	(0.59)	1.2	(0.12)	0.8	(0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	9.6	(0.95)	90.4	(0.95)	100.0	57.0	(1.83)	37.6	(1.81)	4.8	(0.69)	*0.5	(0.24)
Other	100.0	9.3	(1.58)	90.7	(1.58)	100.0	57.4	(2.97)	29.8	(2.77)	9.3	(1.89)	*3.4	(1.18)
Uninsured	100.0	48.0	(1.10)	52.0	(1.10)	100.0	50.6	(1.59)	37.4	(1.59)	9.6	(0.81)	2.4	(0.46)
Age 65 years and over:														
Private	100.0	2.0	(0.29)	98.0	(0.29)	100.0	86.8	(0.98)	12.1	(0.96)	*0.7	(0.24)	*0.4	(0.13)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*3.2	(1.08)	96.8	(1.08)	100.0	73.7	(2.62)	23.2	(2.49)	*3.0	(1.03)	†	
Medicare only	100.0	5.6	(0.63)	94.4	(0.63)	100.0	86.8	(1.04)	11.5	(0.98)	1.2	(0.29)	*0.5	(0.24)
Other	100.0		†	98.4	(0.90)	100.0	66.3	(3.51)	19.5	(2.48)	10.6	(2.79)	*3.6	(1.42)
Uninsured	100.0	*46.2	(14.25)	53.8	(14.25)	100.0	*49.8	(15.76)	*43.5	(16.19)	†		–	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	12.1 (0.41)	87.9 (0.41)	100.0	80.6 (0.63)	17.1 (0.60)	1.7 (0.17)	0.6 (0.10)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (4.48)	81.8 (4.48)	100.0	83.4 (3.38)	14.6 (3.38)	1.3 (0.32)	*0.6 (0.30)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (1.08)	81.6 (1.08)	100.0	71.8 (1.19)	23.2 (1.14)	4.0 (0.57)	1.1 (0.23)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	20.1 (0.78)	79.9 (0.78)	100.0	70.3 (1.13)	23.3 (1.07)	4.9 (0.53)	1.5 (0.27)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (1.30)	77.5 (1.30)	100.0	67.8 (1.93)	25.3 (1.70)	5.5 (1.00)	*1.4 (0.48)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.5 (0.49)	84.5 (0.49)	100.0	79.2 (0.58)	16.6 (0.53)	3.1 (0.22)	1.1 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.68)	83.9 (0.68)	100.0	76.0 (1.01)	20.7 (0.99)	2.2 (0.26)	1.0 (0.17)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.7 (1.01)	84.3 (1.01)	100.0	70.3 (1.82)	26.5 (1.82)	2.4 (0.42)	*0.8 (0.26)
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	10.5 (0.73)	89.5 (0.73)	100.0	85.0 (0.84)	11.1 (0.72)	3.0 (0.39)	0.9 (0.22)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	14.4 (0.68)	85.6 (0.68)	100.0	68.1 (1.25)	28.8 (1.25)	2.0 (0.24)	1.1 (0.29)
South . . . . .	100.0	17.9 (0.64)	82.1 (0.64)	100.0	81.5 (0.75)	14.3 (0.68)	3.2 (0.29)	0.9 (0.15)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.77)	82.6 (0.77)	100.0	71.9 (1.19)	24.6 (1.19)	2.4 (0.32)	1.1 (0.20)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (1.50)	66.8 (1.50)	100.0	62.8 (1.84)	31.3 (1.83)	5.4 (0.93)	*0.6 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (1.08)	81.8 (1.08)	100.0	63.5 (1.61)	31.0 (1.53)	4.7 (0.78)	*0.8 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.73)	82.6 (0.73)	100.0	78.1 (0.90)	18.5 (0.87)	2.4 (0.26)	1.0 (0.18)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	9.1 (0.46)	90.9 (0.46)	100.0	81.6 (0.67)	15.9 (0.63)	1.3 (0.17)	1.2 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male. . . . .	100.0	21.0 (1.33)	79.0 (1.33)	100.0	70.3 (1.90)	20.7 (1.68)	8.0 (1.03)	*0.9 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	11.5 (0.90)	88.5 (0.90)	100.0	75.1 (1.37)	20.2 (1.29)	4.0 (0.55)	†

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, then a followup question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often] - a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as well as "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is based only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.



<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	41,056	36,572	58,779	54,163	30,100
Sex						
Male . . . . .	108,755	27,304	19,819	27,146	21,526	10,700
Female . . . . .	116,472	13,752	16,753	31,633	32,637	19,400
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	27,487	20,895	28,326	20,249	11,744
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	11,392	12,176	21,578	19,766	10,894
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	1,375	2,269	4,974	7,184	3,585
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	802	1,232	3,901	6,965	3,877
Race						
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	40,679	36,134	58,038	53,494	29,566
White . . . . .	182,651	32,674	28,996	47,419	44,628	25,261
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	5,258	4,614	6,871	6,254	3,137
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	489	322	560	536	231
Asian . . . . .	10,501	2,220	2,092	3,092	2,027	895
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*39	†	*96	*48	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	377	437	741	669	534
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	†	*68	*132	*71	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	*117	173	276	389	295
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	9,715	5,645	6,560	5,194	2,906
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	6,797	3,509	3,983	2,925	1,659
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	31,341	30,927	52,219	48,969	27,194
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	23,618	23,760	41,453	39,903	22,611
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	5,026	4,549	6,757	6,053	3,047
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	6,916	4,332	5,654	6,990	4,411
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	10,341	8,096	13,278	13,603	7,403
Some college . . . . .	55,174	8,773	8,650	14,754	14,078	7,974
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	6,740	9,760	17,296	14,130	7,741
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	15,141	10,095	14,115	16,310	11,168
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	22,970	23,860	40,002	33,310	16,909
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	7,056	4,810	7,521	7,548	4,298
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	7,204	6,611	10,091	9,008	4,814
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	3,787	5,025	7,412	6,010	3,245
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	4,923	7,414	14,977	10,743	4,551
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	23,754	6,033	3,575	4,607	5,049	4,030
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	8,341	4,755	6,453	7,649	4,702
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	21,969	24,845	42,005	36,074	18,311
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	127,168	18,688	23,265	38,669	29,710	14,703
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	2,098	1,754	3,266	4,058	3,969
Other . . . . .	7,545	656	930	1,623	2,263	1,826
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	17,215	6,905	6,175	3,817	2,005
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	21,334	882	2,098	5,422	8,131	4,233
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	*79	167	395	1,040	763
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	1,000	1,019	2,579	4,030	1,740
Other . . . . .	2,446	*144	188	453	915	662
Uninsured . . . . .	185	*68	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	123,681	18,939	19,972	34,708	31,465	16,356
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	966	1,142	2,962	5,165	2,849
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	4,920	3,755	5,862	5,826	4,455
Never married. . . . .	46,733	12,231	8,570	11,760	8,860	4,396
Living with a partner. . . . .	15,392	3,884	3,033	3,382	2,778	1,983
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	20,955	19,182	30,104	25,574	14,465
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	13,515	11,226	18,733	19,188	10,365
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	6,585	6,164	9,943	9,401	5,270
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	5,318	6,001	10,501	9,987	5,607
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	9,492	8,977	14,998	12,295	7,435
South . . . . .	81,352	15,046	13,039	20,794	20,658	10,211
West . . . . .	51,186	11,200	8,554	12,486	11,223	6,847
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	6,676	3,079	2,850	1,906	942
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	3,039	2,566	3,710	3,287	1,963
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	15,947	13,068	19,736	16,271	8,157
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	7,671	10,692	21,717	23,631	14,454
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	3,106	2,326	2,693	2,102	1,101
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	1,921	2,223	4,064	3,951	1,946

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents are instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, or telephone calls.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not shown in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.38)	16.6 (0.34)	26.5 (0.38)	24.4 (0.35)	13.6 (0.28)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.37)	16.6 (0.34)	26.6 (0.38)	24.5 (0.35)	13.6 (0.28)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	100.0	25.7 (0.57)	18.5 (0.52)	25.3 (0.57)	20.4 (0.49)	10.1 (0.36)
Female . . . . .	100.0	12.3 (0.39)	14.9 (0.42)	27.8 (0.49)	28.2 (0.50)	16.9 (0.40)
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.62)	19.2 (0.53)	26.1 (0.55)	18.6 (0.49)	10.8 (0.38)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	15.0 (0.54)	16.1 (0.55)	28.5 (0.64)	26.1 (0.61)	14.4 (0.48)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	7.1 (0.64)	11.7 (0.79)	25.7 (1.07)	37.1 (1.28)	18.5 (1.03)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	4.8 (0.51)	7.3 (0.65)	23.3 (1.18)	41.5 (1.35)	23.1 (1.17)
<b>Race</b>						
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.38)	16.7 (0.34)	26.5 (0.39)	24.3 (0.35)	13.5 (0.28)
White . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (0.43)	16.4 (0.38)	26.3 (0.44)	24.5 (0.39)	13.9 (0.32)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.90)	17.1 (0.83)	26.0 (0.94)	25.2 (0.89)	12.3 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (3.14)	14.0 (2.89)	26.0 (3.81)	26.2 (4.19)	12.8 (2.59)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.32)	19.8 (1.28)	30.1 (1.66)	20.6 (1.34)	8.8 (0.94)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	*30.7 (9.89)	28.3 (8.32)	20.7 (6.17)	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	12.9 (2.44)	15.6 (2.41)	26.7 (3.28)	25.0 (3.06)	19.8 (2.63)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	†	*12.3 (4.68)	*31.9 (10.46)	*18.4 (6.01)	*25.1 (9.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	*8.4 (2.58)	13.5 (3.57)	21.4 (4.86)	34.3 (6.06)	22.5 (4.42)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (1.02)	18.1 (0.87)	21.7 (0.88)	19.6 (0.84)	11.3 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	32.0 (1.32)	18.0 (1.22)	21.0 (1.14)	18.2 (1.10)	10.8 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	17.0 (0.41)	16.5 (0.38)	27.3 (0.42)	25.2 (0.39)	14.1 (0.31)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.47)	16.1 (0.44)	27.2 (0.49)	25.6 (0.45)	14.6 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	19.1 (0.90)	17.4 (0.84)	26.3 (0.95)	25.0 (0.90)	12.2 (0.69)
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	27.7 (1.03)	16.6 (0.87)	19.4 (0.90)	21.9 (0.86)	14.3 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (0.71)	15.7 (0.64)	24.9 (0.73)	24.7 (0.70)	13.6 (0.56)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	16.0 (0.62)	15.6 (0.59)	27.0 (0.70)	26.4 (0.71)	15.0 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	11.7 (0.53)	17.1 (0.66)	30.6 (0.76)	26.2 (0.78)	14.4 (0.58)
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	24.1 (0.67)	15.7 (0.51)	21.0 (0.54)	23.2 (0.54)	16.1 (0.50)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.44)	17.1 (0.45)	28.8 (0.53)	25.0 (0.47)	12.6 (0.36)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (1.02)	15.6 (0.80)	24.0 (0.96)	23.7 (0.86)	13.6 (0.71)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.82)	17.2 (0.74)	26.6 (0.91)	24.3 (0.85)	13.1 (0.70)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	14.4 (0.96)	19.3 (1.16)	28.3 (1.13)	25.0 (1.09)	13.0 (0.92)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	11.1 (0.69)	16.7 (0.84)	34.7 (1.09)	26.2 (1.03)	11.4 (0.73)
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	24.2 (1.10)	14.8 (0.80)	19.3 (0.92)	23.3 (0.97)	18.4 (0.85)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (0.94)	15.1 (0.77)	20.1 (0.82)	23.7 (0.85)	14.7 (0.71)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (0.43)	17.3 (0.44)	29.0 (0.51)	25.3 (0.46)	12.9 (0.35)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	15.5 (0.47)	18.9 (0.52)	30.8 (0.55)	23.3 (0.50)	11.6 (0.37)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	13.8 (1.21)	11.5 (0.96)	21.5 (1.26)	26.9 (1.41)	26.3 (1.36)
Other . . . . .	100.0	9.0 (1.33)	15.0 (2.22)	23.0 (2.05)	30.2 (2.30)	22.9 (2.17)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (1.07)	19.1 (0.84)	17.3 (0.77)	10.9 (0.63)	5.7 (0.47)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	4.2 (0.46)	10.0 (0.72)	26.0 (1.10)	39.2 (1.22)	20.5 (0.97)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*3.3 (1.00)	6.9 (1.72)	16.1 (2.19)	42.5 (3.10)	31.3 (3.21)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (0.96)	9.8 (0.82)	24.9 (1.46)	38.9 (1.73)	16.8 (1.29)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*6.1 (1.94)	7.9 (1.81)	18.9 (2.50)	38.6 (3.59)	28.4 (3.46)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*34.2 (14.12)	†	†	*39.6 (13.62)	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.47)	16.6 (0.46)	28.1 (0.56)	25.2 (0.50)	13.5 (0.41)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (4.11)	14.1 (3.71)	19.3 (3.94)	28.2 (4.17)	21.5 (3.86)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (1.00)	15.4 (0.91)	23.3 (1.03)	22.5 (0.88)	17.2 (0.82)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (0.86)	16.2 (0.75)	25.0 (0.94)	23.3 (0.93)	12.1 (0.72)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (1.43)	20.0 (1.53)	20.9 (1.49)	21.8 (1.82)	15.2 (1.46)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.49)	17.3 (0.47)	27.2 (0.56)	23.4 (0.50)	13.2 (0.38)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.75)	15.4 (0.58)	25.5 (0.69)	26.2 (0.65)	14.1 (0.48)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (1.02)	17.1 (0.74)	26.6 (0.90)	23.5 (0.75)	13.5 (0.76)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.78)	16.5 (0.94)	28.2 (1.04)	26.1 (1.02)	14.3 (0.70)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (0.77)	16.9 (0.68)	28.1 (0.81)	23.0 (0.72)	14.0 (0.57)
South . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (0.63)	16.4 (0.54)	26.0 (0.60)	25.6 (0.53)	12.8 (0.44)
West . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.82)	16.9 (0.67)	24.6 (0.76)	22.5 (0.70)	13.7 (0.62)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.44)	19.0 (1.23)	18.9 (1.31)	15.8 (1.22)	8.2 (1.03)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (1.20)	17.1 (1.19)	24.8 (1.17)	23.8 (1.25)	14.6 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male. . . . .	100.0	22.8 (0.73)	18.2 (0.70)	26.5 (0.73)	21.7 (0.65)	10.9 (0.46)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	10.2 (0.46)	14.1 (0.53)	28.0 (0.64)	29.3 (0.64)	18.3 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (1.53)	19.7 (1.37)	23.8 (1.49)	20.4 (1.30)	10.0 (1.01)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.99)	15.5 (0.98)	28.5 (1.22)	28.7 (1.27)	14.0 (0.90)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents are instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, or telephone calls.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	225,227	151,901	31,164	16,954	12,009	6,501	2,889
Sex							
Male	108,755	65,678	15,455	10,455	8,356	5,076	1,771
Female	116,472	86,223	15,709	6,499	3,653	1,425	1,118
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	64,486	18,618	11,510	8,218	3,997	1,960
45–64 years	77,335	55,379	10,088	4,502	3,348	2,006	659
65–74 years	19,869	16,613	1,458	638	273	389	*216
75 years and over	17,409	15,423	999	304	170	108	*54
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup>	222,430	150,025	30,648	16,743	11,929	6,437	2,865
White	182,651	124,408	24,450	13,550	9,463	5,480	2,243
Black or African American	26,765	17,626	3,865	2,044	1,674	555	463
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,178	1,444	265	*161	*177	*85	†
Asian	10,501	6,363	1,965	966	605	311	144
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	334	*185	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,798	1,876	515	211	*80	†	†
Black or African American, white	387	225	*99	†	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,269	927	228	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	30,583	16,457	4,440	2,946	2,891	2,026	1,294
Mexican or Mexican American	19,089	9,679	2,739	1,985	2,232	1,509	703
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,645	135,444	26,724	14,008	9,117	4,475	1,595
White, single race	154,483	109,428	20,319	10,859	6,757	3,553	1,009
Black or African American, single race	26,051	17,226	3,770	1,972	1,580	527	452
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	29,013	18,910	3,275	2,120	1,922	1,462	787
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	53,874	37,033	6,269	3,938	3,133	1,902	684
Some college	55,174	38,503	7,742	3,724	2,503	1,429	476
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,681	40,855	8,366	3,378	2,040	766	379
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	68,352	44,889	8,630	5,220	4,162	3,030	1,116
\$35,000 or more	139,022	95,024	20,156	10,377	7,052	3,071	1,520
\$35,000–\$49,999	31,715	20,726	3,778	2,813	2,458	990	507
\$50,000–\$74,999	38,300	25,517	5,379	3,021	2,321	1,037	499
\$75,000–\$99,999	25,842	17,886	4,140	1,854	1,035	495	*107
\$100,000 or more	43,165	30,895	6,859	2,688	1,238	549	407
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	23,754	14,915	3,268	2,100	1,398	1,066	557
Near poor	32,416	20,120	4,204	2,792	2,706	1,583	550
Not poor	145,401	101,576	20,688	10,304	6,380	3,131	1,314
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	127,168	87,441	19,963	9,420	5,363	2,024	1,003
Medicaid	15,447	11,991	1,473	859	466	*195	200
Other	7,545	6,030	769	330	*126	*92	†
Uninsured	36,854	13,953	6,261	5,289	5,527	3,660	1,379
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,334	18,794	1,342	434	181	194	*95
Medicaid and Medicare	2,519	2,252	126	*49	†	†	†
Medicare only	10,746	8,713	830	395	202	255	*108
Other	2,446	2,166	109	*45	†	†	†
Uninsured	185	*68	†	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	86,833	17,039	8,178	5,309	2,963	1,408
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	11,614	768	429	229	170	†
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	17,192	3,267	1,898	1,446	847	243
Never married . . . . .	46,733	26,757	7,678	5,162	3,600	1,815	888
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	9,227	2,321	1,228	1,419	700	255
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	73,916	16,531	9,058	5,944	3,229	1,888
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	51,170	10,073	5,167	4,175	2,018	732
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	26,815	4,560	2,728	1,889	1,254	269
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	27,296	5,360	2,333	1,411	695	495
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	36,146	8,177	4,279	2,744	1,655	318
South . . . . .	81,352	55,247	10,725	5,804	4,725	2,027	1,311
West . . . . .	51,186	33,213	6,901	4,538	3,128	2,124	766
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	6,934	2,025	1,848	2,001	1,731	863
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	9,523	2,415	1,098	890	295	432
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	47,993	10,549	6,746	4,824	2,722	616
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	61,434	9,770	4,113	1,933	831	393
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	6,942	1,628	1,189	1,046	357	210
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	10,284	2,142	783	534	170	242

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not shown in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>											
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago		More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago		More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago		More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		Never		
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)													
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	68.2	(0.42)	14.2	(0.33)	7.8	(0.24)	5.5	(0.22)	3.0	(0.14)	1.3	(0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	68.6	(0.43)	14.1	(0.33)	7.7	(0.24)	5.4	(0.21)	2.9	(0.14)	1.3	(0.10)
Sex													
Male	100.0	61.4	(0.61)	14.4	(0.48)	9.9	(0.40)	7.9	(0.38)	4.7	(0.26)	1.7	(0.17)
Female	100.0	74.7	(0.53)	14.0	(0.41)	5.8	(0.27)	3.3	(0.20)	1.2	(0.11)	1.0	(0.13)
Age <sup>4</sup>													
18–44 years	100.0	59.3	(0.63)	17.1	(0.51)	10.6	(0.40)	7.6	(0.38)	3.7	(0.22)	1.8	(0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	72.9	(0.65)	13.3	(0.48)	5.9	(0.34)	4.4	(0.31)	2.6	(0.22)	0.9	(0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	84.8	(0.89)	7.4	(0.64)	3.3	(0.42)	1.4	(0.25)	2.0	(0.34)	*1.1	(0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	90.4	(0.85)	5.9	(0.69)	1.8	(0.32)	1.0	(0.24)	0.6	(0.16)	*0.3	(0.14)
Race													
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	68.1	(0.42)	14.1	(0.33)	7.8	(0.24)	5.6	(0.22)	3.0	(0.14)	1.3	(0.11)
White	100.0	68.4	(0.48)	13.8	(0.37)	7.8	(0.28)	5.5	(0.25)	3.1	(0.16)	1.3	(0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	68.4	(0.98)	14.3	(0.73)	7.5	(0.59)	6.0	(0.53)	2.0	(0.32)	1.8	(0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	69.9	(3.23)	11.5	(2.33)	7.0	(1.95)	*7.5	(2.37)	*3.7	(1.15)	†	
Asian	100.0	62.8	(1.53)	18.4	(1.21)	9.0	(0.99)	5.6	(0.79)	2.9	(0.51)	1.3	(0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	57.8	(9.00)	*28.0	(10.44)	*8.5	(4.14)	†		†		†	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	69.3	(3.08)	17.9	(2.57)	7.1	(1.93)	*2.7	(1.29)	*2.2	(1.06)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	70.8	(6.92)	*17.7	(5.64)	†		†		–		†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	72.8	(5.14)	20.3	(4.82)	†		†		†		†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race													
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.5	(1.10)	14.0	(0.76)	8.9	(0.60)	8.7	(0.63)	6.0	(0.48)	3.9	(0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	56.2	(1.40)	13.6	(0.98)	9.6	(0.86)	10.4	(0.90)	6.9	(0.63)	3.2	(0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.9	(0.45)	14.3	(0.36)	7.6	(0.27)	5.0	(0.23)	2.4	(0.14)	0.9	(0.10)
White, single race	100.0	70.7	(0.51)	13.8	(0.42)	7.6	(0.32)	4.7	(0.27)	2.4	(0.16)	0.7	(0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.6	(0.99)	14.3	(0.75)	7.5	(0.60)	5.9	(0.53)	2.0	(0.32)	1.8	(0.36)
Education <sup>8</sup>													
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	62.0	(1.08)	12.6	(0.78)	8.5	(0.74)	7.9	(0.64)	5.8	(0.54)	3.1	(0.42)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	68.1	(0.82)	12.2	(0.57)	8.0	(0.49)	6.4	(0.46)	3.9	(0.34)	1.4	(0.21)
Some college	100.0	71.3	(0.80)	13.9	(0.62)	6.8	(0.43)	4.5	(0.34)	2.6	(0.26)	0.9	(0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.1	(0.74)	14.5	(0.59)	5.9	(0.38)	3.5	(0.30)	1.3	(0.18)	0.7	(0.13)
Family income <sup>10</sup>													
Less than \$35,000	100.0	65.0	(0.72)	13.5	(0.51)	8.2	(0.40)	6.7	(0.38)	4.8	(0.31)	1.8	(0.20)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	69.7	(0.54)	14.4	(0.43)	7.5	(0.31)	5.1	(0.27)	2.2	(0.17)	1.1	(0.12)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	65.6	(1.06)	12.2	(0.71)	9.2	(0.72)	8.1	(0.71)	3.2	(0.40)	1.7	(0.28)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	68.1	(0.94)	14.1	(0.73)	7.8	(0.59)	6.0	(0.56)	2.7	(0.34)	1.3	(0.23)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	71.5	(1.20)	15.5	(1.06)	7.1	(0.70)	3.8	(0.49)	1.8	(0.36)	*0.4	(0.14)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	73.2	(1.05)	15.6	(0.84)	6.4	(0.57)	2.7	(0.32)	1.2	(0.22)	1.0	(0.27)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>													
Poor	100.0	66.0	(1.18)	13.3	(0.87)	8.3	(0.66)	5.7	(0.55)	4.4	(0.45)	2.3	(0.37)
Near poor	100.0	62.6	(1.09)	13.2	(0.78)	8.7	(0.65)	8.7	(0.67)	5.0	(0.48)	1.7	(0.27)
Not poor	100.0	70.6	(0.52)	14.5	(0.42)	7.3	(0.30)	4.5	(0.24)	2.2	(0.15)	0.9	(0.11)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>													
Under age 65 years:													
Private	100.0	69.0	(0.56)	16.3	(0.47)	7.8	(0.33)	4.4	(0.28)	1.6	(0.15)	0.8	(0.11)
Medicaid	100.0	79.1	(1.30)	9.7	(0.92)	5.6	(0.73)	3.1	(0.55)	*1.3	(0.43)	1.3	(0.35)
Other	100.0	81.0	(1.82)	10.6	(1.33)	5.4	(1.11)	*1.5	(0.47)	*1.1	(0.49)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	39.5	(1.11)	17.2	(0.81)	14.3	(0.81)	15.0	(0.78)	10.2	(0.65)	3.7	(0.42)
Age 65 years and over:													
Private	100.0	89.4	(0.73)	6.4	(0.59)	2.0	(0.32)	0.9	(0.20)	0.9	(0.23)	*0.4	(0.21)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	90.3	(1.77)	5.1	(1.22)	*2.0	(0.89)	†		†		†	
Medicare only	100.0	83.0	(1.28)	7.9	(0.98)	3.8	(0.65)	1.9	(0.38)	2.4	(0.48)	*1.0	(0.47)
Other	100.0	91.3	(1.77)	4.4	(1.28)	*1.9	(0.84)	†		†		†	
Uninsured	100.0	*42.0	(15.88)	†		†		†		†		†	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	70.0 (0.58)	14.4 (0.45)	7.1 (0.32)	4.7 (0.25)	2.6 (0.19)	1.2 (0.15)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	74.4 (4.70)	6.2 (1.84)	*10.7 (3.90)	†	†	†	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	66.6 (1.10)	13.9 (0.85)	8.7 (0.69)	6.4 (0.66)	3.4 (0.45)	1.1 (0.25)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	63.1 (1.01)	14.6 (0.77)	9.2 (0.58)	7.4 (0.58)	4.1 (0.42)	1.7 (0.25)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	64.7 (1.86)	14.9 (1.47)	7.1 (0.93)	7.8 (1.02)	3.9 (0.58)	*1.4 (0.44)	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	67.0 (0.57)	14.9 (0.45)	8.2 (0.35)	5.4 (0.28)	2.9 (0.19)	1.7 (0.17)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.5 (0.75)	13.8 (0.61)	7.2 (0.40)	5.8 (0.42)	2.8 (0.26)	1.0 (0.16)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (1.18)	12.7 (0.72)	8.0 (0.75)	5.7 (0.50)	3.5 (0.41)	0.8 (0.22)	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	71.4 (1.07)	14.8 (0.83)	6.5 (0.54)	4.0 (0.52)	1.9 (0.31)	1.4 (0.27)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	67.6 (0.79)	15.4 (0.76)	8.2 (0.54)	5.1 (0.41)	3.1 (0.32)	0.6 (0.15)	
South . . . . .	100.0	68.8 (0.74)	13.6 (0.54)	7.4 (0.39)	6.0 (0.39)	2.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.18)	
West . . . . .	100.0	65.4 (0.88)	13.6 (0.59)	9.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.42)	4.2 (0.32)	1.6 (0.27)	
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	50.8 (1.60)	12.4 (1.02)	10.6 (1.00)	11.4 (1.03)	9.9 (0.86)	4.9 (0.65)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	67.0 (1.32)	15.6 (1.05)	7.0 (0.67)	5.7 (0.67)	1.9 (0.33)	2.8 (0.53)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (0.78)	14.7 (0.63)	9.8 (0.50)	6.9 (0.49)	3.7 (0.28)	0.9 (0.17)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	77.3 (0.64)	13.1 (0.51)	5.5 (0.35)	2.6 (0.23)	1.0 (0.14)	0.5 (0.12)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	63.1 (1.56)	13.7 (1.16)	9.8 (1.03)	8.6 (0.95)	3.0 (0.61)	1.8 (0.53)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	73.2 (1.23)	14.9 (0.94)	5.4 (0.63)	3.6 (0.54)	1.2 (0.30)	1.7 (0.48)	

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XXI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	94,519	38,038	28,412	27,425	29,862	2,800
Sex							
Male . . . . .	108,755	42,320	17,763	14,941	13,789	16,151	1,604
Female . . . . .	116,472	52,199	20,275	13,471	13,636	13,711	1,196
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	41,537	21,273	16,726	14,951	12,125	2,043
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	36,769	11,946	8,577	8,624	9,486	495
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	9,403	2,519	1,624	2,014	3,814	*161
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	6,809	2,300	1,486	1,836	4,437	*102
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	93,505	37,593	27,947	27,024	29,467	2,758
White . . . . .	182,651	80,305	29,792	21,992	20,874	24,348	2,047
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	8,095	5,276	4,061	4,576	3,721	418
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	666	349	409	261	399	†
Asian . . . . .	10,501	4,325	2,089	1,439	1,249	983	238
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*114	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	1,014	445	466	401	395	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	134	*89	*49	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	436	*91	223	233	267	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	8,499	5,236	4,979	4,850	5,198	1,301
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	4,826	3,104	3,077	3,381	3,548	927
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	86,020	32,802	23,433	22,575	24,663	1,499
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	72,418	25,023	17,441	16,441	19,553	807
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	7,905	5,138	3,958	4,406	3,629	411
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	6,350	3,805	3,791	5,013	8,570	904
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	19,288	8,157	6,980	7,755	10,159	497
Some college . . . . .	55,174	24,636	10,252	7,024	6,233	5,852	306
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	33,875	9,779	5,440	3,996	2,448	260
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	17,943	10,046	9,821	11,313	16,405	1,400
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	68,709	25,087	16,728	14,109	11,373	1,096
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	11,833	5,295	4,492	4,855	4,497	342
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	16,141	6,951	5,591	4,564	3,918	478
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	13,356	5,063	3,224	2,186	1,516	*147
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	27,379	7,779	3,420	2,503	1,442	*129
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,754	5,631	3,659	3,556	3,856	5,790	745
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	8,205	4,684	4,916	5,801	7,658	671
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	72,337	26,069	17,312	14,394	12,247	876
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,168	64,211	24,576	15,386	12,020	8,233	658
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	4,606	2,334	2,219	2,624	3,164	232
Other . . . . .	7,545	2,737	1,140	1,172	981	1,267	†
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	6,435	5,000	6,468	7,732	8,780	1,614
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	21,334	10,696	2,806	1,783	1,774	3,791	*94
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	463	309	223	344	1,098	*38
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	3,981	1,393	930	1,385	2,685	*107
Other . . . . .	2,446	990	293	166	296	621	†
Uninsured . . . . .	185	†	†	†	*31	*49	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding “Never”)	
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	123,681	59,178	20,700	13,796	12,788	13,923	1,294
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	4,668	1,672	1,339	1,692	3,680	*163
Divorced or separated. . . . .	25,329	8,602	3,829	3,556	4,160	4,412	290
Never married. . . . .	46,733	17,215	8,980	7,274	6,240	5,257	781
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	4,700	2,734	2,411	2,455	2,546	265
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	48,140	20,151	14,424	13,809	12,111	1,690
Small MSA. . . . .	74,198	31,947	12,442	9,018	8,984	10,135	786
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	14,432	5,446	4,970	4,632	7,616	324
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	18,437	6,887	3,764	3,820	4,159	420
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	24,110	9,124	7,023	5,572	7,172	289
South . . . . .	81,352	30,310	13,128	10,586	11,862	12,576	1,210
West . . . . .	51,186	21,662	8,899	7,039	6,171	5,955	881
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	3,652	2,600	2,775	2,513	3,141	754
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,853	4,847	2,637	2,204	2,337	2,057	547
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	32,794	12,054	9,315	8,079	10,505	496
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	39,624	12,969	8,126	8,362	9,048	311
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	3,284	2,131	1,824	2,128	1,809	168
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,428	4,621	3,007	2,134	2,278	1,820	243

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						
Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never	
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	42.3 (0.47)	17.3 (0.34)	13.0 (0.29)	12.5 (0.29)	13.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.11)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	42.8 (0.48)	17.2 (0.33)	12.9 (0.28)	12.4 (0.29)	13.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.10)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	39.2 (0.65)	16.7 (0.50)	14.1 (0.44)	13.1 (0.44)	15.4 (0.48)	1.5 (0.15)	
Female	100.0	45.4 (0.61)	17.9 (0.44)	11.9 (0.36)	11.9 (0.36)	11.8 (0.37)	1.1 (0.14)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years	100.0	38.2 (0.64)	19.6 (0.51)	15.4 (0.45)	13.8 (0.43)	11.2 (0.44)	1.9 (0.17)	
45–64 years	100.0	48.4 (0.77)	15.7 (0.50)	11.3 (0.45)	11.4 (0.48)	12.5 (0.50)	0.7 (0.12)	
65–74 years	100.0	48.1 (1.21)	12.9 (0.79)	8.3 (0.63)	10.3 (0.73)	19.5 (0.93)	*0.8 (0.27)	
75 years and over	100.0	40.1 (1.25)	13.6 (0.83)	8.8 (0.68)	10.8 (0.82)	26.1 (1.18)	*0.6 (0.19)	
Race								
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	42.4 (0.48)	17.4 (0.34)	13.0 (0.29)	12.5 (0.29)	13.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.11)	
White	100.0	44.2 (0.55)	16.8 (0.38)	12.5 (0.32)	11.8 (0.32)	13.5 (0.35)	1.2 (0.12)	
Black or African American	100.0	30.7 (1.05)	19.7 (0.87)	15.3 (0.77)	17.6 (0.85)	15.2 (0.72)	1.6 (0.32)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.1 (3.41)	15.3 (2.61)	18.5 (3.41)	11.8 (2.39)	22.2 (3.19)	†	
Asian	100.0	42.4 (1.82)	20.0 (1.40)	13.7 (1.17)	11.9 (1.14)	9.7 (1.10)	2.2 (0.44)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	38.7 (9.42)	*22.6 (10.03)	*15.4 (6.73)	*17.6 (8.57)	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	36.6 (3.29)	14.9 (2.31)	16.5 (2.57)	14.7 (2.46)	16.0 (2.36)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.5 (7.50)	*15.8 (5.44)	*13.2 (4.32)	30.3 (3.88)	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	33.7 (5.71)	*7.7 (2.61)	16.9 (4.27)	20.2 (5.03)	21.5 (4.35)	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.0 (1.06)	17.4 (0.83)	15.7 (0.82)	16.2 (0.80)	17.8 (0.83)	3.9 (0.44)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.6 (1.42)	16.4 (1.05)	15.4 (1.02)	18.2 (1.15)	19.2 (1.07)	4.2 (0.56)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	44.5 (0.52)	17.5 (0.37)	12.5 (0.31)	12.0 (0.31)	12.7 (0.33)	0.8 (0.09)	
White, single race	100.0	47.1 (0.61)	16.9 (0.43)	11.9 (0.35)	11.1 (0.36)	12.5 (0.39)	0.6 (0.09)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.8 (1.07)	19.7 (0.89)	15.3 (0.79)	17.4 (0.87)	15.2 (0.73)	1.6 (0.33)	
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.7 (1.03)	13.8 (0.84)	14.0 (0.88)	18.1 (0.92)	27.9 (1.02)	3.6 (0.45)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	35.6 (0.85)	15.6 (0.64)	13.5 (0.58)	15.0 (0.65)	19.2 (0.73)	1.0 (0.18)	
Some college	100.0	45.4 (0.83)	18.9 (0.65)	12.7 (0.55)	11.4 (0.51)	11.1 (0.51)	0.6 (0.13)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	60.8 (0.79)	17.3 (0.59)	9.7 (0.48)	7.3 (0.43)	4.5 (0.33)	0.5 (0.11)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	26.4 (0.69)	15.2 (0.52)	15.1 (0.53)	17.4 (0.54)	23.7 (0.63)	2.2 (0.21)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	49.7 (0.61)	18.3 (0.45)	12.1 (0.37)	10.4 (0.36)	8.7 (0.33)	0.8 (0.10)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	37.5 (1.05)	17.0 (0.82)	14.5 (0.77)	15.6 (0.87)	14.3 (0.81)	1.1 (0.24)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	43.0 (0.99)	18.4 (0.76)	14.6 (0.73)	12.0 (0.71)	10.7 (0.64)	1.3 (0.25)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	52.3 (1.42)	19.5 (1.12)	12.9 (1.01)	8.5 (0.77)	6.3 (0.71)	*0.6 (0.20)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	64.5 (1.10)	17.9 (0.85)	7.7 (0.55)	5.9 (0.52)	3.6 (0.44)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	100.0	23.5 (1.16)	15.4 (0.88)	14.6 (0.89)	16.4 (0.91)	27.0 (1.06)	3.0 (0.40)	
Near poor	100.0	25.6 (0.98)	14.4 (0.73)	15.6 (0.75)	18.4 (0.88)	23.9 (0.90)	2.1 (0.31)	
Not poor	100.0	49.8 (0.58)	18.3 (0.44)	12.2 (0.35)	10.2 (0.32)	8.8 (0.30)	0.7 (0.09)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	50.5 (0.62)	20.0 (0.49)	12.6 (0.39)	9.8 (0.36)	6.6 (0.29)	0.6 (0.09)	
Medicaid	100.0	30.3 (1.55)	15.3 (1.07)	14.6 (1.08)	17.3 (1.15)	21.0 (1.31)	1.5 (0.34)	
Other	100.0	39.5 (2.45)	18.2 (2.03)	16.5 (1.96)	12.5 (1.73)	12.7 (1.28)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	18.2 (0.86)	13.6 (0.67)	17.6 (0.90)	21.4 (0.94)	24.9 (1.00)	4.3 (0.45)	
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	50.9 (1.19)	13.4 (0.78)	8.5 (0.66)	8.5 (0.64)	18.2 (0.94)	*0.5 (0.17)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	18.6 (2.27)	12.5 (1.71)	9.0 (1.53)	14.0 (2.46)	44.4 (3.10)	*1.5 (0.67)	
Medicare only	100.0	38.0 (1.61)	13.3 (1.15)	8.9 (0.90)	13.2 (1.10)	25.6 (1.56)	*1.0 (0.46)	
Other	100.0	41.3 (3.55)	12.6 (2.21)	7.1 (1.73)	12.4 (2.10)	26.4 (3.34)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	*19.2 (7.29)	†	†	†	*35.9 (15.58)	†	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

		Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (0.63)	17.3 (0.45)	11.8 (0.38)	10.9 (0.36)	11.6 (0.37)	1.2 (0.14)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (4.14)	14.2 (3.50)	11.6 (3.02)	25.3 (4.89)	18.3 (3.40)	*0.5 (0.20)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.16)	15.9 (0.88)	14.8 (0.86)	17.1 (0.96)	17.7 (0.95)	1.2 (0.28)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	39.4 (1.11)	17.7 (0.83)	14.1 (0.70)	13.3 (0.71)	14.2 (0.78)	1.3 (0.19)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	32.6 (1.87)	17.6 (1.53)	13.9 (1.08)	16.7 (1.43)	17.9 (1.76)	1.3 (0.30)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	43.4 (0.66)	18.3 (0.47)	13.1 (0.39)	12.5 (0.40)	11.1 (0.43)	1.6 (0.16)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	43.2 (0.85)	17.2 (0.61)	12.4 (0.50)	12.3 (0.54)	13.9 (0.61)	1.1 (0.15)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.9 (1.22)	14.9 (0.79)	14.2 (0.86)	12.8 (0.73)	19.3 (0.81)	1.0 (0.28)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	48.2 (1.18)	18.9 (0.90)	10.3 (0.67)	10.5 (0.76)	10.9 (0.68)	1.2 (0.22)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	45.0 (1.00)	17.2 (0.75)	13.4 (0.58)	10.5 (0.55)	13.4 (0.71)	0.5 (0.11)
South . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.77)	16.6 (0.52)	13.3 (0.50)	14.9 (0.51)	15.8 (0.53)	1.6 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	42.4 (0.91)	17.7 (0.64)	14.0 (0.57)	12.3 (0.54)	11.9 (0.58)	1.8 (0.30)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (1.55)	17.2 (1.23)	16.3 (1.17)	16.0 (1.24)	21.4 (1.41)	4.2 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.35)	17.8 (1.05)	14.8 (0.99)	16.3 (1.04)	14.3 (0.99)	3.5 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	43.7 (0.85)	16.9 (0.65)	13.1 (0.53)	11.4 (0.54)	14.2 (0.57)	0.7 (0.14)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	50.4 (0.76)	16.9 (0.55)	10.7 (0.43)	10.7 (0.44)	10.9 (0.46)	0.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (1.56)	18.1 (1.33)	15.6 (1.30)	18.9 (1.41)	17.4 (1.21)	1.4 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	32.5 (1.41)	21.0 (1.11)	15.0 (0.98)	16.1 (1.06)	13.6 (0.89)	1.8 (0.51)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XXII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>	
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	225,227	84,404	130,303
Sex			
Male . . . . .	108,755	38,936	64,551
Female . . . . .	116,472	45,468	65,752
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	110,615	54,496	52,076
45–64 years . . . . .	77,335	25,651	47,628
65–74 years . . . . .	19,869	3,114	15,591
75 years and over . . . . .	17,409	1,143	15,008
Race			
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	222,430	83,046	128,957
White . . . . .	182,651	63,647	110,368
Black or African American . . . . .	26,765	14,791	10,785
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,178	1,051	1,023
Asian . . . . .	10,501	3,410	6,595
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	334	*147	187
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,798	1,358	1,346
Black or African American, white . . . . .	387	202	*157
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,269	578	651
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	30,583	13,161	16,276
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19,089	7,337	11,132
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	194,645	71,243	114,027
White, single race . . . . .	154,483	51,806	95,089
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	26,051	14,281	10,619
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,013	9,415	18,099
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	53,874	17,849	33,203
Some college . . . . .	55,174	23,509	29,257
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,681	23,874	30,290
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,352	25,612	39,455
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	139,022	53,892	79,573
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	31,715	12,086	18,496
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	38,300	14,543	22,161
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	25,842	9,823	15,023
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	43,165	17,440	23,894
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	23,754	10,628	12,124
Near poor . . . . .	32,416	13,121	17,980
Not poor . . . . .	145,401	54,353	84,977
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	127,168	51,735	70,103
Medicaid . . . . .	15,447	8,254	6,526
Other . . . . .	7,545	3,658	3,356
Uninsured . . . . .	36,854	16,093	19,200
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	21,334	2,244	17,789
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,519	388	1,906
Medicare only . . . . .	10,746	1,063	8,982
Other . . . . .	2,446	518	1,734
Uninsured . . . . .	185	†	141

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>	
Married . . . . .	123,681	45,587	72,300
Widowed . . . . .	13,572	1,964	10,668
Divorced or separated . . . . .	25,329	11,566	12,497
Never married . . . . .	46,733	16,777	28,030
Living with a partner . . . . .	15,392	8,318	6,551
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	112,903	45,094	61,847
Small MSA . . . . .	74,198	27,292	44,059
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,127	12,018	24,397
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	38,489	13,246	23,003
Midwest . . . . .	54,201	18,264	33,361
South . . . . .	81,352	33,184	44,283
West . . . . .	51,186	19,710	29,657
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,730	5,936	9,228
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	14,853	7,225	7,048
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,759	24,404	46,452
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,724	27,402	48,637
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,623	6,434	4,687
Black or African American, single race, female. . . . .	14,428	7,847	5,932

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	39.7 (0.43)	60.3 (0.43)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	39.3 (0.45)	60.7 (0.45)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (0.64)	62.9 (0.64)
Female . . . . .	100.0	42.3 (0.55)	57.7 (0.55)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (0.68)	48.9 (0.68)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (0.68)	65.0 (0.68)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.95)	83.4 (0.95)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	7.1 (0.71)	92.9 (0.71)
Race			
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	39.5 (0.44)	60.5 (0.44)
White . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (0.49)	62.6 (0.49)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	55.6 (1.17)	44.4 (1.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (3.61)	53.0 (3.61)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.74)	67.1 (1.74)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (10.20)	59.0 (10.20)
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	48.0 (3.28)	52.0 (3.28)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	52.8 (11.48)	47.2 (11.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	51.8 (4.76)	48.2 (4.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	40.8 (1.08)	59.2 (1.08)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	35.5 (1.34)	64.5 (1.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	39.6 (0.48)	60.4 (0.48)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (0.54)	62.9 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	55.3 (1.20)	44.7 (1.20)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (1.16)	61.5 (1.16)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (0.83)	62.5 (0.83)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	43.9 (0.78)	56.1 (0.78)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	42.1 (0.75)	57.9 (0.75)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	41.8 (0.80)	58.2 (0.80)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	39.5 (0.52)	60.5 (0.52)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	40.2 (1.12)	59.8 (1.12)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (0.98)	61.5 (0.98)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (1.28)	62.0 (1.28)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	40.7 (1.06)	59.3 (1.06)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	100.0	44.0 (1.36)	56.0 (1.36)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	42.7 (1.15)	57.3 (1.15)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (0.51)	60.9 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	43.8 (0.61)	56.2 (0.61)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (1.60)	44.3 (1.60)
Other . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (2.70)	43.4 (2.70)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (1.12)	55.2 (1.12)
Aged 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	11.1 (0.77)	88.9 (0.77)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (2.66)	82.9 (2.66)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (1.06)	89.4 (1.06)
Other . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (3.10)	77.5 (3.10)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*35.4 (16.52)	64.6 (16.52)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Married . . . . .	100.0	41.3 (0.59)	58.7 (0.59)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	45.5 (4.85)	54.5 (4.85)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	51.0 (1.12)	49.0 (1.12)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	33.7 (0.92)	66.3 (0.92)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	50.1 (1.97)	49.9 (1.97)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	41.7 (0.59)	58.3 (0.59)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (0.77)	61.5 (0.77)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	36.1 (1.21)	63.9 (1.21)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (1.10)	61.7 (1.10)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (0.89)	64.4 (0.89)
South . . . . .	100.0	43.1 (0.74)	56.9 (0.74)
West . . . . .	100.0	39.6 (0.83)	60.4 (0.83)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (1.64)	63.4 (1.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	100.0	45.8 (1.30)	54.2 (1.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.81)	65.1 (0.81)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	39.3 (0.70)	60.7 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (1.93)	44.3 (1.93)
Black or African American, single race, female. . . . .	100.0	55.3 (1.44)	44.7 (1.44)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XXIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

# Appendix I

## Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2008 in-house Sample Adult and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Adult and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Adult Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Analysts should note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some more-detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available in the public-use file due to potential

disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors (SEs) produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages in the tables (19). SEs for frequencies are calculated but not shown in the tables. Percentages and frequencies with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Estimates with an RSE of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The RSEs are calculated as follows:

*Relative standard error* =  $(SE/Est) \times 100$ ,

where *SE* is the standard error of the estimate, and *Est* is the estimate (percentage or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa.

### Age adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown in [Tables 1–41](#) were age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (17,18). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various

population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$Est = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}$$

where  $r_i$  = rate in age group  $i$  in the population of interest,  
 $p_i$  = standard population in age group  $i$ ,  
 $n$  = total number of age groups used for age adjustment, and  
 $Est$  = the age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. [Table I](#) shows the age distributions used to perform age adjustment. For all tables, the age groups used to age adjust estimates were 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. See [Table I](#) for age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data.

**Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–41**

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
Distribution #1 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41)		
18 years and over	203,851	1.000000
18–44 years	108,150	0.530535
45–64 years	60,991	0.299194
65–74 years	18,136	0.088967
75 years and over	16,574	0.081304
Distribution #2 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 – Education)		
25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
65–74 years	18,136	0.102121
75 years and over	16,574	0.093326
Distribution #3 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 – Health insurance coverage)		
18–64 years	169,141	1.000000
18–44 years	108,150	0.639406
45–64 years	60,991	0.360593
Distribution #4 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 – Health insurance coverage)		
65 years and over	34,710	1.000000
65–74 years	18,136	0.522501
75 years and over	16,574	0.477499

NOTE: Standard as specified in Shalala DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998. Available from: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/DATACNCL/ageadj.htm>.



Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups, and are therefore adjusted accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant footnotes in the tables). Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in [Tables IV–XXIII in Appendix III](#).

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (18). That report is available from the NCHS website: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. The year 2000 projected U.S. resident population is available from the U.S. Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf>.

## Treatment of unknown values

In the tables, all unknown values (responses coded as “refused,” “don’t know,” or “not ascertained”) with respect to each table’s variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not support disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users’ understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in [Table II](#).

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome

**Table II. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults 18 years of age and over with unknown health information: 2008 National Health Interview Survey**

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (Tables 1,2) . . . . .	266	0.12
Coronary heart disease (Tables 1,2) . . . . .	402	0.18
Hypertension (Tables 1,2) . . . . .	321	0.14
Stroke (Tables 1,2) . . . . .	191	0.08
Emphysema (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	153	0.07
Asthma (ever) (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	150	0.07
Asthma (still) (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	647	0.29
Hay fever (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	193	0.09
Sinusitis (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	225	0.10
Chronic bronchitis (Tables 3,4) . . . . .	181	0.08
Any cancer (Tables 5,6) . . . . .	140	0.06
Breast cancer (Tables 5,6) . . . . .	170	0.08
Cervical cancer (Tables 5,6) (women only) . . . . .	111	0.10
Prostate cancer (Tables 5,6) (men only) . . . . .	59	0.05
Diabetes <sup>1</sup> (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	2,699	1.20
Ulcers (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	283	0.13
Kidney disease (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	113	0.05
Liver disease (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	209	0.09
Arthritic diagnosis (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	199	0.09
Chronic joint symptoms (Tables 7,8) . . . . .	233	0.10
Migraine or severe headaches (Tables 9,10) . . . . .	218	0.10
Pain in neck (Tables 9,10) . . . . .	192	0.09
Pain in lower back (Tables 9,10) . . . . .	173	0.08
Pain in face or jaw (Tables 9,10) . . . . .	157	0.07
Hearing problems (Tables 11,12) . . . . .	204	0.09
Vision problems (Tables 11,12) . . . . .	175	0.08
Absence of all natural teeth (Tables 11,12) . . . . .	409	0.18
Sadness (Tables 13,14) . . . . .	2,280	1.01
Hopelessness (Tables 13,14) . . . . .	2,250	1.00
Worthlessness (Tables 13,14) . . . . .	2,402	1.07
Everything is an effort (Tables 13,14) . . . . .	2,337	1.04
Nervousness (Tables 15,16) . . . . .	2,245	1.00
Restlessness (Tables 15,16) . . . . .	2,197	0.98
Work-loss days (Table 17) . . . . .	1,308	0.82
Bed days (Table 17) . . . . .	3,086	1.37
Any difficulty in physical functioning (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	1,679	0.74
Difficulty walking quarter-mile <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	6,092	2.70
Difficulty climbing 10 steps <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	4,144	1.84
Difficulty standing 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	5,515	2.45
Difficulty sitting 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	2,763	1.23
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	3,279	1.45
Difficulty reaching over one’s head <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	2,265	1.00
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	1,958	0.87
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	4,053	1.80
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19) . . . . .	7,488	3.32
Current health status (Tables 20–23) . . . . .	126	0.06
Change in health status since last year (Tables 22,23) . . . . .	1,186	0.53
Current cigarette smoking status (Tables 24,25) . . . . .	2,506	1.11
Alcohol drinking status (Tables 26,27) . . . . .	4,886	2.17
Current drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (current drinkers only) . . . . .	1042	0.46
Former drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (former drinkers only) . . . . .	7	0.00
Leisure-time activity status (Tables 28,29) . . . . .	5,555	2.47
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity (Tables 28,29) . . . . .	3,604	1.60
Body mass index (Tables 30,31) . . . . .	9,118	4.05
Usual place of health care (Tables 32,33) . . . . .	2,732	1.21
Type of usual place of health care (Tables 32,33) . . . . .	1,996	1.06
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (Tables 34,35) . . . . .	4,558	2.02
Length of time since last physician contact (Tables 36,37) . . . . .	3,810	1.69
Length of time since last dentist contact (Tables 38,39) . . . . .	4,171	1.85
HIV <sup>3</sup> testing status (Tables 40,41) . . . . .	10,521	4.67

<sup>1</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “borderline.”

<sup>2</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “do not do this activity.”

<sup>3</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

**Table III. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: 2008 National Health Interview Survey**

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Poverty status (total population 18 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . .	23,656	10.50
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . .	13,086	8.18
Family income (total population 18 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . .	11,340	5.03
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . .	7,064	4.42
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	1,557	0.79
Education (employed persons 25 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . . .	895	0.65
Health insurance (persons 18–64 years of age) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	936	0.50
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	47	0.13
Health insurance (employed persons 18–64 years of age) (Table 17) . . . . .	713	0.47
Health insurance (employed persons 65 years of age and over) (Table 17) . .	5	0.00
Marital status (total population 18 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . .	520	0.23
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . .	346	0.22

shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown values for poverty status and family income, education, health insurance, and marital status.

The Income and Assets section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family’s total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 up to \$999,995). Any family income responses greater than \$999,995 are entered as \$999,996. From 1997 through 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then

asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more, or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they do not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the “above-below \$20,000” question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and were asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, starting with survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2008 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$50,000 or more, or less than \$50,000. If they again

refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family’s income. If the respondent indicated that the family’s income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000, and (b) if the family income was less than \$35,000, whether the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the CAPI instrument using information collected earlier in the interview on the family’s size.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was \$50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$100,000, and, if the family income was less than \$100,000, then (b) whether the family income was less than (or at least) \$75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (77% of sample adults in 2008), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (15% of sample adults), those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by answering only some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% of sample adults), and those who provided no income information (5% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$35,000 are included in the “Less than \$35,000” category under “Family income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave an income range that was less than \$35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$35,000 are included in the “\$35,000 or more” category under “Family income,” along with those respondents who gave an income range that was \$35,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$35,000 or more” for this reason.



A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2007 poverty threshold (given family size and number of children) as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2008 NHIS Survey Description Document available from: [ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health\\_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset\\_Documentation/NHIS/2008/srvydesc.pdf](ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2008/srvydesc.pdf).

Adults who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “near poor” category includes those adults with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, “not poor” adults have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who did not provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 5% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 11% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 5% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 11% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

## Hypothesis tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed for all the comparisons mentioned in the “Selected Highlights”

section of this report. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was:

$$Z = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}},$$

where  $X_a$  and  $X_b$  are the two percentages being compared, and  $S_a$  and  $S_b$  are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level was 1.96.

## Appendix II

### Definitions of Selected Terms

#### Sociodemographic terms

**Age**—The age recorded for each adult is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

**Education**—The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma or GED, or college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

**Employment**—Persons 18 years of age and over were classified as currently employed if they reported that they either worked at or had a job or business at any time during the 1-week period preceding the interview. Current employment includes paid work as an employee in business, farming, or a professional practice, and unpaid work on a family business or farm. Persons temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather were considered currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed. Freelance workers were considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population were (a) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its

operation; (b) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay; (c) seasonal workers during the portion of the year when they were not working; and (d) persons who were not working, although they had a job or business but were laid off and looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from NHIS will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Census Bureau for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the two surveys have the following primary conceptual differences:

1. NHIS employment estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over; and

2. NHIS is a continuous survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 19th of the month.

This report combines adults currently employed, as defined previously, with those who were not employed in the week preceding the interview but who were employed within the past 12 months, in order to estimate the number of employed and unemployed adults for the year.

**Family income**—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources includes wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

**Health insurance coverage**—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private

insurance (obtained from their employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, the state-administered Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, and/or single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 years and another for those persons age 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

**Private coverage**—Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs.

**Medicaid**—Includes persons who do not have private coverage but who have Medicaid and/or other state-sponsored health plans including CHIP.

**Other coverage**—Includes persons who do not have private insurance or Medicaid (other public coverage) but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) and Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

**Uninsured**—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health



plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons age 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

*Private coverage*—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

*Medicare and Medicaid*—Includes older persons who do not have any private coverage but have Medicare and Medicaid and/or other state-sponsored health plans including CHIP.

*Medicare only*—Includes older persons who only have Medicare coverage.

*Other coverage*—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare-only coverage. This category also includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other state-sponsored health plans or CHIP, as well as persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

*Uninsured*—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local

government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered only by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For less than 1% of adults, coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that approximately 0.50% of the adult population under 65 years of age and less than 0.15% of the adult population aged 65 and over fell into this “unknown” category.

*Hispanic or Latino origin and race*—Hispanic or Latino origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexican or Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic or Latino. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race and ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” “Hispanic or Latino” includes a subset of “Mexican or Mexican American.” “Not Hispanic or Latino” is further divided into “White, single race” and “Black or African American, single race.” Persons in these categories indicated only a

single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other “Not Hispanic or Latino single race” persons or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

*Marital status*—Respondents were asked to choose a marital status category. Adults could select the category they felt most appropriate for their marital situation. Beginning in 1997, a new marital status category, “living with a partner,” also termed “cohabiting,” was added, and persons who were “living with a partner” were considered members of the same family, whereas in the pre-1997 NHIS, they were considered separate families. A legally annulled marriage is considered as not having taken place. Marital status is classified into the following five categories:

*Married*—This category includes all persons who identify themselves as married and who are not separated from their spouses. Married persons living apart because of circumstances of their employment are considered married. Persons may identify themselves as married regardless of the legal status of the marriage or sex of the spouses.

*Divorced or separated*—This category includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

*Widowed*—This category includes persons who have lost their spouse due to death.

*Never married*—This category includes persons who were never married.

*Living with partner*—This category includes unmarried persons regardless of sex who are living together as a couple but do not identify themselves as married.

*Place of residence*—Place of residence is classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1,000,000 or more persons, small MSA of less than 1,000,000 persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more in population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

OMB defines metropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan statistical area is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data from 1995 through 2005, the MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to U.S. Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan statistical areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2008 with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to the change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence

is based on variables in the 2008 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on U.S. Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas, see the U.S. Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

*Poverty status*—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty status is available in [Appendix I](#).

*Race*—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race and ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of "one race" from persons of "two or more races." The category "one race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group; it includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The category "two or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three

categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple-race categories: black or African American and white, and AIAN and white). Other combinations are not shown due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for "two or more races").

Prior to 2003, "Other race" was a separate race response in NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained in the NHIS data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race and ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following website: <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "black" in the text.

*Region*—In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;



Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

## Terms related to health characteristics and outcomes

*Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms*—In 2002, there were major changes to core questions about arthritis and joint symptoms. Questions about joint symptoms were altered to exclude the respondent's back and neck. The reference period was changed from "past 12 months" to "past 30 days," and chronic joint symptoms were defined as having started "more than 3 months ago." The arthritis diagnosis question ("Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have arthritis . . .") was modified to include "some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia." These questions have remained unchanged since 2002, and estimates for adults with self-reported arthritis diagnosis and self-reported chronic joint symptoms are shown separately in [Tables 7, 8, and VII](#).

*Asthma*—This report covers both adults who have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other health professional, and adults who still have asthma (currently).

*Bed day*—A day during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury. All hospital days for inpatients are considered bed days even if the patient was not in bed more than half a day.

*Conditions*—Condition is a general term that includes any specific illness (physical or mental) or injury. From 1978 through 1996, six chronic condition lists were used in NHIS. Those six lists covered 133 conditions. The 1997 (and beyond) NHIS chronic condition data cover a substantially reduced number of conditions. All data in the 2008 Sample Adult component are self-reported, and most questions ask whether a condition was diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional. The reference periods for the conditions vary. There are four basic reference periods: ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and currently.

*Difficulty in physical functioning*—Refers to the degree of difficulty respondents experienced performing nine physical activities without the assistance of another person and without using special equipment. Questions for the sample adult regarding difficulty in physical functioning cover the following activities: walking a quarter of a mile (or 3 city blocks); climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over one's head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds (such as a bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling large objects (such as a living room chair). Response categories include "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." Adults who indicated that the specific activity was "very difficult" or that they "can't do (it) at all" were combined in a single category as having difficulty in physical functioning. Those who responded "do not do this activity" were not included in the tables.

*Doctor or other health professional*—Doctor refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners and all types of specialists (such as surgeons, internists, gynecologists, obstetricians, proctologists, psychiatrists, dermatologists, and ophthalmologists). Other health care professional includes physician assistants, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists,

chiropractors, etc.

*Health status*—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained about all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview. Prior health status is obtained from the question asked of all sample adults, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say that your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

*Work-loss day*—A day in which a currently employed person 18 years of age or over missed more than half a day from a job or business due to illness or injury.

## Terms relating to sample adult behavior

*Alcohol drinking status*—Refers to the respondent's alcohol drinking status at the time of interview. There are five alcohol consumption categories. Two refer to current drinking, two to former drinking, and the fifth to lifetime abstinence.

*Current regular drinker*—Had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime and at least 12 drinks in the past year.

*Current infrequent drinker*—Had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, but fewer than 12 drinks in the past year.

*Former regular drinker*—Had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, and at least 12 drinks in any 1 year, but no drinks in the past year.

*Former infrequent drinker*—Had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, but never as many as 12 in a single year, and no drinks in the past year.

*Lifetime abstainer*—Had fewer than 12 drinks in his/her entire lifetime.

In 2002, a change was made in the calculation of the former infrequent and current infrequent drinker categories. Prior to 2002, these categories included a small number of respondents who indicated either the frequency of their drinking but not the amount, or the



amount but not the frequency, at the same time satisfying the broad definition of either former or current drinker. These individuals with incomplete responses are now categorized as “Former or Current drinker status unknown” and are not shown in the tables.

**Body mass index**—Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the sample adult’s responses to survey questions regarding height and weight.  $BMI = \text{Weight (in kg)} / [\text{Height (in m)}]^2$ . For both sexes, the category “Underweight” is defined as a BMI less than 18.5. “Healthy weight” is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. “Overweight” is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. “Obese” is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

**Cigarette smoking status**—Information on cigarette smoking status at the time of interview is derived from two questions on the survey. All respondents are first asked, “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?” Respondents who answered “yes” to the previous question are then asked, “Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?” The information obtained from these two questions is combined to create the variable represented in [Tables 24, 25, and XV](#).

**Current smoker**—There are two categories of current smokers. The first category includes persons who smoke every day, and persons in the second category smoke only on some days.

**Former smoker**—This category includes persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

**Nonsmoker**—This category includes persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

**Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status**—This variable is based on a question that asked whether the respondent has ever had his/her blood tested for HIV. Starting in 2000, this question is slightly different than the one used in 1997–1999 that asked

about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV). Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is excluded.

**Leisure-time physical activity**—All questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Starting with 1998 data, leisure-time physical activity is assessed in NHIS by asking adults a series of questions about how often they do vigorous or light to moderate physical activity of at least 10 minutes in duration and for how long these sessions generally last. Vigorous physical activity is described as causing heavy sweating or a large increase in breathing or heart rate, and light to moderate as causing light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate. Adults classified as inactive did not report any sessions of light to moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity of at least 10 minutes or reported they were unable to perform leisure-time physical activity. Adults who engaged in some leisure-time physical activity reported at least one session of light to moderate or vigorous activity of at least 10 minutes in duration but did not meet the requirement for regular leisure-time activity. Adults who engaged in regular leisure-time activity reported at least three sessions per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting at least 20 minutes or at least five sessions per week of light to moderate physical activity lasting at least 30 minutes.

**Number of visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months**—This is the number of visits to a doctor’s office, clinic, or other place that the respondent has made in the past 12 months regarding his/her own personal health. Overnight hospital stays, hospital emergency room visits, home visits, and telephone calls are excluded.

**Time since last dental contact**—This is the length of time since the respondent last saw or talked to a dentist, including dental specialists as well as dental hygienists, prior to the week of interview.

**Time since last physician or other health care professional contact**—This

is the length of time, prior to the week of interview, since the respondent last consulted a physician or other health care professional in person or by telephone for health treatment or advice of any type. This may include a contact while a patient is in the hospital as well as a contact from a home visit. The respondent is asked: “About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health professional about your own health?” The response categories for this question are: “6 months or less,” “more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago,” “more than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago,” “more than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago,” “more than 5 years ago,” and “never.”

**Usual place of health care**—Usual place of health care was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. If yes, they were asked, “What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor’s office, an emergency room, or some other place?” The choices for this second question are: “clinic or health center,” “doctor’s office or HMO,” “hospital emergency room,” “hospital outpatient department,” “some other place,” or “doesn’t go to one place most often.” Although “hospital emergency room” is not considered a “usual place of health care” in other publications, in this report it is combined with “hospital outpatient clinic.” Also combined in this report are “some other place” and “doesn’t go to one place most often.”



## Appendix III

### Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates

**Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11.8 (0.27)	6.4 (0.20)	25.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.13)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	11.7 (0.24)	6.3 (0.17)	24.2 (0.32)	2.8 (0.12)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	12.1 (0.40)	7.8 (0.31)	24.0 (0.53)	2.7 (0.19)
Female . . . . .	11.6 (0.34)	5.1 (0.22)	25.9 (0.49)	3.0 (0.17)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.6 (0.26)	1.1 (0.13)	8.7 (0.35)	0.6 (0.09)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.3 (0.45)	6.7 (0.34)	32.5 (0.65)	2.9 (0.23)
65–74 years . . . . .	26.7 (1.01)	16.9 (0.88)	54.4 (1.18)	6.3 (0.56)
75 years and over . . . . .	39.2 (1.24)	26.7 (1.16)	61.1 (1.22)	12.9 (0.85)
Race				
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	11.8 (0.27)	6.4 (0.20)	25.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.13)
White . . . . .	12.7 (0.32)	6.9 (0.24)	24.7 (0.43)	2.9 (0.14)
Black or African American . . . . .	9.1 (0.54)	4.9 (0.39)	29.6 (0.98)	3.1 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	10.5 (2.43)	*5.5 (1.70)	22.0 (3.30)	*3.7 (1.51)
Asian . . . . .	4.5 (0.65)	2.5 (0.50)	18.9 (1.28)	1.5 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	*19.3 (8.37)	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	14.1 (2.46)	7.9 (1.74)	24.2 (2.93)	3.6 (1.06)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*10.2 (4.47)	†	*4.8 (2.37)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	20.9 (4.37)	14.5 (3.59)	32.3 (5.06)	*5.1 (1.86)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	5.9 (0.44)	4.0 (0.38)	16.1 (0.72)	1.8 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	5.4 (0.56)	3.5 (0.46)	14.9 (0.93)	1.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.8 (0.30)	6.8 (0.22)	26.4 (0.42)	3.0 (0.14)
White, single race . . . . .	13.9 (0.37)	7.4 (0.27)	26.3 (0.48)	3.1 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	9.2 (0.54)	4.9 (0.39)	29.9 (0.99)	3.1 (0.34)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.5 (0.84)	12.6 (0.71)	36.1 (1.01)	6.3 (0.48)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	14.0 (0.58)	8.4 (0.48)	32.1 (0.79)	4.1 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	13.2 (0.53)	6.7 (0.39)	27.5 (0.75)	2.8 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	9.3 (0.44)	4.1 (0.28)	21.2 (0.68)	1.3 (0.17)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	16.5 (0.54)	10.2 (0.42)	30.9 (0.68)	5.1 (0.28)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	9.4 (0.32)	4.4 (0.21)	21.8 (0.46)	1.8 (0.13)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	12.3 (0.69)	6.2 (0.49)	25.2 (0.90)	3.5 (0.41)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	9.6 (0.58)	4.9 (0.42)	23.2 (0.82)	1.3 (0.21)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8.7 (0.76)	4.2 (0.51)	19.8 (1.01)	1.1 (0.25)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	7.6 (0.53)	2.8 (0.32)	19.2 (0.81)	1.4 (0.23)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	12.5 (0.80)	7.3 (0.62)	25.9 (1.13)	4.1 (0.42)
Near poor . . . . .	15.0 (0.75)	8.9 (0.61)	27.3 (0.88)	4.6 (0.40)
Not poor . . . . .	10.5 (0.33)	5.2 (0.23)	23.5 (0.46)	2.1 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	7.1 (0.29)	2.8 (0.20)	18.0 (0.44)	1.0 (0.11)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.6 (0.98)	7.5 (0.71)	26.7 (1.32)	5.4 (0.63)
Other . . . . .	19.8 (1.80)	11.2 (1.36)	36.0 (2.22)	7.2 (1.12)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.1 (0.42)	2.4 (0.26)	13.4 (0.70)	0.9 (0.18)
Aged 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	33.9 (1.12)	21.1 (0.99)	56.3 (1.14)	9.3 (0.69)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	39.8 (3.16)	28.9 (3.03)	68.6 (2.73)	16.1 (2.16)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.2 (1.42)	19.3 (1.34)	57.1 (1.64)	7.8 (0.82)
Other . . . . .	36.9 (3.59)	26.9 (3.29)	61.5 (3.48)	11.1 (2.30)
Uninsured . . . . .	*18.9 (9.01)	†	*27.9 (9.79)	—
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	12.2 (0.37)	6.8 (0.29)	26.6 (0.51)	2.7 (0.18)
Widowed . . . . .	31.1 (1.19)	18.7 (1.01)	58.8 (1.20)	10.3 (0.79)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	13.8 (0.66)	7.9 (0.49)	31.6 (0.92)	4.1 (0.37)
Never married . . . . .	5.6 (0.41)	1.8 (0.21)	11.0 (0.54)	0.9 (0.13)
Living with a partner . . . . .	7.9 (0.89)	3.8 (0.67)	13.6 (1.07)	1.7 (0.42)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	9.6 (0.35)	5.2 (0.26)	22.7 (0.50)	2.5 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	12.7 (0.52)	6.7 (0.40)	25.6 (0.71)	3.0 (0.23)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.6 (0.60)	9.5 (0.45)	30.4 (0.95)	3.6 (0.34)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	12.2 (0.78)	6.3 (0.51)	25.2 (0.96)	2.8 (0.30)
Midwest . . . . .	12.8 (0.60)	6.5 (0.40)	24.7 (0.78)	2.8 (0.27)
South . . . . .	12.4 (0.40)	7.4 (0.34)	27.9 (0.66)	3.3 (0.22)
West . . . . .	9.7 (0.51)	4.8 (0.37)	20.5 (0.64)	2.2 (0.23)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.8 (0.66)	3.9 (0.57)	13.8 (1.02)	1.7 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.1 (0.60)	4.1 (0.48)	18.5 (1.01)	2.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	14.6 (0.53)	9.4 (0.42)	25.9 (0.68)	2.9 (0.25)
White, single race, female . . . . .	13.2 (0.46)	5.6 (0.29)	26.6 (0.62)	3.3 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.2 (0.94)	4.7 (0.70)	25.7 (1.44)	2.9 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	10.1 (0.73)	5.1 (0.52)	33.3 (1.33)	3.3 (0.42)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: hypertension (or high blood pressure), coronary heart disease, angina (or angina pectoris), heart attack (or myocardial infarction), any other heart condition or disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty



threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	12.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.22)	8.0 (0.23)	13.6 (0.30)	4.4 (0.17)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	12.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.22)	7.9 (0.23)	13.4 (0.30)	4.3 (0.16)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	1.6 (0.16)	10.8 (0.43)	5.7 (0.30)	6.9 (0.30)	9.3 (0.35)	2.9 (0.20)
Female . . . . .	1.7 (0.14)	14.2 (0.38)	8.8 (0.31)	9.1 (0.33)	17.7 (0.43)	5.8 (0.26)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.2 (0.06)	13.5 (0.44)	7.2 (0.34)	6.7 (0.32)	11.6 (0.41)	3.2 (0.21)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.20)	12.0 (0.47)	7.5 (0.37)	10.1 (0.42)	15.6 (0.51)	5.5 (0.32)
65–74 years . . . . .	5.7 (0.56)	12.0 (0.81)	7.8 (0.63)	7.7 (0.65)	16.9 (0.93)	5.9 (0.56)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.0 (0.57)	10.0 (0.80)	6.4 (0.66)	7.4 (0.72)	13.4 (0.86)	5.3 (0.58)
Race						
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	12.4 (0.29)	7.2 (0.22)	8.0 (0.23)	13.6 (0.30)	4.3 (0.17)
White . . . . .	1.9 (0.13)	12.4 (0.32)	7.2 (0.25)	8.3 (0.26)	14.0 (0.34)	4.6 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	0.8 (0.16)	13.6 (0.67)	8.1 (0.53)	6.4 (0.52)	13.6 (0.79)	3.8 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	12.1 (2.79)	6.8 (1.85)	*6.0 (2.01)	10.4 (2.12)	*2.4 (0.89)
Asian . . . . .	†	9.2 (0.93)	4.8 (0.66)	6.9 (1.07)	7.1 (0.79)	*1.2 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*2.9 (1.02)	25.8 (3.19)	17.9 (2.98)	11.2 (2.08)	13.7 (2.31)	6.6 (1.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	*24.4 (7.40)	*15.1 (6.51)	†	*6.7 (3.12)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*5.9 (2.23)	29.9 (5.39)	21.2 (5.28)	14.4 (3.74)	17.3 (3.61)	10.8 (3.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	0.6 (0.18)	9.6 (0.63)	5.4 (0.46)	5.1 (0.44)	8.8 (0.57)	2.1 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*0.5 (0.21)	8.1 (0.76)	4.3 (0.50)	4.6 (0.53)	8.0 (0.71)	1.6 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.8 (0.12)	13.0 (0.32)	7.6 (0.25)	8.5 (0.26)	14.4 (0.33)	4.7 (0.19)
White, single race . . . . .	2.1 (0.15)	12.9 (0.37)	7.5 (0.28)	8.8 (0.30)	15.0 (0.38)	5.1 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	0.8 (0.17)	13.5 (0.68)	8.1 (0.54)	6.4 (0.54)	13.8 (0.80)	3.9 (0.37)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	4.4 (0.46)	11.3 (0.65)	8.0 (0.56)	5.7 (0.50)	13.4 (0.70)	7.0 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2.3 (0.23)	11.0 (0.51)	6.5 (0.42)	6.7 (0.43)	13.1 (0.58)	4.7 (0.35)
Some college . . . . .	1.4 (0.18)	13.1 (0.57)	7.5 (0.41)	9.8 (0.47)	16.5 (0.57)	5.0 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.6 (0.13)	11.5 (0.52)	6.2 (0.40)	10.8 (0.51)	14.5 (0.58)	2.9 (0.26)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3.5 (0.25)	14.7 (0.45)	9.1 (0.37)	6.4 (0.32)	13.7 (0.50)	6.3 (0.34)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	0.8 (0.10)	11.8 (0.37)	6.4 (0.28)	8.9 (0.32)	13.6 (0.38)	3.5 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.27)	11.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.49)	6.9 (0.55)	12.8 (0.68)	4.0 (0.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	0.7 (0.17)	11.7 (0.67)	6.8 (0.55)	8.2 (0.54)	13.5 (0.65)	3.9 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	*0.8 (0.27)	12.9 (0.96)	6.9 (0.69)	9.2 (0.79)	14.5 (0.90)	3.9 (0.55)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*0.3 (0.10)	11.3 (0.65)	5.9 (0.50)	10.7 (0.68)	13.6 (0.73)	2.5 (0.35)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	2.9 (0.40)	16.4 (0.87)	10.7 (0.72)	5.9 (0.53)	13.5 (0.85)	6.7 (0.59)
Near poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.35)	13.5 (0.67)	8.3 (0.54)	7.0 (0.54)	13.6 (0.72)	5.8 (0.44)
Not poor . . . . .	1.1 (0.11)	12.1 (0.36)	6.6 (0.27)	8.9 (0.31)	13.9 (0.37)	3.8 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.4 (0.08)	12.6 (0.41)	6.9 (0.30)	8.9 (0.33)	14.2 (0.43)	3.4 (0.20)
Medicaid . . . . .	3.7 (0.58)	19.0 (1.18)	14.0 (1.07)	7.2 (0.82)	15.4 (1.16)	8.6 (0.87)
Other . . . . .	4.5 (0.88)	14.1 (1.37)	8.9 (1.08)	12.0 (1.45)	15.9 (1.62)	8.6 (1.21)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.9 (0.21)	10.8 (0.69)	5.7 (0.51)	5.1 (0.46)	8.6 (0.56)	3.7 (0.37)
Aged 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.8 (0.51)	11.2 (0.75)	7.1 (0.59)	7.5 (0.67)	15.6 (0.86)	4.6 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	10.8 (2.21)	15.2 (2.06)	10.8 (1.86)	10.3 (2.33)	17.7 (2.76)	9.8 (1.70)
Medicare only . . . . .	5.0 (0.67)	10.2 (0.93)	6.6 (0.79)	6.7 (0.80)	14.3 (1.11)	5.8 (0.72)
Other . . . . .	6.6 (1.54)	8.5 (1.61)	6.2 (1.35)	10.1 (2.25)	16.1 (2.63)	9.2 (2.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	†	†	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
Marital status			Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	1.3 (0.13)	11.0 (0.36)	6.2 (0.27)	8.7 (0.34)	14.4 (0.41)	4.0 (0.21)
Widowed . . . . .	6.0 (0.65)	11.9 (0.82)	8.5 (0.70)	8.2 (0.75)	16.7 (1.05)	7.1 (0.66)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	4.0 (0.45)	13.6 (0.67)	8.4 (0.52)	8.5 (0.54)	15.9 (0.73)	6.4 (0.51)
Never married. . . . .	0.4 (0.11)	15.4 (0.72)	8.6 (0.54)	6.1 (0.46)	10.0 (0.55)	3.1 (0.29)
Living with a partner . . . . .	1.1 (0.33)	15.4 (1.18)	9.1 (1.00)	7.0 (0.84)	11.7 (1.08)	5.2 (0.76)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	1.2 (0.12)	12.1 (0.40)	6.8 (0.30)	8.2 (0.34)	12.4 (0.37)	3.7 (0.22)
Small MSA. . . . .	1.7 (0.19)	13.2 (0.53)	7.8 (0.41)	8.1 (0.41)	14.4 (0.57)	4.7 (0.31)
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.1 (0.37)	12.7 (0.69)	7.7 (0.57)	7.3 (0.47)	15.6 (0.91)	5.9 (0.45)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	1.3 (0.22)	12.7 (0.74)	7.7 (0.58)	8.1 (0.58)	11.3 (0.69)	3.6 (0.37)
Midwest . . . . .	2.0 (0.24)	13.3 (0.60)	8.0 (0.48)	6.9 (0.50)	13.4 (0.66)	4.9 (0.37)
South . . . . .	2.0 (0.19)	11.2 (0.41)	5.9 (0.31)	8.1 (0.36)	17.1 (0.55)	5.3 (0.30)
West . . . . .	1.2 (0.23)	13.8 (0.67)	8.4 (0.49)	9.0 (0.48)	9.9 (0.48)	2.9 (0.31)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	*0.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.84)	4.3 (0.66)	4.8 (0.61)	6.1 (0.68)	1.2 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	*0.6 (0.18)	12.3 (0.98)	6.6 (0.66)	5.4 (0.65)	11.7 (0.92)	3.0 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.9 (0.21)	11.2 (0.55)	5.8 (0.39)	7.4 (0.39)	10.5 (0.45)	3.4 (0.27)
White, single race, female . . . . .	2.3 (0.19)	14.5 (0.46)	9.1 (0.38)	10.2 (0.43)	19.2 (0.55)	6.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.1 (0.33)	12.1 (1.11)	6.5 (0.83)	5.9 (0.80)	8.4 (0.97)	2.5 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	0.6 (0.15)	14.7 (0.91)	9.4 (0.76)	6.8 (0.70)	18.1 (1.15)	5.0 (0.54)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.15)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.08)	1.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.16)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	6.3 (0.28)	†	...	2.0 (0.15)
Female . . . . .	9.4 (0.31)	2.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.12)	...
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.04)	1.3 (0.16)	†
45–64 years . . . . .	8.9 (0.39)	1.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.24)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.2 (0.94)	4.4 (0.48)	1.3 (0.35)	7.7 (0.88)
75 years and over . . . . .	27.0 (1.13)	5.2 (0.55)	*0.7 (0.22)	11.8 (1.51)
Race				
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	7.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.15)
White . . . . .	8.9 (0.25)	1.5 (0.10)	1.6 (0.15)	2.1 (0.18)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.8 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)	0.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*5.5 (1.78)	†	—	†
Asian . . . . .	3.1 (0.64)	*1.0 (0.35)	†	*1.1 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	—	—
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.9 (1.73)	†	†	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	—	—	—
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	11.5 (2.87)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.14)	0.8 (0.19)	0.8 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	2.4 (0.32)	*0.5 (0.16)	*0.5 (0.19)	*0.5 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.7 (0.25)	1.5 (0.10)	1.5 (0.14)	2.2 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	10.0 (0.29)	1.7 (0.12)	1.8 (0.17)	2.3 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)	0.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.32)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	9.5 (0.60)	1.5 (0.24)	1.8 (0.39)	2.1 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	9.1 (0.45)	2.1 (0.22)	1.7 (0.28)	1.9 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	8.6 (0.43)	1.3 (0.16)	1.7 (0.25)	2.6 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8.9 (0.48)	1.6 (0.19)	0.7 (0.20)	2.6 (0.38)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	9.6 (0.38)	1.7 (0.16)	2.1 (0.24)	2.3 (0.30)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	7.0 (0.27)	1.1 (0.10)	1.1 (0.15)	1.8 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.7 (0.55)	1.4 (0.22)	1.6 (0.39)	1.6 (0.35)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	6.5 (0.44)	1.2 (0.20)	1.1 (0.26)	1.4 (0.28)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6.4 (0.61)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.9 (0.29)	2.5 (0.50)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	7.1 (0.50)	1.2 (0.21)	0.8 (0.23)	1.8 (0.37)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	6.7 (0.55)	1.2 (0.23)	2.2 (0.41)	*0.7 (0.23)
Near poor . . . . .	9.0 (0.55)	1.5 (0.23)	2.0 (0.34)	2.2 (0.45)
Not poor . . . . .	7.8 (0.28)	1.3 (0.10)	1.2 (0.15)	2.1 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	5.0 (0.24)	0.8 (0.09)	1.1 (0.15)	0.9 (0.14)
Medicaid . . . . .	7.2 (0.71)	1.2 (0.32)	3.5 (0.63)	†
Other . . . . .	11.1 (1.58)	*1.1 (0.42)	*3.1 (1.13)	*1.4 (0.63)
Uninsured . . . . .	2.8 (0.33)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.6 (0.37)	†
Aged 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	25.3 (1.01)	5.5 (0.54)	1.1 (0.29)	10.3 (1.08)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	20.2 (2.64)	6.3 (1.62)	†	*4.5 (1.80)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.7 (1.27)	3.4 (0.53)	*0.7 (0.32)	9.5 (1.76)
Other . . . . .	23.5 (2.77)	*3.1 (1.00)	†	*6.8 (2.08)
Uninsured . . . . .	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected types of cancer <sup>1</sup>		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	8.5 (0.32)	1.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.16)	2.7 (0.25)
Widowed . . . . .	20.9 (1.03)	6.2 (0.61)	1.2 (0.30)	6.7 (1.52)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	9.5 (0.59)	1.6 (0.24)	2.9 (0.45)	1.8 (0.37)
Never married. . . . .	2.7 (0.26)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.2 (0.26)	0.4 (0.11)
Living with a partner. . . . .	5.1 (0.74)	*0.4 (0.19)	2.7 (0.66)	†
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	6.6 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)	1.7 (0.20)
Small MSA. . . . .	8.7 (0.39)	1.4 (0.15)	1.9 (0.27)	2.0 (0.25)
Not in MSA . . . . .	10.3 (0.61)	1.7 (0.25)	2.2 (0.35)	2.9 (0.50)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	8.5 (0.56)	1.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.26)	3.2 (0.50)
Midwest . . . . .	7.6 (0.47)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.25)	1.9 (0.34)
South . . . . .	7.8 (0.34)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.22)	1.8 (0.23)
West . . . . .	8.1 (0.43)	1.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.22)	1.6 (0.24)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	1.6 (0.32)	—	...	0.8 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	4.1 (0.50)	1.2 (0.29)	0.8 (0.19)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.1 (0.39)	†	...	2.3 (0.21)
White, single race, female . . . . .	11.7 (0.41)	3.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.17)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.58)	—	...	1.6 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.2 (0.46)	1.4 (0.29)	0.6 (0.17)	...

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

... Category not applicable.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, and the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. The percentages in this table are rounded.<sup>3</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.<sup>5</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.<sup>6</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>10</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).<sup>12</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	8.4 (0.22)	8.6 (0.25)	1.7 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	22.8 (0.37)	27.4 (0.41)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	8.1 (0.21)	8.4 (0.24)	1.6 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	22.0 (0.30)	26.7 (0.38)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	8.3 (0.32)	7.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.14)	1.5 (0.14)	18.5 (0.50)	25.5 (0.57)
Female . . . . .	8.4 (0.30)	9.3 (0.34)	1.7 (0.13)	1.4 (0.12)	26.7 (0.50)	29.2 (0.53)
<b>Age</b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.19)	5.5 (0.28)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.11)	7.5 (0.31)	16.7 (0.48)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.1 (0.47)	10.4 (0.43)	1.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.19)	30.9 (0.64)	35.0 (0.70)
65–74 years . . . . .	20.4 (1.00)	13.7 (0.83)	3.0 (0.40)	1.7 (0.37)	48.3 (1.30)	43.0 (1.32)
75 years and over . . . . .	17.3 (1.01)	14.4 (0.90)	5.5 (0.65)	1.1 (0.26)	54.4 (1.30)	43.6 (1.38)
<b>Race</b>						
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	8.3 (0.23)	8.6 (0.25)	1.7 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	22.7 (0.37)	27.3 (0.42)
White . . . . .	8.1 (0.25)	9.0 (0.28)	1.6 (0.11)	1.5 (0.11)	23.9 (0.43)	28.7 (0.47)
Black or African American . . . . .	10.4 (0.63)	7.0 (0.53)	1.9 (0.31)	0.9 (0.21)	20.1 (0.83)	23.8 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	12.4 (2.35)	9.8 (2.26)	*1.4 (0.69)	*2.4 (1.04)	17.4 (2.87)	22.7 (2.58)
Asian . . . . .	7.2 (0.90)	5.0 (0.70)	1.5 (0.39)	1.5 (0.44)	10.8 (1.04)	12.9 (1.16)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	–	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	11.2 (2.15)	10.0 (1.85)	*1.5 (0.73)	*1.8 (0.70)	24.6 (2.88)	35.9 (3.55)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†	–	*18.5 (6.84)	*23.8 (7.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	17.0 (3.98)	17.7 (3.68)	†	*3.5 (1.45)	38.6 (5.19)	51.1 (5.69)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>8</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.3 (0.54)	6.1 (0.47)	1.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.25)	12.2 (0.65)	17.9 (0.80)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	8.6 (0.72)	6.3 (0.61)	1.3 (0.25)	1.8 (0.33)	11.2 (0.81)	17.2 (0.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.4 (0.25)	9.0 (0.28)	1.7 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)	24.4 (0.41)	28.9 (0.46)
White, single race . . . . .	8.0 (0.27)	9.5 (0.32)	1.6 (0.12)	1.5 (0.11)	26.1 (0.48)	30.8 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10.4 (0.65)	7.0 (0.54)	1.9 (0.31)	1.0 (0.22)	20.3 (0.84)	23.9 (0.95)
<b>Education<sup>9</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	15.6 (0.75)	12.1 (0.69)	3.0 (0.36)	2.3 (0.34)	30.6 (1.01)	33.3 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	11.5 (0.52)	10.1 (0.51)	2.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.21)	30.7 (0.79)	32.8 (0.80)
Some college . . . . .	8.6 (0.43)	10.0 (0.51)	1.6 (0.19)	1.7 (0.20)	25.6 (0.69)	30.9 (0.77)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	5.4 (0.35)	6.6 (0.42)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.15)	18.8 (0.64)	24.1 (0.71)
<b>Family income<sup>11</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	11.9 (0.44)	11.1 (0.45)	2.7 (0.21)	2.2 (0.20)	27.5 (0.70)	31.4 (0.76)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6.6 (0.27)	7.6 (0.30)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.12)	20.4 (0.46)	25.8 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	8.1 (0.57)	9.2 (0.64)	1.7 (0.26)	1.9 (0.28)	22.9 (0.90)	27.4 (0.96)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.7 (0.54)	8.3 (0.54)	1.0 (0.18)	1.2 (0.25)	21.8 (0.82)	26.8 (0.91)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	5.8 (0.56)	6.8 (0.64)	1.1 (0.25)	1.3 (0.26)	19.4 (1.08)	26.4 (1.25)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	5.0 (0.48)	6.4 (0.50)	1.1 (0.21)	0.6 (0.16)	17.8 (0.80)	23.4 (0.87)
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	10.1 (0.66)	10.4 (0.78)	2.9 (0.39)	2.9 (0.40)	22.9 (1.05)	27.6 (1.15)
Near poor . . . . .	10.5 (0.64)	10.8 (0.66)	2.1 (0.27)	1.9 (0.28)	25.0 (0.92)	30.7 (0.98)
Not poor . . . . .	7.2 (0.28)	7.9 (0.28)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.11)	21.7 (0.45)	26.9 (0.49)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	5.7 (0.28)	6.8 (0.28)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)	16.9 (0.41)	23.7 (0.50)
Medicaid . . . . .	11.8 (0.91)	12.7 (1.05)	4.3 (0.62)	3.6 (0.53)	25.6 (1.26)	30.9 (1.46)
Other . . . . .	14.9 (1.53)	14.6 (1.51)	3.1 (0.68)	4.1 (0.80)	36.9 (2.06)	40.2 (2.25)
Uninsured . . . . .	4.6 (0.41)	6.3 (0.49)	1.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.25)	10.9 (0.66)	20.0 (0.85)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	17.2 (0.87)	13.9 (0.80)	4.0 (0.46)	1.0 (0.22)	52.2 (1.23)	44.2 (1.29)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	30.3 (3.07)	20.0 (2.98)	8.4 (1.89)	*4.4 (2.11)	59.8 (3.45)	51.1 (3.32)
Medicare only . . . . .	19.9 (1.32)	13.0 (1.09)	3.5 (0.61)	1.3 (0.40)	47.1 (1.65)	39.0 (1.56)
Other . . . . .	19.7 (2.80)	14.1 (2.08)	*5.2 (1.58)	*1.8 (0.80)	53.2 (3.67)	47.9 (3.60)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	*13.7 (6.32)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
<b>Marital status</b>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	8.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.35)	1.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.12)	24.5 (0.51)	28.5 (0.56)
Widowed . . . . .	20.4 (1.10)	15.2 (0.95)	5.0 (0.59)	2.3 (0.50)	52.0 (1.23)	45.2 (1.30)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	11.7 (0.64)	11.6 (0.67)	2.3 (0.33)	3.2 (0.37)	30.5 (0.97)	34.4 (0.98)
Never married . . . . .	3.4 (0.29)	4.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.14)	8.4 (0.49)	16.8 (0.71)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.1 (0.60)	8.8 (0.89)	1.1 (0.31)	1.2 (0.35)	14.3 (1.28)	24.0 (1.44)
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	7.6 (0.30)	7.2 (0.32)	1.5 (0.14)	1.3 (0.12)	20.1 (0.50)	24.0 (0.53)
Small MSA . . . . .	8.4 (0.43)	9.1 (0.44)	1.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.18)	23.4 (0.69)	29.2 (0.81)
Not in MSA . . . . .	10.7 (0.56)	11.7 (0.70)	2.3 (0.31)	1.7 (0.27)	29.4 (0.91)	34.1 (1.11)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	8.1 (0.54)	7.0 (0.57)	1.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.19)	23.5 (0.90)	26.1 (1.02)
Midwest . . . . .	7.9 (0.46)	9.2 (0.53)	1.4 (0.21)	1.3 (0.18)	24.9 (0.83)	29.9 (0.86)
South . . . . .	9.3 (0.41)	9.0 (0.42)	1.9 (0.17)	1.5 (0.16)	23.3 (0.61)	27.7 (0.69)
West . . . . .	7.7 (0.40)	8.4 (0.49)	1.6 (0.20)	1.7 (0.21)	19.2 (0.68)	25.2 (0.81)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.82)	4.9 (0.61)	1.4 (0.33)	1.5 (0.30)	8.7 (0.86)	15.5 (1.12)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8.8 (0.74)	7.4 (0.73)	1.7 (0.29)	2.0 (0.39)	15.9 (0.95)	20.5 (1.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.1 (0.41)	8.8 (0.44)	1.6 (0.18)	1.5 (0.17)	21.6 (0.64)	29.3 (0.73)
White, single race, female . . . . .	7.8 (0.36)	10.3 (0.45)	1.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.15)	30.2 (0.66)	32.2 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.5 (0.98)	6.9 (0.86)	1.7 (0.44)	*1.0 (0.33)	16.1 (1.18)	20.7 (1.46)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	11.2 (0.85)	7.1 (0.64)	2.0 (0.39)	*0.9 (0.28)	23.6 (1.17)	26.4 (1.15)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: an ulcer (including a stomach, duodenal, or peptic ulcer) or diabetes (or sugar diabetes; female respondents were instructed to exclude pregnancy-related diabetes). Responses from persons who said they had "borderline" diabetes were treated as unknown with respect to diabetes. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup>In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had been told in the last 12 months by a doctor or other health professional that they had: weak or failing kidneys (excluding kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence) or any kind of liver condition.

<sup>3</sup>Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those who answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 8.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	13.4 (0.29)	14.0 (0.29)	27.4 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	13.5 (0.30)	13.8 (0.29)	27.2 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	8.2 (0.35)	11.4 (0.39)	25.2 (0.57)	2.8 (0.21)
Female . . . . .	18.4 (0.47)	16.4 (0.41)	29.5 (0.52)	5.8 (0.26)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	16.6 (0.48)	12.7 (0.41)	24.5 (0.56)	4.6 (0.27)
45–64 years . . . . .	13.3 (0.48)	16.5 (0.51)	29.5 (0.67)	4.6 (0.31)
65–74 years . . . . .	5.7 (0.55)	13.2 (0.81)	32.1 (1.17)	3.3 (0.44)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.0 (0.41)	11.9 (0.86)	31.3 (1.19)	2.8 (0.44)
Race				
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	13.4 (0.30)	13.9 (0.29)	27.3 (0.42)	4.3 (0.18)
White . . . . .	13.7 (0.34)	14.6 (0.33)	28.4 (0.46)	4.6 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	13.2 (0.75)	10.4 (0.64)	23.5 (0.90)	3.4 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	15.7 (2.73)	16.1 (3.08)	30.4 (4.24)	*2.9 (1.08)
Asian . . . . .	8.0 (0.95)	8.8 (0.89)	17.4 (1.33)	1.9 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*12.2 (5.53)	†	*26.5 (9.12)	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	21.2 (2.76)	23.5 (3.25)	38.8 (3.73)	6.6 (1.67)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	31.5 (8.80)	*16.1 (6.13)	31.6 (8.14)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	24.7 (4.68)	36.3 (5.86)	49.7 (5.53)	*7.1 (2.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.2 (0.76)	13.3 (0.70)	24.4 (0.89)	3.4 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	13.1 (0.94)	11.8 (0.84)	21.8 (1.14)	3.3 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.5 (0.33)	14.1 (0.32)	27.9 (0.45)	4.5 (0.20)
White, single race . . . . .	13.8 (0.38)	14.9 (0.37)	29.3 (0.52)	4.9 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	12.8 (0.75)	10.3 (0.63)	23.2 (0.90)	3.3 (0.38)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	15.0 (0.80)	16.5 (0.77)	32.8 (1.00)	4.2 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	12.6 (0.58)	14.9 (0.58)	30.6 (0.80)	4.4 (0.37)
Some college . . . . .	14.5 (0.56)	15.8 (0.57)	29.9 (0.78)	5.3 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11.2 (0.50)	12.8 (0.54)	22.8 (0.73)	3.6 (0.29)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	16.8 (0.60)	16.8 (0.50)	32.6 (0.68)	5.4 (0.29)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	12.5 (0.37)	13.0 (0.37)	25.7 (0.52)	4.0 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	12.0 (0.67)	13.6 (0.71)	28.2 (1.01)	4.0 (0.40)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12.6 (0.66)	13.3 (0.72)	26.5 (0.90)	3.9 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	13.9 (0.93)	13.5 (0.93)	25.0 (1.17)	4.1 (0.53)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	12.0 (0.74)	11.8 (0.69)	23.7 (0.89)	4.0 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	20.9 (1.09)	17.5 (0.93)	32.4 (1.11)	6.2 (0.54)
Near poor . . . . .	17.3 (0.81)	16.1 (0.74)	33.5 (0.99)	5.6 (0.46)
Not poor . . . . .	12.2 (0.35)	13.3 (0.37)	26.0 (0.50)	3.9 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	13.5 (0.39)	13.4 (0.38)	24.4 (0.52)	4.3 (0.23)
Medicaid . . . . .	26.6 (1.39)	20.5 (1.16)	39.1 (1.46)	6.8 (0.74)
Other . . . . .	19.4 (1.66)	22.7 (1.70)	41.0 (2.25)	6.1 (1.00)
Uninsured . . . . .	16.0 (0.74)	13.0 (0.70)	26.4 (0.95)	4.4 (0.45)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	3.4 (0.44)	11.3 (0.71)	32.4 (1.13)	2.4 (0.38)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	11.5 (1.79)	20.6 (2.37)	39.1 (3.13)	6.7 (1.63)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.7 (0.59)	13.4 (1.20)	28.3 (1.42)	3.5 (0.67)
Other . . . . .	*4.4 (1.43)	11.9 (2.08)	34.7 (3.37)	*3.2 (1.07)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*20.7 (7.84)	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	12.5 (0.38)	14.3 (0.43)	27.8 (0.54)	4.0 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	6.8 (0.61)	15.0 (0.89)	33.9 (1.24)	4.4 (0.52)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.6 (0.75)	18.4 (0.79)	33.8 (0.99)	5.3 (0.50)
Never married . . . . .	13.9 (0.68)	9.7 (0.51)	20.8 (0.76)	4.2 (0.40)
Living with a partner . . . . .	20.3 (1.33)	16.3 (1.25)	28.9 (1.55)	5.4 (0.69)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	12.7 (0.40)	12.9 (0.38)	25.5 (0.54)	3.9 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	13.9 (0.54)	15.0 (0.58)	28.9 (0.85)	4.7 (0.34)
Not in MSA . . . . .	15.0 (0.77)	15.4 (0.65)	30.4 (0.94)	5.0 (0.46)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	12.8 (0.74)	14.1 (0.66)	27.9 (1.05)	3.9 (0.43)
Midwest . . . . .	13.9 (0.63)	13.0 (0.62)	27.5 (0.87)	4.0 (0.38)
South . . . . .	13.9 (0.49)	13.6 (0.51)	27.0 (0.67)	5.0 (0.30)
West . . . . .	12.7 (0.58)	15.5 (0.55)	27.6 (0.81)	3.9 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.3 (0.95)	11.0 (0.99)	21.5 (1.22)	2.4 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	18.4 (1.11)	15.8 (0.96)	27.4 (1.27)	4.4 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.3 (0.44)	12.2 (0.50)	27.3 (0.74)	3.1 (0.26)
White, single race, female . . . . .	18.9 (0.60)	17.5 (0.53)	31.1 (0.65)	6.5 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.97)	7.9 (0.90)	19.6 (1.29)	2.2 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	16.7 (1.04)	12.1 (0.90)	26.1 (1.23)	4.2 (0.53)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>5</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>6</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.

"Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>15</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.4 (0.34)	11.2 (0.28)	8.5 (0.25)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.1 (0.30)	10.9 (0.27)	8.4 (0.23)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	18.0 (0.52)	9.3 (0.37)	7.8 (0.33)
Female . . . . .	13.1 (0.37)	13.0 (0.37)	9.2 (0.33)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.9 (0.32)	7.2 (0.34)	2.8 (0.24)
45–64 years . . . . .	18.4 (0.57)	13.8 (0.47)	8.5 (0.40)
65–74 years . . . . .	27.8 (1.10)	14.3 (0.93)	20.4 (0.97)
75 years and over . . . . .	42.7 (1.38)	21.1 (1.00)	31.5 (1.27)
Race			
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	15.4 (0.35)	11.1 (0.28)	8.5 (0.25)
White . . . . .	17.0 (0.39)	11.2 (0.31)	8.8 (0.28)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.0 (0.59)	11.2 (0.64)	7.8 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	10.9 (2.44)	12.2 (2.27)	10.1 (2.69)
Asian . . . . .	7.5 (1.05)	8.4 (0.90)	5.1 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*18.4 (8.40)	†	–
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	18.1 (2.88)	15.0 (2.53)	10.1 (2.05)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	27.8 (4.99)	23.5 (4.59)	18.0 (3.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.5 (0.52)	9.1 (0.58)	4.6 (0.42)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.0 (0.63)	8.6 (0.72)	3.3 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16.7 (0.38)	11.5 (0.31)	9.1 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	18.8 (0.44)	11.7 (0.34)	9.5 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	7.9 (0.59)	11.2 (0.65)	7.8 (0.53)
Education <sup>9</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	20.2 (0.87)	17.4 (0.82)	21.6 (0.93)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	19.1 (0.71)	11.8 (0.55)	12.0 (0.51)
Some college . . . . .	17.2 (0.67)	11.8 (0.52)	6.9 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	13.4 (0.54)	8.5 (0.46)	2.9 (0.25)
Family income <sup>11</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	18.6 (0.64)	15.2 (0.45)	14.8 (0.52)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	14.0 (0.40)	9.4 (0.34)	5.5 (0.27)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.8 (0.74)	13.1 (0.76)	8.2 (0.58)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	14.1 (0.68)	9.4 (0.60)	6.5 (0.48)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	13.2 (0.94)	8.3 (0.81)	4.7 (0.55)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	13.7 (0.72)	7.4 (0.53)	3.1 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	14.4 (0.88)	15.9 (0.83)	12.9 (0.85)
Near poor . . . . .	16.7 (0.84)	14.5 (0.77)	13.5 (0.75)
Not poor . . . . .	15.1 (0.42)	9.5 (0.33)	6.1 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	11.5 (0.39)	8.5 (0.33)	4.0 (0.25)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.4 (1.12)	17.8 (1.10)	11.5 (0.97)
Other . . . . .	20.1 (1.85)	17.0 (1.66)	12.7 (1.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	9.6 (0.65)	10.1 (0.64)	4.8 (0.50)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	36.7 (1.14)	16.3 (0.86)	22.4 (1.04)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	32.8 (2.85)	32.0 (3.02)	44.7 (3.34)
Medicare only . . . . .	30.2 (1.60)	15.9 (1.21)	25.9 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	40.7 (3.54)	19.2 (2.87)	32.1 (3.22)
Uninsured . . . . .	*15.0 (7.45)	*29.1 (13.05)	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble <sup>1</sup>	Vision trouble <sup>2</sup>	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>3</sup>
Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)			
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married . . . . .	17.0 (0.47)	10.2 (0.36)	7.7 (0.32)
Widowed . . . . .	34.0 (1.29)	20.2 (1.10)	30.2 (1.25)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	17.7 (0.73)	16.8 (0.85)	11.7 (0.64)
Never married . . . . .	6.3 (0.41)	8.5 (0.50)	3.7 (0.38)
Living with a partner . . . . .	11.2 (1.04)	10.3 (1.15)	5.7 (0.80)
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>			
Large MSA . . . . .	12.6 (0.39)	9.9 (0.36)	6.5 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	16.7 (0.72)	11.9 (0.51)	8.8 (0.45)
Not in MSA . . . . .	21.3 (0.98)	13.5 (0.77)	13.9 (0.75)
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast . . . . .	15.2 (0.74)	10.0 (0.63)	7.7 (0.59)
Midwest . . . . .	17.3 (0.82)	10.8 (0.55)	10.5 (0.58)
South . . . . .	14.8 (0.54)	12.6 (0.51)	9.1 (0.41)
West . . . . .	14.7 (0.68)	10.2 (0.51)	6.1 (0.42)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.6 (0.84)	7.5 (0.74)	3.1 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	7.5 (0.65)	10.8 (0.87)	6.2 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	22.6 (0.68)	9.9 (0.47)	9.1 (0.42)
White, single race, female . . . . .	15.2 (0.48)	13.4 (0.46)	10.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7.6 (0.88)	9.3 (1.03)	6.5 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	8.2 (0.77)	12.8 (0.90)	8.9 (0.73)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, [do you have] a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble hearing," moderate trouble," a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," a little trouble," a lot of trouble," and "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 and beyond may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked, "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>4</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>5</sup> Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup> The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup> The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup> Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup> MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 12.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.5 (0.24)	2.3 (0.12)	4.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.6 (0.24)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.4 (0.24)	2.2 (0.12)	4.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.5 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.6 (0.25)
Sex								
Male . . . . .	2.7 (0.20)	6.8 (0.33)	2.0 (0.17)	3.8 (0.23)	1.5 (0.15)	3.1 (0.22)	4.8 (0.25)	7.8 (0.35)
Female . . . . .	3.7 (0.19)	10.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.17)	5.2 (0.24)	2.0 (0.15)	4.0 (0.21)	6.0 (0.27)	9.3 (0.33)
Age								
18–44 years . . . . .	2.9 (0.20)	7.4 (0.34)	2.0 (0.17)	4.3 (0.25)	1.5 (0.15)	3.2 (0.22)	5.5 (0.29)	8.8 (0.35)
45–64 years . . . . .	3.7 (0.26)	9.5 (0.41)	2.6 (0.21)	5.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.19)	4.3 (0.29)	5.5 (0.32)	8.8 (0.39)
65–74 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.32)	8.4 (0.63)	2.2 (0.35)	3.1 (0.34)	1.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.33)	4.3 (0.49)	6.7 (0.63)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.8 (0.45)	10.7 (0.81)	2.5 (0.39)	4.6 (0.53)	1.8 (0.32)	4.1 (0.55)	5.8 (0.60)	8.2 (0.75)
Race								
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3.2 (0.14)	8.4 (0.24)	2.3 (0.12)	4.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)	5.4 (0.20)	8.6 (0.24)
White . . . . .	3.1 (0.15)	8.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.14)	4.4 (0.18)	1.9 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	5.2 (0.22)	8.3 (0.28)
Black or African American . . . . .	4.3 (0.41)	10.8 (0.62)	2.8 (0.35)	4.8 (0.42)	1.8 (0.25)	3.8 (0.41)	8.0 (0.61)	10.5 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*3.5 (1.27)	9.7 (2.28)	*2.8 (1.24)	9.4 (2.54)	*2.4 (0.99)	*3.5 (1.26)	*3.4 (1.10)	14.1 (3.35)
Asian . . . . .	1.6 (0.38)	6.5 (0.83)	*0.6 (0.22)	3.3 (0.63)	†	2.3 (0.50)	2.4 (0.47)	6.1 (0.83)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*4.2 (1.31)	11.5 (1.98)	*3.2 (1.19)	5.4 (1.31)	*2.1 (0.79)	5.1 (1.37)	8.5 (1.85)	11.2 (2.21)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	*14.8 (6.78)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	17.4 (3.89)	*5.3 (2.48)	*6.1 (2.50)	*3.4 (1.60)	*6.9 (2.58)	*10.0 (3.05)	11.5 (3.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.6 (0.42)	8.2 (0.57)	2.9 (0.32)	5.0 (0.44)	2.1 (0.31)	4.1 (0.41)	5.6 (0.48)	6.6 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.1 (0.53)	8.0 (0.72)	2.9 (0.40)	5.0 (0.55)	2.3 (0.42)	3.8 (0.49)	5.3 (0.61)	6.7 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.0 (0.15)	8.5 (0.26)	2.2 (0.13)	4.4 (0.17)	1.7 (0.12)	3.5 (0.17)	5.4 (0.21)	8.9 (0.27)
White, single race . . . . .	2.9 (0.16)	8.2 (0.30)	2.2 (0.15)	4.4 (0.19)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.20)	5.2 (0.25)	8.7 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	4.1 (0.41)	10.8 (0.62)	2.7 (0.34)	4.7 (0.41)	1.8 (0.26)	3.6 (0.39)	8.0 (0.62)	10.5 (0.70)
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.0 (0.52)	13.0 (0.73)	4.9 (0.43)	6.6 (0.53)	4.1 (0.41)	6.1 (0.49)	8.8 (0.59)	10.7 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	3.9 (0.32)	10.3 (0.50)	2.5 (0.26)	5.4 (0.34)	1.9 (0.22)	4.6 (0.35)	6.3 (0.41)	9.2 (0.50)
Some college . . . . .	2.9 (0.25)	8.8 (0.46)	2.3 (0.23)	4.4 (0.33)	2.1 (0.22)	3.5 (0.30)	5.6 (0.36)	8.8 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.1 (0.14)	5.0 (0.34)	0.7 (0.12)	2.9 (0.26)	0.5 (0.10)	1.7 (0.19)	2.4 (0.22)	6.7 (0.38)
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	6.3 (0.32)	12.7 (0.44)	4.8 (0.30)	6.7 (0.32)	3.7 (0.27)	6.0 (0.31)	9.7 (0.40)	12.0 (0.45)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.8 (0.14)	6.8 (0.30)	1.2 (0.11)	3.6 (0.20)	1.0 (0.11)	2.6 (0.19)	3.7 (0.21)	7.4 (0.31)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	3.0 (0.36)	9.7 (0.66)	2.1 (0.32)	5.3 (0.50)	2.0 (0.32)	4.0 (0.40)	6.4 (0.58)	9.2 (0.61)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.0 (0.28)	7.0 (0.54)	1.2 (0.20)	3.6 (0.40)	0.9 (0.16)	2.5 (0.37)	3.4 (0.34)	8.2 (0.60)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1.2 (0.28)	6.7 (0.69)	0.7 (0.19)	3.0 (0.45)	*0.5 (0.18)	2.9 (0.43)	3.2 (0.54)	6.3 (0.64)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1.1 (0.20)	4.6 (0.47)	0.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.34)	0.6 (0.17)	1.4 (0.25)	2.2 (0.29)	5.9 (0.52)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Poor. . . . .	9.1 (0.70)	13.5 (0.79)	7.0 (0.63)	8.5 (0.61)	5.3 (0.56)	7.9 (0.61)	13.3 (0.84)	14.4 (0.85)
Near poor . . . . .	5.0 (0.45)	12.8 (0.72)	3.7 (0.37)	6.6 (0.51)	3.1 (0.35)	5.5 (0.46)	8.4 (0.60)	11.8 (0.71)
Not poor . . . . .	1.8 (0.13)	6.7 (0.27)	1.2 (0.11)	3.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.10)	2.5 (0.17)	3.6 (0.20)	7.2 (0.28)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	1.8 (0.14)	6.1 (0.26)	1.2 (0.11)	3.2 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)	2.2 (0.16)	3.4 (0.20)	7.3 (0.29)
Medicaid. . . . .	11.1 (0.93)	17.8 (1.15)	8.5 (0.83)	9.4 (0.75)	6.6 (0.71)	9.8 (0.95)	15.3 (1.10)	15.3 (1.04)
Other. . . . .	6.8 (1.00)	16.4 (1.57)	5.6 (0.93)	9.9 (1.25)	5.0 (0.88)	9.5 (1.30)	11.9 (1.48)	14.8 (1.60)
Uninsured. . . . .	4.5 (0.38)	10.3 (0.69)	2.8 (0.30)	6.6 (0.58)	2.5 (0.32)	4.8 (0.46)	7.4 (0.57)	10.1 (0.64)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	1.7 (0.27)	8.5 (0.68)	1.4 (0.29)	3.0 (0.39)	1.2 (0.26)	2.9 (0.43)	3.8 (0.47)	6.3 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	9.7 (1.92)	16.4 (2.24)	8.1 (1.59)	10.4 (2.16)	4.8 (1.41)	8.6 (1.87)	10.8 (2.08)	17.9 (2.83)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.8 (0.58)	9.6 (0.89)	2.5 (0.48)	3.7 (0.53)	1.9 (0.41)	2.3 (0.42)	5.7 (0.73)	7.4 (0.81)
Other. . . . .	3.7 (1.08)	10.3 (2.16)	*3.6 (1.21)	*3.6 (1.25)	*3.3 (1.20)	*4.8 (1.50)	6.8 (2.02)	6.6 (1.55)
Uninsured. . . . .	†	†	†	†	—	†	†	†
Marital status								
Married . . . . .	2.3 (0.17)	7.0 (0.30)	1.6 (0.15)	3.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.14)	3.0 (0.20)	4.1 (0.24)	7.1 (0.31)
Widowed . . . . .	6.1 (0.58)	14.1 (0.91)	4.3 (0.52)	6.8 (0.68)	3.4 (0.47)	5.2 (0.62)	7.5 (0.68)	11.1 (0.89)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	5.8 (0.44)	14.5 (0.77)	4.4 (0.43)	8.0 (0.56)	3.9 (0.40)	5.7 (0.46)	9.2 (0.64)	11.7 (0.64)
Never married. . . . .	3.2 (0.30)	8.1 (0.53)	2.3 (0.26)	4.3 (0.36)	1.5 (0.19)	3.3 (0.34)	6.0 (0.44)	9.5 (0.58)
Living with a partner . . . . .	3.6 (0.58)	6.8 (0.75)	1.9 (0.42)	4.8 (0.68)	1.2 (0.32)	3.9 (0.64)	6.6 (0.83)	10.2 (0.97)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	3.1 (0.20)	8.3 (0.33)	1.9 (0.15)	4.0 (0.22)	1.5 (0.13)	3.1 (0.21)	4.7 (0.24)	8.2 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	3.3 (0.24)	8.1 (0.43)	2.3 (0.21)	4.8 (0.29)	2.1 (0.21)	3.8 (0.27)	5.8 (0.38)	8.8 (0.47)
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.36)	9.8 (0.55)	3.3 (0.39)	5.1 (0.36)	2.2 (0.31)	4.5 (0.44)	6.9 (0.52)	9.2 (0.54)
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	3.1 (0.31)	9.4 (0.72)	1.9 (0.24)	4.0 (0.40)	1.4 (0.21)	3.1 (0.38)	5.0 (0.52)	7.9 (0.64)
Midwest . . . . .	2.5 (0.24)	7.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.22)	4.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.18)	3.6 (0.31)	5.1 (0.36)	8.7 (0.46)
South . . . . .	3.6 (0.24)	8.7 (0.39)	2.7 (0.21)	4.6 (0.28)	2.2 (0.21)	3.6 (0.24)	6.3 (0.35)	8.5 (0.41)
West . . . . .	3.4 (0.33)	8.1 (0.46)	2.4 (0.30)	4.9 (0.33)	1.9 (0.25)	3.8 (0.37)	4.8 (0.35)	9.1 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.2 (0.57)	5.6 (0.67)	1.7 (0.38)	4.3 (0.62)	1.5 (0.41)	3.3 (0.64)	4.4 (0.59)	5.6 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.0 (0.64)	11.0 (0.86)	4.1 (0.54)	5.8 (0.68)	2.9 (0.46)	4.9 (0.59)	6.8 (0.76)	7.6 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.6 (0.23)	6.6 (0.41)	2.0 (0.21)	3.6 (0.28)	1.7 (0.18)	3.2 (0.27)	4.7 (0.31)	7.9 (0.44)
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.1 (0.23)	9.7 (0.39)	2.3 (0.20)	5.1 (0.29)	2.0 (0.19)	3.8 (0.27)	5.6 (0.34)	9.5 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.1 (0.66)	9.8 (1.01)	2.4 (0.54)	3.7 (0.62)	1.4 (0.40)	3.2 (0.61)	7.2 (0.91)	10.3 (1.08)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.9 (0.52)	11.5 (0.81)	3.0 (0.45)	5.5 (0.59)	2.1 (0.36)	4.0 (0.53)	8.6 (0.78)	10.6 (0.89)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort. Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	4.0 (0.17)	12.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	4.0 (0.17)	12.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
<b>Sex</b>				
Male . . . . .	3.0 (0.22)	10.6 (0.41)	5.5 (0.29)	11.7 (0.43)
Female . . . . .	4.9 (0.25)	14.4 (0.43)	6.0 (0.28)	13.9 (0.40)
<b>Age</b>				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.8 (0.26)	13.6 (0.43)	5.8 (0.31)	13.1 (0.45)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.4 (0.26)	12.3 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	13.7 (0.52)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.8 (0.43)	10.0 (0.77)	4.4 (0.53)	10.3 (0.78)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.3 (0.43)	10.5 (0.76)	4.6 (0.58)	9.7 (0.80)
<b>Race</b>				
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	4.0 (0.17)	12.6 (0.31)	5.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)
White . . . . .	4.2 (0.20)	13.0 (0.35)	6.0 (0.25)	13.2 (0.35)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.9 (0.37)	11.4 (0.71)	5.8 (0.46)	12.2 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*2.1 (0.88)	14.1 (2.83)	*2.3 (0.97)	16.9 (3.36)
Asian . . . . .	1.3 (0.36)	8.5 (0.99)	1.3 (0.34)	6.6 (0.79)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5.5 (1.48)	14.2 (2.93)	7.4 (1.76)	12.9 (2.06)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*12.9 (6.29)	†	*15.8 (6.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*9.4 (2.91)	*16.0 (5.16)	9.9 (2.93)	13.8 (3.18)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.9 (0.36)	9.7 (0.62)	4.7 (0.43)	10.2 (0.66)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.5 (0.43)	9.6 (0.82)	4.2 (0.56)	11.4 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.0 (0.18)	13.0 (0.34)	5.9 (0.24)	13.2 (0.35)
White, single race . . . . .	4.2 (0.21)	13.6 (0.40)	6.3 (0.28)	13.8 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.37)	11.4 (0.73)	5.7 (0.46)	12.1 (0.74)
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	8.0 (0.56)	12.6 (0.73)	9.8 (0.68)	13.0 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	4.4 (0.32)	12.6 (0.53)	6.6 (0.40)	13.2 (0.57)
Some college . . . . .	3.3 (0.26)	12.1 (0.53)	5.4 (0.36)	13.1 (0.57)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.9 (0.20)	11.4 (0.53)	2.7 (0.27)	10.9 (0.54)
<b>Family income<sup>9</sup></b>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	7.2 (0.38)	15.0 (0.50)	9.5 (0.45)	15.6 (0.55)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	2.6 (0.19)	12.1 (0.38)	4.3 (0.25)	12.3 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	4.0 (0.49)	13.7 (0.75)	5.3 (0.53)	13.4 (0.77)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	3.1 (0.39)	11.5 (0.63)	4.7 (0.47)	11.9 (0.67)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2.0 (0.35)	11.4 (0.81)	4.4 (0.54)	11.7 (0.87)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1.6 (0.26)	11.9 (0.72)	3.2 (0.41)	12.1 (0.72)
<b>Poverty status<sup>10</sup></b>				
Poor . . . . .	9.9 (0.79)	16.4 (0.88)	12.7 (0.83)	17.2 (0.93)
Near poor . . . . .	5.7 (0.51)	15.5 (0.77)	8.0 (0.64)	15.8 (0.80)
Not poor . . . . .	2.6 (0.16)	11.9 (0.36)	4.3 (0.24)	12.1 (0.38)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>11</sup></b>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.2 (0.15)	12.6 (0.41)	4.0 (0.24)	12.3 (0.38)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.1 (1.07)	16.5 (1.12)	15.2 (1.22)	18.7 (1.29)
Other . . . . .	9.1 (1.19)	20.4 (1.79)	13.4 (1.55)	19.2 (1.77)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.6 (0.51)	11.9 (0.70)	7.5 (0.52)	13.7 (0.81)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	2.5 (0.35)	9.3 (0.71)	3.3 (0.44)	9.2 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	12.3 (2.11)	17.5 (2.72)	12.1 (2.56)	19.4 (2.71)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.6 (0.55)	10.7 (1.05)	4.8 (0.74)	9.4 (0.96)
Other . . . . .	4.7 (1.34)	8.6 (2.13)	6.3 (1.87)	11.4 (2.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	2.9 (0.19)	11.2 (0.39)	4.8 (0.27)	11.2 (0.39)
Widowed . . . . .	5.6 (0.60)	13.6 (0.90)	6.7 (0.76)	12.6 (0.83)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	7.0 (0.58)	13.8 (0.70)	8.9 (0.62)	14.9 (0.75)
Never married . . . . .	4.6 (0.44)	14.8 (0.68)	6.0 (0.48)	14.6 (0.71)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.7 (0.67)	14.2 (1.20)	6.4 (0.81)	16.8 (1.32)
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.6 (0.22)	12.6 (0.43)	5.0 (0.29)	12.4 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	4.2 (0.30)	12.6 (0.57)	6.2 (0.39)	12.7 (0.54)
Not in MSA . . . . .	4.9 (0.46)	12.7 (0.69)	7.1 (0.61)	14.3 (0.85)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	3.9 (0.44)	13.3 (0.77)	5.1 (0.44)	12.5 (0.75)
Midwest . . . . .	3.5 (0.31)	13.8 (0.64)	5.9 (0.49)	13.2 (0.66)
South . . . . .	4.6 (0.30)	11.7 (0.50)	6.4 (0.37)	13.0 (0.51)
West . . . . .	3.6 (0.34)	12.3 (0.60)	5.1 (0.45)	12.4 (0.65)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.3 (0.41)	7.7 (0.86)	3.2 (0.58)	7.6 (0.77)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.5 (0.59)	11.8 (0.91)	6.3 (0.63)	13.1 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.28)	11.6 (0.54)	6.3 (0.38)	13.1 (0.56)
White, single race, female . . . . .	5.1 (0.33)	15.5 (0.56)	6.3 (0.36)	14.5 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.0 (0.60)	10.0 (1.09)	5.3 (0.76)	10.2 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.5 (0.51)	12.5 (0.94)	5.9 (0.61)	13.7 (1.03)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 16.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.7 (0.33)	7.1 (0.23)	5.0 (0.19)	8.9 (0.24)	3.1 (0.14)	8.7 (0.24)	2.2 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.16)	5.9 (0.19)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	14.3 (0.28)	6.9 (0.20)	4.9 (0.17)	8.6 (0.22)	3.0 (0.14)	8.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	4.0 (0.15)	5.7 (0.17)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	11.1 (0.40)	5.4 (0.27)	3.7 (0.23)	6.8 (0.30)	2.6 (0.19)	6.7 (0.31)	1.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.19)	3.9 (0.23)
Female . . . . .	18.1 (0.45)	8.7 (0.32)	6.3 (0.28)	10.8 (0.33)	3.5 (0.20)	10.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.15)	1.9 (0.15)	5.7 (0.24)	7.7 (0.28)
Age										
18–44 years . . . . .	5.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.12)	2.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.15)	2.6 (0.19)	0.5 (0.07)	0.5 (0.08)	1.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.16)
45–64 years . . . . .	18.1 (0.57)	8.5 (0.41)	6.1 (0.34)	10.5 (0.42)	4.4 (0.28)	10.7 (0.44)	2.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.19)	4.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.35)
65–74 years . . . . .	28.6 (1.15)	14.0 (0.85)	9.9 (0.73)	17.8 (0.96)	4.2 (0.47)	18.8 (0.98)	4.2 (0.51)	3.0 (0.50)	7.1 (0.63)	10.8 (0.79)
75 years and over . . . . .	45.3 (1.35)	27.3 (1.25)	19.9 (1.12)	29.7 (1.20)	5.2 (0.69)	26.6 (1.13)	8.9 (0.70)	5.7 (0.59)	16.3 (0.99)	18.8 (1.02)
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	14.7 (0.33)	7.1 (0.23)	5.0 (0.19)	8.8 (0.24)	3.1 (0.15)	8.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	4.1 (0.16)	5.9 (0.19)
White . . . . .	15.1 (0.37)	7.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.22)	9.0 (0.27)	3.0 (0.17)	8.9 (0.27)	2.2 (0.13)	1.7 (0.11)	4.0 (0.18)	5.9 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	15.4 (0.73)	8.3 (0.56)	6.9 (0.52)	9.7 (0.64)	3.6 (0.33)	8.9 (0.61)	2.6 (0.30)	1.6 (0.24)	5.4 (0.44)	6.6 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	15.2 (2.42)	8.4 (2.10)	6.0 (1.57)	11.6 (2.04)	5.3 (1.48)	10.1 (1.87)	*3.8 (1.22)	*3.1 (1.32)	7.3 (1.46)	7.7 (1.69)
Asian . . . . .	6.3 (0.74)	3.4 (0.59)	1.9 (0.46)	3.8 (0.59)	1.5 (0.38)	3.0 (0.58)	1.2 (0.34)	*0.7 (0.21)	1.9 (0.37)	3.2 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	16.5 (2.37)	7.3 (1.70)	5.0 (1.43)	11.2 (2.10)	4.3 (1.11)	9.5 (1.86)	*1.3 (0.59)	*2.6 (1.08)	4.7 (1.30)	6.1 (1.46)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*11.9 (5.78)	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	28.1 (4.53)	11.5 (3.15)	*8.5 (2.95)	19.1 (4.02)	*7.3 (2.23)	15.1 (3.44)	*2.9 (1.30)	*4.9 (2.28)	*5.9 (2.27)	8.4 (2.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.0 (0.61)	4.4 (0.41)	3.5 (0.37)	6.0 (0.46)	3.0 (0.34)	6.2 (0.46)	1.9 (0.25)	1.3 (0.20)	3.4 (0.35)	4.9 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9.9 (0.71)	3.9 (0.50)	3.1 (0.47)	5.7 (0.62)	2.7 (0.40)	5.2 (0.52)	1.8 (0.29)	0.9 (0.20)	2.9 (0.43)	4.1 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.3 (0.36)	7.5 (0.25)	5.3 (0.21)	9.3 (0.27)	3.1 (0.16)	9.1 (0.27)	2.3 (0.13)	1.7 (0.11)	4.2 (0.18)	6.0 (0.21)
White, single race . . . . .	15.8 (0.42)	7.6 (0.29)	5.2 (0.24)	9.5 (0.31)	3.1 (0.19)	9.4 (0.31)	2.3 (0.15)	1.8 (0.13)	4.2 (0.21)	6.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	15.6 (0.73)	8.5 (0.57)	7.0 (0.53)	9.8 (0.64)	3.6 (0.33)	9.0 (0.62)	2.6 (0.30)	1.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.45)	6.7 (0.50)
Education <sup>8</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	30.0 (1.00)	17.2 (0.84)	13.8 (0.79)	19.4 (0.87)	6.8 (0.56)	18.4 (0.83)	5.9 (0.49)	4.1 (0.45)	11.2 (0.66)	13.9 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	20.6 (0.69)	9.8 (0.51)	6.9 (0.45)	12.3 (0.55)	4.1 (0.33)	12.0 (0.52)	2.9 (0.25)	2.1 (0.22)	5.5 (0.37)	7.9 (0.42)
Some college . . . . .	14.4 (0.56)	6.5 (0.38)	4.4 (0.32)	8.5 (0.42)	3.3 (0.27)	8.7 (0.43)	2.0 (0.19)	1.7 (0.21)	3.6 (0.28)	5.4 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7.6 (0.41)	3.0 (0.27)	1.6 (0.18)	4.2 (0.30)	1.0 (0.14)	4.3 (0.31)	1.0 (0.15)	0.7 (0.12)	1.6 (0.17)	2.8 (0.23)
Family income <sup>10</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	25.4 (0.70)	13.5 (0.51)	10.2 (0.44)	16.5 (0.54)	6.2 (0.35)	15.1 (0.53)	4.4 (0.27)	3.1 (0.23)	8.7 (0.39)	11.2 (0.44)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	9.7 (0.32)	4.1 (0.22)	2.7 (0.18)	5.3 (0.25)	1.7 (0.14)	5.7 (0.24)	1.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.11)	2.0 (0.16)	3.4 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	15.7 (0.77)	7.3 (0.56)	5.4 (0.51)	9.2 (0.61)	2.6 (0.34)	9.7 (0.61)	2.1 (0.34)	1.7 (0.27)	3.8 (0.45)	6.0 (0.54)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	10.9 (0.64)	4.6 (0.45)	2.9 (0.35)	5.8 (0.47)	2.2 (0.31)	6.6 (0.50)	1.5 (0.22)	0.9 (0.19)	2.4 (0.31)	3.4 (0.35)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	7.0 (0.66)	2.6 (0.43)	1.4 (0.32)	3.5 (0.49)	0.9 (0.23)	3.9 (0.46)	1.0 (0.23)	*0.7 (0.28)	0.6 (0.14)	2.4 (0.39)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	5.9 (0.48)	2.2 (0.31)	1.3 (0.23)	3.0 (0.34)	1.1 (0.22)	3.2 (0.37)	0.7 (0.16)	0.6 (0.16)	1.0 (0.19)	2.0 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>		Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)										
Poor. . . . .	24.4	(1.12)	13.6 (0.74)	10.3 (0.63)	16.3 (0.87)	7.7 (0.63)	15.0 (0.88)	5.1 (0.47)	3.0 (0.36)	9.8 (0.68)	11.9 (0.75)
Near poor . . . . .	23.0	(0.94)	11.6 (0.67)	9.1 (0.58)	14.8 (0.80)	5.6 (0.53)	13.7 (0.69)	3.4 (0.37)	3.0 (0.34)	7.1 (0.52)	9.7 (0.59)
Not poor . . . . .	10.6	(0.33)	4.6 (0.22)	3.0 (0.18)	5.8 (0.25)	1.8 (0.13)	6.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.11)	2.2 (0.14)	3.8 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>											
Under age 65 years:											
Private . . . . .	6.9	(0.29)	2.5 (0.17)	1.6 (0.13)	3.4 (0.19)	1.4 (0.13)	3.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.09)	0.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.12)	2.4 (0.17)
Medicaid. . . . .	30.1	(1.33)	16.8 (1.08)	14.0 (0.97)	20.9 (1.13)	9.4 (0.83)	18.3 (1.11)	5.9 (0.61)	4.2 (0.56)	12.6 (0.99)	15.3 (1.13)
Other. . . . .	37.2	(2.32)	19.7 (1.91)	12.6 (1.60)	26.1 (2.06)	13.0 (1.62)	21.4 (1.82)	5.4 (1.00)	4.7 (0.93)	10.6 (1.47)	17.0 (1.71)
Uninsured. . . . .	9.2	(0.60)	3.3 (0.35)	2.1 (0.28)	4.6 (0.41)	2.5 (0.29)	5.0 (0.46)	1.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.18)	1.7 (0.23)	2.9 (0.32)
Age 65 years and over:											
Private . . . . .	34.5	(1.18)	18.8 (1.00)	13.1 (0.94)	21.4 (1.02)	3.6 (0.47)	20.7 (1.00)	4.9 (0.50)	3.2 (0.45)	9.4 (0.71)	12.5 (0.81)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	57.6	(3.44)	37.1 (3.24)	30.7 (3.08)	42.5 (3.35)	14.0 (2.15)	40.6 (3.47)	15.8 (2.69)	9.8 (2.41)	29.2 (3.16)	29.3 (3.17)
Medicare only . . . . .	35.0	(1.64)	19.4 (1.34)	13.9 (1.12)	22.5 (1.43)	5.0 (0.74)	20.9 (1.38)	6.8 (0.87)	5.0 (0.71)	11.1 (1.02)	15.1 (1.20)
Other. . . . .	36.4	(3.40)	20.0 (3.08)	12.8 (2.30)	25.2 (3.18)	*2.9 (1.02)	26.7 (3.13)	6.7 (1.68)	*4.1 (1.27)	11.8 (2.67)	14.6 (2.32)
Uninsured. . . . .	*34.0	(12.84)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status											
Married . . . . .	13.3	(0.41)	6.2 (0.31)	4.1 (0.25)	7.7 (0.32)	2.7 (0.20)	7.6 (0.32)	2.0 (0.15)	1.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.20)	5.1 (0.24)
Widowed . . . . .	43.5	(1.27)	25.2 (1.18)	19.1 (1.10)	28.6 (1.14)	6.4 (0.64)	28.3 (1.21)	8.1 (0.73)	5.2 (0.63)	16.4 (1.00)	19.3 (1.01)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	22.6	(0.90)	11.5 (0.67)	8.8 (0.59)	14.9 (0.76)	6.1 (0.54)	13.4 (0.71)	3.6 (0.36)	3.2 (0.40)	7.2 (0.52)	9.4 (0.62)
Never married. . . . .	7.4	(0.43)	3.0 (0.27)	2.3 (0.24)	4.1 (0.32)	1.8 (0.23)	4.0 (0.31)	0.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.23)	2.9 (0.28)
Living with a partner. . . . .	10.3	(1.03)	3.7 (0.68)	2.2 (0.47)	5.3 (0.73)	1.9 (0.39)	5.8 (0.77)	1.3 (0.35)	*1.0 (0.34)	2.5 (0.51)	3.7 (0.63)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	12.3	(0.41)	5.9 (0.27)	3.8 (0.22)	7.3 (0.30)	2.3 (0.16)	7.1 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.13)	3.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.24)
Small MSA. . . . .	15.4	(0.62)	7.6 (0.44)	5.5 (0.38)	9.5 (0.46)	3.2 (0.28)	8.9 (0.42)	2.4 (0.21)	1.6 (0.19)	4.0 (0.29)	6.1 (0.37)
Not in MSA . . . . .	20.4	(0.84)	9.9 (0.63)	7.8 (0.54)	12.3 (0.58)	5.3 (0.45)	12.8 (0.72)	3.2 (0.33)	2.3 (0.27)	6.2 (0.47)	8.5 (0.47)
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	15.0	(0.86)	7.4 (0.67)	4.4 (0.49)	8.9 (0.64)	2.7 (0.31)	8.2 (0.57)	1.9 (0.24)	1.5 (0.23)	3.7 (0.37)	4.8 (0.46)
Midwest . . . . .	14.3	(0.70)	7.0 (0.46)	4.9 (0.41)	8.7 (0.47)	2.3 (0.24)	8.7 (0.52)	2.0 (0.24)	1.5 (0.22)	4.3 (0.37)	5.6 (0.38)
South . . . . .	16.0	(0.52)	7.8 (0.35)	6.1 (0.31)	9.6 (0.40)	3.8 (0.27)	9.7 (0.39)	2.6 (0.21)	1.9 (0.18)	4.4 (0.24)	6.7 (0.31)
West . . . . .	12.8	(0.62)	5.9 (0.44)	4.0 (0.38)	7.8 (0.47)	3.0 (0.31)	7.4 (0.48)	2.1 (0.20)	1.5 (0.18)	3.7 (0.33)	5.7 (0.38)
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.1	(0.81)	3.6 (0.53)	2.9 (0.54)	4.9 (0.59)	2.9 (0.51)	5.3 (0.63)	1.8 (0.39)	1.4 (0.33)	2.5 (0.47)	3.2 (0.58)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14.0	(0.94)	5.3 (0.64)	4.2 (0.50)	7.2 (0.73)	3.0 (0.47)	7.1 (0.67)	2.0 (0.31)	1.2 (0.22)	4.5 (0.52)	6.7 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	12.0	(0.50)	5.7 (0.33)	3.7 (0.27)	7.2 (0.37)	2.6 (0.24)	7.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.24)	4.0 (0.28)
White, single race, female . . . . .	19.3	(0.58)	9.4 (0.42)	6.6 (0.36)	11.6 (0.43)	3.5 (0.26)	11.5 (0.42)	2.6 (0.20)	2.0 (0.19)	5.7 (0.31)	8.0 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11.8	(1.09)	6.4 (0.81)	5.0 (0.72)	7.5 (0.93)	2.9 (0.51)	6.3 (0.83)	2.4 (0.51)	*1.1 (0.35)	3.3 (0.59)	5.0 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	18.6	(0.95)	10.1 (0.72)	8.6 (0.73)	11.6 (0.81)	4.1 (0.44)	11.2 (0.83)	2.8 (0.39)	1.9 (0.34)	7.2 (0.60)	8.1 (0.66)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city



blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," only a little difficult," somewhat difficult," very difficult," can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.

<sup>2</sup>Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.

<sup>3</sup>Percentages of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "only a little" or "some" difficulty, or that they "do not do this activity," and those for whom the information is unknown (see Appendix I), are not shown separately. Persons who respond "do not do this activity" are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor	
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	60.9 (0.47)	26.0 (0.38)	13.1 (0.30)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (0.46)	25.8 (0.38)	12.8 (0.29)	
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	63.3 (0.67)	24.7 (0.53)	12.0 (0.42)	
Female . . . . .	100.0	58.6 (0.59)	27.1 (0.51)	14.2 (0.39)	
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	71.2 (0.62)	22.1 (0.55)	6.7 (0.31)	
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (0.73)	27.2 (0.61)	16.7 (0.53)	
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (1.20)	33.3 (1.10)	21.9 (0.99)	
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (1.29)	36.8 (1.18)	28.1 (1.20)	
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	61.0 (0.47)	25.9 (0.38)	13.1 (0.30)	
White . . . . .	100.0	62.1 (0.52)	25.2 (0.42)	12.7 (0.34)	
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	52.4 (1.09)	30.3 (1.01)	17.2 (0.77)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	46.5 (4.17)	33.4 (4.56)	20.1 (3.04)	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	66.5 (1.53)	25.7 (1.39)	7.8 (0.83)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (12.07)	*31.7 (12.68)	†	
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (4.00)	29.9 (3.56)	16.3 (2.55)	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	64.8 (8.72)	*16.6 (5.91)	*18.6 (7.19)	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (5.60)	42.8 (5.61)	19.4 (4.20)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (1.07)	29.9 (1.00)	14.1 (0.73)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	54.4 (1.40)	31.8 (1.33)	13.9 (0.95)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	61.7 (0.51)	25.4 (0.41)	13.0 (0.33)	
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	63.1 (0.56)	24.5 (0.46)	12.4 (0.38)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	52.5 (1.12)	30.1 (1.02)	17.5 (0.79)	
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (1.04)	33.9 (1.04)	29.9 (1.03)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	50.7 (0.87)	31.8 (0.78)	17.5 (0.65)	
Some college . . . . .	100.0	60.5 (0.82)	26.5 (0.74)	13.0 (0.53)	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	75.8 (0.69)	19.2 (0.60)	5.1 (0.35)	
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	44.7 (0.84)	30.7 (0.69)	24.6 (0.65)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	68.8 (0.56)	23.4 (0.48)	7.7 (0.30)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	57.8 (1.12)	28.7 (0.99)	13.5 (0.75)	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	65.0 (1.00)	26.8 (0.91)	8.2 (0.53)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	71.7 (1.17)	21.8 (1.07)	6.5 (0.64)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	78.7 (0.87)	17.5 (0.79)	3.9 (0.41)	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	42.4 (1.58)	30.3 (1.19)	27.3 (1.18)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	48.1 (1.14)	29.9 (1.04)	21.9 (0.93)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	68.1 (0.54)	23.7 (0.45)	8.2 (0.30)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	71.9 (0.54)	21.8 (0.50)	6.4 (0.27)	
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	35.9 (1.50)	30.9 (1.53)	33.2 (1.49)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (2.09)	28.0 (2.02)	35.3 (2.32)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	59.3 (1.02)	28.9 (0.98)	11.8 (0.63)	
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	43.8 (1.21)	36.4 (1.14)	19.8 (1.01)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (1.96)	33.7 (3.04)	52.4 (3.19)	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	39.3 (1.57)	34.1 (1.49)	26.6 (1.41)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (3.52)	28.4 (3.29)	30.6 (3.37)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	45.3 (11.61)	*16.2 (7.30)	*38.6 (12.56)	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	100.0	62.7 (0.61)	25.7 (0.50)	11.6 (0.39)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (1.23)	33.2 (1.19)	28.6 (1.17)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	49.2 (1.05)	29.1 (0.92)	21.7 (0.85)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	68.3 (0.94)	23.0 (0.82)	8.7 (0.51)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	63.7 (1.58)	26.0 (1.43)	10.4 (0.98)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	62.9 (0.63)	25.3 (0.53)	11.8 (0.41)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	61.3 (0.89)	25.4 (0.68)	13.4 (0.58)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	54.2 (1.17)	29.0 (0.97)	16.8 (0.69)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	62.6 (1.04)	25.8 (0.90)	11.6 (0.76)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	62.1 (1.14)	25.7 (0.85)	12.2 (0.68)
South . . . . .	100.0	58.8 (0.75)	26.7 (0.63)	14.5 (0.48)
West . . . . .	100.0	61.8 (0.92)	25.2 (0.76)	13.0 (0.58)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	60.7 (1.50)	27.7 (1.32)	11.7 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (1.37)	32.2 (1.39)	16.7 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	64.9 (0.81)	23.5 (0.64)	11.6 (0.52)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (0.76)	25.4 (0.63)	13.2 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	56.2 (1.77)	28.2 (1.65)	15.6 (1.19)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	49.5 (1.39)	31.5 (1.27)	19.0 (1.04)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the sample adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "poor."

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	20.0 (0.46)	76.3 (0.48)	3.8 (0.20)	19.0 (0.65)	71.1 (0.73)	9.9 (0.48)	15.6 (0.82)	54.2 (1.09)	30.2 (0.98)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	19.6 (0.45)	76.6 (0.47)	3.8 (0.20)	19.6 (0.70)	70.6 (0.76)	9.8 (0.49)	17.8 (1.16)	54.3 (1.33)	27.9 (1.14)
Sex									
Male . . . . .	20.1 (0.65)	76.5 (0.71)	3.4 (0.30)	18.2 (0.96)	72.4 (1.11)	9.4 (0.72)	15.0 (1.32)	56.3 (1.80)	28.6 (1.60)
Female . . . . .	19.9 (0.60)	76.0 (0.65)	4.1 (0.28)	19.7 (0.86)	70.0 (0.97)	10.3 (0.62)	16.0 (1.04)	52.5 (1.45)	31.4 (1.30)
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	22.1 (0.64)	74.4 (0.68)	3.5 (0.28)	21.9 (1.10)	68.4 (1.17)	9.7 (0.71)	21.2 (2.07)	54.6 (2.27)	24.3 (1.93)
45–64 years . . . . .	18.2 (0.72)	77.9 (0.79)	4.0 (0.37)	18.6 (1.02)	71.0 (1.21)	10.4 (0.84)	16.2 (1.23)	51.5 (1.77)	32.3 (1.63)
65–74 years . . . . .	14.8 (1.30)	81.2 (1.44)	4.0 (0.78)	16.2 (1.45)	76.7 (1.71)	7.1 (1.03)	11.7 (1.91)	62.8 (2.52)	25.4 (2.05)
75 years and over . . . . .	13.6 (1.52)	81.5 (1.70)	4.9 (0.89)	12.2 (1.48)	75.9 (1.84)	11.8 (1.37)	8.8 (1.35)	53.2 (2.59)	37.9 (2.55)
Race									
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	19.9 (0.46)	76.3 (0.49)	3.8 (0.20)	18.9 (0.65)	71.3 (0.73)	9.9 (0.48)	15.7 (0.82)	54.2 (1.09)	30.1 (0.97)
White . . . . .	19.4 (0.51)	76.7 (0.54)	3.8 (0.23)	18.5 (0.74)	71.2 (0.83)	10.3 (0.56)	15.6 (0.95)	53.8 (1.25)	30.6 (1.12)
Black or African American . . . . .	23.9 (1.29)	73.3 (1.36)	2.8 (0.51)	20.1 (1.56)	71.3 (1.81)	8.6 (1.07)	16.1 (1.90)	55.8 (2.36)	28.1 (2.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	28.7 (5.79)	67.8 (5.94)	†	27.5 (6.76)	59.2 (7.08)	*13.2 (5.63)	*16.5 (5.13)	46.4 (9.31)	37.1 (8.59)
Asian . . . . .	18.3 (1.58)	76.6 (1.67)	5.1 (0.89)	19.8 (3.06)	74.8 (3.09)	5.4 (1.19)	13.1 (3.13)	59.8 (5.29)	27.1 (4.78)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	44.0 (12.43)	54.4 (12.44)	†	†	79.7 (14.12)	–	†	*59.7 (29.81)	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	23.8 (3.80)	73.6 (3.90)	*2.7 (1.10)	28.1 (6.60)	60.9 (6.18)	*11.0 (3.92)	*11.0 (4.27)	54.6 (8.29)	34.4 (7.59)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*18.7 (8.48)	77.6 (9.05)	†	†	81.9 (11.71)	†	–	*56.4 (21.19)	*43.6 (21.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*21.1 (6.75)	74.1 (7.00)	†	*30.1 (9.60)	57.9 (8.69)	*12.0 (5.60)	†	66.7 (10.48)	*30.7 (9.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	23.1 (1.22)	74.3 (1.27)	2.7 (0.39)	19.4 (1.60)	69.9 (1.83)	10.7 (1.30)	17.7 (1.91)	56.5 (2.62)	25.8 (2.16)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	23.8 (1.64)	73.3 (1.71)	2.9 (0.50)	21.9 (2.08)	67.0 (2.37)	11.1 (1.73)	17.1 (2.62)	59.9 (3.37)	23.0 (2.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	19.5 (0.50)	76.5 (0.53)	3.9 (0.22)	18.9 (0.72)	71.3 (0.82)	9.7 (0.52)	15.2 (0.90)	53.8 (1.19)	31.0 (1.08)
White, single race . . . . .	18.9 (0.56)	77.1 (0.60)	4.0 (0.26)	18.4 (0.83)	71.2 (0.96)	10.4 (0.63)	15.2 (1.07)	53.2 (1.40)	31.7 (1.26)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	23.7 (1.31)	73.6 (1.38)	2.7 (0.50)	20.3 (1.60)	71.4 (1.80)	8.3 (1.06)	16.1 (1.92)	55.9 (2.40)	28.1 (2.08)
Education <sup>7</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.4 (1.48)	77.2 (1.60)	4.4 (0.81)	17.2 (1.51)	72.5 (1.74)	10.3 (1.11)	12.8 (1.34)	55.8 (1.96)	31.4 (1.84)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	17.5 (0.88)	78.8 (0.96)	3.8 (0.41)	17.6 (1.07)	73.7 (1.25)	8.7 (0.83)	14.5 (1.42)	55.9 (1.97)	29.7 (1.89)
Some college . . . . .	19.7 (0.87)	76.3 (0.92)	4.0 (0.41)	20.4 (1.26)	68.8 (1.44)	10.8 (0.94)	18.8 (1.67)	50.9 (2.10)	30.3 (1.94)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	20.0 (0.76)	76.5 (0.81)	3.5 (0.34)	18.8 (1.33)	69.6 (1.57)	11.6 (1.16)	13.9 (2.29)	53.4 (3.40)	32.8 (3.05)
Family income <sup>9</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	20.9 (0.83)	74.4 (0.90)	4.8 (0.46)	17.7 (0.87)	70.8 (1.05)	11.5 (0.77)	15.4 (0.99)	52.1 (1.34)	32.5 (1.20)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	19.7 (0.55)	76.9 (0.59)	3.4 (0.23)	19.7 (0.91)	70.6 (1.03)	9.7 (0.66)	16.1 (1.48)	57.5 (1.94)	26.4 (1.72)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	20.2 (1.18)	76.1 (1.26)	3.7 (0.55)	19.3 (1.70)	71.4 (1.94)	9.3 (1.24)	12.0 (2.05)	58.4 (2.96)	29.6 (2.83)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	19.0 (0.96)	77.9 (1.02)	3.1 (0.40)	18.3 (1.43)	71.7 (1.72)	10.0 (1.24)	15.5 (2.48)	64.0 (3.40)	20.4 (2.78)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	19.2 (1.33)	78.1 (1.37)	2.7 (0.45)	21.5 (2.31)	68.6 (2.47)	9.9 (1.47)	23.6 (4.48)	53.2 (5.21)	23.2 (4.23)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	20.1 (0.96)	76.0 (1.03)	4.0 (0.45)	20.7 (2.06)	69.6 (2.25)	9.7 (1.47)	20.1 (4.15)	47.4 (5.36)	32.5 (4.80)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>									
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Poor. . . . .	25.2 (1.51)	69.2 (1.72)	5.6 (1.08)	17.9 (1.56)	70.4 (1.94)	11.7 (1.39)	15.3 (1.49)	50.6 (2.23)	34.2 (2.23)
Near poor . . . . .	20.3 (1.23)	76.1 (1.29)	3.5 (0.52)	18.9 (1.39)	70.2 (1.59)	10.9 (1.27)	15.4 (1.75)	52.9 (2.26)	31.7 (2.02)
Not poor . . . . .	19.7 (0.52)	76.7 (0.56)	3.5 (0.22)	19.5 (0.90)	71.0 (0.99)	9.5 (0.60)	17.0 (1.40)	55.3 (1.82)	27.7 (1.54)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private. . . . .	20.3 (0.57)	76.3 (0.60)	3.4 (0.24)	21.6 (1.03)	69.6 (1.11)	8.8 (0.66)	21.8 (1.89)	54.5 (2.22)	23.6 (1.79)
Medicaid. . . . .	27.0 (2.54)	68.1 (2.66)	5.0 (1.17)	20.7 (2.12)	67.4 (2.47)	11.9 (1.76)	15.0 (1.76)	47.0 (2.66)	38.0 (2.73)
Other. . . . .	20.9 (2.76)	73.3 (3.24)	5.8 (1.69)	21.1 (3.64)	66.0 (4.08)	13.0 (2.65)	15.9 (2.88)	52.5 (4.04)	31.6 (3.84)
Uninsured. . . . .	20.6 (1.08)	75.3 (1.13)	4.0 (0.51)	16.6 (1.43)	71.4 (1.76)	12.0 (1.41)	15.9 (2.24)	55.3 (2.91)	28.8 (2.54)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private. . . . .	14.2 (1.18)	81.5 (1.36)	4.3 (0.79)	15.0 (1.47)	76.2 (1.78)	8.8 (1.20)	9.1 (1.50)	59.6 (2.58)	31.3 (2.42)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	*14.8 (4.95)	81.3 (5.27)	†	15.6 (4.04)	68.9 (5.10)	15.5 (3.91)	*11.4 (3.82)	50.4 (4.50)	38.2 (4.42)
Medicare only . . . . .	15.1 (2.10)	80.2 (2.24)	4.8 (1.06)	11.1 (1.45)	80.0 (2.01)	8.9 (1.45)	11.2 (2.00)	58.2 (3.05)	30.5 (2.87)
Other. . . . .	12.4 (2.91)	84.2 (3.27)	*3.4 (1.61)	20.9 (5.49)	66.9 (6.05)	*12.3 (3.97)	*6.7 (2.43)	60.9 (6.85)	32.5 (6.80)
Uninsured. . . . .	†	96.6 (3.45)	—	—	100.0 (0.00)	—	*49.6 (23.33)	†	†
Marital status									
Married. . . . .	19.0 (0.60)	77.3 (0.63)	3.7 (0.27)	17.9 (0.91)	72.5 (1.06)	9.5 (0.68)	15.0 (1.14)	57.5 (1.65)	27.5 (1.50)
Widowed. . . . .	16.4 (1.51)	78.9 (1.68)	4.7 (0.91)	16.1 (1.57)	72.1 (1.95)	11.8 (1.44)	10.3 (1.66)	53.2 (2.49)	36.5 (2.41)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	20.6 (1.20)	75.0 (1.30)	4.4 (0.57)	21.0 (1.61)	66.7 (1.92)	12.3 (1.48)	16.5 (1.68)	48.9 (2.24)	34.6 (2.05)
Never married. . . . .	22.7 (1.01)	73.9 (1.07)	3.4 (0.45)	22.1 (1.60)	70.2 (1.73)	7.7 (0.87)	21.3 (2.52)	52.7 (2.84)	26.1 (2.33)
Living with a partner. . . . .	20.5 (1.77)	75.5 (1.86)	3.9 (0.89)	19.1 (2.59)	68.8 (3.05)	12.0 (2.09)	15.5 (3.56)	49.1 (4.94)	35.4 (4.94)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	21.0 (0.62)	75.4 (0.65)	3.6 (0.29)	19.7 (0.96)	70.9 (1.07)	9.4 (0.65)	17.2 (1.29)	54.3 (1.61)	28.5 (1.36)
Small MSA. . . . .	19.4 (0.81)	76.6 (0.84)	3.9 (0.33)	19.0 (1.12)	70.3 (1.21)	10.7 (0.93)	14.6 (1.41)	54.7 (1.92)	30.7 (1.87)
Not in MSA . . . . .	17.9 (1.10)	78.3 (1.23)	3.8 (0.48)	17.3 (1.38)	72.9 (1.66)	9.8 (1.04)	13.8 (1.58)	53.2 (2.35)	33.0 (2.03)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	18.5 (1.13)	78.3 (1.25)	3.2 (0.46)	16.1 (1.80)	74.9 (1.87)	9.0 (1.02)	12.7 (1.62)	57.1 (2.75)	30.2 (2.50)
Midwest . . . . .	19.2 (0.96)	77.3 (1.00)	3.5 (0.40)	18.7 (1.32)	72.6 (1.67)	8.7 (0.96)	14.5 (1.86)	55.1 (2.43)	30.3 (2.00)
South . . . . .	19.2 (0.74)	77.2 (0.75)	3.6 (0.33)	18.6 (1.01)	70.7 (1.07)	10.7 (0.83)	14.5 (1.22)	53.1 (1.66)	32.5 (1.64)
West . . . . .	23.1 (0.95)	72.1 (1.02)	4.8 (0.44)	22.2 (1.38)	67.4 (1.54)	10.4 (0.99)	20.5 (1.90)	53.3 (2.34)	26.1 (1.88)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22.9 (1.81)	75.2 (1.85)	1.9 (0.45)	20.5 (2.53)	70.5 (2.76)	9.1 (1.95)	16.1 (3.03)	63.4 (4.48)	20.4 (3.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	23.3 (1.69)	73.1 (1.77)	3.6 (0.70)	18.3 (1.88)	69.4 (2.43)	12.2 (1.68)	18.8 (2.50)	51.5 (3.02)	29.7 (2.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	18.9 (0.80)	77.3 (0.88)	3.7 (0.38)	17.8 (1.22)	71.8 (1.43)	10.4 (0.96)	14.9 (1.70)	54.7 (2.27)	30.4 (1.99)
White, single race, female . . . . .	18.9 (0.72)	76.8 (0.78)	4.3 (0.34)	19.0 (1.07)	70.6 (1.23)	10.3 (0.82)	15.4 (1.35)	51.9 (1.89)	32.7 (1.71)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	25.6 (2.09)	71.5 (2.17)	*2.9 (0.88)	17.1 (2.50)	76.4 (2.87)	6.4 (1.67)	16.6 (2.90)	55.8 (4.03)	27.6 (3.81)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	22.1 (1.72)	75.5 (1.76)	2.4 (0.55)	22.6 (2.20)	67.7 (2.35)	9.7 (1.34)	15.7 (2.41)	55.9 (2.87)	28.4 (2.49)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>									
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>		Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>		Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>		Former smokers <sup>3</sup>		Nonsmokers <sup>4</sup>	
Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	20.6	(0.39)	16.5	(0.36)	4.2	(0.18)	21.6	(0.34)	57.8	(0.46)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	20.6	(0.39)	16.3	(0.36)	4.2	(0.18)	21.2	(0.32)	58.3	(0.45)
Sex											
Male . . . . .	100.0	23.1	(0.58)	17.9	(0.52)	5.2	(0.29)	24.5	(0.52)	52.4	(0.65)
Female . . . . .	100.0	18.3	(0.50)	15.1	(0.46)	3.2	(0.20)	18.9	(0.42)	62.8	(0.56)
Age											
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	23.1	(0.56)	17.8	(0.52)	5.3	(0.27)	12.4	(0.39)	64.5	(0.65)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	22.6	(0.64)	18.8	(0.58)	3.8	(0.28)	25.4	(0.63)	52.1	(0.73)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	12.4	(0.84)	10.0	(0.77)	2.4	(0.37)	40.7	(1.19)	47.0	(1.22)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	5.7	(0.62)	4.7	(0.58)	1.0	(0.24)	41.4	(1.33)	52.9	(1.33)
Race											
One race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.6	(0.40)	16.4	(0.37)	4.2	(0.18)	21.6	(0.35)	57.8	(0.47)
White . . . . .	100.0	21.1	(0.44)	16.9	(0.41)	4.1	(0.20)	23.4	(0.39)	55.6	(0.51)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	21.1	(0.91)	16.1	(0.83)	5.0	(0.47)	13.9	(0.73)	65.0	(1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	24.3	(3.60)	16.2	(3.20)	8.1	(2.25)	16.0	(3.48)	59.8	(5.09)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	9.9	(1.13)	7.8	(1.06)	2.1	(0.37)	12.0	(1.14)	78.1	(1.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*37.1	(12.16)	*31.1	(12.30)	†		†		58.9	(11.90)
Two or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	23.7	(3.11)	19.6	(2.91)	*4.1	(1.32)	21.2	(2.59)	55.1	(3.68)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	27.9	(8.28)	*18.2	(6.77)	†		*11.3	(4.23)	60.8	(9.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	32.4	(5.17)	28.7	(4.87)	†		22.5	(4.21)	45.2	(6.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	15.8	(0.83)	9.4	(0.60)	6.4	(0.59)	14.5	(0.72)	69.6	(0.99)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	14.9	(1.03)	7.8	(0.77)	7.1	(0.75)	13.5	(0.88)	71.6	(1.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	21.4	(0.44)	17.6	(0.41)	3.8	(0.18)	22.7	(0.38)	55.9	(0.51)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	22.0	(0.50)	18.4	(0.47)	3.7	(0.20)	24.9	(0.44)	53.1	(0.57)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	21.2	(0.93)	16.2	(0.85)	5.1	(0.48)	14.1	(0.75)	64.7	(1.09)
Education <sup>10</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	27.5	(1.02)	22.9	(0.95)	4.6	(0.50)	23.2	(0.87)	49.2	(1.10)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	27.0	(0.79)	22.7	(0.74)	4.3	(0.35)	24.6	(0.71)	48.3	(0.83)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	22.7	(0.72)	18.2	(0.63)	4.6	(0.35)	24.8	(0.71)	52.5	(0.84)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	8.9	(0.47)	5.9	(0.38)	2.9	(0.30)	22.9	(0.69)	68.2	(0.75)
Family income <sup>12</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	27.7	(0.69)	22.7	(0.64)	5.0	(0.32)	19.6	(0.55)	52.7	(0.80)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.0	(0.47)	14.0	(0.44)	3.9	(0.22)	22.3	(0.45)	59.8	(0.57)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.8	(0.97)	18.0	(0.92)	4.8	(0.49)	21.4	(0.91)	55.9	(1.11)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	20.3	(0.80)	16.6	(0.75)	3.7	(0.38)	23.3	(0.85)	56.4	(0.99)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	17.4	(1.10)	13.6	(1.04)	3.9	(0.49)	21.4	(1.05)	61.2	(1.29)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.6	(0.71)	9.2	(0.63)	3.5	(0.41)	22.5	(0.88)	64.8	(1.03)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	31.4	(1.19)	25.8	(1.13)	5.6	(0.59)	13.5	(0.81)	55.1	(1.44)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.9	(1.03)	22.1	(1.01)	4.8	(0.45)	19.5	(0.85)	53.6	(1.06)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	18.0	(0.43)	14.1	(0.40)	3.9	(0.21)	23.2	(0.44)	58.8	(0.55)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>											
Under age 65 years:											
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.9	(0.48)	13.9	(0.44)	4.1	(0.22)	19.7	(0.44)	62.3	(0.60)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	37.0	(1.55)	31.2	(1.55)	5.9	(0.68)	14.9	(1.04)	48.1	(1.65)
Other . . . . .	100.0	28.5	(2.04)	23.8	(1.89)	4.7	(0.95)	23.6	(1.93)	47.9	(2.22)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	32.8	(1.02)	26.6	(1.01)	6.3	(0.52)	11.1	(0.67)	56.1	(1.13)
Age 65 years and over:											
Private . . . . .	100.0	8.1	(0.67)	6.6	(0.61)	1.6	(0.28)	43.4	(1.20)	48.5	(1.23)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	14.6	(2.23)	13.2	(2.17)	*1.4	(0.61)	34.1	(2.95)	51.2	(2.97)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	9.4	(0.97)	7.4	(0.87)	2.0	(0.48)	36.3	(1.61)	54.3	(1.65)
Other . . . . .	100.0	12.4	(2.16)	11.4	(2.09)	†		49.1	(3.64)	38.5	(3.72)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*18.9	(8.07)	†		†		*30.5	(12.78)	50.7	(11.96)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Nonsmokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	16.7 (0.48)	13.3 (0.43)	3.4 (0.23)	24.5 (0.51)	58.8 (0.61)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	12.2 (0.83)	10.1 (0.78)	2.0 (0.35)	34.2 (1.23)	53.6 (1.29)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	30.8 (0.99)	26.0 (0.97)	4.8 (0.44)	23.8 (0.89)	45.5 (1.03)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	22.8 (0.85)	16.8 (0.76)	6.0 (0.41)	10.0 (0.52)	67.2 (0.95)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	36.5 (1.58)	30.8 (1.56)	5.7 (0.72)	18.4 (1.35)	45.1 (1.68)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (0.48)	14.0 (0.44)	4.3 (0.24)	20.8 (0.49)	60.8 (0.61)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.77)	17.5 (0.73)	4.4 (0.31)	22.0 (0.63)	56.1 (0.89)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.09)	21.6 (0.95)	3.4 (0.45)	22.9 (0.89)	52.1 (1.24)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (0.95)	15.2 (0.91)	3.7 (0.38)	23.6 (0.88)	57.5 (1.15)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.85)	18.3 (0.76)	4.3 (0.39)	23.0 (0.69)	54.4 (0.98)
South . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (0.67)	17.8 (0.64)	4.2 (0.28)	20.4 (0.57)	57.6 (0.77)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.7 (0.77)	13.3 (0.66)	4.4 (0.37)	20.4 (0.70)	61.8 (0.93)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.43)	11.6 (1.02)	9.1 (1.08)	19.1 (1.18)	60.2 (1.59)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (0.82)	7.1 (0.65)	3.6 (0.49)	9.8 (0.75)	79.6 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.5 (0.71)	19.3 (0.66)	4.3 (0.32)	27.4 (0.65)	49.1 (0.80)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (0.65)	17.5 (0.61)	3.1 (0.25)	22.6 (0.56)	56.8 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	25.6 (1.58)	19.1 (1.45)	6.4 (0.89)	16.5 (1.28)	57.9 (1.77)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (1.05)	13.8 (0.97)	3.9 (0.47)	12.1 (0.85)	70.2 (1.26)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on two questions in the survey: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

<sup>2</sup>Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day, while some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

<sup>3</sup>Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

<sup>4</sup>Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>6</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>9</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>	
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.42)	8.6 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)	13.6 (0.31)	50.3 (0.49)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (0.43)	8.5 (0.24)	5.8 (0.21)	13.6 (0.31)	50.4 (0.49)	
Sex							
Male . . . . .	100.0	14.5 (0.51)	7.3 (0.33)	7.2 (0.32)	10.0 (0.42)	60.4 (0.69)	
Female . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (0.57)	9.8 (0.34)	4.7 (0.23)	17.0 (0.44)	41.0 (0.59)	
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	21.6 (0.60)	5.0 (0.27)	3.3 (0.22)	13.4 (0.45)	56.1 (0.70)	
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.55)	10.0 (0.44)	7.1 (0.38)	14.8 (0.53)	50.8 (0.75)	
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	24.7 (1.12)	15.7 (0.88)	9.5 (0.77)	12.5 (0.84)	37.2 (1.35)	
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	31.5 (1.31)	17.8 (1.03)	12.9 (0.87)	11.0 (0.84)	26.6 (1.25)	
Race							
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (0.42)	8.6 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)	13.6 (0.31)	50.4 (0.49)	
White . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (0.44)	8.4 (0.28)	6.1 (0.24)	13.5 (0.35)	53.0 (0.54)	
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	30.5 (1.12)	11.0 (0.70)	5.8 (0.53)	13.9 (0.78)	38.2 (1.09)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	24.2 (3.97)	7.3 (1.66)	*7.8 (2.37)	14.6 (2.82)	45.0 (5.02)	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	41.9 (1.73)	5.9 (0.90)	1.6 (0.41)	12.7 (1.18)	37.8 (1.70)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*23.0 (9.66)	†	†	†	41.2 (10.97)	
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (3.35)	8.9 (2.11)	5.3 (1.50)	18.5 (2.57)	47.1 (3.56)	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*32.5 (10.48)	†	†	†	41.2 (9.15)	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	23.0 (5.59)	*6.0 (2.74)	*7.1 (2.69)	20.4 (4.19)	43.6 (5.58)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	31.0 (1.04)	6.5 (0.52)	4.8 (0.45)	12.6 (0.74)	44.3 (1.17)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	32.1 (1.38)	5.8 (0.58)	4.5 (0.51)	11.7 (0.92)	45.1 (1.46)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	19.5 (0.44)	8.9 (0.27)	6.1 (0.24)	13.8 (0.34)	51.3 (0.53)	
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.47)	8.8 (0.31)	6.4 (0.27)	13.8 (0.39)	54.5 (0.60)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (1.14)	11.1 (0.71)	5.9 (0.55)	13.9 (0.79)	38.2 (1.11)	
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	32.1 (1.04)	13.5 (0.76)	10.3 (0.69)	11.4 (0.71)	32.2 (1.05)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (0.71)	11.3 (0.55)	7.6 (0.44)	15.1 (0.61)	44.5 (0.83)	
Some college . . . . .	100.0	15.8 (0.58)	9.4 (0.49)	5.7 (0.40)	16.3 (0.65)	52.4 (0.86)	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.61)	6.1 (0.40)	4.3 (0.32)	12.4 (0.56)	62.9 (0.83)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (0.72)	11.9 (0.51)	8.5 (0.42)	12.3 (0.47)	40.2 (0.81)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.47)	7.0 (0.27)	4.7 (0.24)	14.4 (0.42)	56.2 (0.59)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (1.03)	8.7 (0.61)	5.8 (0.50)	16.1 (0.87)	47.1 (1.12)	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	19.9 (0.83)	8.0 (0.53)	5.2 (0.44)	15.0 (0.77)	51.6 (1.03)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (1.00)	6.9 (0.64)	4.3 (0.52)	15.6 (0.97)	57.2 (1.32)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.8 (0.79)	4.8 (0.42)	3.7 (0.41)	12.0 (0.68)	66.5 (1.05)	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	100.0	30.7 (1.23)	11.1 (0.84)	6.9 (0.62)	11.3 (0.72)	39.2 (1.40)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.3 (1.05)	10.6 (0.67)	8.3 (0.61)	14.9 (0.86)	39.3 (1.11)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.44)	7.3 (0.27)	5.0 (0.24)	14.1 (0.40)	56.7 (0.57)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.49)	6.3 (0.27)	4.1 (0.23)	14.3 (0.42)	58.3 (0.61)	
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	32.6 (1.55)	11.5 (1.02)	9.1 (0.96)	14.9 (1.14)	30.6 (1.42)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (2.02)	13.3 (1.49)	9.9 (1.27)	14.8 (1.59)	39.7 (2.08)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	24.3 (0.98)	6.6 (0.49)	4.7 (0.44)	12.6 (0.76)	51.2 (1.10)	
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (1.05)	16.0 (0.90)	10.0 (0.67)	12.9 (0.85)	36.1 (1.34)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (3.35)	21.5 (2.69)	12.4 (2.40)	7.4 (1.75)	11.3 (1.81)	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	31.0 (1.70)	17.3 (1.24)	11.2 (1.02)	11.3 (1.10)	28.9 (1.62)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (2.66)	16.5 (2.64)	19.0 (2.84)	9.3 (2.23)	34.4 (3.50)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*36.3 (10.96)	†	†	†	47.1 (12.10)	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

		Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (0.52)	9.4 (0.37)	5.9 (0.29)	14.6 (0.43)	50.5 (0.66)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	35.9 (1.34)	15.2 (0.93)	11.3 (0.87)	12.4 (0.88)	24.8 (1.12)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.80)	10.1 (0.62)	8.3 (0.60)	15.4 (0.74)	49.2 (1.09)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.00)	4.9 (0.36)	3.3 (0.32)	11.1 (0.61)	52.7 (1.06)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (1.18)	4.9 (0.67)	4.8 (0.75)	12.1 (1.10)	66.4 (1.77)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	21.2 (0.54)	7.3 (0.31)	5.3 (0.27)	12.8 (0.40)	52.9 (0.69)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.73)	9.2 (0.48)	6.2 (0.41)	14.5 (0.62)	50.0 (0.93)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (1.34)	11.5 (0.67)	7.0 (0.62)	14.3 (0.75)	43.4 (1.20)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.98)	8.6 (0.56)	5.4 (0.43)	14.7 (0.75)	53.1 (1.12)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.9 (0.82)	7.9 (0.52)	6.2 (0.47)	14.6 (0.76)	52.8 (1.15)
South . . . . .	100.0	23.5 (0.73)	10.1 (0.43)	6.1 (0.40)	13.4 (0.48)	46.5 (0.72)
West . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (0.87)	7.1 (0.50)	5.6 (0.42)	12.2 (0.60)	51.7 (1.03)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (1.26)	5.6 (0.79)	6.3 (0.74)	10.1 (1.04)	59.1 (1.74)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	44.7 (1.50)	7.6 (0.63)	3.3 (0.49)	15.3 (1.01)	28.9 (1.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (0.59)	7.4 (0.41)	7.5 (0.39)	9.6 (0.52)	63.0 (0.84)
White, single race, female. . . . .	100.0	20.1 (0.64)	10.1 (0.44)	5.3 (0.30)	17.6 (0.56)	46.7 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.53)	8.9 (0.95)	7.6 (0.97)	11.2 (1.18)	51.0 (1.82)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.55)	12.8 (0.89)	4.6 (0.54)	16.0 (1.08)	28.1 (1.27)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>Data on alcohol consumption are derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

<sup>2</sup>The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the Health, United States publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink between 1 and 365 times in the past year.

<sup>3</sup>Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any one year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 27.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>				
		Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Never		Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more	
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.61)	31.1 (0.47)	32.4 (0.46)	100.0	58.9 (0.57)	3.0 (0.16)	12.6 (0.32)	14.0 (0.32)	11.5 (0.30)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (0.61)	31.1 (0.47)	32.5 (0.47)	100.0	58.6 (0.57)	3.0 (0.16)	12.7 (0.33)	14.1 (0.33)	11.6 (0.31)	
Sex											
Male . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (0.79)	31.2 (0.67)	34.8 (0.66)	100.0	52.8 (0.78)	3.7 (0.27)	14.7 (0.47)	15.5 (0.49)	13.4 (0.44)	
Female . . . . .	100.0	38.8 (0.66)	31.0 (0.55)	30.3 (0.55)	100.0	64.7 (0.62)	2.4 (0.18)	10.6 (0.37)	12.7 (0.40)	9.8 (0.37)	
Age											
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	31.1 (0.79)	32.6 (0.65)	36.3 (0.67)	100.0	49.4 (0.81)	3.7 (0.26)	16.3 (0.52)	17.3 (0.50)	13.2 (0.46)	
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (0.88)	30.9 (0.75)	31.7 (0.70)	100.0	62.1 (0.82)	2.9 (0.24)	11.0 (0.47)	12.8 (0.47)	11.3 (0.48)	
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	46.0 (1.22)	27.9 (1.09)	26.1 (1.05)	100.0	76.5 (0.99)	0.8 (0.21)	5.5 (0.57)	8.3 (0.69)	8.8 (0.70)	
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (1.39)	25.5 (1.24)	18.5 (1.06)	100.0	86.0 (1.02)	*0.9 (0.29)	3.6 (0.51)	4.6 (0.64)	4.9 (0.61)	
Race											
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.61)	31.0 (0.47)	32.4 (0.47)	100.0	59.0 (0.58)	3.0 (0.16)	12.5 (0.32)	14.0 (0.32)	11.5 (0.31)	
White . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (0.66)	31.2 (0.52)	33.6 (0.52)	100.0	58.0 (0.64)	3.0 (0.18)	12.6 (0.36)	14.4 (0.37)	11.9 (0.34)	
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	46.5 (1.22)	27.6 (1.02)	25.9 (0.99)	100.0	64.8 (1.12)	2.8 (0.40)	11.1 (0.75)	11.7 (0.72)	9.6 (0.69)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (4.58)	25.8 (3.62)	25.5 (3.19)	100.0	65.5 (3.67)	†	13.9 (2.32)	12.2 (2.09)	7.9 (2.36)	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.80)	36.4 (1.70)	30.3 (1.72)	100.0	59.0 (1.89)	3.7 (0.73)	13.6 (1.18)	13.5 (1.30)	10.2 (1.10)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*29.5 (9.48)	*18.9 (8.48)	51.6 (11.41)	100.0	57.7 (11.97)	–	†	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (3.13)	38.5 (3.46)	31.3 (3.19)	100.0	57.0 (3.42)	†	19.1 (2.97)	11.3 (2.05)	11.2 (2.09)	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	44.4 (10.15)	26.5 (7.70)	*29.1 (8.79)	100.0	65.0 (8.84)	–	*19.8 (6.93)	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (4.70)	37.9 (5.36)	25.9 (4.61)	100.0	64.7 (5.43)	†	*15.6 (5.15)	*6.6 (2.21)	12.6 (3.46)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (1.23)	28.2 (1.06)	25.9 (1.03)	100.0	66.2 (1.12)	2.2 (0.33)	11.0 (0.75)	11.5 (0.70)	9.1 (0.63)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	45.4 (1.55)	27.4 (1.27)	27.2 (1.36)	100.0	65.4 (1.44)	2.1 (0.40)	10.9 (0.89)	12.2 (0.90)	9.4 (0.88)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (0.64)	31.5 (0.51)	33.5 (0.50)	100.0	57.8 (0.61)	3.1 (0.18)	12.8 (0.34)	14.4 (0.35)	11.9 (0.33)	
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (0.71)	31.8 (0.58)	35.1 (0.57)	100.0	56.5 (0.70)	3.2 (0.20)	13.0 (0.38)	15.0 (0.41)	12.4 (0.38)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	46.7 (1.25)	27.7 (1.04)	25.6 (1.01)	100.0	64.9 (1.14)	2.8 (0.41)	11.1 (0.77)	11.5 (0.71)	9.6 (0.70)	
Education <sup>8</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	61.3 (1.16)	22.7 (0.95)	16.0 (0.83)	100.0	82.8 (0.93)	0.9 (0.20)	5.7 (0.53)	3.9 (0.44)	6.8 (0.59)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	47.7 (1.04)	27.9 (0.86)	24.5 (0.74)	100.0	71.5 (0.84)	2.1 (0.25)	9.2 (0.49)	8.7 (0.50)	8.4 (0.46)	
Some college . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (0.87)	35.0 (0.80)	32.1 (0.78)	100.0	58.5 (0.87)	3.5 (0.32)	12.8 (0.62)	14.0 (0.60)	11.2 (0.55)	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.72)	33.9 (0.83)	45.9 (0.87)	100.0	42.3 (0.90)	3.4 (0.29)	16.0 (0.62)	22.7 (0.69)	15.6 (0.69)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	49.2 (0.94)	27.0 (0.68)	23.8 (0.71)	100.0	71.4 (0.91)	2.3 (0.24)	8.9 (0.42)	8.0 (0.43)	9.4 (0.44)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (0.65)	33.6 (0.59)	36.7 (0.58)	100.0	52.1 (0.67)	3.5 (0.23)	14.7 (0.43)	17.1 (0.43)	12.6 (0.40)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	41.9 (1.21)	30.1 (1.02)	28.0 (0.99)	100.0	64.1 (1.10)	3.1 (0.40)	11.9 (0.78)	11.9 (0.69)	9.0 (0.65)	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.04)	33.3 (0.95)	33.8 (0.93)	100.0	56.7 (1.10)	3.4 (0.44)	13.8 (0.70)	15.0 (0.75)	11.0 (0.60)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (1.27)	35.8 (1.38)	37.4 (1.33)	100.0	51.2 (1.42)	3.4 (0.43)	14.8 (1.00)	16.4 (0.96)	14.2 (0.92)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.94)	35.0 (1.04)	45.2 (1.09)	100.0	39.9 (1.11)	3.9 (0.41)	17.3 (0.81)	23.1 (0.94)	15.8 (0.83)	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>										
					Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poor. . . . .	100.0	50.9 (1.67)	24.7 (1.14)	24.4 (1.29)	100.0	69.6 (1.69)	2.4 (0.48)	9.6 (0.79)	8.0 (0.76)	10.4 (0.79)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	48.5 (1.16)	28.7 (0.99)	22.8 (0.90)	100.0	70.5 (1.11)	3.0 (0.48)	9.7 (0.68)	8.0 (0.55)	8.8 (0.63)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (0.63)	33.5 (0.58)	37.1 (0.57)	100.0	52.3 (0.65)	3.3 (0.20)	14.4 (0.40)	17.2 (0.42)	12.8 (0.39)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (0.67)	34.1 (0.60)	39.0 (0.61)	100.0	48.1 (0.71)	3.6 (0.22)	16.2 (0.45)	18.5 (0.47)	13.6 (0.43)
Medicaid. . . . .	100.0	57.2 (1.70)	22.4 (1.26)	20.4 (1.34)	100.0	77.4 (1.36)	2.0 (0.45)	6.3 (0.82)	7.0 (0.96)	7.3 (0.76)
Other. . . . .	100.0	46.4 (2.40)	27.8 (1.91)	25.8 (2.05)	100.0	68.6 (2.16)	2.4 (0.68)	8.8 (1.18)	9.7 (1.29)	10.5 (1.37)
Uninsured. . . . .	100.0	44.9 (1.21)	29.1 (1.07)	26.0 (0.95)	100.0	64.6 (1.04)	3.4 (0.44)	11.3 (0.71)	9.7 (0.60)	11.1 (0.67)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (1.28)	28.5 (1.14)	24.2 (0.96)	100.0	78.7 (0.99)	1.0 (0.26)	5.1 (0.53)	7.2 (0.64)	7.9 (0.64)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	69.9 (3.13)	14.4 (2.09)	15.7 (2.79)	100.0	92.4 (1.90)	—	*1.9 (0.78)	†	*2.6 (0.92)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	54.8 (1.69)	25.2 (1.48)	20.0 (1.39)	100.0	83.6 (1.41)	*0.5 (0.21)	4.0 (0.71)	6.5 (0.88)	5.5 (0.81)
Other. . . . .	100.0	41.5 (3.55)	32.2 (3.68)	26.4 (3.37)	100.0	76.2 (3.02)	*2.3 (1.07)	*5.8 (1.92)	5.1 (1.49)	10.5 (2.01)
Uninsured. . . . .	100.0	65.7 (12.64)	†	†	100.0	95.0 (3.58)	—	—	†	†
Marital status										
Married. . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.73)	32.2 (0.61)	33.0 (0.60)	100.0	58.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.21)	12.4 (0.42)	14.1 (0.43)	11.6 (0.40)
Widowed. . . . .	100.0	58.2 (1.36)	24.2 (1.13)	17.5 (0.92)	100.0	86.4 (0.84)	*0.7 (0.24)	3.6 (0.45)	4.4 (0.50)	4.9 (0.50)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	43.3 (1.12)	28.1 (0.86)	28.6 (0.91)	100.0	65.7 (1.04)	2.5 (0.33)	10.0 (0.58)	11.8 (0.65)	10.0 (0.60)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	31.0 (1.04)	31.9 (0.97)	37.0 (0.98)	100.0	48.8 (1.18)	3.9 (0.41)	16.1 (0.76)	17.5 (0.78)	13.6 (0.67)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	35.7 (1.73)	30.0 (1.66)	34.3 (1.66)	100.0	53.8 (1.80)	3.3 (0.58)	15.2 (1.30)	14.8 (1.20)	13.0 (1.13)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.69)	31.7 (0.61)	33.8 (0.59)	100.0	56.6 (0.70)	3.0 (0.23)	13.5 (0.45)	15.5 (0.43)	11.4 (0.42)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	35.7 (1.23)	31.3 (0.81)	33.0 (0.94)	100.0	58.7 (1.19)	3.0 (0.29)	12.3 (0.56)	13.9 (0.61)	12.2 (0.57)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	44.1 (1.94)	28.7 (1.31)	27.2 (1.34)	100.0	66.4 (1.62)	2.7 (0.37)	10.2 (0.73)	9.8 (0.85)	10.8 (0.70)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (1.22)	31.0 (1.10)	31.5 (1.05)	100.0	61.5 (1.18)	2.8 (0.34)	11.5 (0.70)	13.9 (0.74)	10.4 (0.69)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (1.27)	33.6 (1.04)	33.8 (1.03)	100.0	55.4 (1.26)	3.6 (0.36)	13.7 (0.72)	14.9 (0.70)	12.5 (0.69)
South . . . . .	100.0	41.3 (1.10)	29.0 (0.79)	29.6 (0.77)	100.0	62.0 (0.97)	2.6 (0.27)	11.8 (0.56)	12.7 (0.52)	10.9 (0.47)
West . . . . .	100.0	32.3 (1.17)	31.6 (0.86)	36.1 (0.94)	100.0	56.0 (1.14)	3.0 (0.32)	13.4 (0.56)	15.2 (0.67)	12.4 (0.64)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	43.9 (1.77)	30.3 (1.61)	25.8 (1.47)	100.0	60.4 (1.63)	3.2 (0.56)	13.8 (1.19)	11.9 (1.02)	10.8 (1.03)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	48.0 (1.47)	26.0 (1.23)	26.0 (1.33)	100.0	72.3 (1.34)	1.2 (0.33)	8.0 (0.79)	11.1 (0.90)	7.4 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	31.1 (0.91)	31.5 (0.81)	37.4 (0.82)	100.0	50.6 (0.95)	3.8 (0.34)	14.8 (0.56)	16.3 (0.62)	14.4 (0.55)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (0.79)	32.0 (0.69)	32.9 (0.69)	100.0	62.0 (0.77)	2.5 (0.23)	11.2 (0.47)	13.8 (0.51)	10.6 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	40.0 (1.85)	27.7 (1.64)	32.3 (1.68)	100.0	55.8 (1.81)	3.3 (0.73)	13.6 (1.29)	15.1 (1.24)	12.2 (1.19)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.0 (1.56)	27.7 (1.33)	20.2 (1.17)	100.0	72.3 (1.32)	2.4 (0.42)	9.1 (0.81)	8.6 (0.82)	7.6 (0.80)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.



<sup>1</sup>All questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period. Respondents were asked about the frequency and duration of vigorous and light/moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light/moderate or vigorous leisure-time activity of at least 10 minutes duration; adults classified as having some leisure-time activity reported at least one session of light/moderate or vigorous physical activity of at least 10 minutes duration but did not meet the definition for regular leisure-time activity; adults classified as having regular leisure-time activity reported three or more sessions per week of vigorous activity lasting at least 20 minutes or five or more sessions per week of light/moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

<sup>2</sup>The percent distributions for "Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over" are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rates. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," "times per week," "times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity were included in the "Never" category.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 29.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

		Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese		
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	36.2 (0.42)	34.6 (0.38)	27.4 (0.42)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	36.6 (0.42)	34.5 (0.38)	27.1 (0.42)		
Sex							
Male	100.0	1.0 (0.16)	30.3 (0.58)	41.6 (0.60)	27.1 (0.60)		
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.18)	42.0 (0.57)	27.8 (0.48)	27.8 (0.54)		
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	2.2 (0.21)	40.0 (0.65)	32.7 (0.58)	25.1 (0.58)		
45–64 years	100.0	0.9 (0.13)	31.1 (0.64)	35.6 (0.64)	32.4 (0.70)		
65–74 years	100.0	1.1 (0.22)	30.2 (1.12)	38.3 (1.23)	30.4 (1.12)		
75 years and over	100.0	3.5 (0.45)	42.0 (1.29)	37.5 (1.26)	16.9 (1.01)		
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	36.3 (0.42)	34.6 (0.38)	27.4 (0.42)		
White	100.0	1.6 (0.14)	36.4 (0.48)	35.1 (0.42)	26.9 (0.47)		
Black or African American	100.0	1.4 (0.31)	29.2 (1.08)	33.1 (1.07)	36.2 (1.06)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	27.4 (3.98)	27.2 (4.08)	44.0 (5.25)		
Asian	100.0	4.7 (0.73)	54.6 (1.66)	31.3 (1.50)	9.4 (1.20)		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*23.0 (8.25)	*25.7 (8.32)	48.5 (11.76)		
Two or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	*2.0 (0.87)	32.6 (3.52)	32.4 (3.38)	33.0 (3.56)		
Black or African American, white	100.0	–	43.6 (10.06)	*26.6 (8.28)	29.9 (8.60)		
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*3.6 (1.80)	25.8 (4.98)	30.6 (4.93)	40.0 (5.99)		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	0.9 (0.21)	29.3 (0.98)	38.6 (1.08)	31.2 (1.04)		
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	*0.7 (0.25)	27.3 (1.27)	38.8 (1.41)	33.2 (1.35)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.3 (0.45)	33.9 (0.40)	26.8 (0.45)		
White, single race	100.0	1.8 (0.16)	37.7 (0.52)	34.4 (0.46)	26.2 (0.51)		
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.4 (0.32)	29.2 (1.10)	33.1 (1.09)	36.2 (1.07)		
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.6 (0.28)	28.9 (1.00)	36.2 (1.03)	33.3 (1.07)		
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	1.5 (0.19)	30.1 (0.77)	34.9 (0.80)	33.5 (0.79)		
Some college	100.0	1.1 (0.15)	32.1 (0.79)	36.2 (0.82)	30.6 (0.78)		
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.4 (0.18)	41.2 (0.86)	35.9 (0.75)	21.5 (0.71)		
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	2.3 (0.19)	35.8 (0.69)	32.7 (0.60)	29.2 (0.64)		
\$35,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.16)	35.9 (0.55)	35.2 (0.52)	27.4 (0.53)		
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	34.2 (1.07)	34.7 (1.01)	29.7 (1.03)		
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	1.6 (0.26)	33.4 (0.97)	33.9 (0.96)	31.1 (1.00)		
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	1.5 (0.37)	34.6 (1.26)	37.5 (1.26)	26.5 (1.16)		
\$100,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.35)	40.1 (1.05)	35.5 (0.97)	22.8 (0.94)		
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	100.0	2.7 (0.38)	37.7 (1.41)	29.5 (1.15)	30.0 (1.14)		
Near poor	100.0	1.8 (0.25)	34.1 (1.04)	33.2 (1.04)	30.9 (1.01)		
Not poor	100.0	1.6 (0.16)	36.2 (0.52)	35.4 (0.49)	26.9 (0.51)		
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	1.5 (0.16)	36.9 (0.56)	34.8 (0.52)	26.8 (0.54)		
Medicaid	100.0	2.5 (0.53)	32.0 (1.63)	27.6 (1.47)	37.9 (1.59)		
Other	100.0	*2.0 (0.63)	29.4 (1.93)	33.6 (2.02)	35.1 (2.22)		
Uninsured	100.0	1.8 (0.30)	37.3 (1.03)	33.7 (1.05)	27.3 (1.00)		
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.31)	35.7 (1.18)	38.4 (1.23)	23.8 (1.09)		
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*3.8 (1.28)	34.3 (3.29)	33.1 (3.17)	28.8 (2.96)		
Medicare only	100.0	2.7 (0.47)	35.2 (1.64)	38.2 (1.65)	23.9 (1.51)		
Other	100.0	†	39.9 (3.48)	37.4 (3.79)	21.7 (2.88)		
Uninsured	100.0	–	41.5 (11.22)	*39.0 (12.60)	*19.5 (8.09)		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.12)	33.3 (0.56)	37.0 (0.54)	28.6 (0.57)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.42)	37.9 (1.25)	33.3 (1.19)	25.7 (1.15)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.22)	33.2 (0.91)	34.5 (0.99)	31.1 (0.96)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	3.3 (0.43)	43.8 (1.05)	28.6 (0.87)	24.2 (0.85)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.47)	40.3 (1.62)	33.9 (1.64)	23.6 (1.40)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	38.5 (0.58)	34.3 (0.54)	25.6 (0.55)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.20)	34.6 (0.74)	35.1 (0.69)	28.3 (0.78)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.23)	32.9 (1.02)	34.3 (0.92)	31.1 (1.06)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.39)	37.1 (1.01)	36.4 (0.95)	24.4 (0.93)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	35.4 (0.87)	33.7 (0.76)	29.0 (0.93)
South . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.19)	35.4 (0.71)	33.7 (0.62)	29.1 (0.68)
West . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.17)	37.7 (0.83)	35.5 (0.78)	25.3 (0.83)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	*0.3 (0.14)	25.9 (1.34)	43.8 (1.63)	29.9 (1.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.42)	33.0 (1.37)	32.9 (1.34)	32.7 (1.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.21)	30.0 (0.72)	41.7 (0.75)	27.1 (0.75)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.22)	45.1 (0.71)	27.3 (0.58)	25.2 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	*1.0 (0.40)	31.0 (1.70)	39.0 (1.78)	29.0 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.49)	27.7 (1.35)	28.2 (1.21)	42.2 (1.40)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. Analysts should note self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 31.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>												
		Total without a usual place of care		Total with a usual place of care		Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place				
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)														
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	15.3	(0.37)	84.7	(0.37)	100.0	77.3	(0.52)	19.1	(0.50)	2.6	(0.15)	1.0	(0.10)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	15.7	(0.36)	84.3	(0.36)	100.0	76.7	(0.52)	19.6	(0.51)	2.7	(0.15)	1.0	(0.11)
Sex														
Male . . . . .	100.0	20.5	(0.59)	79.5	(0.59)	100.0	75.6	(0.73)	20.1	(0.70)	3.3	(0.24)	1.0	(0.13)
Female . . . . .	100.0	10.4	(0.37)	89.6	(0.37)	100.0	78.7	(0.57)	18.3	(0.54)	2.0	(0.16)	0.9	(0.14)
Age														
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	22.9	(0.61)	77.1	(0.61)	100.0	72.9	(0.73)	22.9	(0.71)	3.0	(0.24)	1.2	(0.18)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	10.0	(0.41)	90.0	(0.41)	100.0	79.1	(0.70)	17.5	(0.66)	2.6	(0.22)	0.8	(0.15)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	4.5	(0.48)	95.5	(0.48)	100.0	84.6	(0.92)	13.2	(0.86)	1.5	(0.26)	*0.7	(0.23)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	2.1	(0.31)	97.9	(0.31)	100.0	84.4	(1.11)	13.2	(0.98)	1.9	(0.46)	0.5	(0.16)
Race														
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	15.2	(0.37)	84.8	(0.37)	100.0	77.4	(0.52)	19.0	(0.50)	2.6	(0.15)	1.0	(0.10)
White . . . . .	100.0	14.9	(0.41)	85.1	(0.41)	100.0	78.6	(0.55)	18.3	(0.53)	2.1	(0.14)	1.0	(0.11)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	16.7	(0.86)	83.3	(0.86)	100.0	72.3	(1.15)	21.0	(1.07)	5.8	(0.55)	*0.9	(0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	20.1	(3.96)	79.9	(3.96)	100.0	35.2	(5.67)	56.6	(6.78)	†		†	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	15.6	(1.33)	84.4	(1.33)	100.0	78.2	(1.82)	18.9	(1.74)	2.1	(0.57)	*0.7	(0.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*23.3	(9.62)	76.7	(9.62)	100.0	68.9	(12.09)	*31.1	(12.09)	–		–	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	20.7	(3.22)	79.3	(3.22)	100.0	68.8	(3.39)	26.0	(3.08)	*4.1	(1.42)	†	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*24.6	(10.10)	75.4	(10.10)	100.0	67.0	(9.29)	*26.4	(8.88)	†		–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	18.8	(4.10)	81.2	(4.10)	100.0	63.4	(5.41)	28.9	(4.84)	*5.6	(2.59)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race														
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	29.3	(1.14)	70.7	(1.14)	100.0	62.2	(1.40)	32.1	(1.38)	5.0	(0.56)	0.7	(0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	33.7	(1.46)	66.3	(1.46)	100.0	59.9	(2.00)	35.8	(1.98)	3.8	(0.73)	*0.4	(0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	13.1	(0.37)	86.9	(0.37)	100.0	79.2	(0.54)	17.4	(0.51)	2.3	(0.15)	1.0	(0.11)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	12.2	(0.42)	87.8	(0.42)	100.0	80.8	(0.59)	16.5	(0.56)	1.7	(0.14)	1.0	(0.12)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.6	(0.86)	83.4	(0.86)	100.0	72.9	(1.16)	20.6	(1.08)	5.7	(0.56)	*0.8	(0.29)
Education <sup>8</sup>														
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	20.8	(0.94)	79.2	(0.94)	100.0	67.2	(1.30)	27.6	(1.28)	4.5	(0.51)	0.6	(0.17)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	15.0	(0.65)	85.0	(0.65)	100.0	77.9	(0.88)	18.6	(0.81)	2.7	(0.29)	0.7	(0.16)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	12.3	(0.58)	87.7	(0.58)	100.0	78.3	(0.73)	18.0	(0.69)	2.7	(0.29)	1.0	(0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	9.2	(0.47)	90.8	(0.47)	100.0	84.7	(0.73)	13.1	(0.71)	1.3	(0.17)	1.0	(0.18)
Family income <sup>10</sup>														
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	22.8	(0.69)	77.2	(0.69)	100.0	65.9	(0.88)	28.1	(0.85)	4.6	(0.35)	1.3	(0.18)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.0	(0.42)	88.0	(0.42)	100.0	81.5	(0.57)	15.9	(0.55)	1.8	(0.15)	0.8	(0.13)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	17.5	(0.95)	82.5	(0.95)	100.0	76.3	(1.08)	20.0	(1.03)	2.7	(0.39)	1.0	(0.26)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	14.3	(0.76)	85.7	(0.76)	100.0	78.0	(1.06)	19.2	(1.00)	2.1	(0.32)	0.6	(0.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	8.8	(0.74)	91.2	(0.74)	100.0	83.0	(0.99)	14.3	(0.93)	2.0	(0.34)	*0.8	(0.25)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	8.0	(0.62)	92.0	(0.62)	100.0	87.0	(0.81)	11.4	(0.78)	0.8	(0.17)	*0.8	(0.28)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>														
Poor . . . . .	100.0	26.3	(1.25)	73.7	(1.25)	100.0	57.5	(1.62)	35.2	(1.58)	6.6	(0.66)	0.7	(0.19)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	23.8	(0.93)	76.2	(0.93)	100.0	64.6	(1.23)	29.1	(1.20)	4.6	(0.51)	1.7	(0.31)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	11.4	(0.38)	88.6	(0.38)	100.0	82.3	(0.55)	15.3	(0.53)	1.6	(0.14)	0.8	(0.12)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>														
Under age 65 years:														
Private . . . . .	100.0	9.9	(0.42)	90.1	(0.42)	100.0	83.0	(0.58)	15.1	(0.57)	1.2	(0.12)	0.7	(0.12)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	9.6	(0.96)	90.4	(0.96)	100.0	57.1	(1.83)	37.5	(1.82)	4.8	(0.69)	*0.5	(0.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	7.9	(1.20)	92.1	(1.20)	100.0	59.3	(2.41)	28.1	(2.17)	8.5	(1.39)	4.1	(1.09)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	48.9	(1.09)	51.1	(1.09)	100.0	50.5	(1.60)	37.5	(1.60)	9.6	(0.81)	2.5	(0.46)
Age 65 years and over:														
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.0	(0.29)	98.0	(0.29)	100.0	86.9	(0.98)	12.0	(0.96)	*0.7	(0.23)	*0.4	(0.13)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*3.2	(1.08)	96.8	(1.08)	100.0	73.9	(2.61)	23.0	(2.46)	*2.9	(1.02)	†	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	5.6	(0.63)	94.4	(0.63)	100.0	86.8	(1.04)	11.5	(0.98)	1.1	(0.29)	*0.5	(0.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	†		98.3	(0.96)	100.0	66.4	(3.50)	19.6	(2.48)	10.4	(2.78)	*3.6	(1.47)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	57.4	(11.33)	42.6	(11.33)	100.0	*36.4	(14.31)	52.6	(15.16)	†		–	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (0.37)	89.0 (0.37)	100.0	81.5 (0.60)	16.3 (0.57)	1.7 (0.15)	0.6 (0.10)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	5.2 (0.55)	94.8 (0.55)	100.0	82.8 (1.02)	14.8 (0.95)	1.5 (0.28)	0.9 (0.25)
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.89)	83.4 (0.89)	100.0	72.2 (1.04)	22.7 (0.96)	3.9 (0.44)	1.3 (0.29)
Never married. . . . .	100.0	24.9 (0.88)	75.1 (0.88)	100.0	69.0 (1.14)	24.8 (1.09)	4.4 (0.39)	1.8 (0.34)
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	27.6 (1.57)	72.4 (1.57)	100.0	65.7 (2.01)	27.1 (1.77)	5.6 (0.95)	*1.7 (0.58)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.4 (0.51)	84.6 (0.51)	100.0	79.5 (0.57)	16.4 (0.52)	3.0 (0.21)	1.0 (0.16)
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	15.8 (0.67)	84.2 (0.67)	100.0	76.9 (1.02)	20.0 (0.98)	2.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.16)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (0.92)	86.1 (0.92)	100.0	71.9 (1.76)	25.1 (1.74)	2.2 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (0.70)	90.3 (0.70)	100.0	85.5 (0.78)	10.6 (0.66)	3.0 (0.37)	0.9 (0.20)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (0.69)	85.9 (0.69)	100.0	68.3 (1.26)	28.6 (1.25)	2.0 (0.23)	1.0 (0.26)
South . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (0.65)	82.5 (0.65)	100.0	82.2 (0.76)	13.8 (0.68)	3.1 (0.28)	0.9 (0.16)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (0.79)	82.8 (0.79)	100.0	72.8 (1.17)	23.8 (1.16)	2.3 (0.30)	1.1 (0.19)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (1.67)	61.8 (1.67)	100.0	61.7 (1.97)	32.2 (1.99)	5.5 (0.96)	*0.6 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (1.18)	80.0 (1.18)	100.0	62.7 (1.65)	31.9 (1.59)	4.6 (0.73)	*0.8 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	16.3 (0.70)	83.7 (0.70)	100.0	79.0 (0.85)	17.7 (0.82)	2.4 (0.24)	1.0 (0.16)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (0.41)	91.7 (0.41)	100.0	82.3 (0.63)	15.5 (0.60)	1.2 (0.15)	1.0 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (1.45)	77.6 (1.45)	100.0	70.0 (1.89)	20.8 (1.67)	8.2 (1.09)	*1.0 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (0.95)	88.1 (0.95)	100.0	74.9 (1.40)	20.4 (1.32)	4.0 (0.55)	†

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, then a followup question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often] - a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined as well as "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 33.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.37)	16.6 (0.34)	26.6 (0.38)	24.5 (0.35)	13.6 (0.28)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.38)	16.6 (0.34)	26.5 (0.38)	24.4 (0.35)	13.6 (0.28)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	100.0	25.6 (0.58)	18.6 (0.52)	25.5 (0.57)	20.2 (0.49)	10.0 (0.36)
Female . . . . .	100.0	12.0 (0.38)	14.7 (0.42)	27.7 (0.48)	28.6 (0.50)	17.0 (0.39)
<b>Age</b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.62)	19.2 (0.53)	26.1 (0.55)	18.6 (0.49)	10.8 (0.38)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	15.0 (0.54)	16.1 (0.55)	28.5 (0.64)	26.1 (0.61)	14.4 (0.48)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	7.1 (0.64)	11.7 (0.79)	25.7 (1.07)	37.1 (1.28)	18.5 (1.03)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	4.8 (0.51)	7.3 (0.65)	23.3 (1.18)	41.5 (1.35)	23.1 (1.17)
<b>Race</b>						
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.37)	16.6 (0.34)	26.6 (0.39)	24.5 (0.35)	13.6 (0.28)
White . . . . .	100.0	18.3 (0.42)	16.2 (0.38)	26.5 (0.43)	24.9 (0.39)	14.1 (0.32)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	20.1 (0.93)	17.7 (0.86)	26.3 (0.97)	23.9 (0.90)	12.0 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (3.53)	15.0 (3.20)	26.2 (3.91)	25.1 (3.90)	10.8 (2.31)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	21.5 (1.42)	20.3 (1.34)	29.9 (1.66)	19.6 (1.35)	8.7 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	*33.0 (12.30)	*28.7 (9.26)	*14.3 (6.72)	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	13.7 (2.66)	15.8 (2.45)	26.9 (3.33)	24.3 (3.23)	19.4 (2.59)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	†	*18.0 (6.95)	34.9 (9.09)	*18.7 (7.32)	*12.7 (6.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	*9.3 (3.05)	13.8 (3.14)	22.1 (4.73)	31.1 (5.54)	23.6 (4.49)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	32.4 (1.09)	18.8 (0.85)	21.9 (0.86)	17.3 (0.77)	9.7 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	36.0 (1.39)	18.6 (1.11)	21.1 (1.09)	15.5 (0.92)	8.8 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.39)	16.2 (0.37)	27.4 (0.41)	25.7 (0.39)	14.3 (0.31)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (0.44)	15.7 (0.42)	27.4 (0.47)	26.4 (0.44)	14.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.93)	17.9 (0.88)	26.6 (0.99)	23.8 (0.91)	12.0 (0.69)
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	24.4 (0.95)	15.3 (0.80)	20.0 (0.86)	24.7 (0.89)	15.6 (0.78)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	19.6 (0.67)	15.4 (0.61)	25.2 (0.71)	25.8 (0.70)	14.0 (0.57)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	16.2 (0.63)	16.0 (0.61)	27.2 (0.70)	26.0 (0.72)	14.7 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	12.1 (0.55)	17.5 (0.68)	31.1 (0.75)	25.4 (0.75)	13.9 (0.55)
<b>Family income<sup>9</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.63)	15.1 (0.49)	21.1 (0.53)	24.4 (0.54)	16.7 (0.51)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	16.8 (0.45)	17.4 (0.45)	29.2 (0.52)	24.3 (0.46)	12.3 (0.35)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (1.03)	15.4 (0.80)	24.1 (0.96)	24.2 (0.88)	13.8 (0.71)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	19.1 (0.86)	17.5 (0.76)	26.7 (0.90)	23.9 (0.86)	12.8 (0.68)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.98)	19.7 (1.14)	29.1 (1.12)	23.6 (1.05)	12.7 (0.85)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (0.67)	17.4 (0.82)	35.2 (0.98)	25.2 (0.92)	10.7 (0.62)
<b>Poverty status<sup>10</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	25.9 (1.16)	15.3 (0.84)	19.8 (0.97)	21.7 (0.94)	17.3 (0.86)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (0.96)	14.9 (0.75)	20.2 (0.82)	24.0 (0.87)	14.7 (0.70)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	15.3 (0.42)	17.3 (0.43)	29.3 (0.50)	25.2 (0.46)	12.8 (0.34)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>11</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.45)	18.6 (0.50)	30.9 (0.54)	23.8 (0.49)	11.8 (0.37)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (1.24)	11.6 (0.98)	21.6 (1.27)	26.8 (1.42)	26.2 (1.38)
Other . . . . .	100.0	9.0 (1.22)	12.7 (1.64)	22.2 (1.76)	31.0 (2.00)	25.0 (1.92)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	47.7 (1.06)	19.1 (0.83)	17.1 (0.76)	10.6 (0.61)	5.6 (0.46)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	4.2 (0.46)	10.1 (0.73)	26.1 (1.11)	39.2 (1.23)	20.4 (0.98)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*3.2 (0.99)	6.8 (1.72)	16.2 (2.20)	42.6 (3.15)	31.2 (3.23)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (0.96)	9.8 (0.83)	24.9 (1.47)	38.9 (1.73)	16.8 (1.29)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*6.1 (1.90)	8.0 (1.83)	19.2 (2.58)	38.7 (3.58)	28.0 (3.51)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (10.53)	†	†	*17.9 (8.81)	†

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (0.44)	16.4 (0.44)	28.6 (0.54)	25.9 (0.49)	13.5 (0.39)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	7.4 (0.69)	8.7 (0.65)	22.6 (1.12)	39.5 (1.20)	21.8 (1.06)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.82)	15.1 (0.83)	23.6 (0.88)	23.5 (0.83)	18.0 (0.78)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (0.89)	18.7 (0.80)	25.7 (0.85)	19.3 (0.75)	9.6 (0.52)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	25.8 (1.59)	20.1 (1.38)	22.5 (1.39)	18.4 (1.29)	13.2 (1.08)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.50)	17.4 (0.47)	27.3 (0.56)	23.2 (0.51)	13.1 (0.38)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (0.72)	15.4 (0.59)	25.7 (0.69)	26.3 (0.65)	14.2 (0.50)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (0.93)	16.5 (0.70)	26.6 (0.85)	25.2 (0.76)	14.1 (0.76)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	14.2 (0.73)	16.0 (0.90)	28.1 (1.01)	26.7 (1.01)	15.0 (0.69)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.74)	16.9 (0.69)	28.2 (0.80)	23.1 (0.71)	14.0 (0.58)
South . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.64)	16.4 (0.55)	26.1 (0.60)	25.9 (0.54)	12.8 (0.44)
West . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.83)	17.0 (0.67)	24.8 (0.76)	22.3 (0.70)	13.6 (0.61)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	43.2 (1.58)	19.9 (1.24)	18.4 (1.21)	12.3 (1.01)	6.1 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (1.23)	17.6 (1.18)	25.5 (1.22)	22.6 (1.22)	13.5 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.70)	17.9 (0.67)	27.0 (0.71)	22.2 (0.64)	11.1 (0.46)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	9.8 (0.43)	13.7 (0.51)	27.8 (0.61)	30.2 (0.63)	18.5 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (1.64)	20.5 (1.45)	23.8 (1.53)	18.6 (1.31)	9.7 (1.02)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	13.6 (1.00)	15.8 (1.01)	28.8 (1.25)	28.0 (1.30)	13.8 (0.91)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents are instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, or telephone calls.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 35.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding “Never”)	Never	
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (0.43)	14.1 (0.33)	7.7 (0.24)	5.4 (0.21)	2.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.10)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	68.2 (0.42)	14.2 (0.33)	7.8 (0.24)	5.5 (0.22)	3.0 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)	
Sex								
Male . . . . .	100.0	61.5 (0.64)	14.5 (0.48)	9.8 (0.40)	7.8 (0.38)	4.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.16)	
Female . . . . .	100.0	75.2 (0.52)	13.7 (0.40)	5.7 (0.27)	3.2 (0.19)	1.2 (0.11)	1.0 (0.12)	
Age								
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	59.3 (0.63)	17.1 (0.51)	10.6 (0.40)	7.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.22)	1.8 (0.17)	
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	72.9 (0.65)	13.3 (0.48)	5.9 (0.34)	4.4 (0.31)	2.6 (0.22)	0.9 (0.12)	
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	84.8 (0.89)	7.4 (0.64)	3.3 (0.42)	1.4 (0.25)	2.0 (0.34)	*1.1 (0.34)	
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	90.4 (0.85)	5.9 (0.69)	1.8 (0.32)	1.0 (0.24)	0.6 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.14)	
Race								
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (0.43)	14.0 (0.33)	7.7 (0.24)	5.5 (0.21)	2.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.10)	
White . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.48)	13.6 (0.37)	7.5 (0.27)	5.3 (0.24)	3.1 (0.16)	1.2 (0.12)	
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	67.2 (1.04)	14.7 (0.77)	7.8 (0.62)	6.4 (0.56)	2.1 (0.33)	1.8 (0.33)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	67.5 (3.51)	12.4 (2.54)	7.5 (2.12)	*8.3 (2.62)	*4.0 (1.26)	†	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	61.5 (1.64)	19.0 (1.25)	9.3 (1.04)	5.8 (0.82)	3.0 (0.54)	1.4 (0.37)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	55.5 (13.30)	*30.9 (13.60)	†	†	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	67.7 (3.41)	18.6 (2.68)	7.6 (2.15)	*2.9 (1.36)	*2.3 (1.15)	†	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	59.4 (10.34)	*26.1 (8.43)	†	†	–	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	74.2 (4.70)	18.3 (4.22)	†	†	†	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	54.8 (1.18)	14.8 (0.79)	9.8 (0.66)	9.6 (0.68)	6.7 (0.54)	4.3 (0.49)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	51.4 (1.44)	14.5 (1.02)	10.5 (0.93)	11.8 (0.99)	8.0 (0.73)	3.7 (0.57)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	70.8 (0.45)	14.0 (0.35)	7.3 (0.26)	4.8 (0.22)	2.3 (0.14)	0.8 (0.09)	
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	72.0 (0.50)	13.4 (0.40)	7.1 (0.29)	4.4 (0.24)	2.3 (0.16)	0.7 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	67.5 (1.05)	14.8 (0.78)	7.7 (0.63)	6.2 (0.56)	2.1 (0.34)	1.8 (0.34)	
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	66.4 (1.04)	11.5 (0.70)	7.4 (0.64)	6.7 (0.55)	5.1 (0.48)	2.8 (0.38)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	69.9 (0.79)	11.8 (0.55)	7.4 (0.45)	5.9 (0.42)	3.6 (0.30)	1.3 (0.19)	
Some college . . . . .	100.0	70.8 (0.81)	14.2 (0.61)	6.8 (0.43)	4.6 (0.36)	2.6 (0.26)	0.9 (0.19)	
Bachelor’s degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	73.2 (0.77)	15.0 (0.60)	6.1 (0.39)	3.7 (0.31)	1.4 (0.19)	0.7 (0.13)	
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	67.0 (0.70)	12.9 (0.49)	7.8 (0.38)	6.2 (0.36)	4.5 (0.29)	1.7 (0.18)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.55)	14.7 (0.42)	7.6 (0.31)	5.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.12)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	66.3 (1.11)	12.1 (0.70)	9.0 (0.71)	7.9 (0.70)	3.2 (0.39)	1.6 (0.28)	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	67.6 (0.97)	14.2 (0.72)	8.0 (0.60)	6.1 (0.57)	2.7 (0.34)	1.3 (0.23)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	70.1 (1.28)	16.2 (1.10)	7.3 (0.71)	4.1 (0.52)	1.9 (0.39)	*0.4 (0.14)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	72.5 (0.96)	16.1 (0.76)	6.3 (0.52)	2.9 (0.34)	1.3 (0.24)	1.0 (0.24)	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	100.0	64.0 (1.24)	14.0 (0.95)	9.0 (0.72)	6.0 (0.56)	4.6 (0.46)	2.4 (0.39)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	63.0 (1.11)	13.2 (0.77)	8.7 (0.67)	8.5 (0.65)	5.0 (0.47)	1.7 (0.27)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	70.8 (0.53)	14.4 (0.41)	7.2 (0.29)	4.4 (0.23)	2.2 (0.15)	0.9 (0.11)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	100.0	69.8 (0.55)	15.9 (0.44)	7.5 (0.31)	4.3 (0.26)	1.6 (0.15)	0.8 (0.10)	
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	79.0 (1.33)	9.7 (0.93)	5.7 (0.74)	3.1 (0.55)	*1.3 (0.43)	1.3 (0.35)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	81.7 (1.62)	10.4 (1.20)	4.5 (0.80)	*1.7 (0.52)	*1.2 (0.51)	†	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	38.7 (1.09)	17.4 (0.81)	14.7 (0.82)	15.3 (0.80)	10.1 (0.64)	3.8 (0.42)	
Age 65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	100.0	89.3 (0.73)	6.4 (0.59)	2.1 (0.33)	0.9 (0.20)	0.9 (0.24)	*0.5 (0.21)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	90.4 (1.78)	5.1 (1.23)	*2.0 (0.88)	†	†	†	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	83.0 (1.29)	7.9 (0.98)	3.8 (0.65)	1.9 (0.38)	2.4 (0.48)	*1.0 (0.48)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	91.1 (1.86)	4.6 (1.35)	*1.9 (0.81)	†	†	†	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (10.91)	*27.3 (12.89)	†	†	†	†	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	71.3 (0.56)	14.0 (0.43)	6.7 (0.30)	4.4 (0.24)	2.4 (0.18)	1.2 (0.13)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.83)	5.8 (0.58)	3.2 (0.42)	1.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.26)	†	
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	69.1 (0.98)	13.1 (0.75)	7.6 (0.53)	5.8 (0.52)	3.4 (0.38)	1.0 (0.19)	
Never married. . . . .	100.0	58.3 (0.94)	16.7 (0.80)	11.2 (0.64)	7.8 (0.55)	4.0 (0.36)	1.9 (0.26)	
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	60.9 (1.80)	15.3 (1.32)	8.1 (0.97)	9.4 (1.22)	4.6 (0.68)	1.7 (0.47)	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	66.9 (0.60)	15.0 (0.45)	8.2 (0.35)	5.4 (0.28)	2.9 (0.19)	1.7 (0.17)	
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	69.8 (0.75)	13.7 (0.60)	7.0 (0.38)	5.7 (0.42)	2.8 (0.25)	1.0 (0.16)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	71.5 (1.14)	12.2 (0.68)	7.3 (0.67)	5.0 (0.43)	3.3 (0.37)	0.7 (0.19)	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	72.6 (1.07)	14.3 (0.81)	6.2 (0.49)	3.8 (0.47)	1.8 (0.29)	1.3 (0.25)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	67.8 (0.83)	15.3 (0.76)	8.0 (0.53)	5.1 (0.40)	3.1 (0.32)	0.6 (0.15)	
South . . . . .	100.0	69.2 (0.75)	13.4 (0.53)	7.3 (0.39)	5.9 (0.38)	2.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.18)	
West . . . . .	100.0	65.5 (0.89)	13.6 (0.58)	9.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.43)	4.2 (0.32)	1.5 (0.26)	
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	45.0 (1.68)	13.1 (1.04)	12.0 (1.13)	13.0 (1.17)	11.2 (0.98)	5.6 (0.74)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	65.0 (1.40)	16.5 (1.11)	7.5 (0.71)	6.1 (0.67)	2.0 (0.35)	2.9 (0.59)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	65.3 (0.77)	14.4 (0.60)	9.2 (0.47)	6.6 (0.45)	3.7 (0.28)	0.8 (0.16)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	78.3 (0.61)	12.5 (0.48)	5.2 (0.33)	2.5 (0.21)	1.1 (0.13)	0.5 (0.12)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	61.0 (1.73)	14.3 (1.24)	10.5 (1.12)	9.2 (1.02)	3.1 (0.65)	1.8 (0.53)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	72.7 (1.26)	15.1 (0.96)	5.5 (0.65)	3.8 (0.57)	1.2 (0.31)	1.7 (0.44)	

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. Not in MSA consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 37.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>											
		6 months or less		More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago		More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago		More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago		More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		Never	
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)													
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	42.8	(0.48)	17.2	(0.33)	12.9	(0.28)	12.4	(0.29)	13.5	(0.32)	1.3	(0.10)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	42.3	(0.47)	17.3	(0.34)	13.0	(0.29)	12.5	(0.29)	13.5	(0.32)	1.3	(0.11)
Sex													
Male . . . . .	100.0	39.7	(0.66)	16.7	(0.50)	14.0	(0.44)	12.9	(0.43)	15.2	(0.48)	1.5	(0.15)
Female . . . . .	100.0	45.6	(0.60)	17.7	(0.43)	11.8	(0.35)	11.9	(0.36)	12.0	(0.38)	1.0	(0.13)
Age													
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	38.2	(0.64)	19.6	(0.51)	15.4	(0.45)	13.8	(0.43)	11.2	(0.44)	1.9	(0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	48.4	(0.77)	15.7	(0.50)	11.3	(0.45)	11.4	(0.48)	12.5	(0.50)	0.7	(0.12)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	48.1	(1.21)	12.9	(0.79)	8.3	(0.63)	10.3	(0.73)	19.5	(0.93)	*0.8	(0.27)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	40.1	(1.25)	13.6	(0.83)	8.8	(0.68)	10.8	(0.82)	26.1	(1.18)	*0.6	(0.19)
Race													
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	42.8	(0.48)	17.2	(0.34)	12.8	(0.28)	12.4	(0.29)	13.5	(0.32)	1.3	(0.10)
White . . . . .	100.0	44.8	(0.54)	16.6	(0.37)	12.3	(0.31)	11.6	(0.32)	13.6	(0.35)	1.1	(0.11)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	31.0	(1.07)	20.2	(0.90)	15.5	(0.79)	17.5	(0.87)	14.2	(0.73)	1.6	(0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	31.2	(3.78)	16.4	(2.81)	19.2	(3.64)	12.2	(2.56)	18.7	(3.18)		†
Asian . . . . .	100.0	41.9	(1.85)	20.2	(1.44)	13.9	(1.20)	12.1	(1.17)	9.5	(1.06)	2.3	(0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*34.2	(11.40)	*26.1	(12.62)		†	*19.2	(9.49)		†		†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.7	(3.30)	16.1	(2.58)	16.9	(2.72)	14.5	(2.50)	14.3	(2.34)		†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	34.9	(8.97)	*23.3	(8.18)	*12.9	(4.79)		†		†		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	34.9	(5.22)	*7.3	(2.29)	17.9	(4.31)	18.7	(4.47)	21.4	(4.25)		–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race													
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	28.3	(1.03)	17.4	(0.82)	16.6	(0.88)	16.1	(0.78)	17.3	(0.82)	4.3	(0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	25.6	(1.35)	16.5	(1.03)	16.3	(1.04)	17.9	(1.07)	18.8	(1.08)	4.9	(0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	45.0	(0.51)	17.2	(0.36)	12.3	(0.30)	11.8	(0.30)	12.9	(0.34)	0.8	(0.09)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	47.7	(0.60)	16.5	(0.41)	11.5	(0.33)	10.8	(0.34)	12.9	(0.39)	0.5	(0.08)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	31.1	(1.09)	20.2	(0.92)	15.6	(0.81)	17.3	(0.89)	14.3	(0.74)	1.6	(0.31)
Education <sup>7</sup>													
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	22.3	(0.94)	13.4	(0.77)	13.3	(0.79)	17.6	(0.86)	30.1	(1.00)	3.2	(0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.5	(0.85)	15.4	(0.61)	13.2	(0.55)	14.7	(0.62)	19.2	(0.71)	0.9	(0.17)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	45.4	(0.84)	18.9	(0.65)	12.9	(0.55)	11.5	(0.52)	10.8	(0.48)	0.6	(0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	60.7	(0.81)	17.5	(0.60)	9.7	(0.47)	7.2	(0.41)	4.4	(0.33)	0.5	(0.11)
Family income <sup>9</sup>													
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	26.8	(0.67)	15.0	(0.50)	14.7	(0.50)	16.9	(0.51)	24.5	(0.64)	2.1	(0.20)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	50.1	(0.61)	18.3	(0.44)	12.2	(0.37)	10.3	(0.36)	8.3	(0.31)	0.8	(0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	37.8	(1.06)	16.9	(0.81)	14.3	(0.77)	15.5	(0.86)	14.4	(0.82)	1.1	(0.24)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	42.9	(0.99)	18.5	(0.76)	14.9	(0.74)	12.1	(0.71)	10.4	(0.61)	1.3	(0.24)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	52.4	(1.37)	19.9	(1.13)	12.6	(0.91)	8.6	(0.76)	5.9	(0.62)	*0.6	(0.20)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	64.2	(1.04)	18.2	(0.81)	8.0	(0.56)	5.9	(0.50)	3.4	(0.38)	*0.3	(0.12)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>													
Poor . . . . .	100.0	24.2	(1.28)	15.7	(0.92)	15.3	(0.95)	16.6	(0.94)	24.9	(1.15)	3.2	(0.43)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	25.7	(0.97)	14.7	(0.73)	15.4	(0.74)	18.2	(0.87)	24.0	(0.93)	2.1	(0.31)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	50.5	(0.58)	18.2	(0.43)	12.1	(0.35)	10.0	(0.32)	8.6	(0.29)	0.6	(0.08)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>													
Under age 65 years:													
Private . . . . .	100.0	51.3	(0.62)	19.6	(0.47)	12.3	(0.38)	9.6	(0.35)	6.6	(0.28)	0.5	(0.08)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	30.3	(1.55)	15.4	(1.08)	14.6	(1.09)	17.3	(1.16)	20.8	(1.33)	1.5	(0.34)
Other . . . . .	100.0	37.3	(2.13)	15.6	(1.55)	16.0	(1.63)	13.4	(1.50)	17.3	(1.67)		†
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	17.9	(0.84)	13.9	(0.69)	18.0	(0.91)	21.5	(0.94)	24.4	(1.00)	4.5	(0.47)
Age 65 years and over:													
Private . . . . .	100.0	51.1	(1.20)	13.4	(0.78)	8.5	(0.66)	8.5	(0.64)	18.1	(0.94)	*0.4	(0.16)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	18.7	(2.29)	12.5	(1.73)	9.0	(1.53)	13.9	(2.51)	44.4	(3.10)	*1.5	(0.67)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	38.0	(1.61)	13.3	(1.15)	8.9	(0.90)	13.2	(1.10)	25.6	(1.56)	*1.0	(0.46)
Other . . . . .	100.0	41.8	(3.56)	12.4	(2.17)	7.0	(1.69)	12.5	(2.09)	26.2	(3.31)		†
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*33.5	(13.19)		†		†	*16.9	(6.36)	*26.2	(9.61)		†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	48.6 (0.62)	17.0 (0.43)	11.3 (0.36)	10.5 (0.35)	11.4 (0.36)	1.1 (0.12)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (1.22)	12.7 (0.86)	10.1 (0.75)	12.8 (0.91)	27.9 (1.19)	*1.2 (0.42)	
Divorced or separated. . . . .	100.0	34.6 (1.04)	15.4 (0.73)	14.3 (0.73)	16.7 (0.83)	17.8 (0.83)	1.2 (0.24)	
Never married. . . . .	100.0	37.6 (1.00)	19.6 (0.79)	15.9 (0.69)	13.6 (0.68)	11.5 (0.62)	1.7 (0.25)	
Living with a partner. . . . .	100.0	31.1 (1.60)	18.1 (1.35)	16.0 (1.18)	16.2 (1.21)	16.8 (1.30)	1.8 (0.42)	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	43.6 (0.67)	18.3 (0.47)	13.1 (0.40)	12.5 (0.40)	11.0 (0.43)	1.5 (0.16)	
Small MSA. . . . .	100.0	43.6 (0.85)	17.0 (0.60)	12.3 (0.50)	12.3 (0.54)	13.8 (0.60)	1.1 (0.15)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.6 (1.17)	14.6 (0.76)	13.3 (0.75)	12.4 (0.66)	20.4 (0.79)	0.9 (0.24)	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	49.2 (1.19)	18.4 (0.86)	10.0 (0.63)	10.2 (0.71)	11.1 (0.68)	1.1 (0.21)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	45.2 (1.00)	17.1 (0.75)	13.2 (0.56)	10.5 (0.54)	13.5 (0.74)	0.5 (0.10)	
South . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (0.76)	16.5 (0.52)	13.3 (0.50)	14.9 (0.51)	15.8 (0.53)	1.5 (0.17)	
West . . . . .	100.0	42.8 (0.94)	17.6 (0.64)	13.9 (0.58)	12.2 (0.55)	11.8 (0.57)	1.7 (0.29)	
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (1.41)	16.8 (1.19)	18.0 (1.32)	16.3 (1.17)	20.4 (1.29)	4.9 (0.62)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	33.1 (1.33)	18.0 (1.06)	15.1 (0.99)	16.0 (1.00)	14.1 (1.02)	3.7 (0.68)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (0.85)	16.5 (0.62)	12.7 (0.51)	11.0 (0.51)	14.3 (0.57)	0.7 (0.13)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	50.5 (0.74)	16.5 (0.53)	10.4 (0.41)	10.7 (0.43)	11.5 (0.46)	0.4 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	28.9 (1.60)	18.8 (1.40)	16.1 (1.35)	18.8 (1.43)	15.9 (1.19)	1.5 (0.41)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (1.43)	21.3 (1.14)	15.1 (1.01)	16.2 (1.06)	12.9 (0.89)	1.7 (0.47)	

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 39.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	39.3 (0.45)	60.7 (0.45)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted). . . . .	100.0	39.7 (0.43)	60.3 (0.43)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.65)	62.4 (0.65)
Female . . . . .	100.0	40.9 (0.58)	59.1 (0.58)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (0.68)	48.9 (0.68)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (0.68)	65.0 (0.68)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.95)	83.4 (0.95)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	7.1 (0.71)	92.9 (0.71)
Race			
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	39.2 (0.45)	60.8 (0.45)
White . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.50)	63.4 (0.50)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	57.8 (1.23)	42.2 (1.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	50.7 (4.01)	49.3 (4.01)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (1.77)	65.9 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	44.0 (11.92)	56.0 (11.92)
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (3.69)	49.8 (3.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	56.3 (10.63)	43.7 (10.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (5.31)	53.0 (5.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino. . . . .	100.0	44.7 (1.15)	55.3 (1.15)
Mexican or Mexican American. . . . .	100.0	39.7 (1.37)	60.3 (1.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (0.48)	61.5 (0.48)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (0.53)	64.7 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race. . . . .	100.0	57.4 (1.26)	42.6 (1.26)
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma. . . . .	100.0	34.2 (1.13)	65.8 (1.13)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (0.83)	65.0 (0.83)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	44.6 (0.85)	55.4 (0.85)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	44.1 (0.84)	55.9 (0.84)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	39.4 (0.76)	60.6 (0.76)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	40.4 (0.55)	59.6 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999. . . . .	100.0	39.5 (1.14)	60.5 (1.14)
\$50,000–\$74,999. . . . .	100.0	39.6 (1.01)	60.4 (1.01)
\$75,000–\$99,999. . . . .	100.0	39.5 (1.32)	60.5 (1.32)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (1.05)	57.8 (1.05)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	100.0	46.7 (1.40)	53.3 (1.40)
Near poor. . . . .	100.0	42.2 (1.20)	57.8 (1.20)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (0.54)	61.0 (0.54)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	42.5 (0.59)	57.5 (0.59)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	55.8 (1.61)	44.2 (1.61)
Other . . . . .	100.0	52.2 (2.24)	47.8 (2.24)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	45.6 (1.13)	54.4 (1.13)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	11.2 (0.79)	88.8 (0.79)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (2.82)	83.1 (2.82)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (1.07)	89.4 (1.07)
Other . . . . .	100.0	23.0 (3.25)	77.0 (3.25)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	†	76.0 (13.01)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Married . . . . .	100.0	38.7 (0.62)	61.3 (0.62)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	15.5 (0.98)	84.5 (0.98)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	48.1 (1.11)	51.9 (1.11)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (0.94)	62.6 (0.94)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	55.9 (1.60)	44.1 (1.60)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (0.63)	57.8 (0.63)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (0.78)	61.7 (0.78)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	33.0 (1.22)	67.0 (1.22)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (1.10)	63.5 (1.10)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	35.4 (0.88)	64.6 (0.88)
South . . . . .	100.0	42.8 (0.79)	57.2 (0.79)
West . . . . .	100.0	39.9 (0.87)	60.1 (0.87)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (1.72)	60.9 (1.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	100.0	50.6 (1.44)	49.4 (1.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.78)	65.6 (0.78)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	36.0 (0.70)	64.0 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	57.9 (1.95)	42.1 (1.95)
Black or African American, single race, female. . . . .	100.0	56.9 (1.58)	43.1 (1.58)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 41.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



# Vital and Health Statistics Series Descriptions

## ACTIVE SERIES

- Series 1. **Programs and Collection Procedures**—This type of report describes the data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics. Series 1 includes descriptions of the methods used to collect and process the data, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. **Data Evaluation and Methods Research**—This type of report concerns statistical methods and includes analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory. Also included are experimental tests of new survey methods, comparisons of U.S. methodologies with those of other countries, and as of 2009, studies of cognition and survey measurement, and final reports of major committees concerning vital and health statistics measurement and methods.
- Series 3. **Analytical and Epidemiological Studies**—This type of report presents analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics. As of 2009, Series 3 also includes studies based on surveys that are not part of continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics and international vital and health statistics reports.
- Series 10. **Data From the National Health Interview Survey**—This type of report contains statistics on illness; unintentional injuries; disability; use of hospital, medical, and other health services; and a wide range of special current health topics covering many aspects of health behaviors, health status, and health care utilization. Series 10 is based on data collected in this continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. **Data From the National Health Examination Survey, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, and the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey**—In this type of report data from direct examination, testing, and measurement on representative samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for (1) medically defined total prevalence of specific diseases or conditions in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics, and (2) analyses of trends and relationships among various measurements and between survey periods.
- Series 13. **Data From the National Health Care Survey**—This type of report contains statistics on health resources and the public's use of health care resources including ambulatory, hospital, and long-term care services based on data collected directly from health care providers and provider records.
- Series 20. **Data on Mortality**—This type of report contains statistics on mortality that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, other demographic variables, and geographic and trend analyses are included.
- Series 21. **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce**—This type of report contains statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by health and demographic variables and geographic and trend analyses are included.
- Series 23. **Data From the National Survey of Family Growth**—These reports contain statistics on factors that affect birth rates, including contraception and infertility; factors affecting the formation and dissolution of families, including cohabitation, marriage, divorce, and remarriage; and behavior related to the risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. These statistics are based on national surveys of women and men of childbearing age.

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- Series 4. **Documents and Committee Reports**—These are final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents. The last Series 4 report was published in 2002. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 2 or another appropriate series, depending on the report topic.
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- Series 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—The last Series 16 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of Advance Data reports are no longer needed.
- Series 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—The last Series 22 report was published in 1973. Reports from these sample surveys, based on vital records, are published in Series 20 or 21.
- Series 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, and Divorce**—The last Series 24 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of reports are no longer needed.

For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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