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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

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

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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

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

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2009 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.

Data Source

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 2009, data were collected on 27,731 adults in the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 80.1%, and the final response rate was 65.4%. 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 2009, 61% of adults aged 18 years and over reported excellent or very good health. Fifty-five percent of adults had never participated in any type of vigorous leisure-time physical activity, and 17% 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, 2009

by John R. Pleis, M.S.; Brian W. Ward, Ph.D.; and Jacqueline W. Lucas, M.P.H., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2009 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. The other two reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children under age 18 years (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 population subgroups, 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 the 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 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 and 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 is available from: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

Methods

Data Source

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 intellectually 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 it is 19 years and in Mississippi it is 21 years. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 years 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 2009 consisted of 33,856 households, which yielded 88,446 persons in 34,640 families. There were 34,616 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 27,731 adults, a conditional response rate of 80.1% (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 81.6%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 65.4% (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 4% of sample adults in the 2009 survey, and about 16% of sample adults provided only a broad range for their family's income (refer to the "Income and Poverty Status Changes" section 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. 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 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, 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 2009 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2008, the 2009 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics decided to reduce the size of the NHIS sample at the beginning of 2009. The goal of the 2009 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during January–March 2009. The 2009 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006, 2007, and 2008 sample reductions; however, the timing of the reduction was different.

The 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September, and the 2008 reduction occurred during October–December.

Newly available funding later in 2009 permitted an expansion during October–December to increase that quarter's sample size by approximately 50%. The net effect of the January–March reduction and the October–December expansion was that the 2009 NHIS sample size is approximately the same as it would have been if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, 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 2007–2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2009 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Data Limitations

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 1997–2009 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design—including the oversampling of the Asian population and of Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, as well as 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 2006–2009 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 (e.g., comparing 2005 with 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 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.

Estimates should be interpreted only after reviewing Appendix I, which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and measurement issues that are currently being evaluated.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution because they do not meet standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and 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 into account multiple comparisons.

Further Information

The latest information about NHIS is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features

downloadable public-use data and documentation for NHIS, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

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Selected Highlights

This section presents brief bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–41. Estimated percentages were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimated percentages 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 and 2)

- Overall, 12% of adults aged 18 years 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 aged 18 years 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 were 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-three percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 22% 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), hypertension, and stroke; 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 years, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with either 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 hypertension than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.
- Thirty-five percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 22% of non-Hispanic white women and 23% of Hispanic women. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 25% of non-Hispanic white men and 21% 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 and 4)

- Overall, 2% of adults aged 18 years 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 8% 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 were more likely to have been told they had emphysema than were women.
- 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 that they had sinusitis, chronic bronchitis, or asthma (ever or still) than either black or white adults.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of asthma and sinusitis 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 or chronic bronchitis than were non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have been told they had emphysema 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.
- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of chronic bronchitis than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Similarly, among adults aged 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of emphysema and chronic bronchitis than those with only Medicare health care coverage or those with private insurance.
- 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. 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 and 6)

- Overall, 8% of adults aged 18 years 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 and 8)

- Overall, 9% of adults aged 18 years 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 28% 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 aged 75 years and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults aged 18–44; 49% of adults aged 75 years and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 17% of adults aged 18–44.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native (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: 15% 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, and chronic joint symptoms.
- Adults in poor and near-poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver 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, kidney disease, liver 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 and 10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 16% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 15% had experienced pain

in the neck area, 28% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 5% 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. Twenty percent of adults aged 18–44 years experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 15% of adults aged 45–64, 7% of adults aged 65–74, and 6% of adults aged 75 and over.
- Adults aged 18–44 years 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, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw, 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 aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare 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 only Medicare health care coverage.

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

- Overall, 15% of adults aged 18 years 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.
- Eight 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, 16% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 10% of non-Hispanic black adults and 10% of Hispanic adults.
- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education; 15% 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.
- Fifteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 7% 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 aged 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 and 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 15% 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, 27% 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 16% 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 either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 28% 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 12% 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 two times 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, 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 and 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.
- Twenty 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, 31% 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 20% of those who were uninsured and 16% 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, 24% 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 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage or 11% of those who had private health insurance. Adults aged 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 aged 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 a large MSA.

Work-loss Days and Bed Days (Table 17)

- Employed adults aged 18 years 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 571 million work-loss days.

- Adults aged 18 years 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 1.2 billion bed days.
- Women experienced an average of 6 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 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 5 bed days per persons for non-Hispanic white adults and an average of 4 bed days per person for Hispanic adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 10 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 12 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 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 17 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 14 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 7 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 and 5 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 or who were never married.

Difficulties in Physical Functioning (Tables 18 and 19)

- Overall, 15% 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; 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours; 9% 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 13% 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, 18% of black adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 15% of white adults and 9% 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 age 65 years, 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 age 65, 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 38% 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 and 21)

- Overall, 61% of adults aged 18 years 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, 46% of AIAN adults had excellent or very good health compared with 63% of white adults and 66% 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 37% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-eight 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 55% of adults under age 65 without health insurance coverage and 40% 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 31% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 53% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 29% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 18% 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 were 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-five percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 47% of non-Hispanic black women and 50% of Hispanic women. Conversely, only 11% of non-Hispanic white women were in fair or poor health compared with 18% of Hispanic women and 21% of non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 64% of non-Hispanic white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 55% of Hispanic men and 52% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 11% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 18% of Hispanic men and 17% of non-Hispanic black men.

Current Health Status Relative to Health Status 1 Year Ago (Tables 22 and 23)

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2009, the health of 78% was about the same as a year ago and the health of 19% had improved. Among adults with good health in 2009, the health of 70% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 20% had improved, and the health of 10% was worse than in 2008. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2009, the health of 55% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 17% had improved, and the health of 29% was worse than last year.

Current Cigarette Smoking Status (Tables 24 and 25)

- Overall, 21% of adults aged 18 years 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 18% of women. Sixty-four percent of women had never smoked compared with 51% of men.
- As age increased, the percentage of current smokers decreased. Adults aged 18–44 years were more likely to have never smoked than adults aged 45 and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 12% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 19% of AIAN adults, 20% of black adults, and 21% of white 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.
- 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 age 65 years, 17% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 34% who were uninsured and 35% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under age 65 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.
- Nine percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Seventy-eight percent of Hispanic women had never smoked compared with 68% of non-Hispanic

black women and 59% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 18% of Hispanic men were current smokers compared with 25% of non-Hispanic white men and 23% of non-Hispanic black men; 58% of Hispanic men and 58% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 48% of non-Hispanic white men.

Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26 and 27)

- Overall, 52% of adults aged 18 years and over were current regular drinkers, 13% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 9% were former infrequent drinkers, and 20% were lifetime abstainers.
- Sixty-one percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 43% 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 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 58% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 42% of Hispanic adults and 39% 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 age 65 years, 61% 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, 39% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 33% 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, 49% of adults living in the South were current regular drinkers, in contrast to 52% in the West, 55% in the Midwest, and 56% in the Northeast.
- Nineteen percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 35% of non-Hispanic black women and 43% of Hispanic women. Conversely, 51% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 31% of non-Hispanic black women and 28% of Hispanic women. Among men, 11% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 18% of Hispanic men and 23% of non-Hispanic black men; 66% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 56% of Hispanic men and 50% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- When considering all leisure-time physical activity, 33% of adults were considered inactive, 33% of adults had some leisure-time physical activity, and 35% of adults engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 55% of adults aged 18 years and over never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 28% 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, 50% of men never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 60% of women. Thirty-one percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 25% 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, 51% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 61% of non-Hispanic black adults and 67% of Hispanic adults. Thirty-one percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 24% of non-Hispanic black adults and 21% of Hispanic adults.
- Seventy-nine percent of adults with less than a high school diploma never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 41% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Seventy percent of adults in poor families never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 49% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-nine 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 13% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Thirty-two percent of adults in families that were not poor engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three

or more times a week compared with 19% 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, adults living in the South and the Northeast 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 and 31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults aged 18 years and over were underweight, 36% 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 30% of men. Forty-two percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 29% of women. Women were at least three times 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, 53% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 36% of white adults, 29% of AIAN adults, and 28% of black adults. Black adults and AIAN adults were about three to four 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, 38% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 32% 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-seven 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 29% 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-five percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 26% of non-Hispanic black women; 30% of non-Hispanic white men, 29% of non-Hispanic black men, and 22% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Forty-three percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 31% of Hispanic women and 24% of non-Hispanic white women; 33% of Hispanic men, 32% of non-Hispanic black men, and 27% of non-Hispanic white men were obese.

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 32 and 33)

- Overall, 17% of adults aged 18 years and over were without a usual place of health care. Of those with a usual place of care, 75% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of health care, 21% 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-two percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 12% 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, 25% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of health care compared with 16% of non-Hispanic black adults and 15% of non-Hispanic white adults. Of those adults with a usual place of health care, 79% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of health care compared with 71% of non-Hispanic black adults and 61% 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 7% 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 age 65 years, 52% 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 13% of those who had private health insurance and 14% 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.
- Twenty percent of adults living in the West and 19% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of health care compared with 15% in the Midwest and 12% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-two percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of health care compared with 21% of non-Hispanic black men and 19% 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 11% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 19% of adults aged 18 years 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, 26% had 2–3 visits, 24% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-six percent of men and 13% 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, 30% 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 16% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have made two or more 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; 29% 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 1–3 office visits 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 age 65 years, 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 13% 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.
- Seven 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 20% of adults in the South, 18% of adults in the Midwest, and 16% 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 27% of non-Hispanic black men and 22% 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 and 37)

- Overall, 67% of adults aged 18 years and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 16% 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; 5% 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-four percent of women and 60% 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 years 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 age 65).
- 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 2½ times 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 an educational attainment of a high school diploma or less were less likely to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months, and 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 age 65 years 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; 3% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 1% 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 and 39)

- Overall, 44% of adults aged 18 years 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; 14% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 12% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 13% 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-seven percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 41% 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 (49%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (32%) or Hispanic adults (32%). Three percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with 1% of non-Hispanic black adults and less than 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 age 65 years, 54% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 33% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 18% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 52% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 38% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 24% 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 (excluding widowed).
- 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 and 41)

- Overall, 40% of adults aged 18 years 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 years had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of those aged 45–64, 18% of those aged 65–74, and 8% of those aged 75 and over.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 58% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 43% of AIAN adults, 38% of white adults, and 33% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 58% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 42% of Hispanic adults and 37% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and of 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, 60% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 46% who were uninsured and 43% of those who had private health insurance.
- Fifty-three percent of those who were divorced or separated and 51% of those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% of married adults and 37% 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.
- Sixty-two percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 49% of Hispanic women and 41% of non-Hispanic white women. Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of Hispanic men and 33% of non-Hispanic white men.

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Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]			
		All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
		Number in thousands[5]			
Total[6]	227,371	26,845	14,740	56,582	6,011
Sex					
Male	109,844	14,185	8,909	26,935	2,678
Female	117,527	12,659	5,832	29,647	3,333
Age					
18–44 years	110,337	4,885	1,258	9,558	627
45–64 years	79,195	10,323	5,683	25,755	1,992
65–74 years	20,597	5,299	3,445	11,081	1,317
75 years and over	17,242	6,338	4,354	10,188	2,076
Race					
One race[7]	224,290	26,450	14,521	55,800	5,936
White	183,739	22,925	12,478	45,178	4,923
Black or African American	27,374	2,825	1,637	8,283	901
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	*115	*59	366	†
Asian	10,763	579	347	1,892	106
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	–	*81	–
Two or more races[8]	3,082	395	219	782	*75
Black or African American, white	583	*63	†	*72	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	248	149	535	*57
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	1,947	1,188	5,088	418
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	1,110	688	2,957	268
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	24,897	13,553	51,494	5,593
White, single race	155,185	21,103	11,377	40,525	4,543
Black or African American, single race	26,213	2,757	1,592	8,057	888
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	4,968	3,446	10,361	1,497
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,242	7,688	4,547	17,444	1,815
Some college	56,772	7,204	3,711	15,744	1,648
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	5,891	2,863	12,025	912
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	70,740	10,739	6,519	20,840	2,900
$35,000 or more	141,869	14,243	7,131	31,807	2,678
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	3,727	2,032	8,104	989
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	4,176	2,151	9,612	730
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	2,507	1,259	5,641	421
$100,000 or more	44,827	3,832	1,689	8,450	537
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	26,507	3,223	1,832	6,537	957
Near poor	34,871	4,840	2,935	9,306	1,178
Not poor	146,497	15,924	8,231	35,096	3,093

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]			
		All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Health insurance coverage[14]		Number in thousands[5]			
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,528	9,208	3,843	22,733	1,128
Medicaid	17,578	2,119	1,203	4,587	692
Other	7,631	1,600	930	3,054	379
Uninsured	40,141	2,267	950	4,895	408
65 years and over:					
Private	21,542	6,697	4,356	12,109	1,860
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	799	522	1,520	261
Medicare only	11,161	3,182	2,140	5,895	1,004
Other	2,583	932	768	1,607	233
Uninsured	277	†	†	*138	†
Marital status					
Married	123,741	15,291	8,463	32,872	3,160
Widowed	13,509	3,850	2,536	7,766	1,295
Divorced or separated	25,551	3,507	2,044	8,227	816
Never married	48,644	2,764	1,077	5,159	446
Living with a partner	15,644	1,405	602	2,484	291
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	117,377	11,864	6,307	26,361	2,578
Small MSA	72,391	9,760	5,410	18,535	2,165
Not in MSA	37,604	5,221	3,024	11,686	1,268
Region					
Northeast	39,796	4,644	2,479	9,925	885
Midwest	55,063	6,949	3,875	14,334	1,387
South	81,255	10,311	5,840	21,916	2,595
West	51,256	4,940	2,547	10,407	1,144
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	943	628	2,377	159
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	1,005	559	2,711	259
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,044	11,472	7,206	20,135	2,172
White, single race, female	80,141	9,631	4,171	20,390	2,371
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	1,235	743	3,065	248
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,522	849	4,992	640

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

[3]Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	11.5 (0.24)	6.3 (0.18)	24.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.11)
Total[6] (crude)	11.8 (0.26)	6.5 (0.19)	24.9 (0.37)	2.6 (0.12)
Sex				
Male	13.2 (0.37)	8.4 (0.30)	24.3 (0.44)	2.6 (0.18)
Female	10.2 (0.30)	4.6 (0.18)	23.6 (0.39)	2.6 (0.15)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	4.4 (0.25)	1.1 (0.14)	8.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.08)
45–64 years	13.1 (0.44)	7.2 (0.32)	32.6 (0.67)	2.5 (0.20)
65–74 years	25.8 (1.03)	16.8 (0.88)	53.8 (1.16)	6.4 (0.56)
75 years and over	36.9 (1.25)	25.4 (1.12)	59.3 (1.31)	12.1 (0.86)
Race				
One race[8]	11.5 (0.24)	6.3 (0.18)	23.9 (0.31)	2.6 (0.11)
White	11.9 (0.28)	6.4 (0.20)	23.0 (0.35)	2.5 (0.12)
Black or African American	11.2 (0.60)	6.7 (0.42)	32.2 (0.81)	3.8 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.0 (1.90)	*4.1 (1.66)	21.8 (2.57)	†
Asian	6.3 (0.73)	3.9 (0.59)	19.4 (1.14)	1.3 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	22.0 (5.69)	–
Two or more races[9]	14.8 (2.53)	8.6 (1.83)	29.9 (2.50)	*2.9 (0.96)
Black or African American, white	*16.2 (5.73)	†	23.0 (3.28)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	14.9 (3.19)	8.8 (2.31)	32.2 (3.76)	*3.4 (1.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	8.5 (0.56)	5.8 (0.48)	21.5 (0.72)	2.0 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.4 (0.75)	5.9 (0.72)	21.3 (0.97)	2.2 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.0 (0.26)	6.4 (0.19)	24.4 (0.34)	2.7 (0.12)
White, single race	12.4 (0.31)	6.5 (0.22)	23.5 (0.39)	2.6 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race	11.3 (0.62)	6.7 (0.42)	32.5 (0.83)	3.9 (0.35)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	14.4 (0.72)	9.6 (0.57)	31.5 (0.93)	4.2 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[12]	12.8 (0.47)	7.3 (0.36)	29.4 (0.67)	3.0 (0.23)
Some college	13.3 (0.54)	7.0 (0.38)	28.2 (0.64)	3.2 (0.26)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.6 (0.49)	6.0 (0.41)	22.2 (0.61)	2.2 (0.28)
Family income[13]				
Less than $35,000	13.8 (0.42)	8.2 (0.31)	27.4 (0.54)	3.6 (0.21)
$35,000 or more	10.8 (0.32)	5.6 (0.24)	22.7 (0.41)	2.3 (0.16)
$35,000–$49,999	11.5 (0.62)	6.2 (0.44)	25.1 (0.78)	3.0 (0.37)
$50,000–$74,999	11.3 (0.58)	6.0 (0.42)	24.1 (0.72)	2.4 (0.32)
$75,000–$99,999	10.9 (0.81)	5.6 (0.63)	22.9 (1.03)	2.1 (0.38)
$100,000 or more	9.4 (0.62)	4.9 (0.50)	19.4 (0.83)	1.7 (0.29)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	14.3 (0.67)	8.6 (0.51)	29.0 (0.89)	4.4 (0.38)
Near poor	13.6 (0.65)	8.2 (0.45)	26.8 (0.76)	3.2 (0.31)
Not poor	10.9 (0.31)	5.7 (0.22)	22.9 (0.39)	2.2 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Health insurance coverage[15]	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	6.7 (0.28)	2.6 (0.16)	16.2 (0.37)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid	13.0 (0.89)	7.5 (0.73)	27.8 (1.16)	4.4 (0.56)
Other	16.2 (1.60)	8.3 (0.96)	30.0 (2.12)	3.8 (0.96)
Uninsured	6.0 (0.41)	2.7 (0.27)	13.6 (0.63)	1.1 (0.18)
65 years and over:				
Private	31.3 (1.12)	20.4 (0.95)	56.4 (1.14)	8.8 (0.62)
Medicare and Medicaid	36.4 (2.77)	23.9 (2.38)	69.1 (2.63)	11.9 (1.68)
Medicare only	29.1 (1.43)	19.5 (1.27)	53.1 (1.65)	9.1 (1.04)
Other	36.5 (3.08)	29.9 (3.16)	62.1 (3.00)	9.1 (1.53)
Uninsured	*7.1 (3.50)	†	53.1 (10.87)	†
Marital status				
Married	11.6 (0.33)	6.4 (0.25)	24.0 (0.43)	2.5 (0.16)
Widowed	15.2 (2.53)	8.6 (1.14)	36.1 (4.61)	3.3 (0.50)
Divorced or separated	12.3 (0.64)	6.9 (0.47)	28.3 (0.88)	2.9 (0.34)
Never married	10.6 (0.72)	5.5 (0.52)	21.8 (0.86)	2.2 (0.35)
Living with a partner	11.5 (1.34)	6.3 (1.21)	22.5 (1.44)	3.3 (0.89)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	10.3 (0.32)	5.6 (0.23)	22.4 (0.44)	2.3 (0.15)
Small MSA	13.1 (0.46)	7.2 (0.35)	24.7 (0.54)	2.9 (0.20)
Not in MSA	12.2 (0.59)	6.9 (0.40)	27.3 (0.78)	2.9 (0.28)
Region				
Northeast	11.1 (0.59)	5.8 (0.43)	23.3 (0.73)	2.1 (0.20)
Midwest	12.2 (0.46)	6.7 (0.33)	24.9 (0.68)	2.4 (0.24)
South	12.5 (0.42)	7.1 (0.31)	26.1 (0.52)	3.2 (0.19)
West	9.7 (0.48)	5.0 (0.37)	20.1 (0.59)	2.3 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.7 (0.83)	6.4 (0.78)	20.5 (1.03)	1.6 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.4 (0.69)	5.2 (0.58)	22.5 (1.01)	2.3 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	14.4 (0.47)	8.9 (0.38)	24.8 (0.56)	2.8 (0.22)
White, single race, female	10.7 (0.39)	4.4 (0.21)	22.1 (0.48)	2.5 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.7 (1.01)	7.4 (0.81)	28.7 (1.28)	2.7 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.9 (0.77)	6.2 (0.51)	35.3 (1.09)	4.8 (0.50)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

[3]Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

[4]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.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[8]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 current (1997) 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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[13]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.

[14]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.

[15]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ‘‘Private’’ includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[16]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ‘‘Not in MSA’’ consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions[1]						
	All persons aged 18 years and over	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	227,371	4,895	29,734	17,456	17,738	29,305	9,908
Sex							
Male	109,844	2,578	12,311	6,058	7,546	10,555	3,189
Female	117,527	2,317	17,423	11,398	10,192	18,750	6,718
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	369	15,743	8,368	7,106	11,342	3,093
45–64 years	79,195	2,065	9,706	6,182	7,932	12,792	4,411
65–74 years	20,597	1,194	2,466	1,720	1,629	3,028	1,329
75 years and over	17,242	1,268	1,819	1,186	1,072	2,142	1,074
Race							
One race[4]	224,290	4,825	29,056	17,061	17,406	28,819	9,750
White	183,739	4,357	23,880	13,990	15,061	24,447	8,386
Black or African American	27,374	360	3,854	2,380	1,551	3,513	1,082
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	†	275	*177	*104	155	*78
Asian	10,763	*59	968	490	670	694	184
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	†	*25	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,082	*70	678	394	332	486	158
Black or African American, white	583	†	111	*47	†	*65	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	*55	328	226	211	316	*74
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	200	3,225	1,721	1,648	2,584	820
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	107	1,557	826	980	1,561	362
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	4,696	26,509	15,735	16,090	26,721	9,088
White, single race	155,185	4,173	21,035	12,484	13,532	22,123	7,647
Black or African American, single race	26,213	350	3,675	2,281	1,497	3,393	1,046
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	1,452	3,676	2,645	1,700	3,605	1,844
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	1,730	6,091	3,831	3,878	7,097	2,873
Some college	56,772	1,115	8,069	4,728	4,979	8,725	2,737
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	516	6,858	3,789	5,975	8,010	1,606
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	2,412	10,479	6,545	4,863	9,245	4,017
$35,000 or more	141,869	2,174	17,681	9,918	11,836	18,412	5,483
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	875	4,244	2,571	2,059	3,553	1,605
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	670	5,213	2,802	3,277	5,559	1,780
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	308	2,838	1,435	2,171	3,448	977
$100,000 or more	44,827	321	5,386	3,110	4,329	5,852	1,121
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	26,507	806	4,385	2,881	1,775	3,427	1,694
Near poor	34,871	1,008	4,869	2,934	2,247	4,311	1,669
Not poor	146,497	2,571	18,152	10,356	12,406	19,571	5,872

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions[1]						
	All persons aged 18 years and over	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	1,075	15,047	8,235	10,805	16,621	3,897
Medicaid	17,578	555	3,735	2,698	1,356	2,584	1,427
Other	7,631	363	1,386	977	614	1,187	619
Uninsured	40,141	430	5,183	2,624	2,196	3,688	1,529
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	1,063	2,229	1,454	1,495	2,893	1,287
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	294	317	229	179	375	219
Medicare only	11,161	863	1,397	964	854	1,551	699
Other	2,583	241	285	206	152	328	183
Uninsured	277	–	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,741	2,566	14,132	8,294	10,407	16,594	4,739
Widowed	13,509	733	1,802	1,340	999	2,169	963
Divorced or separated	25,551	1,067	3,704	2,410	2,544	4,373	1,773
Never married	48,644	302	7,362	3,750	2,803	4,470	1,589
Living with a partner	15,644	216	2,707	1,639	973	1,677	842
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	117,377	2,066	15,195	9,049	8,959	13,793	4,354
Small MSA	72,391	1,713	9,419	5,314	6,098	9,525	3,515
Not in MSA	37,604	1,116	5,120	3,093	2,681	5,986	2,038
Region							
Northeast	39,796	761	5,318	3,477	3,149	4,393	1,299
Midwest	55,063	1,288	7,181	4,450	3,802	7,057	2,524
South	81,255	1,905	10,146	5,498	6,427	13,511	4,180
West	51,256	941	7,090	4,030	4,359	4,343	1,906
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	115	1,344	659	780	949	249
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	85	1,881	1,062	868	1,635	571
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	2,204	8,636	4,364	5,854	8,158	2,484
White, single race, female	80,141	1,969	12,399	8,120	7,677	13,965	5,163
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	188	1,533	739	480	955	314
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	162	2,141	1,542	1,017	2,438	732

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma				
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	2.1 (0.10)	13.2 (0.29)	7.7 (0.22)	7.6 (0.21)	12.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.16)
Total[3] (crude)	2.2 (0.11)	13.1 (0.28)	7.7 (0.22)	7.8 (0.22)	12.9 (0.27)	4.4 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	2.4 (0.16)	11.4 (0.39)	5.6 (0.28)	6.7 (0.29)	9.5 (0.34)	2.9 (0.20)
Female	1.8 (0.12)	14.9 (0.41)	9.7 (0.33)	8.5 (0.29)	15.6 (0.39)	5.5 (0.23)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	14.3 (0.42)	7.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.29)	10.3 (0.35)	2.8 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.6 (0.20)	12.3 (0.43)	7.8 (0.36)	10.0 (0.40)	16.2 (0.49)	5.6 (0.30)
65–74 years	5.8 (0.46)	12.0 (0.72)	8.4 (0.62)	7.9 (0.60)	14.7 (0.83)	6.5 (0.52)
75 years and over	7.4 (0.76)	10.6 (0.88)	6.9 (0.74)	6.2 (0.62)	12.4 (0.81)	6.2 (0.69)
Race						
One race[5]	2.1 (0.10)	13.0 (0.29)	7.6 (0.22)	7.6 (0.22)	12.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.16)
White	2.2 (0.11)	13.1 (0.33)	7.6 (0.25)	8.0 (0.25)	13.0 (0.31)	4.4 (0.18)
Black or African American	1.5 (0.22)	13.8 (0.71)	8.6 (0.59)	5.6 (0.40)	13.0 (0.65)	3.9 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	14.2 (3.09)	*8.8 (2.75)	*6.3 (2.04)	8.0 (1.81)	*4.1 (1.42)
Asian	*0.6 (0.32)	9.2 (1.02)	4.7 (0.83)	6.3 (0.73)	6.4 (0.76)	1.8 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*15.8 (6.76)	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	*2.8 (0.95)	22.2 (2.70)	12.8 (2.26)	11.5 (1.88)	16.8 (2.68)	5.3 (1.05)
Black or African American, white	†	21.2 (5.61)	*11.6 (5.36)	†	*16.8 (5.55)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*3.4 (1.42)	21.2 (4.29)	14.7 (3.94)	13.0 (2.77)	19.1 (3.78)	4.5 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1.0 (0.19)	10.6 (0.59)	5.8 (0.43)	5.6 (0.46)	9.0 (0.54)	3.0 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.1 (0.28)	8.1 (0.68)	4.6 (0.51)	5.6 (0.63)	8.9 (0.74)	2.3 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.2 (0.11)	13.7 (0.32)	8.1 (0.25)	8.0 (0.24)	13.3 (0.30)	4.4 (0.17)
White, single race	2.3 (0.13)	13.9 (0.37)	8.1 (0.29)	8.5 (0.29)	13.9 (0.36)	4.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	1.5 (0.22)	13.8 (0.73)	8.6 (0.60)	5.6 (0.40)	13.0 (0.66)	4.0 (0.38)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	4.3 (0.41)	13.1 (0.76)	9.2 (0.65)	5.8 (0.48)	12.2 (0.73)	6.1 (0.49)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.8 (0.23)	11.3 (0.53)	7.0 (0.45)	7.0 (0.45)	12.7 (0.53)	5.0 (0.36)
Some college	2.1 (0.21)	14.2 (0.54)	8.3 (0.41)	8.5 (0.40)	15.1 (0.55)	4.7 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.25)	11.9 (0.53)	6.6 (0.42)	10.2 (0.46)	13.7 (0.53)	3.0 (0.33)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	3.1 (0.21)	15.1 (0.45)	9.4 (0.37)	7.0 (0.32)	13.1 (0.42)	5.7 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	1.7 (0.15)	12.6 (0.36)	7.0 (0.28)	8.0 (0.28)	12.6 (0.36)	3.8 (0.22)
$35,000–$49,999	2.7 (0.35)	14.0 (0.74)	8.4 (0.58)	6.7 (0.46)	11.5 (0.65)	5.1 (0.46)
$50,000–$74,999	1.8 (0.26)	13.1 (0.75)	6.9 (0.51)	8.0 (0.54)	13.7 (0.68)	4.3 (0.41)
$75,000–$99,999	1.3 (0.28)	10.5 (0.73)	5.3 (0.54)	8.0 (0.71)	12.8 (0.87)	3.7 (0.53)
$100,000 or more	1.1 (0.25)	12.5 (0.68)	7.3 (0.55)	9.2 (0.54)	12.5 (0.66)	2.8 (0.37)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	3.9 (0.42)	16.6 (0.72)	11.1 (0.62)	7.0 (0.52)	13.8 (0.73)	6.9 (0.49)
Near poor	2.8 (0.28)	13.9 (0.64)	8.4 (0.52)	6.5 (0.50)	12.5 (0.59)	4.8 (0.36)
Not poor	1.8 (0.13)	12.5 (0.36)	7.0 (0.27)	8.1 (0.27)	12.9 (0.35)	3.9 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma				
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Health insurance coverage[12]	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:						
Private	0.7 (0.08)	12.4 (0.37)	6.7 (0.28)	8.4 (0.31)	13.0 (0.36)	2.9 (0.18)
Medicaid	3.5 (0.46)	21.5 (1.12)	15.7 (1.07)	8.0 (0.74)	15.2 (1.03)	8.4 (0.68)
Other	2.7 (0.48)	19.6 (2.26)	12.9 (1.99)	6.3 (0.84)	13.1 (1.26)	6.1 (0.86)
Uninsured	1.2 (0.19)	12.6 (0.70)	6.5 (0.50)	5.6 (0.43)	9.6 (0.55)	3.9 (0.39)
65 years and over:						
Private	5.0 (0.46)	10.3 (0.70)	6.7 (0.56)	6.9 (0.61)	13.4 (0.80)	6.0 (0.52)
Medicare and Medicaid	13.5 (2.19)	14.5 (1.90)	10.5 (1.60)	8.3 (1.67)	17.1 (2.28)	10.0 (1.58)
Medicare only	7.8 (1.04)	12.5 (1.18)	8.6 (1.09)	7.6 (0.81)	13.8 (1.08)	6.2 (0.91)
Other	9.4 (1.87)	11.1 (2.13)	8.0 (1.82)	6.0 (1.42)	12.8 (2.38)	7.2 (1.74)
Uninsured	–	†	†	†	*5.6 (2.78)	†
Marital status						
Married	1.9 (0.14)	11.6 (0.39)	6.7 (0.30)	8.1 (0.33)	12.9 (0.37)	3.5 (0.21)
Widowed	*3.3 (1.15)	14.4 (2.41)	10.7 (2.01)	9.9 (2.63)	16.5 (2.59)	5.9 (1.21)
Divorced or separated	3.5 (0.40)	14.6 (0.77)	9.3 (0.65)	9.1 (0.65)	16.3 (0.82)	6.6 (0.54)
Never married	1.7 (0.34)	13.7 (0.60)	7.4 (0.45)	6.6 (0.46)	11.2 (0.59)	4.3 (0.40)
Living with a partner	*2.7 (0.85)	15.9 (1.20)	9.6 (0.90)	5.9 (0.73)	11.0 (1.14)	5.3 (0.70)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	1.8 (0.14)	13.0 (0.39)	7.7 (0.30)	7.5 (0.30)	11.5 (0.38)	3.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	2.3 (0.18)	13.1 (0.53)	7.3 (0.39)	8.3 (0.40)	12.9 (0.46)	4.7 (0.31)
Not in MSA	2.5 (0.26)	13.9 (0.69)	8.2 (0.57)	6.9 (0.47)	15.3 (0.70)	5.1 (0.45)
Region						
Northeast	1.8 (0.20)	13.5 (0.61)	8.7 (0.53)	7.7 (0.47)	10.7 (0.52)	3.1 (0.30)
Midwest	2.2 (0.21)	13.2 (0.56)	8.2 (0.45)	6.8 (0.39)	12.5 (0.50)	4.4 (0.32)
South	2.3 (0.18)	12.6 (0.53)	6.7 (0.35)	7.7 (0.36)	16.3 (0.52)	5.0 (0.30)
West	1.9 (0.22)	13.9 (0.56)	7.8 (0.48)	8.3 (0.49)	8.4 (0.44)	3.7 (0.31)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.3 (0.31)	8.5 (0.80)	4.4 (0.60)	4.9 (0.57)	6.5 (0.76)	1.7 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.8 (0.23)	12.7 (0.82)	7.3 (0.62)	6.2 (0.66)	11.5 (0.84)	4.2 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.7 (0.20)	11.9 (0.51)	5.9 (0.36)	7.6 (0.40)	10.6 (0.47)	3.2 (0.27)
White, single race, female	2.1 (0.16)	15.8 (0.54)	10.3 (0.43)	9.4 (0.41)	17.0 (0.52)	6.1 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.9 (0.42)	12.9 (1.13)	6.3 (0.83)	4.1 (0.53)	8.3 (0.76)	2.8 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	1.3 (0.25)	14.5 (0.93)	10.5 (0.80)	6.9 (0.56)	16.7 (0.95)	5.0 (0.50)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Males aged 18 years and over	Females aged 18 years and over	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
					Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	227,371	109,844	117,527	18,648	3,304	1,289	2,233
Sex							
Male	109,844	109,844	...	8,041	†	...	2,233
Female	117,527	...	117,527	10,607	3,267	1,289	...
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	55,000	55,337	1,907	166	462	–
45–64 years	79,195	38,431	40,764	7,459	1,406	600	529
65–74 years	20,597	9,476	11,121	4,638	814	*147	917
75 years and over	17,242	6,937	10,305	4,644	918	*80	787
Race							
One race[4]	224,290	108,226	116,064	18,379	3,208	1,280	2,206
White	183,739	89,768	93,971	16,919	2,815	1,147	1,964
Black or African American	27,374	12,162	15,212	1,078	287	94	200
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	900	956	*78	†	†	–
Asian	10,763	5,127	5,636	286	*88	†	*42
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	269	289	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	3,082	1,618	1,463	269	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	583	347	236	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	761	808	221	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	16,093	15,219	826	192	164	*116
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	10,522	9,165	396	147	*82	*30
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	93,751	102,308	17,821	3,111	1,125	2,117
White, single race	155,185	75,044	80,141	16,172	2,632	985	1,857
Black or African American, single race	26,213	11,612	14,601	1,038	284	94	195
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	14,344	14,095	2,704	435	151	389
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	26,153	28,089	5,231	851	452	611
Some college	56,772	25,291	31,480	5,024	1,070	422	408
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	28,849	28,812	5,370	920	191	822
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	30,878	39,863	6,140	1,044	632	644
$35,000 or more	141,869	71,879	69,989	11,085	1,838	553	1,338
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	15,185	15,494	2,585	458	162	337
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	20,762	19,417	2,952	539	143	330
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	13,300	12,884	2,064	294	*82	225
$100,000 or more	44,827	22,632	22,195	3,483	547	166	446
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	26,507	11,297	15,211	1,574	207	210	*120
Near poor	34,871	15,769	19,103	2,682	484	337	198
Not poor	146,497	74,008	72,488	12,497	2,182	636	1,611

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Males aged 18 years and over	Females aged 18 years and over	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
					Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	60,255	63,273	6,753	1,234	540	412
Medicaid	17,578	6,148	11,430	872	148	182	*19
Other	7,631	4,195	3,436	559	†	*19	*50
Uninsured	40,141	22,512	17,629	1,168	172	321	*48
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	9,344	12,198	6,017	1,138	*133	1,063
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	705	1,503	310	*45	†	*38
Medicare only	11,161	4,667	6,494	2,216	432	*58	449
Other	2,583	1,580	1,003	699	*85	†	153
Uninsured	277	90	187	†	†	–	–
Marital status							
Married	123,741	61,664	62,077	11,541	1,894	587	1,687
Widowed	13,509	2,843	10,667	2,455	730	106	185
Divorced or separated	25,551	10,740	14,811	2,594	463	300	230
Never married	48,644	26,335	22,309	1,153	138	148	68
Living with a partner	15,644	8,158	7,486	893	*74	147	*63
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	117,377	56,983	60,394	8,297	1,634	514	985
Small MSA	72,391	34,988	37,403	6,221	887	409	861
Not in MSA	37,604	17,873	19,730	4,129	784	366	387
Region							
Northeast	39,796	18,617	21,179	3,273	600	176	515
Midwest	55,063	26,514	28,549	4,496	809	387	446
South	81,255	39,268	41,988	6,834	1,163	402	816
West	51,256	25,445	25,811	4,046	732	324	456
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	16,093	. . .	270	–	. . .	*116
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	. . .	15,219	556	192	164	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	75,044	. . .	7,154	†	. . .	1,857
White, single race, female	80,141	. . .	80,141	9,018	2,596	985	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	11,612	. . .	389	–	. . .	195
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	. . .	14,601	650	284	94	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	7.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
Total[3] (crude)	8.2 (0.23)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)
Sex				
Male	7.6 (0.27)	†	...	2.2 (0.15)
Female	8.4 (0.27)	2.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.10)	...
Age[4]				
18–44 years	1.7 (0.13)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.11)	–
45–64 years	9.4 (0.40)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.21)
65–74 years	22.5 (1.05)	4.0 (0.41)	1.3 (0.39)	9.7 (1.04)
75 years and over	26.9 (1.28)	5.3 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.32)	11.4 (1.30)
Race				
One race[5]	7.9 (0.20)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
White	8.6 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.2 (0.11)	2.2 (0.16)
Black or African American	4.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.19)	0.6 (0.17)	2.2 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.4 (1.53)	†	†	–
Asian	3.1 (0.50)	*0.8 (0.25)	†	*1.2 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	10.9 (2.24)	*4.3 (1.74)	†	*2.6 (1.26)
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.3 (2.97)	*4.3 (1.82)	†	*3.8 (1.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	1.0 (0.30)	*1.5 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.9 (0.43)	1.1 (0.24)	*0.9 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.21)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.15)
White, single race	9.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.10)	1.2 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.20)	0.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.37)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.4 (0.45)	1.2 (0.18)	1.2 (0.30)	2.1 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[9]	8.5 (0.39)	1.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.24)	2.5 (0.34)
Some college	9.3 (0.45)	2.0 (0.21)	1.3 (0.20)	2.1 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.4 (0.45)	1.8 (0.24)	0.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.38)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	7.6 (0.31)	1.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.19)	1.8 (0.21)
$35,000 or more	8.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.13)	0.7 (0.10)	2.2 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	7.8 (0.50)	1.4 (0.23)	1.0 (0.28)	2.2 (0.38)
$50,000–$74,999	7.9 (0.51)	1.5 (0.24)	0.7 (0.19)	2.1 (0.38)
$75,000–$99,999	8.7 (0.67)	1.4 (0.34)	*0.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.55)
$100,000 or more	8.5 (0.56)	1.3 (0.26)	0.6 (0.15)	2.8 (0.54)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	7.1 (0.60)	0.9 (0.18)	1.4 (0.26)	*1.9 (0.65)
Near poor	7.4 (0.42)	1.4 (0.18)	1.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.23)
Not poor	8.4 (0.25)	1.5 (0.12)	0.8 (0.10)	2.4 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Health insurance coverage[12]	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	4.7 (0.21)	0.8 (0.09)	0.8 (0.10)	0.5 (0.10)
Medicaid	5.4 (0.61)	0.9 (0.22)	1.7 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.15)
Other	4.9 (0.75)	†	*0.6 (0.25)	*0.6 (0.21)
Uninsured	3.3 (0.32)	0.5 (0.12)	1.9 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.12)
65 years and over:				
Private	28.0 (1.07)	5.3 (0.52)	*1.1 (0.36)	11.5 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	14.0 (2.08)	*2.0 (0.85)	†	*5.4 (1.96)
Medicare only	20.2 (1.30)	4.0 (0.58)	*0.9 (0.42)	9.9 (1.52)
Other	26.9 (3.05)	*3.2 (1.02)	†	9.7 (2.25)
Uninsured	†	†	–	–
Marital status				
Married	8.5 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.14)	2.4 (0.20)
Widowed	8.0 (1.33)	2.1 (0.28)	†	2.0 (0.49)
Divorced or separated	9.2 (0.56)	1.7 (0.26)	2.1 (0.34)	2.3 (0.43)
Never married	6.3 (0.57)	0.7 (0.16)	0.7 (0.17)	*1.5 (0.57)
Living with a partner	9.2 (1.37)	*0.5 (0.20)	2.0 (0.61)	*1.9 (0.79)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	7.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)	2.1 (0.23)
Small MSA	8.3 (0.37)	1.2 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)	2.5 (0.25)
Not in MSA	9.5 (0.52)	1.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.28)
Region				
Northeast	7.6 (0.45)	1.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.15)	2.8 (0.36)
Midwest	7.8 (0.39)	1.4 (0.17)	1.3 (0.22)	1.8 (0.26)
South	8.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.14)	0.9 (0.17)	2.3 (0.22)
West	7.9 (0.41)	1.4 (0.19)	1.2 (0.21)	2.1 (0.38)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.0 (0.56)	–	. . .	*1.5 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.3 (0.52)	1.6 (0.29)	1.0 (0.30)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	8.8 (0.34)	†	. . .	2.3 (0.17)
White, single race, female	9.7 (0.35)	2.7 (0.18)	1.2 (0.12)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	4.1 (0.52)	–	. . .	2.2 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.7 (0.46)	2.1 (0.34)	0.6 (0.18)	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were 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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Number in thousands[4]						
Total[5]	227,371	20,490	17,665	4,483	3,287	52,107	64,929
Sex							
Male	109,844	10,447	7,903	2,142	1,651	20,775	29,071
Female	117,527	10,043	9,762	2,342	1,637	31,332	35,858
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	3,234	5,242	1,053	901	8,963	18,476
45–64 years	79,195	9,886	7,711	1,551	1,832	23,844	29,155
65–74 years	20,597	4,107	2,691	761	337	9,974	8,883
75 years and over	17,242	3,263	2,020	1,118	217	9,326	8,415
Race							
One race[6]	224,290	20,148	17,208	4,398	3,181	51,335	63,747
White	183,739	15,894	14,762	3,639	2,805	43,929	54,751
Black or African American	27,374	3,269	1,746	617	250	5,938	6,871
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	174	148	*43	†	329	561
Asian	10,763	779	527	*98	118	1,098	1,462
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*33	†	–	–	*41	*102
Two or more races[7]	3,082	342	457	*85	106	771	1,183
Black or African American, white	583	*48	†	†	†	*87	142
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	210	359	*38	*60	551	774
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	2,879	1,605	623	557	3,793	5,784
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	1,865	1,017	340	331	2,159	3,538
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	17,612	16,059	3,860	2,730	48,314	59,145
White, single race	155,185	13,198	13,293	3,073	2,305	40,549	49,554
Black or African American, single race	26,213	3,191	1,683	609	226	5,728	6,639
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	4,786	3,162	1,218	660	8,588	10,108
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,242	6,514	5,067	1,320	945	16,087	18,249
Some college	56,772	5,437	5,439	1,056	1,041	15,622	18,867
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	3,268	3,187	728	545	10,888	14,394
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	8,484	6,734	2,313	1,583	18,975	23,255
$35,000 or more	141,869	10,572	9,759	1,931	1,590	29,630	37,947
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	2,947	2,599	615	421	7,810	9,342
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	3,279	2,926	602	527	8,568	11,189
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	1,858	1,667	360	276	5,213	6,610
$100,000 or more	44,827	2,488	2,567	354	366	8,039	10,806
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	26,507	2,549	2,052	824	659	5,573	7,508
Near poor	34,871	4,148	3,475	1,052	695	8,749	11,270
Not poor	146,497	11,467	10,548	2,143	1,735	32,539	40,639

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
Health insurance coverage[13]		Number in thousands[4]					
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	7,644	7,499	1,110	1,267	21,570	29,891
Medicaid	17,578	2,350	1,686	712	567	4,247	5,490
Other	7,631	1,109	1,066	221	295	2,552	3,079
Uninsured	40,141	2,003	2,673	548	605	4,369	9,057
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	3,728	2,763	901	308	10,998	9,843
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	647	257	237	80	1,279	1,203
Medicare only	11,161	2,227	1,347	594	130	5,448	4,911
Other	2,583	742	335	141	*34	1,427	1,224
Uninsured	277	†	†	†	†	*129	104
Marital status							
Married	123,741	11,866	9,785	2,135	1,628	30,321	37,162
Widowed	13,509	2,575	1,603	706	257	6,996	6,367
Divorced or separated	25,551	2,937	2,876	709	661	7,882	9,388
Never married	48,644	2,155	2,078	560	396	4,336	7,890
Living with a partner	15,644	940	1,286	366	344	2,516	4,052
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	117,377	9,568	7,855	2,148	1,770	23,407	29,844
Small MSA	72,391	7,128	5,761	1,450	918	17,697	21,871
Not in MSA	37,604	3,795	4,049	885	600	11,002	13,215
Region							
Northeast	39,796	3,337	2,264	507	542	8,961	10,228
Midwest	55,063	5,273	4,428	1,061	711	13,675	17,726
South	81,255	7,797	7,093	1,851	1,206	19,113	23,387
West	51,256	4,083	3,880	1,064	828	10,358	13,587
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	1,449	759	309	267	1,435	2,741
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	1,429	847	315	290	2,358	3,043
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	7,015	6,027	1,470	1,189	16,615	22,473
White, single race, female	80,141	6,183	7,266	1,603	1,116	23,934	27,081
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	1,344	669	266	106	1,813	2,519
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,847	1,014	343	120	3,915	4,120

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	8.7 (0.21)	7.6 (0.20)	1.9 (0.11)	1.4 (0.08)	22.1 (0.30)	27.7 (0.36)
Total[5] (crude)	9.1 (0.23)	7.8 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.09)	22.9 (0.35)	28.6 (0.38)
Sex						
Male	9.6 (0.34)	7.2 (0.29)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.12)	18.8 (0.40)	26.2 (0.48)
Female	8.0 (0.27)	8.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)	25.0 (0.41)	29.1 (0.47)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	3.0 (0.21)	4.8 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)	8.1 (0.33)	16.8 (0.46)
45–64 years	12.7 (0.47)	9.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.20)	30.2 (0.62)	36.9 (0.66)
65–74 years	20.5 (0.93)	13.1 (0.80)	3.7 (0.41)	1.6 (0.26)	48.4 (1.18)	43.2 (1.15)
75 years and over	19.2 (0.99)	11.7 (0.86)	6.5 (0.70)	1.3 (0.22)	54.2 (1.25)	48.9 (1.30)
Race						
One race[7]	8.7 (0.21)	7.5 (0.20)	1.9 (0.11)	1.3 (0.08)	22.0 (0.31)	27.6 (0.36)
White	8.2 (0.24)	7.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.13)	1.4 (0.10)	22.5 (0.35)	28.5 (0.40)
Black or African American	13.1 (0.64)	6.6 (0.43)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.15)	23.1 (0.82)	26.2 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.8 (2.34)	8.1 (1.73)	*2.1 (0.76)	†	20.6 (2.96)	31.1 (4.12)
Asian	8.2 (1.03)	5.0 (0.67)	1.1 (0.34)	1.2 (0.27)	11.2 (0.95)	14.3 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*8.8 (3.91)	7.7 (2.19)	–	–	*12.3 (4.43)	26.7 (6.42)
Two or more races[8]	12.6 (2.07)	15.4 (2.21)	*3.2 (1.16)	3.9 (1.13)	27.2 (2.52)	41.3 (2.72)
Black or African American, white	*7.6 (2.60)	†	†	†	21.8 (6.08)	29.7 (6.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.2 (2.92)	22.1 (3.68)	*2.3 (1.13)	*3.8 (1.41)	33.3 (3.92)	47.1 (4.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	12.3 (0.60)	5.8 (0.48)	2.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.26)	16.2 (0.70)	21.4 (0.80)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.8 (0.83)	6.0 (0.66)	2.3 (0.37)	1.9 (0.34)	16.0 (0.94)	21.6 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.23)	7.8 (0.22)	1.9 (0.12)	1.3 (0.09)	22.9 (0.33)	28.7 (0.40)
White, single race	7.7 (0.25)	8.1 (0.26)	1.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.11)	23.6 (0.39)	29.9 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	13.2 (0.66)	6.6 (0.44)	2.6 (0.30)	0.9 (0.14)	23.2 (0.83)	26.3 (0.98)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	15.1 (0.82)	10.4 (0.67)	3.6 (0.34)	2.3 (0.28)	25.5 (0.81)	32.7 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[11]	11.0 (0.46)	8.8 (0.47)	2.4 (0.24)	1.7 (0.21)	27.1 (0.69)	31.4 (0.79)
Some college	9.8 (0.46)	9.5 (0.42)	1.9 (0.22)	1.7 (0.21)	27.9 (0.64)	33.3 (0.74)
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1 (0.38)	5.7 (0.35)	1.5 (0.27)	0.9 (0.15)	20.2 (0.58)	25.5 (0.66)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	11.6 (0.41)	9.3 (0.38)	3.1 (0.24)	2.3 (0.21)	25.0 (0.49)	31.8 (0.61)
$35,000 or more	7.5 (0.27)	6.9 (0.26)	1.5 (0.15)	1.0 (0.10)	21.2 (0.41)	26.5 (0.44)
$35,000–$49,999	9.3 (0.57)	8.3 (0.55)	1.9 (0.30)	1.3 (0.22)	24.3 (0.82)	29.6 (0.91)
$50,000–$74,999	8.3 (0.48)	7.1 (0.47)	1.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.18)	21.4 (0.74)	27.5 (0.83)
$75,000–$99,999	7.7 (0.73)	6.2 (0.58)	1.6 (0.36)	1.0 (0.28)	21.0 (1.10)	25.3 (1.12)
$100,000 or more	5.7 (0.52)	6.2 (0.67)	1.2 (0.27)	0.8 (0.15)	18.5 (0.78)	23.5 (0.84)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	11.6 (0.64)	8.6 (0.54)	3.5 (0.34)	2.8 (0.30)	25.1 (0.76)	31.7 (0.90)
Near poor	12.3 (0.65)	10.2 (0.62)	3.0 (0.40)	2.1 (0.36)	25.1 (0.79)	32.4 (0.91)
Not poor	7.5 (0.25)	7.0 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)	21.3 (0.38)	26.6 (0.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
Health insurance coverage[14]	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:						
Private	5.4 (0.25)	5.7 (0.24)	0.8 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)	15.4 (0.39)	22.4 (0.47)
Medicaid	14.8 (1.06)	10.1 (0.89)	4.2 (0.56)	3.4 (0.44)	25.6 (1.18)	32.7 (1.25)
Other	9.7 (1.06)	11.0 (1.14)	2.7 (0.71)	2.6 (0.50)	24.5 (1.59)	31.9 (2.03)
Uninsured	5.7 (0.51)	7.1 (0.54)	1.5 (0.31)	1.7 (0.32)	12.1 (0.61)	24.0 (0.84)
65 years and over:						
Private	17.6 (0.87)	12.9 (0.77)	4.2 (0.43)	1.4 (0.23)	51.2 (1.07)	45.9 (1.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	29.9 (2.74)	11.7 (1.82)	10.7 (1.89)	3.7 (1.02)	58.3 (2.89)	54.9 (3.06)
Medicare only	20.3 (1.29)	11.9 (1.02)	5.5 (0.90)	1.2 (0.26)	49.2 (1.60)	44.2 (1.65)
Other	29.4 (3.16)	12.9 (2.30)	5.5 (1.39)	*1.3 (0.53)	55.2 (3.06)	47.4 (3.14)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	46.7 (12.22)	46.9 (9.73)
Marital status						
Married	8.6 (0.31)	7.4 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	1.2 (0.11)	22.1 (0.44)	27.9 (0.51)
Widowed	12.2 (1.63)	*13.2 (4.58)	2.3 (0.56)	*2.1 (0.89)	28.4 (2.08)	32.4 (2.93)
Divorced or separated	10.0 (0.56)	10.6 (0.67)	2.9 (0.45)	2.4 (0.39)	26.7 (0.89)	33.4 (1.00)
Never married	8.5 (0.64)	6.3 (0.48)	1.9 (0.26)	1.5 (0.31)	17.7 (0.80)	23.0 (0.85)
Living with a partner	8.7 (1.43)	8.7 (1.09)	3.2 (0.82)	2.4 (0.67)	21.3 (1.58)	28.3 (1.75)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	8.2 (0.29)	6.7 (0.28)	1.9 (0.18)	1.4 (0.13)	19.8 (0.42)	25.2 (0.50)
Small MSA	9.6 (0.40)	7.7 (0.37)	2.0 (0.18)	1.2 (0.13)	23.6 (0.57)	29.4 (0.63)
Not in MSA	8.9 (0.42)	9.9 (0.50)	2.1 (0.25)	1.5 (0.18)	25.8 (0.77)	32.5 (0.96)
Region						
Northeast	7.9 (0.51)	5.4 (0.40)	1.2 (0.18)	1.3 (0.20)	21.0 (0.70)	24.2 (0.84)
Midwest	9.2 (0.40)	7.9 (0.43)	1.9 (0.21)	1.2 (0.16)	23.7 (0.60)	31.2 (0.72)
South	9.4 (0.34)	8.5 (0.37)	2.3 (0.19)	1.4 (0.14)	22.8 (0.55)	28.1 (0.62)
West	7.9 (0.50)	7.5 (0.39)	2.1 (0.32)	1.5 (0.20)	19.9 (0.58)	26.1 (0.72)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	12.8 (0.94)	5.6 (0.73)	2.5 (0.41)	2.0 (0.38)	12.7 (0.95)	19.7 (1.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	11.8 (0.79)	6.0 (0.64)	2.4 (0.36)	2.1 (0.41)	19.7 (0.96)	22.8 (1.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	8.7 (0.42)	7.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.16)	20.5 (0.53)	28.7 (0.62)
White, single race, female	6.8 (0.30)	8.5 (0.34)	1.8 (0.19)	1.3 (0.16)	26.4 (0.52)	31.0 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, male	13.0 (1.07)	6.2 (0.72)	2.7 (0.47)	0.9 (0.20)	17.6 (1.11)	23.2 (1.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	13.4 (0.87)	7.0 (0.59)	2.5 (0.41)	0.8 (0.20)	27.5 (1.21)	28.8 (1.28)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
			Number in thousands[5]		
Total[6]	227,371	35,973	34,954	64,810	11,501
Sex					
Male	109,844	11,098	14,095	28,842	3,654
Female	117,527	24,875	20,859	35,968	7,847
Age					
18–44 years	110,337	21,706	14,306	26,973	5,752
45–64 years	79,195	11,893	15,147	25,795	4,400
65–74 years	20,597	1,415	3,136	6,198	799
75 years and over	17,242	959	2,365	5,843	550
Race					
One race[7]	224,290	35,295	34,355	63,689	11,213
White	183,739	29,118	29,430	53,817	9,599
Black or African American	27,374	4,811	3,569	7,286	1,115
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	429	363	566	171
Asian	10,763	902	935	1,879	303
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*33	*57	*141	†
Two or more races[8]	3,082	678	598	1,121	288
Black or African American, white	583	*87	89	145	*23
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	425	371	663	224
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	5,362	4,341	7,905	1,345
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	3,297	2,446	4,319	818
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	30,611	30,613	56,905	10,156
White, single race	155,185	24,379	25,497	46,665	8,423
Black or African American, single race	26,213	4,546	3,426	6,982	1,065
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	5,253	5,302	10,209	1,655
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,242	8,160	9,169	17,459	2,562
Some college	56,772	10,084	9,875	18,131	3,592
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	7,287	8,006	13,392	2,457
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	70,740	13,961	13,129	24,141	4,820
$35,000 or more	141,869	20,604	20,099	37,299	6,236
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	5,312	4,809	9,373	1,723
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	6,111	6,205	11,033	2,194
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	3,605	3,348	6,656	1,012
$100,000 or more	44,827	5,576	5,736	10,237	1,307
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	26,507	6,149	5,295	9,130	2,140
Near poor	34,871	7,078	6,152	11,785	2,233
Not poor	146,497	20,591	21,122	38,863	6,480

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Health insurance coverage[14]			Number in thousands[5]		
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,528	18,831	17,452	31,067	5,499
Medicaid	17,578	5,350	3,829	6,917	1,660
Other	7,631	1,772	1,882	3,367	522
Uninsured	40,141	7,476	6,208	11,219	2,403
65 years and over:					
Private	21,542	1,160	2,991	6,592	720
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	286	533	970	179
Medicare only	11,161	743	1,579	3,508	380
Other	2,583	168	370	867	65
Uninsured	277	*16	*28	*90	†
Marital status					
Married	123,741	17,978	19,216	34,796	5,814
Widowed	13,509	1,372	2,190	4,898	648
Divorced or separated	25,551	4,934	5,348	9,094	1,814
Never married	48,644	8,026	5,211	10,806	2,175
Living with a partner	15,644	3,644	2,934	5,144	1,039
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	117,377	17,277	16,274	30,552	5,243
Small MSA	72,391	11,861	11,796	21,340	4,111
Not in MSA	37,604	6,835	6,883	12,917	2,148
Region					
Northeast	39,796	5,641	5,936	11,246	1,714
Midwest	55,063	8,827	8,679	16,325	2,651
South	81,255	13,635	11,724	23,056	4,270
West	51,256	7,869	8,615	14,183	2,866
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	1,672	1,934	3,544	401
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	3,690	2,407	4,361	945
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,044	7,724	10,396	21,341	2,699
White, single race, female	80,141	16,655	15,100	25,324	5,725
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	1,130	1,133	2,641	284
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	3,416	2,293	4,341	780

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	16.0 (0.30)	15.1 (0.29)	28.2 (0.39)	5.0 (0.17)
Total[6] (crude)	15.8 (0.30)	15.4 (0.29)	28.5 (0.39)	5.1 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	10.0 (0.36)	12.6 (0.37)	26.0 (0.53)	3.3 (0.20)
Female	21.8 (0.45)	17.5 (0.43)	30.2 (0.52)	6.6 (0.26)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	19.7 (0.47)	13.0 (0.39)	24.5 (0.53)	5.2 (0.26)
45–64 years	15.0 (0.45)	19.1 (0.52)	32.6 (0.63)	5.6 (0.28)
65–74 years	6.9 (0.58)	15.2 (0.80)	30.1 (1.10)	3.9 (0.42)
75 years and over	5.6 (0.60)	13.7 (0.85)	33.9 (1.23)	3.2 (0.50)
Race				
One race[8]	15.9 (0.30)	15.0 (0.29)	28.0 (0.39)	5.0 (0.17)
White	16.2 (0.34)	15.7 (0.33)	28.8 (0.44)	5.2 (0.19)
Black or African American	17.0 (0.75)	12.9 (0.71)	26.7 (0.90)	4.0 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.0 (3.46)	18.9 (3.18)	30.5 (3.99)	8.8 (2.32)
Asian	8.3 (0.86)	8.5 (0.93)	17.8 (1.24)	2.8 (0.55)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*5.8 (2.12)	*10.6 (3.48)	33.1 (6.05)	*4.2 (1.98)
Two or more races[9]	21.3 (2.43)	19.5 (2.46)	36.5 (2.91)	8.9 (1.77)
Black or African American, white	*15.1 (6.01)	*17.6 (5.71)	27.1 (6.20)	*3.5 (1.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.1 (3.80)	23.3 (4.14)	41.6 (4.55)	14.3 (3.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	16.4 (0.75)	15.1 (0.67)	26.3 (0.92)	4.4 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.9 (0.91)	14.1 (0.86)	22.9 (1.21)	4.3 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.1 (0.34)	15.2 (0.33)	28.5 (0.43)	5.2 (0.19)
White, single race	16.5 (0.40)	16.0 (0.38)	29.4 (0.50)	5.5 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	16.8 (0.77)	12.9 (0.72)	26.6 (0.92)	4.0 (0.44)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	19.8 (0.91)	18.4 (0.84)	35.1 (1.02)	6.0 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16.1 (0.58)	16.9 (0.62)	32.2 (0.77)	4.8 (0.34)
Some college	17.5 (0.59)	16.9 (0.60)	31.7 (0.74)	6.2 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.2 (0.50)	13.7 (0.53)	23.3 (0.70)	4.2 (0.28)
Family income[13]				
Less than $35,000	20.6 (0.53)	18.8 (0.50)	34.1 (0.65)	7.1 (0.34)
$35,000 or more	14.3 (0.37)	13.8 (0.36)	26.0 (0.47)	4.3 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	17.7 (0.83)	15.6 (0.76)	30.4 (0.98)	5.7 (0.51)
$50,000–$74,999	14.9 (0.68)	14.9 (0.69)	27.2 (0.84)	5.3 (0.45)
$75,000–$99,999	13.3 (0.85)	12.7 (0.87)	24.9 (1.05)	3.6 (0.42)
$100,000 or more	12.4 (0.65)	12.2 (0.64)	22.9 (0.88)	3.0 (0.34)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	22.7 (0.84)	21.1 (0.82)	36.1 (1.00)	8.5 (0.59)
Near poor	20.5 (0.82)	18.0 (0.78)	34.1 (1.02)	6.5 (0.52)
Not poor	14.2 (0.37)	14.0 (0.35)	26.1 (0.49)	4.4 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	15.8 (0.42)	13.6 (0.40)	24.5 (0.52)	4.4 (0.22)
Medicaid	30.5 (1.31)	22.6 (1.17)	40.2 (1.36)	9.7 (0.86)
Other	24.6 (1.96)	21.2 (1.75)	37.5 (1.91)	6.8 (1.18)
Uninsured	18.5 (0.77)	15.9 (0.66)	28.6 (0.88)	6.0 (0.44)
65 years and over:				
Private	5.4 (0.52)	13.9 (0.74)	30.7 (1.06)	3.3 (0.43)
Medicare and Medicaid	13.1 (1.81)	24.3 (2.54)	43.9 (3.06)	8.1 (1.80)
Medicare only	6.6 (0.77)	14.1 (1.08)	31.5 (1.51)	3.4 (0.58)
Other	6.4 (1.64)	14.4 (2.11)	33.6 (3.03)	2.5 (0.66)
Uninsured	*3.9 (1.91)	†	41.0 (10.41)	†

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Marital status	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Married	15.2 (0.40)	15.0 (0.42)	27.6 (0.55)	4.7 (0.24)
Widowed	23.1 (4.76)	24.4 (4.77)	37.2 (5.10)	†
Divorced or separated	21.1 (0.99)	20.2 (0.89)	35.2 (1.06)	6.9 (0.54)
Never married	15.1 (0.63)	12.7 (0.64)	24.6 (0.81)	4.6 (0.37)
Living with a partner	21.1 (1.61)	19.0 (1.58)	33.1 (1.67)	5.9 (0.75)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	14.7 (0.41)	13.7 (0.39)	25.8 (0.54)	4.4 (0.23)
Small MSA	16.5 (0.50)	16.0 (0.55)	29.3 (0.71)	5.7 (0.31)
Not in MSA	19.1 (0.79)	17.6 (0.69)	33.4 (0.96)	5.7 (0.44)
Region				
Northeast	14.6 (0.77)	14.6 (0.70)	27.7 (0.94)	4.3 (0.43)
Midwest	16.3 (0.61)	15.4 (0.61)	29.2 (0.82)	4.8 (0.34)
South	16.9 (0.50)	14.2 (0.45)	28.2 (0.68)	5.2 (0.27)
West	15.3 (0.58)	16.6 (0.66)	27.4 (0.72)	5.6 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.9 (0.88)	13.2 (1.00)	23.1 (1.24)	2.7 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23.2 (1.10)	17.0 (0.96)	29.6 (1.20)	6.2 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	10.5 (0.48)	13.5 (0.49)	27.8 (0.67)	3.7 (0.28)
White, single race, female	22.3 (0.61)	18.5 (0.56)	30.9 (0.69)	7.2 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.5 (0.93)	9.8 (0.85)	23.0 (1.27)	2.4 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	22.8 (1.13)	15.4 (1.09)	29.5 (1.29)	5.2 (0.67)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[8]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 current (1997) 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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[13]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.

[14]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.

[15]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[16]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth [3]
		Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
		Number in thousands[4]		
Total[5]	227,371	34,488	19,441	17,271
Sex				
Male	109,844	19,706	8,001	7,706
Female	117,527	14,782	11,440	9,565
Age				
18–44 years	110,337	7,059	5,893	2,408
45–64 years	79,195	13,903	8,581	5,763
65–74 years	20,597	5,840	2,130	4,276
75 years and over	17,242	7,686	2,836	4,824
Race				
One race[6]	224,290	33,947	19,003	17,115
White	183,739	30,013	15,426	14,236
Black or African American	27,374	2,594	2,787	2,279
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	278	221	111
Asian	10,763	1,015	552	467
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,082	541	437	156
Black or African American, white	583	78	*44	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	327	242	*120
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	2,423	2,380	1,408
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	1,586	1,417	737
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	32,065	17,060	15,863
White, single race	155,185	27,776	13,263	12,929
Black or African American, single race	26,213	2,504	2,717	2,208
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	6,295	3,918	5,691
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,242	10,508	5,314	6,137
Some college	56,772	9,412	5,439	3,301
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	6,892	3,184	1,539
Family income[11]				
Less than $35,000	70,740	12,907	8,450	9,331
$35,000 or more	141,869	19,111	9,900	6,807
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	5,009	3,065	2,690
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	5,687	2,940	2,200
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	3,452	1,657	906
$100,000 or more	44,827	4,964	2,238	1,012
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	26,507	4,069	3,449	3,106
Near poor	34,871	5,979	4,046	4,273
Not poor	146,497	20,943	10,097	7,641

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth [3]
		Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
Health insurance coverage[13]	Number in thousands[4]			
Under 65 years:				
Private	123,528	12,727	7,107	3,894
Medicaid	17,578	2,475	2,516	1,391
Other	7,631	1,696	1,267	785
Uninsured	40,141	4,017	3,461	2,057
65 years and over:				
Private	21,542	7,995	2,581	4,397
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	848	530	980
Medicare only	11,161	3,458	1,444	2,966
Other	2,583	1,131	396	733
Uninsured	277	*52	†	*24
Marital status				
Married	123,741	19,650	9,396	8,870
Widowed	13,509	4,744	2,423	3,558
Divorced or separated	25,551	4,545	2,862	2,556
Never married	48,644	3,285	3,124	1,495
Living with a partner	15,644	2,235	1,594	768
Place of residence[14]				
Large MSA	117,377	14,521	8,994	7,407
Small MSA	72,391	12,214	6,789	5,437
Not in MSA	37,604	7,753	3,658	4,426
Region				
Northeast	39,796	5,456	3,065	3,217
Midwest	55,063	9,198	4,661	4,415
South	81,255	11,908	7,256	7,104
West	51,256	7,926	4,458	2,535
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	1,269	1,138	602
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	1,154	1,242	806
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,044	16,628	5,477	5,863
White, single race, female	80,141	11,147	7,785	7,066
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	957	847	849
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,547	1,870	1,359

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

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error 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.

[1]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 that 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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth[3]
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	14.8 (0.26)	8.3 (0.24)	7.5 (0.19)
Total[5] (crude)	15.2 (0.29)	8.6 (0.25)	7.6 (0.21)
Sex			
Male	18.1 (0.40)	7.2 (0.32)	7.3 (0.27)
Female	11.9 (0.31)	9.3 (0.33)	7.6 (0.25)
Age[6]			
18–44 years	6.4 (0.28)	5.3 (0.27)	2.2 (0.16)
45–64 years	17.6 (0.51)	10.8 (0.49)	7.3 (0.33)
65–74 years	28.4 (1.03)	10.3 (0.72)	20.8 (0.94)
75 years and over	44.6 (1.22)	16.5 (1.01)	28.0 (1.17)
Race			
One race[7]	14.7 (0.26)	8.3 (0.25)	7.5 (0.19)
White	15.5 (0.29)	8.1 (0.27)	7.4 (0.22)
Black or African American	10.3 (0.62)	10.4 (0.66)	9.8 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.8 (2.67)	12.3 (2.87)	7.7 (1.82)
Asian	10.8 (0.95)	5.5 (0.73)	5.0 (0.55)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10.6 (3.09)	†	6.5 (1.82)
Two or more races[8]	18.6 (2.44)	14.6 (2.13)	6.2 (1.67)
Black or African American, white	14.9 (4.12)	*7.1 (2.88)	10.3 (1.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	20.0 (3.65)	14.6 (2.97)	*7.1 (2.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	10.0 (0.61)	8.7 (0.63)	6.9 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.3 (0.90)	8.6 (0.84)	6.2 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.4 (0.29)	8.3 (0.26)	7.6 (0.21)
White, single race	16.3 (0.33)	8.1 (0.30)	7.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	10.3 (0.63)	10.5 (0.67)	9.9 (0.54)
Education[10]			
Less than a high school diploma	18.8 (0.79)	12.6 (0.75)	16.0 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[11]	17.7 (0.55)	9.3 (0.47)	10.1 (0.42)
Some college	17.3 (0.57)	9.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.3 (0.48)	5.7 (0.36)	3.0 (0.25)
Family income[12]			
Less than $35,000	16.7 (0.46)	11.7 (0.42)	11.7 (0.38)
$35,000 or more	14.1 (0.35)	7.0 (0.29)	5.3 (0.24)
$35,000–$49,999	15.6 (0.77)	9.8 (0.62)	8.2 (0.53)
$50,000–$74,999	15.0 (0.65)	7.2 (0.53)	5.8 (0.42)
$75,000–$99,999	14.5 (0.82)	6.7 (0.69)	4.0 (0.50)
$100,000 or more	12.4 (0.68)	5.1 (0.48)	2.7 (0.31)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor	17.4 (0.73)	14.5 (0.75)	14.4 (0.75)
Near poor	16.7 (0.67)	11.8 (0.70)	11.8 (0.56)
Not poor	14.1 (0.33)	6.7 (0.27)	5.3 (0.21)

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 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	Absence of all natural teeth[3]
Health insurance coverage[14]	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:			
Private	9.2 (0.28)	5.4 (0.28)	2.9 (0.17)
Medicaid	14.8 (0.95)	15.0 (1.02)	8.5 (0.74)
Other	17.9 (1.76)	13.4 (1.48)	6.9 (0.83)
Uninsured	10.7 (0.58)	9.2 (0.62)	5.8 (0.45)
65 years and over:			
Private	37.4 (1.02)	12.1 (0.78)	20.5 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	38.1 (2.78)	23.9 (2.54)	44.3 (2.96)
Medicare only	31.6 (1.52)	13.2 (1.14)	26.8 (1.44)
Other	44.4 (3.14)	15.6 (2.28)	28.5 (2.80)
Uninsured	*14.5 (4.99)	†	†
Marital status			
Married	14.8 (0.35)	7.2 (0.32)	6.8 (0.26)
Widowed	20.0 (2.42)	10.9 (1.56)	9.2 (0.65)
Divorced or separated	16.2 (0.75)	10.1 (0.64)	8.9 (0.51)
Never married	11.3 (0.66)	8.5 (0.57)	7.5 (0.64)
Living with a partner	17.7 (1.49)	10.7 (1.08)	9.2 (1.29)
Place of residence[15]			
Large MSA	12.5 (0.35)	7.6 (0.32)	6.6 (0.27)
Small MSA	16.5 (0.47)	9.1 (0.48)	7.3 (0.36)
Not in MSA	18.4 (0.70)	9.0 (0.58)	10.2 (0.45)
Region			
Northeast	13.0 (0.61)	7.3 (0.66)	7.7 (0.52)
Midwest	16.1 (0.54)	8.2 (0.46)	7.8 (0.34)
South	14.4 (0.41)	8.7 (0.39)	8.6 (0.33)
West	15.5 (0.59)	8.6 (0.53)	5.1 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.9 (0.95)	8.5 (1.00)	6.1 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.3 (0.72)	8.9 (0.77)	7.5 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	20.9 (0.52)	7.0 (0.39)	7.3 (0.32)
White, single race, female	12.3 (0.38)	9.0 (0.42)	7.7 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.5 (0.90)	7.8 (0.79)	9.1 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.0 (0.93)	12.8 (0.97)	10.4 (0.64)

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

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

[1]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 that 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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected mental health characteristic[1]							
		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[2]								
Total[3]	227,371	7,344	19,577	4,922	9,747	4,334	7,397	13,354	19,898
Sex									
Male	109,844	2,809	7,809	2,009	4,106	1,869	3,047	5,736	8,534
Female	117,527	4,535	11,767	2,913	5,641	2,465	4,350	7,618	11,364
Age									
18–44 years	110,337	3,205	8,846	2,240	4,672	1,989	3,363	7,179	9,897
45–64 years	79,195	2,959	7,589	1,993	3,805	1,708	2,867	4,462	6,885
65–74 years	20,597	487	1,664	309	775	319	575	765	1,666
75 years and over	17,242	693	1,477	381	495	319	593	949	1,450
Race									
One race[4]	224,290	7,206	19,155	4,821	9,585	4,225	7,211	13,027	19,519
White	183,739	5,632	14,780	3,838	7,818	3,330	5,888	9,471	15,720
Black or African American	27,374	1,229	3,107	675	1,270	639	982	2,861	2,779
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	77	244	*84	132	*87	*111	163	173
Asian	10,763	*242	947	*197	361	154	193	497	786
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	*77	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,082	*138	421	*102	162	*109	186	328	379
Black or African American, white	583	†	*55	†	*25	†	*52	*50	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	*108	239	*60	*112	*69	*89	193	229
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	1,321	2,846	813	1,687	590	1,068	1,671	2,478
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	543	1,651	401	883	296	579	1,000	1,490
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	6,023	16,731	4,109	8,060	3,744	6,329	11,684	17,419
White, single race	155,185	4,426	12,356	3,109	6,320	2,765	5,000	8,001	13,520
Black or African American, single race	26,213	1,183	2,914	637	1,192	637	921	2,774	2,672
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	1,853	3,819	1,218	1,814	1,205	1,351	2,964	2,580
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	2,345	5,432	1,544	2,773	1,357	2,366	3,631	5,289
Some college	56,772	1,656	5,132	1,084	2,571	915	1,637	3,303	5,262
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	882	2,693	541	1,321	389	959	1,493	3,705
Family income[9]									
Less than $35,000	70,740	4,312	9,171	3,034	4,836	2,606	3,766	6,982	8,745
$35,000 or more	141,869	2,738	9,478	1,757	4,503	1,537	3,373	5,715	10,428
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	843	3,024	596	1,591	496	1,185	1,867	3,074
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	890	2,868	550	1,280	564	1,025	1,932	3,297
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	459	1,845	249	782	228	454	795	1,749
$100,000 or more	44,827	546	1,741	363	849	250	710	1,121	2,309
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	26,507	2,129	3,891	1,521	2,277	1,358	1,671	3,343	3,471
Near poor	34,871	1,750	4,107	1,101	2,101	1,002	1,733	3,165	4,435
Not poor	146,497	2,927	10,064	1,914	4,637	1,591	3,512	5,756	10,551

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected mental health characteristic[1]							
		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
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]								
Under 65 years:									
Private	123,528	2,087	7,833	1,319	3,495	1,012	2,336	4,523	8,907
Medicaid	17,578	1,544	3,071	1,112	1,728	1,005	1,479	2,747	2,685
Other	7,631	650	1,057	449	655	364	607	1,061	978
Uninsured	40,141	1,824	4,406	1,286	2,553	1,263	1,795	3,272	4,120
65 years and over:									
Private	21,542	496	1,589	286	522	248	639	822	1,730
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	211	395	*128	197	114	119	248	289
Medicare only	11,161	399	944	223	455	168	327	467	923
Other	2,583	*56	174	*45	87	*83	76	143	145
Uninsured	277	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*28
Marital status									
Married	123,741	2,883	8,772	1,790	4,273	1,737	3,150	5,451	9,360
Widowed	13,509	785	1,570	454	669	344	620	927	1,341
Divorced or separated	25,551	1,376	3,275	995	1,676	730	1,157	2,161	2,839
Never married	48,644	1,693	4,299	1,211	2,257	1,087	1,849	3,554	4,638
Living with a partner	15,644	607	1,621	470	865	436	607	1,239	1,694
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	117,377	3,712	9,879	2,468	4,504	2,019	3,197	6,236	9,950
Small MSA	72,391	2,434	6,305	1,484	3,374	1,426	2,587	4,578	6,535
Not in MSA	37,604	1,199	3,393	971	1,869	889	1,613	2,540	3,412
Region									
Northeast	39,796	1,359	3,672	833	1,786	647	1,379	1,956	3,579
Midwest	55,063	1,603	4,497	1,075	2,247	968	2,023	3,513	4,822
South	81,255	2,761	7,379	1,814	3,630	1,834	2,436	4,977	7,164
West	51,256	1,620	4,028	1,200	2,084	885	1,559	2,909	4,333
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	459	1,070	326	549	237	373	704	884
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	862	1,776	487	1,138	353	695	966	1,594
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	75,044	1,768	4,961	1,290	2,751	1,194	2,135	3,554	5,921
White, single race, female	80,141	2,657	7,395	1,819	3,569	1,571	2,865	4,447	7,598
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	416	1,136	223	515	251	340	985	1,057
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	766	1,777	415	676	385	581	1,789	1,615

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	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[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.3 (0.15)	6.0 (0.20)	8.8 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.14)	8.7 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.3 (0.14)	5.9 (0.19)	8.8 (0.23)
Sex								
Male	2.6 (0.19)	7.1 (0.31)	1.8 (0.16)	3.7 (0.23)	1.7 (0.17)	2.8 (0.19)	5.3 (0.28)	7.8 (0.32)
Female	3.8 (0.21)	9.9 (0.33)	2.5 (0.16)	4.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.15)	3.7 (0.20)	6.6 (0.27)	9.7 (0.32)
Age[4]								
18–44 years	2.9 (0.21)	8.1 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	4.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.18)	3.1 (0.21)	6.5 (0.31)	9.0 (0.34)
45–64 years	3.8 (0.24)	9.7 (0.38)	2.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.27)	2.2 (0.18)	3.7 (0.22)	5.7 (0.30)	8.8 (0.36)
65–74 years	2.4 (0.31)	8.2 (0.59)	1.5 (0.31)	3.8 (0.42)	1.6 (0.31)	2.8 (0.35)	3.8 (0.44)	8.2 (0.63)
75 years and over	4.1 (0.48)	8.7 (0.74)	2.3 (0.42)	2.9 (0.36)	1.9 (0.35)	3.5 (0.47)	5.6 (0.56)	8.6 (0.69)
Race								
One race[5]	3.2 (0.15)	8.5 (0.22)	2.1 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.2 (0.15)	5.9 (0.20)	8.8 (0.23)
White	3.1 (0.16)	8.0 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)	4.2 (0.18)	1.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.16)	5.2 (0.21)	8.6 (0.25)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.39)	11.4 (0.63)	2.5 (0.29)	4.6 (0.43)	2.4 (0.33)	3.6 (0.36)	10.4 (0.68)	10.2 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.8 (1.10)	12.2 (3.09)	*4.2 (1.47)	6.8 (1.79)	*4.4 (1.79)	*5.9 (1.89)	8.3 (2.00)	9.9 (2.86)
Asian	2.3 (0.62)	9.0 (0.89)	1.8 (0.53)	3.4 (0.57)	1.5 (0.32)	1.9 (0.38)	4.5 (0.76)	7.3 (0.78)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	20.7 (5.35)	†	†	†	†	*4.4 (1.98)	*12.3 (3.72)
Two or more races[6]	*4.6 (1.39)	13.1 (2.24)	*3.4 (1.06)	5.4 (1.42)	*3.6 (1.12)	6.1 (1.65)	10.7 (2.10)	12.1 (1.95)
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	*2.8 (1.24)	†	*5.9 (2.76)	*5.6 (2.51)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.8 (2.36)	15.9 (3.76)	*3.7 (1.47)	*7.1 (2.29)	*4.4 (1.54)	*5.6 (2.08)	12.3 (3.17)	15.4 (3.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.43)	9.6 (0.52)	2.8 (0.29)	5.6 (0.47)	2.0 (0.25)	3.5 (0.38)	5.2 (0.36)	8.2 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.1 (0.39)	8.9 (0.68)	2.2 (0.37)	4.7 (0.51)	1.6 (0.30)	3.0 (0.41)	4.9 (0.54)	7.7 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.0 (0.16)	8.5 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)	4.1 (0.17)	1.9 (0.13)	3.2 (0.16)	6.1 (0.23)	9.0 (0.25)
White, single race	2.8 (0.17)	7.9 (0.29)	2.0 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)	1.8 (0.16)	3.2 (0.18)	5.3 (0.24)	8.9 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.41)	11.1 (0.64)	2.4 (0.29)	4.5 (0.44)	2.5 (0.34)	3.5 (0.37)	10.5 (0.70)	10.2 (0.59)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.6 (0.52)	13.7 (0.75)	4.4 (0.43)	6.8 (0.53)	4.5 (0.56)	4.9 (0.47)	10.9 (0.73)	9.1 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED[9]	4.5 (0.36)	10.1 (0.50)	3.0 (0.29)	5.2 (0.36)	2.6 (0.27)	4.4 (0.34)	7.1 (0.43)	9.9 (0.52)
Some college	2.9 (0.25)	8.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.20)	4.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.19)	2.9 (0.23)	5.7 (0.36)	9.3 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.6 (0.20)	4.6 (0.35)	1.0 (0.15)	2.3 (0.20)	0.7 (0.12)	1.7 (0.19)	2.6 (0.24)	6.4 (0.36)
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	6.3 (0.32)	13.3 (0.44)	4.5 (0.27)	7.1 (0.33)	3.8 (0.25)	5.5 (0.29)	10.2 (0.42)	12.7 (0.45)
$35,000 or more	2.0 (0.15)	6.7 (0.28)	1.3 (0.13)	3.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.12)	2.4 (0.16)	4.1 (0.21)	7.5 (0.28)
$35,000–$49,999	2.7 (0.32)	9.9 (0.60)	2.0 (0.32)	5.2 (0.48)	1.6 (0.33)	3.9 (0.43)	6.2 (0.48)	10.1 (0.67)
$50,000–$74,999	2.1 (0.28)	7.0 (0.48)	1.3 (0.22)	3.1 (0.31)	1.4 (0.22)	2.4 (0.32)	4.8 (0.43)	8.1 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999	2.1 (0.39)	7.3 (0.80)	1.1 (0.27)	3.0 (0.41)	0.8 (0.24)	1.8 (0.33)	3.2 (0.43)	6.8 (0.62)
$100,000 or more	1.3 (0.25)	3.9 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)	1.8 (0.26)	0.6 (0.16)	1.7 (0.28)	2.5 (0.33)	5.4 (0.44)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	8.6 (0.57)	15.3 (0.74)	6.2 (0.50)	8.9 (0.56)	5.5 (0.47)	6.4 (0.50)	13.0 (0.69)	13.7 (0.68)
Near poor	5.1 (0.45)	12.1 (0.64)	3.3 (0.36)	6.2 (0.50)	3.0 (0.35)	5.0 (0.41)	9.3 (0.62)	12.9 (0.72)
Not poor	2.0 (0.15)	6.8 (0.28)	1.3 (0.13)	3.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.12)	2.3 (0.15)	4.0 (0.20)	7.3 (0.27)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	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
Health insurance coverage[12]	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Under 65 years:								
Private	1.6 (0.14)	6.2 (0.28)	1.0 (0.12)	2.8 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)	1.8 (0.14)	3.7 (0.22)	7.3 (0.28)
Medicaid	9.2 (0.82)	18.1 (1.03)	6.7 (0.65)	10.1 (0.83)	6.1 (0.74)	8.7 (0.87)	16.0 (1.04)	15.8 (1.02)
Other	7.1 (0.95)	13.4 (1.58)	5.0 (0.83)	8.4 (1.42)	4.0 (0.69)	7.9 (1.48)	13.1 (1.53)	12.6 (1.59)
Uninsured	4.6 (0.39)	11.2 (0.60)	3.2 (0.32)	6.5 (0.47)	3.2 (0.37)	4.6 (0.36)	8.1 (0.49)	10.4 (0.59)
65 years and over:								
Private	2.4 (0.33)	7.5 (0.61)	1.3 (0.29)	2.4 (0.33)	1.2 (0.28)	3.0 (0.38)	3.9 (0.46)	8.1 (0.60)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.9 (1.92)	18.5 (2.29)	5.9 (1.74)	9.2 (1.71)	5.3 (1.40)	5.7 (1.30)	11.5 (2.08)	13.6 (1.76)
Medicare only	3.7 (0.57)	8.5 (0.78)	2.1 (0.52)	4.1 (0.53)	1.5 (0.40)	3.0 (0.52)	4.2 (0.61)	8.4 (0.84)
Other	*2.3 (0.85)	6.8 (1.36)	*1.9 (0.85)	3.4 (1.01)	*3.3 (1.01)	3.0 (0.89)	5.8 (1.28)	5.8 (1.43)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.18)	7.0 (0.30)	1.4 (0.14)	3.4 (0.20)	1.4 (0.15)	2.5 (0.17)	4.5 (0.25)	7.7 (0.31)
Widowed	*13.9 (4.52)	9.2 (1.33)	*12.3 (4.50)	3.4 (0.47)	5.3 (1.25)	*9.3 (4.60)	16.5 (4.53)	8.7 (2.37)
Divorced or separated	4.9 (0.41)	12.9 (0.72)	3.5 (0.37)	6.5 (0.55)	2.7 (0.31)	4.6 (0.45)	8.6 (0.65)	10.9 (0.73)
Never married	4.2 (0.42)	9.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.32)	5.1 (0.45)	2.5 (0.35)	3.7 (0.31)	6.8 (0.47)	10.0 (0.58)
Living with a partner	3.8 (0.60)	10.5 (1.33)	3.0 (0.59)	5.2 (0.70)	2.6 (0.49)	3.6 (0.51)	7.1 (0.74)	10.4 (1.02)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	3.2 (0.19)	8.5 (0.31)	2.1 (0.17)	3.8 (0.21)	1.7 (0.16)	2.7 (0.18)	5.4 (0.26)	8.5 (0.31)
Small MSA	3.4 (0.29)	8.6 (0.39)	2.0 (0.20)	4.6 (0.32)	2.0 (0.21)	3.6 (0.28)	6.4 (0.38)	9.1 (0.43)
Not in MSA	3.1 (0.31)	9.1 (0.60)	2.5 (0.31)	5.1 (0.40)	2.3 (0.31)	4.2 (0.39)	6.8 (0.53)	9.3 (0.61)
Region								
Northeast	3.4 (0.40)	9.2 (0.57)	2.1 (0.28)	4.4 (0.43)	1.7 (0.30)	3.5 (0.41)	5.0 (0.44)	9.0 (0.56)
Midwest	2.9 (0.27)	8.1 (0.43)	1.9 (0.24)	4.1 (0.30)	1.7 (0.21)	3.7 (0.31)	6.5 (0.43)	8.9 (0.48)
South	3.4 (0.25)	9.1 (0.40)	2.2 (0.20)	4.5 (0.27)	2.3 (0.23)	3.0 (0.23)	6.2 (0.35)	8.8 (0.39)
West	3.2 (0.30)	7.9 (0.42)	2.3 (0.25)	4.1 (0.33)	1.7 (0.20)	3.1 (0.27)	5.7 (0.37)	8.6 (0.45)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.3 (0.51)	6.6 (0.66)	2.2 (0.39)	3.6 (0.49)	1.6 (0.32)	2.3 (0.37)	4.1 (0.47)	5.7 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.9 (0.68)	12.4 (0.81)	3.3 (0.42)	7.7 (0.79)	2.4 (0.37)	4.8 (0.65)	6.3 (0.57)	10.9 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.4 (0.24)	6.7 (0.39)	1.7 (0.19)	3.7 (0.30)	1.6 (0.22)	2.8 (0.25)	4.9 (0.37)	8.1 (0.42)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.25)	9.0 (0.42)	2.3 (0.20)	4.4 (0.27)	1.9 (0.19)	3.5 (0.25)	5.5 (0.31)	9.5 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.4 (0.60)	9.9 (0.98)	1.9 (0.46)	4.5 (0.69)	2.1 (0.50)	3.0 (0.53)	8.2 (0.84)	9.2 (0.93)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.1 (0.57)	12.1 (0.89)	2.8 (0.44)	4.6 (0.54)	2.7 (0.45)	3.9 (0.50)	12.2 (1.04)	11.0 (0.78)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	227,371	10,193	28,553	13,562	30,321
Sex					
Male	109,844	4,499	11,161	6,516	13,566
Female	117,527	5,694	17,393	7,046	16,755
Age					
18–44 years	110,337	5,240	15,557	7,498	16,049
45–64 years	79,195	3,725	9,639	4,867	10,735
65–74 years	20,597	586	1,907	704	1,999
75 years and over	17,242	642	1,451	493	1,539
Race					
One race[4]	224,290	10,047	28,076	13,202	29,860
White	183,739	8,436	23,888	10,710	25,545
Black or African American	27,374	1,229	2,822	2,146	3,223
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	*92	230	*97	261
Asian	10,763	268	1,040	227	793
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	†	†	*38
Two or more races[5]	3,082	146	477	360	461
Black or African American, white	583	†	*52	*52	*71
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	*99	325	248	317
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	1,404	3,349	1,668	3,332
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	641	2,133	887	1,738
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	8,788	25,204	11,894	26,989
White, single race	155,185	7,194	20,847	9,207	22,584
Black or African American, single race	26,213	1,184	2,698	2,059	3,072
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	2,379	3,724	2,677	3,594
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	2,881	6,627	3,508	7,592
Some college	56,772	2,411	7,231	3,747	8,338
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	1,242	6,490	1,433	6,424
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	70,740	5,371	10,442	6,456	11,164
$35,000 or more	141,869	4,441	16,820	6,424	18,021
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	1,320	3,923	1,879	4,468
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	1,603	4,698	2,027	5,211
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	646	3,450	1,078	3,601
$100,000 or more	44,827	873	4,749	1,441	4,741
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	26,507	2,770	4,412	3,192	4,475
Near poor	34,871	2,171	4,869	2,842	5,400
Not poor	146,497	4,561	17,315	6,502	18,486

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]				
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,528	3,476	15,530	5,036	15,946
Medicaid	17,578	2,048	3,296	2,644	3,515
Other	7,631	842	1,044	986	1,246
Uninsured	40,141	2,565	5,220	3,609	6,026
65 years and over:					
Private	21,542	490	1,766	460	2,006
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	180	336	178	343
Medicare only	11,161	473	1,016	447	918
Other	2,583	*81	230	*100	260
Uninsured	277	†	†	†	†
Marital status					
Married	123,741	4,349	13,886	5,390	14,810
Widowed	13,509	646	1,453	585	1,595
Divorced or separated	25,551	1,660	3,647	2,387	3,950
Never married	48,644	2,339	7,040	3,643	7,110
Living with a partner	15,644	1,185	2,500	1,540	2,839
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	117,377	4,885	14,403	6,383	14,656
Small MSA	72,391	3,272	9,582	4,438	10,390
Not in MSA	37,604	2,036	4,568	2,741	5,275
Region					
Northeast	39,796	1,880	5,191	2,128	4,973
Midwest	55,063	2,364	7,061	3,125	7,866
South	81,255	4,042	9,484	5,615	10,878
West	51,256	1,907	6,818	2,694	6,604
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	623	1,234	735	1,444
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	782	2,115	932	1,888
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,044	3,276	8,263	4,714	10,433
White, single race, female	80,141	3,918	12,584	4,493	12,151
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	414	1,061	781	1,140
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	771	1,637	1,278	1,931

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.5 (0.17)	12.7 (0.29)	6.0 (0.22)	13.4 (0.30)
Total[3] (crude)	4.5 (0.16)	12.6 (0.29)	6.0 (0.21)	13.4 (0.29)
Sex				
Male	4.1 (0.24)	10.2 (0.37)	5.9 (0.31)	12.4 (0.41)
Female	4.9 (0.22)	15.0 (0.41)	6.1 (0.28)	14.4 (0.41)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	4.8 (0.24)	14.2 (0.42)	6.8 (0.34)	14.6 (0.46)
45–64 years	4.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.45)	6.2 (0.34)	13.7 (0.47)
65–74 years	2.9 (0.39)	9.3 (0.66)	3.5 (0.43)	9.8 (0.66)
75 years and over	3.8 (0.48)	8.6 (0.71)	2.9 (0.38)	9.1 (0.77)
Race				
One race[5]	4.5 (0.17)	12.7 (0.29)	5.9 (0.21)	13.4 (0.30)
White	4.7 (0.19)	13.3 (0.34)	5.9 (0.24)	14.1 (0.35)
Black or African American	4.4 (0.40)	10.4 (0.63)	7.6 (0.60)	11.7 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.5 (1.61)	12.0 (2.62)	*4.7 (1.50)	14.8 (3.12)
Asian	2.4 (0.58)	9.7 (0.94)	2.0 (0.41)	7.4 (0.91)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*14.8 (6.21)	†	*4.9 (2.23)
Two or more races[6]	4.7 (1.19)	15.5 (2.36)	11.5 (2.29)	14.7 (2.14)
Black or African American, white	*6.0 (3.01)	*18.4 (5.70)	*5.8 (2.49)	*13.3 (5.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.4 (1.98)	21.2 (4.20)	16.0 (4.06)	20.8 (3.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.7 (0.39)	10.6 (0.63)	5.3 (0.45)	10.6 (0.65)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.4 (0.42)	10.7 (0.83)	4.6 (0.59)	8.5 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.18)	13.1 (0.32)	6.2 (0.24)	14.0 (0.33)
White, single race	4.8 (0.22)	13.9 (0.39)	6.1 (0.27)	15.0 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.41)	10.4 (0.65)	7.6 (0.61)	11.6 (0.64)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.9 (0.67)	13.2 (0.73)	10.2 (0.77)	12.9 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[9]	5.4 (0.37)	12.6 (0.62)	6.7 (0.40)	14.2 (0.64)
Some college	4.2 (0.31)	12.5 (0.52)	6.5 (0.42)	14.4 (0.57)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1 (0.22)	11.1 (0.47)	2.5 (0.23)	11.0 (0.51)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	7.9 (0.34)	15.2 (0.48)	9.6 (0.41)	16.3 (0.49)
$35,000 or more	3.1 (0.18)	11.8 (0.35)	4.5 (0.24)	12.6 (0.38)
$35,000–$49,999	4.3 (0.40)	13.0 (0.75)	6.3 (0.59)	14.7 (0.79)
$50,000–$74,999	3.8 (0.37)	11.6 (0.66)	4.9 (0.41)	12.8 (0.77)
$75,000–$99,999	2.5 (0.40)	12.9 (0.84)	4.1 (0.53)	13.3 (0.95)
$100,000 or more	1.9 (0.28)	10.6 (0.61)	3.2 (0.36)	10.3 (0.59)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	10.8 (0.61)	17.0 (0.78)	12.4 (0.68)	17.1 (0.76)
Near poor	6.4 (0.48)	14.2 (0.68)	8.4 (0.62)	15.8 (0.73)
Not poor	3.1 (0.18)	12.0 (0.35)	4.5 (0.24)	12.7 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Health insurance coverage[12]	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	2.8 (0.19)	12.9 (0.40)	4.2 (0.24)	13.1 (0.41)
Medicaid	12.1 (0.93)	19.2 (1.14)	15.5 (1.07)	20.5 (1.21)
Other	9.3 (1.23)	15.0 (2.00)	12.8 (1.55)	16.9 (1.82)
Uninsured	6.4 (0.46)	13.2 (0.66)	9.1 (0.61)	15.1 (0.70)
65 years and over:				
Private	2.3 (0.33)	8.3 (0.62)	2.2 (0.31)	9.4 (0.69)
Medicare and Medicaid	8.4 (1.58)	15.6 (2.14)	8.4 (1.78)	16.1 (2.07)
Medicare only	4.3 (0.64)	9.1 (0.92)	4.0 (0.62)	8.2 (0.89)
Other	*3.1 (1.42)	9.0 (1.85)	*3.9 (1.46)	10.3 (1.92)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.5 (0.22)	11.5 (0.38)	4.4 (0.24)	12.1 (0.41)
Widowed	*11.9 (4.63)	8.4 (1.40)	*11.9 (4.57)	13.7 (2.61)
Divorced or separated	6.6 (0.52)	14.3 (0.79)	9.6 (0.69)	15.6 (0.86)
Never married	5.1 (0.45)	13.4 (0.63)	6.9 (0.49)	14.1 (0.68)
Living with a partner	7.1 (0.85)	14.5 (1.11)	9.0 (0.97)	17.7 (1.50)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	4.2 (0.23)	12.4 (0.37)	5.4 (0.28)	12.5 (0.40)
Small MSA	4.5 (0.29)	13.3 (0.56)	6.2 (0.40)	14.4 (0.57)
Not in MSA	5.5 (0.41)	12.5 (0.78)	7.5 (0.60)	14.4 (0.78)
Region				
Northeast	4.8 (0.44)	13.2 (0.70)	5.5 (0.49)	12.5 (0.60)
Midwest	4.3 (0.34)	13.1 (0.61)	5.8 (0.46)	14.5 (0.58)
South	5.0 (0.28)	11.8 (0.49)	7.0 (0.40)	13.5 (0.54)
West	3.7 (0.31)	13.4 (0.57)	5.2 (0.38)	13.0 (0.63)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.0 (0.56)	7.5 (0.74)	4.7 (0.67)	8.6 (0.78)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.4 (0.56)	13.8 (0.96)	6.0 (0.60)	12.6 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	4.5 (0.33)	11.4 (0.50)	6.5 (0.42)	14.3 (0.54)
White, single race, female	4.9 (0.28)	16.3 (0.54)	5.8 (0.35)	15.6 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.4 (0.59)	9.3 (1.02)	6.4 (0.83)	9.8 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.2 (0.55)	11.3 (0.82)	8.5 (0.76)	13.2 (0.84)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons aged 18 years 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 aged 18 years and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons aged 18 years and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months[1]	Work-loss days per person	All persons aged 18 years and over	Bed days in the past 12 months[1]	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)
Total[3]	159,099	570,551	3.6 (0.13)	227,371	1,168,085	5.2 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	83,456	248,178	3.0 (0.17)	109,844	457,068	4.2 (0.30)
Female	75,644	322,373	4.3 (0.21)	117,527	711,017	6.1 (0.32)
Age						
18–44 years	91,417	292,978	3.2 (0.16)	110,337	401,918	3.7 (0.27)
45–64 years	60,034	260,247	4.4 (0.25)	79,195	529,299	6.7 (0.46)
65–74 years	6,374	14,763	2.3 (0.38)	20,597	108,941	5.3 (0.63)
75 years and over	1,275	*2,563	2.0 (0.60)	17,242	127,926	7.5 (1.03)
Race						
One race[4]	157,101	561,725	3.6 (0.13)	224,290	1,138,823	5.1 (0.23)
White	129,050	456,857	3.6 (0.15)	183,739	901,236	4.9 (0.25)
Black or African American	18,699	84,597	4.5 (0.42)	27,374	199,372	7.4 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,301	2,482	1.9 (0.46)	1,856	*11,603	*6.4 (3.05)
Asian	7,657	16,978	2.2 (0.36)	10,763	25,781	2.4 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	393	812	2.1 (0.59)	558	*831	*1.5 (0.45)
Two or more races[5]	1,998	8,826	4.4 (0.98)	3,082	*29,261	9.5 (2.76)
Black or African American, white	373	*1,559	*4.2 (1.67)	583	*2,325	*4.0 (1.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	894	*5,046	*5.6 (1.97)	1,570	*22,796	*14.7 (5.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,553	73,208	3.3 (0.40)	31,312	119,273	3.8 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	14,336	46,322	3.2 (0.59)	19,687	57,140	2.9 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	136,546	497,343	3.7 (0.14)	196,059	1,048,812	5.4 (0.26)
White, single race	108,579	391,112	3.6 (0.16)	155,185	795,530	5.2 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	17,833	81,621	4.6 (0.43)	26,213	193,767	7.5 (0.78)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	13,522	44,076	3.3 (0.35)	28,439	266,955	9.6 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED[8]	34,392	150,022	4.4 (0.35)	54,242	316,630	5.9 (0.49)
Some college	41,888	179,128	4.3 (0.30)	56,772	319,406	5.7 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,599	140,889	3.0 (0.20)	57,660	163,791	2.8 (0.24)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	37,818	142,906	3.8 (0.28)	70,740	644,069	9.2 (0.60)
$35,000 or more	112,624	406,008	3.6 (0.16)	141,869	474,405	3.4 (0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	21,169	89,872	4.3 (0.37)	30,679	146,183	4.8 (0.50)
$50,000–$74,999	31,585	129,774	4.1 (0.36)	40,179	149,882	3.7 (0.40)
$75,000–$99,999	21,481	77,215	3.6 (0.42)	26,183	91,142	3.5 (0.53)
$100,000 or more	38,390	109,147	2.8 (0.20)	44,827	87,197	1.9 (0.22)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	13,265	48,073	3.7 (0.50)	26,507	311,867	12.0 (1.07)
Near poor	21,191	75,538	3.6 (0.35)	34,871	234,239	6.8 (0.74)
Not poor	114,624	409,054	3.6 (0.15)	146,497	523,719	3.6 (0.22)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons aged 18 years 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 aged 18 years and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons aged 18 years and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months[1]	Work-loss days per person	All persons aged 18 years and over	Bed days in the past 12 months[1]	Bed days per person
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)
Under 65 years:						
Private	108,181	407,359	3.8 (0.17)	123,528	370,811	3.0 (0.22)
Medicaid	7,947	38,133	4.8 (0.75)	17,578	291,588	16.9 (1.75)
Other	3,544	17,910	5.1 (1.08)	7,631	115,133	15.4 (1.80)
Uninsured	31,335	89,073	2.9 (0.25)	40,141	152,663	3.8 (0.37)
65 years and over:						
Private	5,013	11,440	2.3 (0.43)	21,542	123,275	5.8 (0.71)
Medicare and Medicaid	102	†	†	2,209	28,887	13.5 (2.81)
Medicare only	2,053	*4,332	*2.1 (0.65)	11,161	64,070	5.8 (1.10)
Other	387	*1,406	*3.7 (1.48)	2,583	*19,581	*7.7 (2.58)
Uninsured	94	*115	*1.2 (0.47)	277	*1,044	*3.8 (1.50)
Marital status						
Married	88,089	294,729	3.4 (0.19)	123,741	545,984	4.4 (0.30)
Widowed	3,202	19,081	6.0 (1.12)	13,509	117,622	8.8 (1.15)
Divorced or separated	18,084	96,160	5.4 (0.42)	25,551	185,115	7.3 (0.62)
Never married	36,896	103,396	2.8 (0.17)	48,644	221,061	4.6 (0.46)
Living with a partner	12,638	56,457	4.5 (0.52)	15,644	97,779	6.3 (0.91)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	84,296	282,640	3.4 (0.17)	117,377	529,682	4.5 (0.30)
Small MSA	50,453	200,368	4.0 (0.27)	72,391	403,381	5.6 (0.42)
Not in MSA	24,351	87,543	3.6 (0.33)	37,604	235,021	6.3 (0.69)
Region						
Northeast	27,811	98,812	3.6 (0.30)	39,796	199,241	5.0 (0.55)
Midwest	39,219	155,642	4.0 (0.32)	55,063	299,903	5.5 (0.55)
South	56,471	188,090	3.3 (0.19)	81,255	421,505	5.2 (0.34)
West	35,600	128,007	3.6 (0.31)	51,256	247,436	4.9 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,311	32,106	2.4 (0.39)	16,093	39,097	2.4 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9,243	41,102	4.5 (0.75)	15,219	80,176	5.3 (0.85)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	56,576	178,671	3.2 (0.21)	75,044	329,156	4.4 (0.40)
White, single race, female	52,002	212,441	4.1 (0.24)	80,141	466,374	5.9 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	8,187	28,066	3.4 (0.50)	11,612	62,626	5.4 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female	9,646	53,556	5.6 (0.67)	14,601	131,142	9.1 (1.09)

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

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

[1]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 the bed more than half of the day (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital)?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns "Work-loss days in the past 12 months" and "Bed days in the past 12 months" were not included in the denominators when calculating rates in columns indicating "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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
		Any physical difficulty[2]	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
	Number in thousands[3]										
Total[4]	227,371	35,600	15,937	11,455	21,228	7,898	20,651	5,415	4,042	9,538	14,209
Sex											
Male	109,844	13,790	6,092	4,030	8,572	3,047	7,907	2,086	1,483	2,593	4,713
Female	117,527	21,810	9,844	7,426	12,656	4,851	12,744	3,329	2,559	6,946	9,496
Age											
18–44 years	110,337	6,639	2,215	1,459	3,277	2,113	3,383	741	608	1,425	2,419
45–64 years	79,195	14,884	6,186	4,518	8,945	4,081	9,031	2,480	1,660	3,879	5,987
65–74 years	20,597	5,756	2,704	1,883	3,379	856	3,452	780	715	1,415	2,184
75 years and over	17,242	8,321	4,832	3,595	5,627	848	4,785	1,414	1,059	2,820	3,618
Race											
One race[5]	224,290	34,923	15,569	11,221	20,756	7,665	20,234	5,324	3,885	9,263	13,911
White	183,739	29,112	12,681	8,946	17,108	6,287	17,005	4,328	3,260	7,361	11,164
Black or African American	27,374	4,663	2,413	1,927	2,875	1,112	2,659	809	527	1,518	2,228
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	271	*123	97	202	*104	157	†	†	*83	*90
Asian	10,763	825	318	242	526	161	400	156	75	293	420
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,082	677	367	234	472	233	417	*91	157	275	298
Black or African American, white	583	*79	*23	†	*38	†	†	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	469	294	211	356	205	319	*82	*107	216	236
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	3,550	1,282	1,317	1,815	922	2,047	560	470	1,171	1,630
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	1,997	720	734	1,057	556	1,132	322	186	649	989
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	32,050	14,654	10,138	19,412	6,976	18,604	4,856	3,572	8,367	12,578
White, single race	155,185	25,865	11,506	7,740	15,454	5,439	15,064	3,813	2,828	6,298	9,681
Black or African American, single race	26,213	4,523	2,361	1,880	2,821	1,088	2,601	786	511	1,477	2,130
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	8,661	4,612	3,885	5,515	1,950	5,377	1,786	1,219	2,956	4,106
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,242	11,511	5,337	3,814	7,236	2,596	6,823	1,654	1,167	3,086	4,597
Some college	56,772	9,430	3,879	2,485	5,357	2,235	5,568	1,290	1,185	2,289	3,554
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	4,786	1,695	1,006	2,597	760	2,366	613	286	1,028	1,592
Family income[10]											
Less than $35,000	70,740	17,943	9,217	7,125	11,547	4,152	10,845	3,091	2,373	5,627	7,987
$35,000 or more	141,869	15,573	5,851	3,702	8,456	3,308	8,631	2,005	1,483	3,479	5,477
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	5,763	2,398	1,664	3,351	1,168	3,370	828	526	1,458	2,191
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	4,629	1,840	1,105	2,488	1,126	2,511	618	578	989	1,733
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	2,288	757	468	1,221	473	1,117	255	*178	450	644
$100,000 or more	44,827	2,893	856	465	1,397	541	1,632	304	201	581	909
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	26,507	6,361	3,167	2,688	4,365	1,967	3,907	1,245	891	2,330	3,129
Near poor	34,871	7,803	3,948	2,942	4,878	1,663	4,620	1,341	988	2,277	3,214
Not poor	146,497	17,494	6,935	4,399	9,647	3,495	9,666	2,175	1,785	3,846	6,230

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
		Any physical difficulty[2]	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
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number in thousands[3]										
Under 65 years:											
Private	123,528	9,620	2,922	1,798	4,602	2,348	5,171	1,169	770	1,649	3,094
Medicaid	17,578	5,148	2,633	2,172	3,521	1,785	3,261	1,072	791	1,929	2,649
Other	7,631	2,737	1,439	998	1,938	785	1,800	420	378	848	1,141
Uninsured	40,141	3,961	1,394	995	2,147	1,244	2,144	549	317	863	1,490
65 years and over:											
Private	21,542	7,507	3,814	2,563	4,698	761	4,387	1,026	775	1,878	2,782
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	1,291	768	755	921	298	812	349	275	569	686
Medicare only	11,161	4,163	2,350	1,739	2,681	484	2,399	655	538	1,389	1,843
Other	2,583	1,008	523	392	662	*144	569	142	186	357	468
Uninsured	277	*66	†	†	†	†	*63	†	–	†	†
Marital status											
Married	123,741	17,820	7,464	5,066	10,306	4,076	10,385	2,693	1,903	4,169	6,488
Widowed	13,509	6,072	3,502	2,715	4,047	772	3,694	1,082	806	2,213	3,008
Divorced or separated	25,551	5,764	2,497	1,926	3,533	1,381	3,352	902	649	1,691	2,370
Never married	48,644	3,963	1,666	1,193	2,254	963	2,032	465	494	896	1,573
Living with a partner	15,644	1,935	801	530	1,063	685	1,165	273	177	550	735
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA	117,377	15,357	6,135	4,815	8,873	3,192	8,583	2,253	1,721	4,163	5,768
Small MSA	72,391	12,256	5,821	3,817	7,381	2,857	7,339	1,748	1,380	3,154	4,999
Not in MSA	37,604	7,987	3,981	2,824	4,973	1,849	4,729	1,414	942	2,222	3,442
Region											
Northeast	39,796	5,708	2,356	1,668	3,135	1,212	3,214	802	586	1,527	2,040
Midwest	55,063	8,648	4,029	2,685	5,301	1,808	4,814	1,331	895	2,118	3,182
South	81,255	13,934	6,688	5,011	8,337	3,320	8,514	2,172	1,654	3,827	5,996
West	51,256	7,310	2,863	2,091	4,455	1,558	4,109	1,110	906	2,066	2,990
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	1,372	549	484	709	370	777	156	*205	286	529
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	2,178	734	834	1,106	551	1,270	404	264	885	1,101
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	75,044	10,236	4,499	2,821	6,357	2,124	5,882	1,611	1,030	1,740	3,267
White, single race, female	80,141	15,629	7,007	4,919	9,097	3,315	9,182	2,201	1,798	4,558	6,414
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	1,499	757	529	988	329	819	228	139	344	656
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	3,024	1,604	1,351	1,833	760	1,782	558	372	1,133	1,474

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. Not in MSA consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	15.2 (0.28)	6.8 (0.19)	4.9 (0.16)	9.1 (0.22)	3.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.21)	2.3 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.14)	6.1 (0.18)
Total[4] (crude)	15.7 (0.30)	7.0 (0.21)	5.0 (0.17)	9.3 (0.24)	3.5 (0.15)	9.1 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	1.8 (0.10)	4.2 (0.15)	6.2 (0.19)
Sex										
Male	12.8 (0.37)	5.8 (0.26)	3.8 (0.21)	8.0 (0.32)	2.7 (0.19)	7.2 (0.29)	1.9 (0.14)	1.4 (0.14)	2.4 (0.17)	4.4 (0.24)
Female	17.4 (0.38)	7.8 (0.26)	5.9 (0.21)	10.0 (0.28)	3.9 (0.20)	10.1 (0.30)	2.6 (0.15)	2.0 (0.14)	5.5 (0.22)	7.6 (0.26)
Age[5]										
18–44 years	6.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.15)	3.0 (0.20)	1.9 (0.17)	3.1 (0.20)	0.7 (0.09)	0.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.18)
45–64 years	18.8 (0.52)	7.8 (0.36)	5.7 (0.29)	11.3 (0.40)	5.2 (0.29)	11.4 (0.41)	3.1 (0.22)	2.1 (0.18)	4.9 (0.26)	7.6 (0.32)
65–74 years	27.9 (1.06)	13.1 (0.76)	9.1 (0.64)	16.4 (0.84)	4.2 (0.50)	16.8 (0.84)	3.8 (0.42)	3.5 (0.44)	6.9 (0.58)	10.6 (0.70)
75 years and over	48.3 (1.27)	28.0 (1.11)	20.9 (0.93)	32.6 (1.20)	4.9 (0.54)	27.8 (1.14)	8.2 (0.66)	6.1 (0.57)	16.4 (0.91)	21.0 (1.00)
Race										
One race[6]	15.1 (0.27)	6.8 (0.19)	4.9 (0.16)	9.0 (0.22)	3.3 (0.14)	8.7 (0.21)	2.3 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.0 (0.14)	6.0 (0.18)
White	15.0 (0.32)	6.5 (0.20)	4.6 (0.17)	8.8 (0.24)	3.2 (0.16)	8.7 (0.24)	2.2 (0.12)	1.7 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	5.7 (0.20)
Black or African American	18.3 (0.78)	9.7 (0.72)	7.9 (0.55)	11.5 (0.70)	4.1 (0.36)	10.4 (0.71)	3.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.27)	6.2 (0.46)	8.9 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.5 (2.61)	7.8 (1.95)	6.0 (1.56)	11.8 (2.01)	*5.5 (1.78)	9.0 (2.21)	†	†	5.3 (1.53)	5.3 (1.55)
Asian	9.0 (0.87)	3.8 (0.64)	2.7 (0.48)	5.7 (0.82)	1.7 (0.33)	4.6 (0.65)	1.8 (0.36)	1.0 (0.27)	3.3 (0.45)	4.6 (0.62)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13.5 (2.52)	9.6 (2.75)	†	12.7 (2.44)	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	24.2 (2.64)	13.8 (2.25)	8.8 (1.69)	17.2 (2.32)	7.8 (1.70)	15.1 (2.16)	*3.6 (1.34)	5.8 (1.60)	10.0 (1.96)	11.1 (1.74)
Black or African American, white	25.7 (6.06)	12.9 (2.66)	10.3 (1.96)	15.4 (3.10)	†	†	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.1 (3.86)	17.4 (3.15)	12.6 (2.63)	21.3 (3.43)	11.9 (2.60)	18.8 (3.08)	*4.9 (2.03)	*6.5 (2.15)	12.8 (2.78)	14.1 (2.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	14.7 (0.75)	5.8 (0.45)	6.2 (0.47)	7.9 (0.55)	3.7 (0.36)	8.8 (0.60)	2.7 (0.31)	2.0 (0.30)	5.3 (0.40)	7.0 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.2 (1.04)	5.8 (0.61)	6.1 (0.70)	8.0 (0.75)	3.7 (0.49)	8.5 (0.81)	2.6 (0.43)	1.4 (0.28)	5.1 (0.55)	7.5 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.31)	7.0 (0.21)	4.8 (0.17)	9.2 (0.24)	3.3 (0.16)	8.8 (0.23)	2.3 (0.12)	1.7 (0.11)	4.0 (0.16)	6.0 (0.20)
White, single race	15.2 (0.36)	6.6 (0.23)	4.5 (0.19)	8.9 (0.27)	3.2 (0.18)	8.7 (0.27)	2.2 (0.13)	1.6 (0.12)	3.6 (0.17)	5.6 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	18.4 (0.80)	9.8 (0.74)	8.0 (0.56)	11.7 (0.72)	4.2 (0.38)	10.6 (0.73)	3.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.27)	6.2 (0.47)	8.8 (0.67)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	26.5 (0.93)	13.6 (0.73)	11.5 (0.67)	16.6 (0.78)	6.9 (0.65)	16.4 (0.77)	5.5 (0.48)	3.6 (0.36)	8.8 (0.57)	12.4 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[10]	19.4 (0.64)	9.0 (0.46)	6.4 (0.37)	12.1 (0.51)	4.5 (0.33)	11.3 (0.53)	2.7 (0.25)	1.9 (0.20)	5.1 (0.32)	7.7 (0.42)
Some college	17.3 (0.58)	7.3 (0.39)	4.6 (0.28)	9.9 (0.45)	3.9 (0.30)	10.1 (0.47)	2.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.22)	4.2 (0.30)	6.5 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5 (0.45)	3.7 (0.28)	2.3 (0.23)	5.4 (0.39)	1.4 (0.19)	4.7 (0.32)	1.2 (0.18)	0.6 (0.11)	2.2 (0.24)	3.2 (0.28)
Family income[11]										
Less than $35,000	23.9 (0.51)	12.0 (0.41)	9.3 (0.32)	15.3 (0.43)	6.0 (0.30)	14.6 (0.42)	4.1 (0.24)	3.2 (0.24)	7.5 (0.32)	10.7 (0.37)
$35,000 or more	11.9 (0.33)	4.8 (0.22)	3.0 (0.17)	6.7 (0.26)	2.3 (0.15)	6.6 (0.24)	1.6 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)	2.9 (0.17)	4.3 (0.22)
$35,000–$49,999	17.8 (0.74)	7.3 (0.48)	5.1 (0.44)	10.3 (0.60)	3.7 (0.41)	10.4 (0.56)	2.6 (0.29)	1.6 (0.24)	4.5 (0.39)	6.8 (0.51)
$50,000–$74,999	12.1 (0.59)	5.1 (0.39)	3.2 (0.34)	6.6 (0.44)	2.7 (0.29)	6.5 (0.45)	1.6 (0.24)	1.5 (0.22)	2.8 (0.31)	4.6 (0.41)
$75,000–$99,999	9.8 (0.84)	3.6 (0.52)	2.3 (0.39)	5.6 (0.64)	1.8 (0.36)	5.0 (0.58)	1.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.29)	2.2 (0.41)	3.0 (0.48)
$100,000 or more	8.3 (0.61)	3.2 (0.53)	1.7 (0.35)	4.6 (0.57)	1.5 (0.31)	5.0 (0.57)	1.0 (0.29)	*0.6 (0.20)	2.2 (0.41)	2.6 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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[3] (standard error)									
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	27.8 (0.90)	14.0 (0.67)	12.0 (0.61)	19.2 (0.81)	8.2 (0.55)	17.0 (0.73)	5.6 (0.45)	4.0 (0.41)	10.3 (0.58)	13.7 (0.70)
Near poor	22.5 (0.73)	11.3 (0.62)	8.3 (0.49)	14.0 (0.60)	5.0 (0.41)	13.5 (0.61)	3.9 (0.37)	2.9 (0.35)	6.5 (0.44)	9.2 (0.47)
Not poor	12.0 (0.31)	4.9 (0.20)	3.1 (0.16)	6.7 (0.23)	2.2 (0.14)	6.6 (0.22)	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.11)	2.8 (0.15)	4.3 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	7.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)	3.2 (0.18)	1.7 (0.13)	3.7 (0.20)	0.8 (0.09)	0.5 (0.08)	1.2 (0.11)	2.2 (0.15)
Medicaid	31.1 (1.30)	15.9 (1.03)	13.3 (0.98)	21.4 (1.13)	10.6 (0.86)	19.9 (1.06)	6.5 (0.69)	4.8 (0.68)	11.8 (0.80)	16.0 (1.02)
Other	25.6 (1.77)	13.0 (1.20)	8.7 (0.85)	17.9 (1.33)	7.1 (0.81)	16.2 (1.30)	3.7 (0.57)	3.7 (0.92)	7.4 (0.76)	10.9 (1.24)
Uninsured	10.9 (0.58)	3.9 (0.36)	2.8 (0.31)	6.0 (0.45)	3.4 (0.35)	5.9 (0.43)	1.6 (0.20)	0.9 (0.15)	2.4 (0.29)	4.2 (0.39)
65 years and over:										
Private	35.2 (1.09)	17.9 (0.87)	12.1 (0.72)	22.1 (0.92)	3.6 (0.41)	20.6 (0.91)	4.8 (0.49)	3.6 (0.45)	8.9 (0.64)	13.1 (0.77)
Medicare and Medicaid	58.1 (2.85)	34.6 (2.74)	34.0 (2.70)	41.6 (2.84)	13.5 (2.01)	36.6 (2.77)	15.6 (2.01)	12.4 (2.01)	25.6 (2.52)	30.9 (2.63)
Medicare only	37.9 (1.58)	21.5 (1.29)	15.9 (1.19)	24.5 (1.51)	4.3 (0.58)	21.8 (1.38)	6.0 (0.70)	4.9 (0.65)	12.8 (1.12)	16.9 (1.20)
Other	39.1 (3.23)	20.5 (2.62)	15.4 (2.30)	25.8 (3.03)	*5.5 (1.81)	22.1 (2.73)	5.5 (1.57)	7.3 (1.60)	13.9 (2.29)	18.2 (2.52)
Uninsured	39.3 (8.31)	†	†	†	†	38.7 (8.29)	†	–	*25.8 (10.80)	†
Marital status										
Married	13.5 (0.37)	5.6 (0.24)	3.8 (0.21)	7.8 (0.29)	3.0 (0.19)	7.7 (0.28)	2.0 (0.15)	1.4 (0.12)	3.2 (0.18)	4.9 (0.23)
Widowed	28.4 (4.53)	18.0 (4.48)	10.5 (1.74)	15.9 (1.80)	5.2 (1.49)	14.1 (1.97)	*10.6 (4.61)	2.7 (0.57)	10.0 (1.97)	17.2 (4.64)
Divorced or separated	19.8 (0.76)	8.7 (0.51)	6.8 (0.45)	12.2 (0.64)	4.8 (0.44)	11.1 (0.56)	2.9 (0.29)	2.2 (0.27)	5.9 (0.45)	8.1 (0.51)
Never married	15.4 (0.83)	7.5 (0.73)	5.6 (0.54)	9.5 (0.73)	3.2 (0.37)	8.4 (0.65)	2.0 (0.35)	1.6 (0.31)	4.2 (0.45)	6.1 (0.55)
Living with a partner	17.6 (1.38)	7.6 (1.24)	5.9 (1.13)	9.8 (1.31)	4.3 (0.65)	9.9 (1.36)	*3.4 (1.15)	*2.6 (1.10)	5.5 (1.20)	6.2 (1.19)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	13.2 (0.34)	5.4 (0.23)	4.2 (0.19)	7.6 (0.27)	2.7 (0.17)	7.4 (0.27)	1.9 (0.13)	1.5 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	5.0 (0.22)
Small MSA	16.4 (0.51)	7.8 (0.39)	5.1 (0.28)	9.9 (0.41)	3.8 (0.28)	9.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.18)	4.2 (0.26)	6.7 (0.34)
Not in MSA	18.8 (0.81)	9.3 (0.54)	6.6 (0.52)	11.7 (0.61)	4.5 (0.43)	11.1 (0.66)	3.4 (0.35)	2.2 (0.26)	5.3 (0.44)	8.2 (0.53)
Region										
Northeast	13.6 (0.60)	5.6 (0.41)	4.0 (0.33)	7.4 (0.44)	2.8 (0.31)	7.6 (0.47)	1.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.24)	3.6 (0.31)	4.9 (0.39)
Midwest	15.1 (0.62)	7.0 (0.42)	4.6 (0.33)	9.3 (0.49)	3.1 (0.27)	8.3 (0.46)	2.3 (0.21)	1.5 (0.18)	3.7 (0.29)	5.6 (0.35)
South	16.7 (0.49)	8.1 (0.36)	6.1 (0.29)	10.0 (0.39)	3.9 (0.27)	10.2 (0.38)	2.6 (0.20)	2.0 (0.17)	4.6 (0.27)	7.2 (0.35)
West	14.3 (0.48)	5.7 (0.31)	4.2 (0.30)	8.7 (0.41)	3.0 (0.27)	8.0 (0.36)	2.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.23)	4.1 (0.28)	5.9 (0.33)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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
Sex and ethnicity	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Hispanic or Latino, male	11.2 (1.04)	5.1 (0.64)	4.6 (0.68)	6.1 (0.73)	3.1 (0.51)	6.7 (0.80)	1.4 (0.30)	1.7 (0.44)	2.7 (0.44)	4.7 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latina, female	18.0 (0.99)	6.4 (0.62)	7.7 (0.62)	9.4 (0.75)	4.2 (0.48)	10.8 (0.78)	3.9 (0.49)	2.3 (0.36)	7.6 (0.65)	9.3 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	12.9 (0.47)	5.7 (0.33)	3.6 (0.26)	8.0 (0.39)	2.6 (0.25)	7.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.18)	1.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.19)	4.1 (0.30)
White, single race, female	17.2 (0.49)	7.4 (0.31)	5.2 (0.24)	9.8 (0.35)	3.8 (0.26)	10.0 (0.36)	2.3 (0.18)	1.9 (0.17)	4.9 (0.26)	7.0 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.7 (1.07)	7.7 (0.98)	5.7 (0.87)	9.9 (1.03)	2.8 (0.53)	8.1 (0.98)	2.2 (0.40)	1.4 (0.31)	3.5 (0.62)	6.8 (0.94)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.3 (1.07)	11.5 (0.96)	9.8 (0.71)	13.1 (0.86)	5.2 (0.56)	12.5 (0.99)	4.1 (0.47)	2.7 (0.47)	8.2 (0.72)	10.5 (0.82)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3]	227,371	137,274	60,515	29,506
Sex				
Male	109,844	67,217	29,161	13,419
Female	117,527	70,057	31,353	16,087
Age				
18–44 years	110,337	77,658	25,076	7,588
45–64 years	79,195	43,808	22,473	12,875
65–74 years	20,597	9,768	6,688	4,130
75 years and over	17,242	6,040	6,278	4,913
Race				
One race[4]	224,290	135,825	59,489	28,899
White	183,739	113,589	47,463	22,623
Black or African American	27,374	13,740	8,728	4,895
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	884	598	374
Asian	10,763	7,306	2,486	969
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*305	*214	*39
Two or more races[5]	3,082	1,448	1,026	607
Black or African America, white	583	348	*166	*69
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	577	609	383
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	17,436	9,278	4,593
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	10,644	6,172	2,870
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	119,837	51,237	24,914
White, single race	155,185	97,666	39,068	18,392
Black or African American, single race	26,213	13,123	8,324	4,756
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	9,897	9,871	8,661
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	27,062	17,464	9,699
Some college	56,772	34,134	15,987	6,645
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	43,118	11,439	3,095
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	70,740	32,928	21,380	16,395
$35,000 or more	141,869	95,526	34,798	11,526
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	17,264	8,928	4,471
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	25,800	10,759	3,618
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	17,867	6,807	1,510
$100,000 or more	44,827	34,595	8,305	1,927
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	26,507	12,123	7,481	6,882
Near poor	34,871	17,298	10,474	7,082
Not poor	146,497	97,784	36,429	12,267

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Health insurance coverage[11]		Number in thousands[2]		
Under 65 years:				
Private	123,528	88,141	27,892	7,478
Medicaid	17,578	7,350	5,094	5,131
Other	7,631	2,799	2,063	2,769
Uninsured	40,141	22,753	12,367	4,996
65 years and over:				
Private	21,542	9,968	7,710	3,843
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	385	656	1,168
Medicare only	11,161	4,408	3,599	3,154
Other	2,583	936	898	749
Uninsured	277	*111	78	*88
Marital status				
Married	123,741	76,405	32,968	14,335
Widowed	13,509	5,297	4,403	3,799
Divorced or separated	25,551	12,930	7,661	4,954
Never married	48,644	33,150	11,052	4,417
Living with a partner	15,644	9,334	4,333	1,977
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	117,377	73,815	30,136	13,384
Small MSA	72,391	42,659	20,140	9,588
Not in MSA	37,604	20,800	10,239	6,534
Region				
Northeast	39,796	24,443	10,490	4,838
Midwest	55,063	33,569	14,956	6,527
South	81,255	47,390	21,537	12,294
West	51,256	31,873	13,532	5,848
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	9,437	4,437	2,218
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	7,999	4,841	2,374
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,044	47,109	19,249	8,642
White, single race, female	80,141	50,557	19,819	9,751
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	6,261	3,586	1,766
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	6,863	4,738	2,990

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

[1]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.''

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.0 (0.43)	26.4 (0.38)	12.6 (0.26)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	60.4 (0.43)	26.6 (0.38)	13.0 (0.28)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.3 (0.61)	26.5 (0.56)	12.2 (0.39)
Female	100.0	60.6 (0.54)	26.3 (0.50)	13.0 (0.34)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	100.0	70.4 (0.58)	22.7 (0.53)	6.9 (0.29)
45–64 years	100.0	55.3 (0.69)	28.4 (0.61)	16.3 (0.49)
65–74 years	100.0	47.5 (1.19)	32.5 (1.10)	20.1 (0.91)
75 years and over	100.0	35.1 (1.20)	36.4 (1.18)	28.5 (1.25)
Race				
One race[5]	100.0	61.2 (0.43)	26.3 (0.38)	12.5 (0.27)
White	100.0	62.8 (0.49)	25.5 (0.43)	11.8 (0.29)
Black or African American	100.0	49.0 (0.97)	32.3 (0.94)	18.7 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	46.3 (4.89)	32.1 (4.34)	21.6 (3.27)
Asian	100.0	66.2 (1.42)	23.5 (1.34)	10.3 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	50.5 (8.61)	40.1 (8.52)	*9.4 (4.31)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	44.2 (2.91)	34.7 (3.37)	21.0 (2.77)
Black or African America, white	100.0	59.7 (7.19)	23.4 (5.75)	*16.9 (5.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	37.8 (4.64)	38.4 (5.09)	23.8 (4.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	52.1 (1.00)	29.9 (0.98)	18.0 (0.80)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	49.7 (1.29)	31.3 (1.35)	19.0 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.3 (0.47)	25.6 (0.41)	12.0 (0.29)
White, single race	100.0	64.6 (0.55)	24.4 (0.47)	11.0 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.0 (0.99)	32.1 (0.95)	18.9 (0.88)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.0 (1.13)	34.7 (1.04)	28.3 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	51.1 (0.87)	32.0 (0.79)	16.9 (0.58)
Some college	100.0	59.9 (0.82)	28.3 (0.83)	11.8 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	73.6 (0.68)	20.3 (0.63)	6.0 (0.40)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	47.4 (0.69)	29.9 (0.66)	22.7 (0.57)
$35,000 or more	100.0	66.9 (0.52)	24.6 (0.49)	8.5 (0.28)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	57.1 (0.99)	28.8 (0.90)	14.1 (0.72)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	63.8 (0.98)	27.1 (0.91)	9.1 (0.56)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	67.6 (1.30)	26.3 (1.23)	6.1 (0.61)
$100,000 or more	100.0	75.8 (0.94)	18.5 (0.88)	5.6 (0.51)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	100.0	42.6 (1.07)	28.2 (0.96)	29.2 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	49.2 (0.95)	30.1 (0.91)	20.7 (0.84)
Not poor	100.0	67.1 (0.52)	24.6 (0.48)	8.3 (0.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	72.7 (0.57)	21.8 (0.53)	5.5 (0.23)
Medicaid	100.0	40.3 (1.39)	29.0 (1.26)	30.7 (1.26)
Other	100.0	45.4 (2.45)	26.1 (1.99)	28.6 (2.13)
Uninsured	100.0	55.4 (0.97)	31.3 (0.94)	13.3 (0.69)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	46.1 (1.09)	35.9 (1.10)	18.0 (0.89)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	17.4 (2.31)	29.8 (2.53)	52.8 (3.09)
Medicare only	100.0	39.1 (1.64)	32.2 (1.49)	28.7 (1.50)
Other	100.0	35.9 (3.12)	34.9 (3.15)	29.2 (2.88)
Uninsured	100.0	28.8 (6.46)	*26.4 (8.37)	44.8 (8.67)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	63.1 (0.61)	26.0 (0.53)	10.8 (0.35)
Widowed	100.0	47.3 (4.68)	24.5 (2.67)	28.1 (4.56)
Divorced or separated	100.0	52.4 (1.07)	30.7 (1.01)	17.0 (0.75)
Never married	100.0	59.4 (0.94)	26.1 (0.87)	14.6 (0.77)
Living with a partner	100.0	55.3 (1.71)	29.2 (1.74)	15.6 (1.41)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	100.0	62.9 (0.58)	25.7 (0.51)	11.4 (0.33)
Small MSA	100.0	59.6 (0.79)	27.6 (0.69)	12.8 (0.52)
Not in MSA	100.0	57.6 (1.07)	26.6 (1.01)	15.8 (0.69)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	62.5 (1.13)	25.9 (1.05)	11.5 (0.59)
Midwest	100.0	61.7 (0.87)	26.9 (0.75)	11.4 (0.49)
South	100.0	58.9 (0.72)	26.4 (0.66)	14.8 (0.51)
West	100.0	62.4 (0.83)	26.3 (0.69)	11.4 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	54.5 (1.35)	27.9 (1.33)	17.6 (1.14)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	49.6 (1.33)	32.0 (1.34)	18.4 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	64.0 (0.79)	25.1 (0.72)	10.9 (0.46)
White, single race, female	100.0	65.2 (0.69)	23.7 (0.62)	11.1 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.2 (1.64)	31.2 (1.60)	16.6 (1.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.5 (1.24)	32.7 (1.23)	20.8 (1.06)

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

[1]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."

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]									
	All persons aged 18 years and over	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[2]									
Total[3]	227,371	26,277	106,079	4,837	11,810	42,652	5,946	4,236	16,003	9,209
Sex										
Male	109,844	12,713	52,068	2,396	5,516	21,206	2,358	1,815	7,716	3,865
Female	117,527	13,564	54,010	2,441	6,294	21,446	3,588	2,421	8,287	5,344
Age										
18–44 years	110,337	15,781	59,187	2,651	5,678	17,075	2,249	1,525	4,233	1,820
45–64 years	79,195	8,258	33,949	1,583	4,181	15,926	2,357	1,703	6,555	4,597
65–74 years	20,597	1,525	7,891	327	1,223	4,864	581	443	2,508	1,161
75 years and over	17,242	713	5,052	275	729	4,787	759	565	2,708	1,631
Race										
One race[4]	224,290	26,005	105,008	4,731	11,583	41,949	5,852	4,104	15,753	8,984
White	183,739	21,224	88,149	4,144	9,162	33,392	4,831	3,159	12,122	7,310
Black or African American	27,374	3,262	10,123	350	1,711	6,290	704	729	2,828	1,311
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	166	669	*49	137	381	*76	†	258	*93
Asian	10,763	1,281	5,834	188	454	1,819	213	183	516	270
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	*233	–	*118	*67	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	3,082	272	1,071	*106	228	703	*93	*132	250	226
Black or African America, white	583	*58	263	†	*27	*125	†	†	*17	*29
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	141	400	†	*141	404	*64	†	186	139
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	3,521	13,252	649	2,057	6,391	798	793	2,720	1,080
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	2,202	8,083	348	1,420	4,196	524	531	1,728	611
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	22,755	92,827	4,188	9,754	36,260	5,148	3,443	13,283	8,130
White, single race	155,185	18,096	75,924	3,585	7,353	27,548	4,120	2,432	9,602	6,328
Black or African American, single race	26,213	3,102	9,686	333	1,623	6,010	668	691	2,766	1,272
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	1,826	7,685	383	1,757	7,159	932	1,206	4,903	2,543
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	4,356	21,667	1,028	3,097	12,699	1,613	1,148	5,282	3,248
Some college	56,772	6,766	26,179	1,168	3,068	11,231	1,689	1,032	3,334	2,258
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	8,241	33,415	1,429	2,436	7,751	1,251	506	1,714	875

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
		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
Family income[9]	Number in thousands[2]									
Less than $35,000	70,740	6,830	24,641	1,436	4,095	14,977	2,230	2,134	8,703	5,515
$35,000 or more	141,869	17,985	74,493	3,009	7,049	24,519	3,229	1,889	6,332	3,292
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	3,356	13,309	596	1,616	6,415	897	672	2,405	1,394
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	4,607	20,324	870	2,073	7,815	869	475	2,016	1,123
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	3,058	14,176	614	1,411	4,714	682	247	960	302
$100,000 or more	44,827	6,965	26,684	928	1,948	5,575	781	495	951	473
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	26,507	2,700	8,938	467	1,704	5,003	763	1,034	3,500	2,331
Near poor	34,871	3,486	12,978	834	1,904	7,609	928	869	3,870	2,331
Not poor	146,497	18,355	76,327	3,054	7,311	25,570	3,518	1,926	6,648	3,680
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	123,528	17,237	68,030	2,850	5,690	19,642	2,543	1,480	4,066	1,923
Medicaid	17,578	1,653	5,428	264	1,307	3,177	603	804	2,504	1,811
Other	7,631	676	1,977	*146	412	1,412	213	218	1,371	1,173
Uninsured	40,141	4,434	17,343	954	2,431	8,654	1,246	726	2,759	1,507
65 years and over:										
Private	21,542	1,448	8,091	404	971	5,907	830	328	2,313	1,195
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	71	297	*18	100	503	*53	153	597	411
Medicare only	11,161	506	3,747	155	666	2,575	358	405	1,802	944
Other	2,583	172	740	†	206	580	*92	*59	448	232
Uninsured	277	†	*68	†	†	*61	†	†	*55	†
Marital status										
Married	123,741	13,489	60,221	2,660	6,235	23,675	3,012	2,062	7,673	4,582
Widowed	13,509	853	4,284	150	581	3,166	653	399	2,158	1,229
Divorced or separated	25,551	2,642	9,714	568	1,696	5,116	848	677	2,507	1,765
Never married	48,644	7,083	24,982	1,066	2,371	7,709	934	750	2,647	1,006
Living with a partner	15,644	2,165	6,780	381	916	2,910	486	349	1,006	615
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	117,377	14,427	56,770	2,567	6,165	20,829	3,078	2,097	7,552	3,704
Small MSA	72,391	8,119	33,019	1,500	3,856	14,418	1,858	1,173	5,286	3,109
Not in MSA	37,604	3,732	16,289	770	1,789	7,404	1,009	967	3,165	2,397

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	All persons aged 18 years and over	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
Region	Number in thousands[2]									
Northeast	39,796	4,687	19,041	690	1,877	7,674	930	670	2,621	1,538
Midwest	55,063	6,017	26,288	1,263	2,818	10,591	1,468	911	3,473	2,126
South	81,255	8,510	37,137	1,700	4,237	15,139	2,159	1,762	6,617	3,884
West	51,256	7,063	23,612	1,183	2,878	9,247	1,388	893	3,292	1,661
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	1,853	7,282	291	953	3,093	363	385	1,428	405
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	1,668	5,970	358	1,103	3,299	436	408	1,291	675
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	75,044	8,493	36,760	1,831	3,423	14,147	1,649	1,065	4,688	2,871
White, single race, female	80,141	9,604	39,163	1,754	3,930	13,401	2,471	1,367	4,914	3,457
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	1,500	4,618	140	751	2,584	228	273	1,122	365
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,601	5,068	193	872	3,425	441	418	1,643	907

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	18.8 (0.39)	77.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.20)	20.2 (0.67)	70.1 (0.78)	9.7 (0.46)	16.5 (1.02)	54.8 (1.24)	28.7 (1.07)
Total[3] (crude)	19.2 (0.40)	77.3 (0.42)	3.5 (0.19)	19.6 (0.62)	70.6 (0.74)	9.8 (0.45)	14.4 (0.72)	54.3 (1.00)	31.3 (0.94)
Sex									
Male	18.5 (0.60)	78.0 (0.63)	3.5 (0.27)	19.5 (1.00)	72.5 (1.11)	8.0 (0.59)	15.3 (1.64)	58.7 (1.93)	26.1 (1.59)
Female	19.1 (0.54)	77.4 (0.57)	3.5 (0.26)	20.8 (0.88)	67.9 (1.04)	11.2 (0.69)	17.6 (1.27)	51.6 (1.64)	30.8 (1.46)
Age[4]									
18–44 years	20.3 (0.58)	76.3 (0.60)	3.4 (0.24)	22.7 (1.02)	68.3 (1.16)	9.0 (0.66)	20.1 (1.83)	55.9 (2.18)	24.0 (1.75)
45–64 years	18.9 (0.71)	77.5 (0.74)	3.6 (0.34)	18.6 (0.95)	70.9 (1.17)	10.5 (0.79)	13.2 (0.99)	51.0 (1.61)	35.8 (1.51)
65–74 years	15.7 (1.17)	81.0 (1.24)	3.4 (0.56)	18.3 (1.62)	73.0 (1.86)	8.7 (1.22)	10.8 (1.46)	61.0 (2.33)	28.2 (2.16)
75 years and over	11.8 (1.54)	83.6 (1.73)	4.6 (0.99)	11.6 (1.42)	76.3 (1.76)	12.1 (1.26)	11.5 (1.56)	55.2 (2.39)	33.3 (2.23)
Race									
One race[5]	18.8 (0.40)	77.7 (0.42)	3.5 (0.20)	20.1 (0.68)	70.2 (0.79)	9.7 (0.46)	16.3 (1.05)	55.2 (1.26)	28.5 (1.08)
White	18.4 (0.44)	77.9 (0.47)	3.7 (0.22)	20.1 (0.79)	70.0 (0.92)	10.0 (0.54)	16.8 (1.27)	53.5 (1.47)	29.6 (1.25)
Black or African American	23.5 (1.32)	73.6 (1.38)	2.9 (0.50)	19.4 (1.36)	72.5 (1.53)	8.1 (0.95)	14.7 (1.63)	60.1 (2.85)	25.3 (2.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.3 (4.03)	78.9 (4.30)	*4.9 (2.24)	21.6 (4.97)	62.7 (6.92)	*15.6 (4.85)	†	71.4 (7.57)	*24.0 (7.22)
Asian	16.4 (1.44)	80.1 (1.63)	3.4 (0.91)	19.1 (2.72)	72.5 (3.01)	8.4 (1.71)	*20.3 (7.08)	58.3 (7.21)	21.4 (3.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*27.3 (11.31)	72.7 (11.31)	–	58.0 (10.15)	*31.6 (9.80)	10.4 (2.32)	*15.8 (6.79)	84.2 (6.79)	–
Two or more races[6]	19.5 (3.77)	74.8 (4.01)	*5.7 (1.83)	22.5 (4.62)	68.5 (5.04)	9.0 (2.56)	*24.5 (7.67)	38.9 (7.07)	36.6 (6.21)
Black or African America, white	*18.5 (5.75)	76.5 (6.36)	†	*19.2 (9.53)	75.4 (10.79)	†	*35.4 (11.06)	*24.7 (11.92)	39.9 (10.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	23.7 (5.70)	71.1 (6.28)	†	27.9 (7.32)	62.4 (7.47)	*9.7 (3.96)	*20.8 (9.50)	44.9 (9.39)	34.3 (6.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	19.6 (1.05)	76.6 (1.12)	3.8 (0.50)	22.0 (1.48)	69.2 (1.71)	8.8 (1.02)	18.1 (1.87)	59.9 (2.25)	22.0 (1.71)
Mexican or Mexican American	19.6 (1.34)	76.8 (1.47)	3.7 (0.63)	22.1 (1.89)	69.0 (2.19)	8.9 (1.25)	19.3 (2.47)	61.0 (2.88)	19.7 (2.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.7 (0.42)	77.7 (0.45)	3.5 (0.21)	20.0 (0.74)	70.1 (0.86)	9.9 (0.52)	16.3 (1.25)	53.6 (1.50)	30.2 (1.30)
White, single race	18.4 (0.48)	77.9 (0.51)	3.7 (0.24)	19.9 (0.92)	69.8 (1.07)	10.4 (0.65)	16.6 (1.60)	51.6 (1.83)	31.8 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race	23.2 (1.30)	73.9 (1.37)	2.9 (0.52)	19.3 (1.40)	72.7 (1.54)	8.0 (0.92)	14.2 (1.64)	60.4 (2.94)	25.3 (2.99)
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma	18.4 (1.33)	77.7 (1.41)	4.0 (0.71)	18.7 (1.55)	72.2 (1.81)	9.1 (1.15)	16.9 (2.29)	56.8 (2.49)	26.3 (1.78)
High school diploma or GED[9]	16.0 (0.82)	80.2 (0.89)	3.8 (0.46)	18.9 (1.20)	72.1 (1.41)	9.0 (0.96)	13.7 (1.55)	53.3 (2.22)	32.9 (2.04)
Some college	19.4 (0.81)	77.3 (0.82)	3.4 (0.35)	18.9 (1.22)	70.5 (1.37)	10.6 (0.88)	16.1 (1.67)	52.6 (2.52)	31.4 (2.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.5 (0.65)	78.1 (0.71)	3.4 (0.35)	21.5 (1.39)	67.6 (1.64)	10.9 (1.03)	18.0 (3.01)	56.8 (3.70)	25.2 (2.95)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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[2] (standard error)								
Family income[10]									
Less than $35,000	20.8 (0.78)	74.7 (0.81)	4.5 (0.41)	19.9 (0.98)	69.8 (1.12)	10.3 (0.66)	14.6 (1.17)	54.7 (1.52)	30.6 (1.35)
$35,000 or more	18.3 (0.50)	78.4 (0.55)	3.3 (0.26)	20.6 (0.92)	70.1 (1.06)	9.3 (0.62)	18.9 (1.64)	54.7 (1.97)	26.4 (1.66)
$35,000–$49,999	19.1 (1.07)	77.3 (1.20)	3.5 (0.61)	18.7 (1.66)	71.1 (1.96)	10.2 (1.10)	17.9 (2.74)	51.6 (2.99)	30.5 (2.93)
$50,000–$74,999	17.6 (0.95)	79.1 (1.01)	3.3 (0.40)	19.3 (1.41)	72.7 (1.54)	8.0 (0.92)	15.4 (2.90)	56.3 (3.66)	28.3 (2.96)
$75,000–$99,999	16.7 (1.16)	79.6 (1.27)	3.7 (0.62)	20.5 (2.30)	69.2 (2.75)	10.3 (1.68)	15.3 (3.33)	65.0 (4.76)	19.8 (3.72)
$100,000 or more	19.2 (0.89)	78.2 (0.93)	2.6 (0.33)	25.4 (2.32)	65.5 (2.47)	9.1 (1.31)	31.5 (5.38)	48.5 (5.05)	20.1 (3.37)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	21.1 (1.59)	74.4 (1.68)	4.5 (0.74)	22.3 (1.45)	67.3 (1.78)	10.4 (1.11)	16.3 (1.67)	52.8 (2.03)	30.9 (1.76)
Near poor	19.8 (1.10)	75.1 (1.18)	5.1 (0.58)	18.5 (1.49)	72.8 (1.68)	8.7 (0.93)	14.4 (1.92)	54.6 (2.52)	31.0 (2.32)
Not poor	18.4 (0.49)	78.4 (0.53)	3.2 (0.24)	20.9 (0.93)	69.4 (1.05)	9.7 (0.64)	18.8 (1.77)	54.6 (2.07)	26.6 (1.70)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	19.6 (0.54)	77.1 (0.56)	3.2 (0.23)	20.9 (1.00)	70.1 (1.11)	9.0 (0.67)	21.9 (2.35)	53.7 (2.70)	24.4 (2.18)
Medicaid	23.4 (2.21)	72.9 (2.28)	3.7 (0.76)	25.6 (2.22)	62.3 (2.62)	12.1 (1.78)	17.2 (2.64)	50.9 (3.05)	31.9 (2.59)
Other	24.4 (2.70)	70.5 (2.99)	*5.1 (1.57)	19.2 (3.13)	72.0 (3.67)	8.7 (2.19)	14.9 (2.81)	51.5 (4.90)	33.6 (4.45)
Uninsured	18.9 (0.99)	76.7 (1.08)	4.4 (0.51)	19.5 (1.45)	70.3 (1.72)	10.2 (1.05)	15.2 (1.65)	56.5 (2.37)	28.4 (2.18)
65 years and over:									
Private	14.1 (1.32)	81.7 (1.46)	4.1 (0.77)	12.8 (1.31)	76.5 (1.59)	10.7 (1.21)	8.6 (1.31)	61.1 (2.36)	30.3 (2.15)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.5 (4.97)	76.8 (5.29)	*4.7 (2.16)	15.4 (3.76)	76.3 (4.34)	*8.3 (2.60)	13.3 (2.41)	51.4 (4.06)	35.3 (3.68)
Medicare only	11.3 (1.43)	84.8 (1.69)	3.8 (0.90)	18.2 (2.05)	71.7 (2.36)	10.1 (1.67)	12.9 (1.93)	57.2 (2.91)	29.9 (2.74)
Other	18.4 (4.38)	79.1 (4.50)	†	23.8 (4.90)	65.9 (5.78)	*10.3 (3.81)	*7.5 (3.15)	61.3 (5.80)	31.2 (5.63)
Uninsured	†	*55.2 (19.64)	†	†	74.2 (14.64)	†	†	62.6 (14.83)	†
Marital status									
Married	17.4 (0.53)	79.0 (0.57)	3.6 (0.29)	19.6 (0.97)	71.3 (1.12)	9.2 (0.64)	17.7 (1.71)	52.0 (2.09)	30.3 (1.86)
Widowed	18.9 (4.41)	79.8 (4.41)	*1.3 (0.41)	8.5 (1.43)	72.1 (6.06)	*19.4 (5.97)	*6.4 (1.96)	64.9 (7.27)	28.6 (6.83)
Divorced or separated	21.2 (1.23)	74.6 (1.27)	4.2 (0.54)	23.6 (1.83)	65.5 (1.97)	10.9 (1.17)	16.3 (2.70)	50.0 (2.97)	33.6 (2.67)
Never married	18.9 (0.94)	78.0 (0.99)	3.0 (0.38)	20.8 (1.56)	71.1 (1.69)	8.2 (0.93)	17.3 (2.08)	59.6 (2.43)	23.1 (2.06)
Living with a partner	20.7 (1.76)	75.6 (1.87)	3.7 (0.75)	20.8 (2.85)	68.8 (3.19)	10.4 (1.92)	18.1 (3.29)	51.3 (4.13)	30.5 (4.02)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	19.1 (0.55)	77.4 (0.60)	3.5 (0.26)	21.1 (0.94)	68.8 (1.10)	10.1 (0.64)	17.6 (1.58)	57.0 (1.79)	25.3 (1.38)
Small MSA	18.7 (0.72)	77.8 (0.74)	3.6 (0.36)	19.9 (1.20)	71.1 (1.38)	9.0 (0.81)	13.9 (1.50)	56.2 (2.17)	29.9 (1.96)
Not in MSA	17.8 (0.87)	78.6 (0.97)	3.7 (0.53)	17.9 (1.45)	72.4 (1.77)	9.7 (1.13)	18.4 (2.33)	47.3 (2.97)	34.3 (2.71)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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
Region	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Northeast	18.7 (0.96)	78.4 (0.98)	2.9 (0.40)	18.9 (1.70)	72.6 (2.19)	8.5 (1.14)	14.3 (1.99)	55.8 (3.30)	29.9 (2.85)
Midwest	17.5 (0.77)	78.8 (0.83)	3.8 (0.39)	19.5 (1.41)	70.5 (1.53)	10.0 (0.88)	16.3 (2.04)	54.7 (2.56)	29.0 (2.08)
South	17.8 (0.62)	78.6 (0.68)	3.6 (0.34)	20.2 (1.03)	69.8 (1.23)	10.0 (0.80)	16.6 (1.78)	54.7 (1.98)	28.7 (1.76)
West	21.7 (0.92)	74.5 (0.95)	3.9 (0.45)	21.9 (1.51)	68.4 (1.61)	9.7 (0.89)	18.1 (2.04)	54.8 (2.62)	27.1 (2.08)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	18.4 (1.44)	78.2 (1.51)	3.4 (0.64)	21.7 (2.43)	70.3 (2.63)	8.1 (1.44)	17.4 (2.90)	65.6 (3.35)	17.0 (2.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	20.6 (1.44)	75.1 (1.63)	4.4 (0.86)	22.4 (1.81)	68.3 (2.11)	9.4 (1.31)	19.1 (2.46)	54.0 (3.11)	26.9 (2.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	17.8 (0.72)	78.3 (0.78)	3.9 (0.37)	18.7 (1.34)	73.0 (1.52)	8.3 (0.80)	16.0 (2.60)	53.2 (2.88)	30.8 (2.43)
White, single race, female	19.0 (0.65)	77.6 (0.69)	3.5 (0.31)	21.0 (1.29)	66.5 (1.46)	12.5 (1.02)	17.2 (1.97)	50.2 (2.43)	32.6 (2.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	23.1 (1.83)	74.0 (2.01)	2.9 (0.83)	20.8 (2.30)	72.5 (2.41)	6.7 (1.40)	13.9 (2.63)	67.9 (4.95)	18.3 (4.81)
Black or African American, single race, female	22.9 (1.74)	74.0 (1.79)	3.0 (0.71)	18.3 (1.67)	72.6 (2.00)	9.1 (1.22)	14.3 (2.00)	56.4 (3.28)	29.2 (3.20)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
	Number in thousands[5]					
Total[6]	227,371	46,641	36,434	10,206	49,878	130,045
Sex						
Male	109,844	25,651	19,603	6,048	28,152	55,543
Female	117,527	20,990	16,832	4,158	21,726	74,502
Age						
18–44 years	110,337	25,756	19,200	6,556	13,745	70,520
45–64 years	79,195	17,300	14,383	2,917	20,999	40,609
65–74 years	20,597	2,565	1,976	589	8,630	9,319
75 years and over	17,242	1,020	875	145	6,505	9,597
Race						
One race[7]	224,290	45,778	35,763	10,015	49,285	128,423
White	183,739	38,274	30,234	8,040	43,473	101,304
Black or African American	27,374	5,732	4,232	1,500	3,962	17,595
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	378	271	*106	344	1,135
Asian	10,763	1,287	924	363	1,462	7,983
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*107	*102	†	*45	406
Two or more races[8]	3,082	863	671	192	593	1,623
Black or African America, white	583	150	*113	*37	71	362
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	468	370	*98	354	744
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	4,527	2,827	1,700	4,979	21,697
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	2,779	1,608	1,171	2,975	13,842
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	42,114	33,607	8,507	44,899	108,348
White, single race	155,185	34,177	27,660	6,516	38,918	81,502
Black or African American, single race	26,213	5,558	4,139	1,418	3,725	16,845
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	7,472	6,278	1,194	6,738	14,112
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,242	14,889	12,575	2,314	13,235	25,901
Some college	56,772	12,425	9,611	2,814	14,765	29,423
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	5,288	3,429	1,859	13,204	38,999
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	70,740	19,000	15,234	3,766	13,803	37,605
$35,000 or more	141,869	25,362	19,526	5,836	32,364	83,879
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	7,142	5,933	1,209	6,790	16,720
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	8,201	6,308	1,893	9,254	22,638
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	4,332	3,264	1,068	6,134	15,666
$100,000 or more	44,827	5,687	4,021	1,666	10,185	28,855
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	26,507	8,198	6,558	1,640	3,654	14,549
Near poor	34,871	8,770	7,092	1,678	7,027	18,983
Not poor	146,497	26,335	20,292	6,043	34,417	85,349

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
Health insurance coverage[14]	Number in thousands[5]					
Under 65 years:						
Private	123,528	21,329	16,180	5,149	25,111	76,705
Medicaid	17,578	6,139	5,093	1,046	2,487	8,896
Other	7,631	2,129	1,753	376	1,786	3,681
Uninsured	40,141	13,315	10,447	2,868	5,332	21,373
65 years and over:						
Private	21,542	1,925	1,495	431	9,141	10,365
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	297	248	*50	705	1,191
Medicare only	11,161	1,049	851	198	4,027	6,028
Other	2,583	278	224	†	1,207	1,080
Uninsured	277	†	†	†	*45	203
Marital status						
Married	123,741	19,322	15,448	3,874	31,973	72,099
Widowed	13,509	1,792	1,506	286	3,963	7,652
Divorced or separated	25,551	7,721	6,216	1,506	6,280	11,431
Never married	48,644	11,953	8,432	3,521	4,820	31,682
Living with a partner	15,644	5,829	4,811	1,018	2,801	6,981
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	117,377	21,221	15,879	5,342	24,977	70,723
Small MSA	72,391	15,808	12,336	3,473	16,003	40,387
Not in MSA	37,604	9,611	8,220	1,391	8,898	18,935
Region						
Northeast	39,796	7,900	6,133	1,766	9,221	22,444
Midwest	55,063	12,700	10,147	2,554	12,556	29,626
South	81,255	17,682	14,146	3,536	17,248	46,084
West	51,256	8,359	6,008	2,351	10,853	31,891
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	3,042	1,809	1,233	3,195	9,768
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	1,485	1,018	467	1,784	11,929
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,044	18,327	14,769	3,558	21,389	34,955
White, single race, female	80,141	15,850	12,891	2,958	17,528	46,547
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	2,764	1,913	852	1,933	6,888
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	2,793	2,227	567	1,792	9,957

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

[4]Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

[5]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.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.6 (0.36)	16.0 (0.34)	4.6 (0.16)	21.4 (0.31)	58.0 (0.42)
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.6 (0.36)	16.1 (0.34)	4.5 (0.16)	22.0 (0.34)	57.4 (0.42)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.1 (0.53)	17.6 (0.51)	5.5 (0.26)	25.8 (0.48)	51.1 (0.58)
Female	100.0	18.1 (0.43)	14.4 (0.38)	3.6 (0.19)	17.8 (0.40)	64.2 (0.55)
Age[7]						
18–44 years	100.0	23.4 (0.54)	17.5 (0.49)	6.0 (0.28)	12.5 (0.38)	64.1 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	21.9 (0.61)	18.2 (0.57)	3.7 (0.23)	26.6 (0.61)	51.5 (0.70)
65–74 years	100.0	12.5 (0.76)	9.6 (0.67)	2.9 (0.38)	42.1 (1.22)	45.4 (1.22)
75 years and over	100.0	6.0 (0.61)	5.1 (0.59)	0.8 (0.25)	38.0 (1.23)	56.1 (1.24)
Race						
One race[8]	100.0	20.5 (0.37)	15.9 (0.34)	4.6 (0.17)	21.4 (0.31)	58.1 (0.42)
White	100.0	21.2 (0.43)	16.6 (0.40)	4.6 (0.19)	22.8 (0.36)	56.1 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	20.4 (0.81)	15.1 (0.75)	5.3 (0.42)	15.7 (0.65)	64.0 (0.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	19.0 (3.38)	13.8 (2.90)	5.2 (1.53)	18.5 (3.12)	62.5 (4.83)
Asian	100.0	11.6 (0.96)	8.3 (0.85)	3.3 (0.53)	14.0 (1.26)	74.5 (1.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	16.5 (4.19)	15.9 (4.14)	†	*12.3 (4.84)	71.1 (5.88)
Two or more races[9]	100.0	26.3 (2.68)	20.5 (2.43)	5.8 (1.41)	21.6 (2.53)	52.1 (3.37)
Black or African America, white	100.0	21.9 (5.87)	13.5 (3.71)	†	16.0 (4.25)	62.1 (6.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.1 (4.17)	23.8 (3.96)	*6.3 (2.42)	21.3 (3.55)	48.6 (4.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.6 (0.60)	8.8 (0.52)	4.8 (0.37)	18.8 (0.80)	67.5 (0.92)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	13.2 (0.74)	8.0 (0.65)	5.2 (0.46)	19.0 (1.01)	67.8 (1.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.8 (0.40)	17.3 (0.38)	4.5 (0.18)	21.9 (0.35)	56.3 (0.46)
White, single race	100.0	22.8 (0.49)	18.3 (0.46)	4.5 (0.22)	23.5 (0.41)	53.6 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.6 (0.84)	15.4 (0.77)	5.2 (0.43)	15.3 (0.66)	64.1 (0.95)
Education[11]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.9 (1.04)	24.3 (1.05)	4.6 (0.41)	20.8 (0.77)	50.2 (1.14)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	28.8 (0.70)	24.3 (0.68)	4.5 (0.36)	22.7 (0.59)	48.6 (0.76)
Some college	100.0	21.3 (0.61)	16.4 (0.53)	4.9 (0.33)	26.5 (0.68)	52.2 (0.75)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.9 (0.42)	5.7 (0.34)	3.2 (0.26)	23.5 (0.68)	67.5 (0.75)
Family income[13]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	28.3 (0.64)	22.7 (0.61)	5.6 (0.29)	18.4 (0.48)	53.3 (0.68)
$35,000 or more	100.0	17.4 (0.41)	13.3 (0.38)	4.1 (0.20)	22.9 (0.44)	59.7 (0.53)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	23.7 (0.94)	19.6 (0.89)	4.1 (0.42)	21.5 (0.83)	54.9 (1.09)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	19.8 (0.75)	15.1 (0.70)	4.7 (0.38)	23.1 (0.78)	57.1 (0.93)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.7 (0.89)	11.7 (0.81)	4.0 (0.44)	24.5 (1.05)	59.9 (1.20)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.1 (0.73)	8.4 (0.66)	3.6 (0.38)	22.8 (0.89)	65.1 (1.06)
Poverty status[14]						
Poor	100.0	30.6 (1.00)	24.5 (0.95)	6.0 (0.45)	15.7 (0.76)	53.8 (1.08)
Near poor	100.0	25.6 (0.89)	20.8 (0.87)	4.8 (0.40)	20.1 (0.74)	54.3 (1.06)
Not poor	100.0	17.8 (0.41)	13.6 (0.38)	4.2 (0.20)	22.8 (0.41)	59.4 (0.51)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
Health insurance coverage[15]		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	17.3 (0.45)	12.9 (0.41)	4.4 (0.24)	19.0 (0.42)	63.7 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	34.9 (1.39)	28.9 (1.29)	6.0 (0.58)	14.8 (0.98)	50.3 (1.44)
Other	100.0	26.1 (2.16)	20.3 (1.90)	5.8 (1.08)	18.4 (1.60)	55.5 (2.16)
Uninsured	100.0	33.5 (0.93)	26.5 (0.90)	7.0 (0.46)	14.0 (0.66)	52.6 (1.01)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	8.9 (0.64)	6.9 (0.57)	2.0 (0.34)	42.6 (1.19)	48.5 (1.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	13.8 (2.05)	11.5 (1.95)	*2.3 (0.81)	32.2 (2.73)	54.0 (2.85)
Medicare only	100.0	9.3 (0.88)	7.5 (0.82)	1.8 (0.36)	36.0 (1.51)	54.7 (1.59)
Other	100.0	10.6 (1.79)	8.6 (1.51)	†	47.2 (3.31)	42.3 (3.17)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	*18.6 (8.18)	74.2 (9.31)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	15.6 (0.42)	12.3 (0.39)	3.3 (0.22)	24.5 (0.46)	59.9 (0.55)
Widowed	100.0	33.6 (4.93)	28.6 (5.10)	*5.1 (2.25)	17.2 (2.54)	49.2 (4.64)
Divorced or separated	100.0	30.9 (1.03)	24.6 (0.98)	6.3 (0.54)	22.0 (0.78)	47.2 (1.08)
Never married	100.0	22.8 (0.80)	16.7 (0.73)	6.1 (0.37)	15.9 (0.78)	61.3 (0.99)
Living with a partner	100.0	34.9 (1.65)	28.8 (1.54)	6.2 (0.87)	21.7 (1.65)	43.4 (1.81)
Place of residence[16]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.0 (0.50)	13.4 (0.46)	4.6 (0.22)	21.3 (0.43)	60.8 (0.58)
Small MSA	100.0	21.9 (0.69)	17.0 (0.62)	4.9 (0.32)	21.5 (0.59)	56.5 (0.81)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.7 (0.91)	22.7 (0.84)	4.0 (0.39)	21.7 (0.73)	51.6 (1.02)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.2 (0.99)	15.6 (0.91)	4.7 (0.39)	22.3 (0.84)	57.5 (0.97)
Midwest	100.0	23.1 (0.74)	18.4 (0.71)	4.7 (0.33)	22.2 (0.66)	54.7 (0.87)
South	100.0	21.8 (0.57)	17.4 (0.55)	4.4 (0.26)	20.8 (0.50)	57.4 (0.65)
West	100.0	16.2 (0.75)	11.6 (0.64)	4.6 (0.38)	20.9 (0.62)	62.9 (0.94)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	17.6 (0.91)	10.9 (0.80)	6.8 (0.64)	24.9 (1.14)	57.5 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	9.4 (0.65)	6.6 (0.55)	2.8 (0.35)	13.1 (1.00)	77.5 (1.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	25.0 (0.73)	20.0 (0.70)	5.0 (0.34)	27.2 (0.63)	47.8 (0.78)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.7 (0.57)	16.7 (0.51)	4.0 (0.26)	20.5 (0.54)	58.8 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	22.9 (1.22)	15.9 (1.08)	7.0 (0.75)	19.0 (1.08)	58.1 (1.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	18.8 (1.07)	15.0 (1.02)	3.8 (0.47)	12.9 (0.82)	68.3 (1.21)

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

[4]Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

[5]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.

[6]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[8]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 current (1997) 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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[13]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.

[14]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.

[15]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[16]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
	Number in thousands[4]					
Total[5]	227,371	44,661	20,518	13,049	28,945	116,236
Sex						
Male	109,844	14,547	8,471	7,613	10,264	66,675
Female	117,527	30,114	12,047	5,437	18,681	49,561
Age						
18–44 years	110,337	22,614	6,078	3,431	13,305	63,010
45–64 years	79,195	12,161	8,580	5,652	11,303	40,120
65–74 years	20,597	4,574	2,892	1,959	2,678	8,167
75 years and over	17,242	5,311	2,969	2,008	1,660	4,940
Race						
One race[6]	224,290	44,207	20,141	12,815	28,526	114,669
White	183,739	31,297	16,236	10,645	23,152	99,177
Black or African American	27,374	7,718	2,933	1,596	3,680	10,951
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	424	207	*116	212	814
Asian	10,763	4,522	721	441	1,376	3,594
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*246	*44	†	†	133
Two or more races[7]	3,082	453	376	234	419	1,566
Black or African American, white	583	139	*36	†	*36	354
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	*134	238	179	286	704
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	9,126	2,473	1,619	3,745	13,794
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	5,650	1,674	1,061	2,345	8,576
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	35,535	18,045	11,431	25,201	102,442
White, single race	155,185	22,847	14,040	9,162	19,736	86,660
Black or African American, single race	26,213	7,395	2,781	1,540	3,547	10,487
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	8,556	4,200	2,694	3,145	9,296
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,242	10,791	6,463	4,136	8,061	23,670
Some college	56,772	8,061	5,479	3,325	8,352	30,708
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	7,480	3,250	2,287	6,719	37,213
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	70,740	19,136	7,957	5,370	8,742	28,184
$35,000 or more	141,869	22,308	11,235	6,788	18,384	81,358
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	6,061	3,289	1,948	4,573	14,328
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	6,800	3,712	2,333	5,465	21,442
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	3,897	1,795	1,137	3,577	15,445
$100,000 or more	44,827	5,550	2,440	1,369	4,768	30,142
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	26,507	7,994	2,603	1,963	3,569	9,819
Near poor	34,871	9,232	4,148	2,670	4,440	13,893
Not poor	146,497	22,127	11,781	7,042	18,533	85,078

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
Health insurance coverage[13]			Number in thousands[4]			
Under 65 years:						
Private	123,528	18,454	8,543	4,888	16,222	73,557
Medicaid	17,578	5,885	2,115	1,261	2,552	5,428
Other	7,631	1,427	1,140	815	900	3,242
Uninsured	40,141	8,874	2,814	2,101	4,819	20,612
65 years and over:						
Private	21,542	4,998	3,184	1,969	2,688	8,354
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	964	438	368	161	229
Medicare only	11,161	3,086	1,813	1,272	1,172	3,617
Other	2,583	638	397	344	294	827
Uninsured	277	144	†	*14	*23	*78
Marital status						
Married	123,741	22,027	11,974	7,328	16,686	64,030
Widowed	13,509	4,607	2,071	1,167	1,677	3,681
Divorced or separated	25,551	3,578	2,810	2,386	3,828	12,375
Never married	48,644	12,823	2,520	1,497	4,790	25,969
Living with a partner	15,644	1,557	1,120	650	1,952	10,076
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	117,377	23,462	8,834	6,091	14,321	62,659
Small MSA	72,391	13,725	6,932	3,765	9,688	37,037
Not in MSA	37,604	7,474	4,752	3,194	4,936	16,540
Region						
Northeast	39,796	7,067	3,448	2,067	4,721	21,549
Midwest	55,063	8,656	5,212	3,263	7,419	29,682
South	81,255	18,236	7,868	4,747	10,399	38,710
West	51,256	10,702	3,990	2,973	6,406	26,295
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	2,858	1,065	1,092	1,379	9,326
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	6,268	1,407	527	2,365	4,467
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,044	7,385	5,818	5,361	6,927	47,959
White, single race, female	80,141	15,462	8,222	3,801	12,809	38,701
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	2,516	1,075	772	1,125	5,945
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	4,879	1,706	768	2,422	4,542

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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 or her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or 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 or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink 1–365 times in the past year.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.36)	8.9 (0.26)	5.7 (0.18)	12.8 (0.27)	52.0 (0.44)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	19.9 (0.35)	9.2 (0.26)	5.8 (0.19)	12.9 (0.28)	51.8 (0.45)
Sex						
Male	100.0	13.9 (0.43)	7.8 (0.33)	7.0 (0.29)	9.4 (0.34)	61.4 (0.59)
Female	100.0	25.9 (0.52)	10.0 (0.33)	4.5 (0.22)	16.0 (0.41)	43.3 (0.57)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	100.0	20.8 (0.52)	5.6 (0.28)	3.2 (0.20)	12.2 (0.37)	57.9 (0.61)
45–64 years	100.0	15.6 (0.50)	11.0 (0.46)	7.2 (0.36)	14.5 (0.50)	51.4 (0.72)
65–74 years	100.0	22.5 (0.95)	14.2 (0.80)	9.6 (0.71)	13.2 (0.78)	40.2 (1.23)
75 years and over	100.0	31.4 (1.18)	17.6 (0.99)	11.9 (0.83)	9.8 (0.75)	29.2 (1.22)
Race						
One race[7]	100.0	20.3 (0.36)	8.9 (0.25)	5.6 (0.18)	12.8 (0.27)	52.0 (0.45)
White	100.0	17.5 (0.39)	8.6 (0.28)	5.6 (0.20)	12.6 (0.31)	55.3 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	29.3 (0.95)	11.4 (0.61)	6.4 (0.47)	13.3 (0.64)	39.4 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	24.2 (3.35)	11.2 (2.49)	7.0 (2.07)	12.1 (2.65)	43.4 (3.63)
Asian	100.0	43.1 (1.70)	7.0 (0.88)	4.2 (0.66)	12.6 (1.04)	32.8 (1.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	47.0 (7.90)	*10.0 (4.25)	†	*18.0 (6.61)	20.5 (4.90)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	15.4 (2.22)	13.7 (2.24)	8.3 (1.82)	13.6 (2.21)	48.2 (2.96)
Black or African American, white	100.0	24.5 (6.31)	15.9 (3.17)	†	*4.0 (1.62)	52.8 (6.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	8.6 (2.45)	14.8 (3.33)	10.5 (3.12)	18.0 (3.94)	46.4 (4.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.3 (0.92)	8.8 (0.55)	6.4 (0.49)	12.2 (0.66)	42.0 (0.91)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.9 (1.22)	9.6 (0.74)	7.0 (0.73)	12.3 (0.86)	40.8 (1.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.6 (0.38)	8.9 (0.28)	5.6 (0.19)	12.9 (0.30)	53.6 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	14.9 (0.40)	8.5 (0.31)	5.6 (0.22)	12.7 (0.35)	57.8 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.3 (0.97)	11.2 (0.60)	6.5 (0.48)	13.4 (0.66)	39.4 (0.96)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.9 (1.00)	13.7 (0.69)	8.6 (0.54)	11.5 (0.77)	35.9 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	20.1 (0.64)	11.3 (0.53)	7.3 (0.42)	15.2 (0.62)	45.8 (0.85)
Some college	100.0	14.8 (0.58)	9.8 (0.46)	6.1 (0.36)	14.7 (0.50)	54.2 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.4 (0.57)	6.0 (0.37)	4.3 (0.35)	11.6 (0.47)	64.4 (0.77)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.9 (0.62)	11.0 (0.42)	7.4 (0.36)	12.7 (0.43)	41.7 (0.71)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.5 (0.44)	8.1 (0.30)	4.9 (0.23)	12.8 (0.34)	57.4 (0.57)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	20.0 (0.85)	10.5 (0.65)	6.2 (0.44)	15.1 (0.76)	47.9 (1.05)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	17.4 (0.76)	9.1 (0.53)	6.0 (0.47)	13.3 (0.65)	53.9 (1.06)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.4 (0.99)	7.0 (0.58)	4.5 (0.54)	14.0 (0.89)	58.9 (1.31)
$100,000 or more	100.0	14.0 (0.80)	5.6 (0.49)	3.0 (0.32)	10.4 (0.61)	66.6 (1.04)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	30.8 (1.04)	10.9 (0.66)	8.6 (0.62)	13.4 (0.75)	35.7 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	26.5 (0.95)	12.2 (0.63)	7.9 (0.55)	13.0 (0.67)	40.4 (1.04)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.42)	7.9 (0.30)	4.7 (0.21)	12.5 (0.32)	58.8 (0.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
Health insurance coverage[14]		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	15.5 (0.45)	6.5 (0.29)	3.7 (0.20)	13.0 (0.37)	60.9 (0.59)
Medicaid	100.0	33.7 (1.39)	12.5 (0.94)	7.7 (0.73)	14.7 (0.99)	31.1 (1.28)
Other	100.0	20.1 (1.84)	11.4 (1.26)	9.2 (1.23)	13.2 (1.57)	46.0 (2.34)
Uninsured	100.0	22.3 (0.84)	7.7 (0.50)	5.7 (0.42)	12.5 (0.64)	51.4 (0.96)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	23.7 (0.94)	15.1 (0.85)	9.3 (0.63)	12.6 (0.74)	39.2 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	44.4 (3.03)	20.5 (2.14)	17.0 (2.32)	7.5 (1.55)	10.6 (1.90)
Medicare only	100.0	28.3 (1.48)	16.7 (1.23)	11.7 (1.06)	10.5 (0.85)	32.5 (1.56)
Other	100.0	25.6 (2.76)	16.1 (2.34)	13.8 (2.19)	11.7 (2.37)	32.7 (3.06)
Uninsured	100.0	63.2 (8.02)	†	*3.4 (1.55)	*6.6 (2.65)	*22.4 (8.03)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	18.4 (0.49)	9.4 (0.36)	5.7 (0.25)	13.6 (0.40)	52.6 (0.64)
Widowed	100.0	30.4 (4.86)	10.1 (1.62)	3.4 (0.35)	17.8 (4.67)	38.2 (4.59)
Divorced or separated	100.0	14.7 (0.73)	10.4 (0.64)	9.0 (0.69)	14.9 (0.77)	50.6 (1.09)
Never married	100.0	26.5 (0.90)	7.8 (0.60)	5.0 (0.44)	11.1 (0.60)	49.2 (1.02)
Living with a partner	100.0	10.8 (1.16)	8.2 (1.05)	6.0 (1.31)	11.9 (1.06)	62.9 (1.84)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.7 (0.51)	7.6 (0.31)	5.2 (0.25)	12.2 (0.35)	54.0 (0.60)
Small MSA	100.0	19.4 (0.62)	9.5 (0.47)	5.1 (0.30)	13.5 (0.51)	52.1 (0.87)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.0 (0.91)	12.0 (0.73)	8.0 (0.50)	13.5 (0.70)	46.0 (1.09)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.4 (0.84)	8.5 (0.64)	5.1 (0.38)	11.9 (0.66)	55.7 (1.00)
Midwest	100.0	16.3 (0.67)	9.3 (0.57)	5.8 (0.38)	13.5 (0.57)	54.9 (0.88)
South	100.0	23.0 (0.64)	9.6 (0.42)	5.8 (0.30)	12.9 (0.46)	48.5 (0.79)
West	100.0	21.5 (0.74)	7.9 (0.46)	5.8 (0.39)	12.5 (0.55)	51.8 (0.92)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	17.5 (1.08)	8.0 (0.80)	9.1 (0.84)	9.1 (0.84)	55.9 (1.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	43.0 (1.35)	9.6 (0.73)	3.9 (0.47)	15.4 (0.99)	27.9 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	10.5 (0.49)	7.4 (0.42)	6.9 (0.35)	9.3 (0.44)	65.5 (0.73)
White, single race, female	100.0	18.9 (0.60)	9.6 (0.41)	4.5 (0.28)	16.0 (0.51)	50.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	22.7 (1.49)	10.1 (0.88)	7.4 (0.75)	9.6 (0.93)	49.9 (1.60)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.5 (1.20)	12.2 (0.88)	5.7 (0.56)	16.4 (0.91)	31.0 (1.18)

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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 or her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or 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 or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink 1–365 times in the past year.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ‘‘Private’’ includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ‘‘Not in MSA’’ consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Number in thousands[3]				Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4]	227,371	72,811	72,674	77,402	125,725	7,071	30,020	32,388	29,761
Sex									
Male	109,844	32,392	34,901	40,205	54,570	3,798	16,604	16,653	16,884
Female	117,527	40,420	37,773	37,197	71,154	3,274	13,417	15,735	12,877
Age									
18–44 years	110,337	29,944	35,730	42,616	49,846	4,116	18,288	19,507	17,266
45–64 years	79,195	25,903	26,288	25,509	46,595	2,499	9,694	10,139	9,547
65–74 years	20,597	7,671	6,098	6,321	14,481	340	1,469	2,083	2,046
75 years and over	17,242	9,293	4,558	2,957	14,802	117	570	659	901
Race									
One race[5]	224,290	71,919	71,541	76,377	124,281	6,923	29,477	31,997	29,261
White	183,739	56,398	59,150	64,425	100,104	5,856	24,374	27,183	24,239
Black or African American	27,374	10,797	8,029	8,090	16,337	798	3,196	3,224	3,570
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	614	525	618	1,073	†	249	265	211
Asian	10,763	3,841	3,771	3,026	6,424	240	1,604	1,265	1,141
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	269	*66	*218	343	–	*53	*61	†
Two or more races[6]	3,082	892	1,133	1,026	1,443	148	543	391	500
Black or African American, white	583	170	*182	231	247	†	90	*91	*144
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	529	576	444	779	*79	308	*150	209
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	12,870	8,962	8,920	19,945	744	3,478	3,596	3,292
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	7,696	6,252	5,472	12,484	534	2,386	2,320	1,856
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	59,942	63,712	68,482	105,780	6,327	26,542	28,792	26,469
White, single race	155,185	44,592	50,981	56,367	81,747	5,220	21,193	23,965	21,321
Black or African American, single race	26,213	10,291	7,729	7,750	15,623	729	3,134	3,112	3,372
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	15,320	6,969	5,578	22,597	413	1,641	1,450	2,043
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,242	22,763	16,526	13,657	36,925	1,522	5,517	4,562	5,103
Some college	56,772	16,256	19,883	19,643	30,759	1,959	7,903	7,890	7,733
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	10,237	20,231	26,253	22,358	2,268	10,003	12,968	9,557
Family income[10]									
Less than $35,000	70,740	30,900	19,228	19,046	47,396	1,749	6,646	6,399	7,651
$35,000 or more	141,869	36,918	49,544	53,196	69,973	4,981	21,688	24,233	19,874
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	10,625	9,938	9,564	18,003	1,088	3,970	3,833	3,555
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	11,931	13,368	14,228	22,003	1,201	5,359	6,375	4,949
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	6,673	9,666	9,462	12,839	948	4,299	4,157	3,758
$100,000 or more	44,827	7,688	16,572	19,942	17,129	1,744	8,059	9,868	7,612
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	26,507	12,097	6,553	7,274	17,465	591	2,696	2,477	2,905
Near poor	34,871	14,789	10,024	9,358	23,234	876	3,455	3,191	3,763
Not poor	146,497	37,854	51,080	55,208	72,133	5,197	22,258	24,850	20,821

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number in thousands[3]				Number in thousands[3]				
Under 65 years:									
Private	123,528	28,551	43,106	49,596	54,518	4,896	20,610	23,021	19,153
Medicaid	17,578	8,525	4,706	3,980	12,681	490	1,582	907	1,733
Other	7,631	3,437	2,080	1,996	5,207	118	696	740	796
Uninsured	40,141	15,010	11,980	12,423	23,651	1,106	5,009	4,901	5,069
65 years and over:									
Private	21,542	8,984	6,382	5,631	16,223	268	1,233	1,905	1,686
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	1,468	343	362	1,999	†	†	†	118
Medicare only	11,161	5,259	3,044	2,568	8,836	150	594	664	813
Other	2,583	1,063	780	668	1,893	†	*168	161	321
Uninsured	277	133	*96	†	265	–	†	–	†
Marital status									
Married	123,741	38,262	41,507	41,775	68,386	4,166	16,880	17,945	15,285
Widowed	13,509	6,786	3,599	2,741	11,057	*96	618	654	900
Divorced or separated	25,551	9,226	7,782	7,919	15,545	689	2,806	3,103	3,146
Never married	48,644	13,571	14,927	19,238	22,482	1,601	7,411	8,423	8,064
Living with a partner	15,644	4,877	4,768	5,640	8,110	510	2,291	2,224	2,301
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	117,377	34,332	38,654	42,229	61,479	3,807	16,794	18,607	15,452
Small MSA	72,391	23,054	23,068	24,890	39,953	2,272	9,020	10,318	10,098
Not in MSA	37,604	15,425	10,953	10,283	24,293	993	4,207	3,463	4,211
Region									
Northeast	39,796	13,608	11,836	13,286	23,107	1,065	4,631	5,356	5,048
Midwest	55,063	16,095	19,038	18,601	29,148	2,373	7,745	8,001	6,989
South	81,255	28,664	25,588	25,876	46,679	2,174	10,309	11,013	10,501
West	51,256	14,445	16,213	19,639	26,790	1,460	7,336	8,018	7,223
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	6,070	4,891	4,857	9,246	497	2,305	1,898	2,029
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	6,800	4,072	4,063	10,699	248	1,173	1,699	1,263
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	75,044	20,267	24,142	28,853	36,039	2,764	11,333	11,938	11,934
White, single race, female	80,141	24,325	26,839	27,514	45,708	2,457	9,860	12,028	9,387
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	3,839	3,344	4,227	5,721	297	1,719	1,878	1,887
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	6,452	4,385	3,523	9,901	432	1,415	1,235	1,486

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 or moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light or 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 or 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 or moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	32.5 (0.51)	32.5 (0.41)	34.9 (0.42)	100.0	55.4 (0.52)	3.2 (0.15)	13.5 (0.29)	14.6 (0.30)	13.4 (0.30)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	32.7 (0.51)	32.6 (0.41)	34.7 (0.42)	100.0	55.9 (0.53)	3.1 (0.15)	13.3 (0.29)	14.4 (0.30)	13.2 (0.29)
Sex										
Male	100.0	30.3 (0.66)	32.3 (0.53)	37.4 (0.61)	100.0	50.3 (0.70)	3.5 (0.22)	15.2 (0.42)	15.4 (0.43)	15.6 (0.43)
Female	100.0	34.5 (0.60)	32.8 (0.56)	32.7 (0.55)	100.0	60.1 (0.62)	2.9 (0.19)	11.9 (0.38)	13.9 (0.39)	11.3 (0.38)
Age[5]										
18–44 years	100.0	27.7 (0.62)	33.0 (0.56)	39.4 (0.60)	100.0	45.7 (0.72)	3.8 (0.22)	16.8 (0.46)	17.9 (0.48)	15.8 (0.44)
45–64 years	100.0	33.3 (0.72)	33.8 (0.66)	32.8 (0.63)	100.0	59.4 (0.73)	3.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.44)	12.9 (0.45)	12.2 (0.43)
65–74 years	100.0	38.2 (1.19)	30.4 (1.05)	31.5 (1.08)	100.0	70.9 (1.06)	1.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.59)	10.2 (0.75)	10.0 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	55.3 (1.38)	27.1 (1.18)	17.6 (1.07)	100.0	86.8 (1.00)	0.7 (0.19)	3.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.55)	5.3 (0.64)
Race										
One race[6]	100.0	32.6 (0.51)	32.5 (0.41)	35.0 (0.43)	100.0	55.5 (0.52)	3.1 (0.15)	13.5 (0.30)	14.6 (0.31)	13.3 (0.30)
White	100.0	31.0 (0.57)	32.8 (0.47)	36.2 (0.48)	100.0	54.1 (0.59)	3.3 (0.17)	13.7 (0.34)	15.3 (0.35)	13.6 (0.34)
Black or African American	100.0	41.1 (1.03)	29.7 (0.97)	29.2 (0.98)	100.0	61.6 (0.99)	2.8 (0.33)	11.3 (0.63)	11.5 (0.66)	12.7 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.3 (4.62)	30.7 (3.97)	34.0 (4.37)	100.0	61.7 (4.07)	†	12.6 (2.37)	13.3 (2.79)	10.9 (2.70)
Asian	100.0	36.7 (1.78)	35.0 (1.57)	28.3 (1.44)	100.0	61.4 (1.57)	2.2 (0.43)	14.6 (1.18)	11.4 (0.93)	10.4 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	46.0 (7.38)	*10.3 (3.52)	43.6 (7.77)	100.0	68.1 (6.69)	–	*8.0 (3.09)	*9.4 (3.74)	*14.5 (6.29)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	30.2 (2.80)	36.1 (2.90)	33.7 (2.91)	100.0	49.1 (3.03)	4.7 (1.31)	17.2 (2.35)	13.0 (2.26)	16.0 (2.59)
Black or African American, white	100.0	33.9 (5.83)	25.3 (5.60)	40.8 (6.18)	100.0	49.1 (6.98)	†	12.6 (3.48)	*16.4 (5.53)	20.8 (5.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	33.6 (4.02)	37.2 (4.78)	29.2 (4.14)	100.0	49.6 (4.38)	*5.2 (2.24)	21.4 (4.18)	9.9 (2.65)	13.9 (3.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	44.0 (1.10)	28.2 (0.89)	27.8 (0.88)	100.0	66.9 (1.06)	2.1 (0.26)	10.2 (0.58)	10.6 (0.60)	10.1 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.1 (1.51)	30.9 (1.26)	27.0 (1.14)	100.0	67.1 (1.41)	2.3 (0.34)	10.9 (0.85)	10.7 (0.80)	8.9 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.7 (0.54)	33.1 (0.45)	36.2 (0.47)	100.0	53.3 (0.55)	3.3 (0.17)	14.1 (0.33)	15.3 (0.34)	14.0 (0.33)
White, single race	100.0	28.4 (0.61)	33.5 (0.53)	38.1 (0.55)	100.0	51.3 (0.64)	3.5 (0.20)	14.4 (0.39)	16.3 (0.41)	14.4 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	40.8 (1.05)	29.9 (0.97)	29.3 (1.00)	100.0	61.4 (1.01)	2.7 (0.32)	11.6 (0.65)	11.6 (0.68)	12.6 (0.74)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	53.8 (1.17)	25.3 (0.97)	20.9 (0.90)	100.0	78.5 (1.04)	1.6 (0.29)	6.4 (0.56)	5.7 (0.54)	7.7 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	42.3 (0.90)	31.4 (0.88)	26.4 (0.73)	100.0	67.3 (0.86)	3.0 (0.35)	10.9 (0.57)	8.9 (0.50)	9.8 (0.48)
Some college	100.0	29.6 (0.83)	35.5 (0.80)	34.9 (0.74)	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	3.4 (0.28)	13.8 (0.53)	13.8 (0.51)	13.6 (0.57)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.1 (0.76)	35.4 (0.77)	45.5 (0.87)	100.0	40.7 (0.85)	3.9 (0.29)	16.9 (0.57)	22.2 (0.63)	16.3 (0.62)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Total	Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Family income[11]		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Less than $35,000	100.0	43.8 (0.76)	28.0 (0.61)	28.2 (0.61)	100.0	66.5 (0.75)	2.6 (0.22)	9.9 (0.41)	9.6 (0.41)	11.4 (0.43)
$35,000 or more	100.0	26.9 (0.61)	35.3 (0.54)	37.8 (0.56)	100.0	50.3 (0.62)	3.4 (0.19)	15.2 (0.38)	17.1 (0.40)	14.0 (0.39)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	34.8 (1.03)	33.1 (1.02)	32.1 (0.97)	100.0	58.3 (1.08)	3.6 (0.43)	13.4 (0.70)	12.8 (0.71)	11.9 (0.66)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	30.5 (1.04)	33.8 (0.94)	35.7 (0.96)	100.0	55.6 (0.97)	2.9 (0.30)	13.2 (0.64)	16.0 (0.71)	12.3 (0.61)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	26.1 (1.26)	37.1 (1.27)	36.8 (1.30)	100.0	49.8 (1.37)	3.5 (0.48)	16.2 (0.92)	15.8 (0.88)	14.7 (0.87)
$100,000 or more	100.0	18.9 (0.97)	36.8 (1.04)	44.4 (1.04)	100.0	40.8 (1.03)	3.6 (0.34)	17.1 (0.69)	21.7 (0.82)	16.9 (0.79)
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	100.0	48.5 (1.13)	24.9 (0.92)	26.6 (0.95)	100.0	69.5 (1.03)	2.2 (0.30)	9.3 (0.62)	8.6 (0.61)	10.4 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	43.4 (1.08)	29.2 (0.91)	27.5 (0.86)	100.0	67.4 (1.01)	2.5 (0.33)	10.0 (0.60)	9.2 (0.54)	10.9 (0.69)
Not poor	100.0	26.3 (0.58)	35.3 (0.53)	38.4 (0.53)	100.0	49.3 (0.59)	3.6 (0.20)	15.4 (0.38)	17.3 (0.39)	14.5 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	100.0	23.0 (0.60)	35.4 (0.58)	41.6 (0.61)	100.0	43.1 (0.66)	4.1 (0.22)	17.3 (0.44)	19.5 (0.47)	16.1 (0.43)
Medicaid	100.0	50.1 (1.51)	27.2 (1.30)	22.7 (1.18)	100.0	73.6 (1.35)	2.7 (0.52)	8.8 (0.83)	5.1 (0.57)	9.7 (0.89)
Other	100.0	39.3 (1.96)	30.2 (2.16)	30.5 (1.99)	100.0	61.5 (2.25)	*1.8 (0.65)	11.5 (1.82)	11.8 (1.40)	13.3 (1.64)
Uninsured	100.0	38.7 (0.98)	30.3 (0.89)	30.9 (0.90)	100.0	60.7 (1.01)	2.7 (0.30)	12.1 (0.61)	11.9 (0.63)	12.5 (0.61)
65 years and over:										
Private	100.0	43.1 (1.17)	30.3 (1.02)	26.6 (1.05)	100.0	76.4 (1.02)	1.2 (0.26)	5.7 (0.46)	8.8 (0.74)	7.8 (0.61)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	67.4 (2.83)	15.9 (2.25)	16.8 (2.28)	100.0	91.5 (1.75)	†	†	†	5.4 (1.29)
Medicare only	100.0	48.9 (1.76)	27.9 (1.45)	23.2 (1.33)	100.0	80.4 (1.29)	1.3 (0.32)	5.3 (0.68)	5.8 (0.67)	7.2 (0.84)
Other	100.0	42.4 (3.18)	31.1 (3.01)	26.5 (2.83)	100.0	74.1 (3.31)	†	*6.4 (1.95)	6.1 (1.62)	12.5 (2.79)
Uninsured	100.0	49.6 (11.79)	*37.7 (12.16)	*12.7 (5.90)	100.0	97.1 (1.72)	–	†	–	†
Marital status										
Married	100.0	31.3 (0.64)	34.2 (0.55)	34.6 (0.57)	100.0	54.6 (0.67)	3.4 (0.22)	14.2 (0.42)	15.0 (0.42)	12.7 (0.39)
Widowed	100.0	34.9 (3.35)	35.9 (4.77)	29.3 (4.87)	100.0	65.1 (4.74)	†	*13.7 (4.57)	12.5 (3.33)	7.4 (1.64)
Divorced or separated	100.0	36.5 (1.10)	31.0 (1.02)	32.5 (1.05)	100.0	59.8 (1.06)	2.8 (0.43)	11.5 (0.70)	12.7 (0.73)	13.2 (0.81)
Never married	100.0	34.1 (1.05)	30.2 (0.91)	35.8 (0.91)	100.0	55.5 (0.97)	2.9 (0.31)	12.8 (0.55)	14.1 (0.58)	14.7 (0.66)
Living with a partner	100.0	34.5 (1.81)	31.4 (1.80)	34.1 (1.58)	100.0	56.8 (1.76)	3.0 (0.55)	12.7 (0.99)	13.1 (1.11)	14.4 (1.32)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	100.0	30.0 (0.61)	33.4 (0.56)	36.6 (0.56)	100.0	53.1 (0.63)	3.3 (0.20)	14.4 (0.42)	16.0 (0.42)	13.3 (0.39)
Small MSA	100.0	32.3 (1.04)	32.5 (0.74)	35.3 (0.88)	100.0	55.2 (1.07)	3.2 (0.27)	12.8 (0.49)	14.6 (0.58)	14.3 (0.60)
Not in MSA	100.0	41.3 (1.50)	30.0 (1.16)	28.7 (1.02)	100.0	63.6 (1.34)	2.8 (0.41)	12.1 (0.73)	9.8 (0.58)	11.7 (0.65)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	34.9 (1.24)	30.6 (0.94)	34.5 (1.06)	100.0	58.2 (1.20)	2.8 (0.34)	12.1 (0.64)	14.0 (0.74)	13.0 (0.70)
Midwest	100.0	29.7 (0.94)	35.3 (0.80)	35.0 (0.91)	100.0	53.0 (1.12)	4.4 (0.40)	14.6 (0.61)	14.9 (0.59)	13.1 (0.65)
South	100.0	35.6 (0.93)	31.9 (0.76)	32.5 (0.70)	100.0	57.4 (0.85)	2.7 (0.21)	12.9 (0.49)	13.8 (0.52)	13.1 (0.48)
West	100.0	28.9 (0.98)	32.1 (0.78)	39.0 (0.86)	100.0	52.6 (1.08)	2.8 (0.27)	14.5 (0.63)	15.8 (0.63)	14.3 (0.61)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Total	Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Sex and ethnicity		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	40.2 (1.47)	30.2 (1.28)	29.7 (1.27)	100.0	61.3 (1.49)	2.7 (0.43)	13.2 (1.01)	10.8 (0.80)	12.0 (0.95)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	47.8 (1.40)	26.2 (1.17)	25.9 (1.15)	100.0	73.0 (1.21)	1.5 (0.27)	7.1 (0.56)	10.4 (0.88)	8.0 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	100.0	27.2 (0.83)	32.7 (0.66)	40.1 (0.78)	100.0	47.4 (0.89)	3.8 (0.30)	15.6 (0.53)	16.6 (0.58)	16.5 (0.55)
White, single race, female	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	34.3 (0.74)	36.2 (0.72)	100.0	55.0 (0.79)	3.2 (0.26)	13.3 (0.53)	16.1 (0.54)	12.4 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	34.8 (1.59)	29.2 (1.47)	36.0 (1.55)	100.0	51.9 (1.43)	2.5 (0.45)	14.1 (1.16)	15.6 (1.19)	15.9 (1.10)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	45.4 (1.31)	30.5 (1.32)	24.1 (1.17)	100.0	69.1 (1.24)	2.9 (0.45)	9.6 (0.70)	8.4 (0.69)	10.0 (0.95)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 or moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light or 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 or 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 or moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	227,371	3,777	77,260	78,327	60,708
Sex					
Male	109,844	841	31,129	45,688	30,370
Female	117,527	2,936	46,131	32,639	30,338
Age					
18–44 years	110,337	2,151	42,638	35,202	27,464
45–64 years	79,195	770	21,658	29,323	24,418
65–74 years	20,597	209	6,108	7,613	5,832
75 years and over	17,242	647	6,856	6,188	2,993
Race					
One race[4]	224,290	3,747	76,155	77,358	59,796
White	183,739	2,977	62,567	64,152	47,834
Black or African American	27,374	321	7,312	8,903	10,122
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	†	533	631	603
Asian	10,763	431	5,636	3,500	983
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	†	*107	172	*254
Two or more races[5]	3,082	*30	1,105	969	911
Black or African American, white	583	†	223	125	*200
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	†	555	524	446
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	274	8,224	12,158	9,385
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	161	4,752	7,564	6,352
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	3,503	69,036	66,169	51,323
White, single race	155,185	2,726	55,134	53,148	39,149
Black or African American, single race	26,213	314	6,958	8,448	9,805
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	379	7,838	9,913	9,054
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	910	14,644	19,508	17,305
Some college	56,772	634	17,119	19,975	17,283
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	718	22,778	20,655	11,897
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	70,740	1,430	23,556	22,829	20,561
$35,000 or more	141,869	2,001	48,738	50,413	37,016
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	564	9,556	10,681	8,845
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	553	13,061	14,369	11,204
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	360	8,786	9,392	6,976
$100,000 or more	44,827	525	17,335	15,971	9,992
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	26,507	568	9,165	8,142	7,679
Near poor	34,871	712	10,900	11,688	10,495
Not poor	146,497	2,076	50,737	52,206	37,655

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]				
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,528	1,591	43,348	43,404	31,536
Medicaid	17,578	401	5,303	4,970	6,209
Other	7,631	*162	1,902	2,466	2,923
Uninsured	40,141	762	13,514	13,511	11,075
65 years and over:					
Private	21,542	432	7,456	8,209	4,746
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	*82	673	598	721
Medicare only	11,161	267	3,841	3,997	2,576
Other	2,583	*75	860	855	723
Uninsured	277	–	*133	94	†
Marital status					
Married	123,741	1,532	38,763	45,688	33,709
Widowed	13,509	397	4,655	4,337	3,454
Divorced or separated	25,551	375	7,646	8,646	8,071
Never married	48,644	1,203	20,329	14,133	11,561
Living with a partner	15,644	258	5,773	5,476	3,838
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	117,377	1,901	41,488	40,754	29,604
Small MSA	72,391	1,075	24,882	24,819	19,488
Not in MSA	37,604	801	10,890	12,754	11,616
Region					
Northeast	39,796	557	14,131	13,819	9,574
Midwest	55,063	930	17,918	19,020	15,786
South	81,255	1,304	26,950	27,065	23,440
West	51,256	986	18,262	18,424	11,908
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	*97	3,373	7,121	4,992
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	177	4,851	5,037	4,393
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,044	549	21,582	31,515	20,297
White, single race, female	80,141	2,177	33,551	21,633	18,851
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	*88	3,322	4,299	3,767
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	226	3,636	4,150	6,039

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	35.6 (0.40)	35.3 (0.39)	27.2 (0.37)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	35.1 (0.39)	35.6 (0.38)	27.6 (0.38)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.8 (0.11)	29.5 (0.55)	42.0 (0.61)	27.6 (0.54)
Female	100.0	2.7 (0.19)	41.7 (0.56)	28.9 (0.49)	26.8 (0.49)
Age[4]					
18–44 years	100.0	2.0 (0.17)	39.7 (0.61)	32.8 (0.55)	25.6 (0.53)
45–64 years	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	28.4 (0.61)	38.5 (0.68)	32.1 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	1.1 (0.20)	30.9 (1.17)	38.5 (1.15)	29.5 (1.09)
75 years and over	100.0	3.9 (0.51)	41.1 (1.24)	37.1 (1.19)	17.9 (0.96)
Race					
One race[5]	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	35.6 (0.40)	35.4 (0.39)	27.2 (0.37)
White	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	35.9 (0.45)	35.8 (0.44)	26.6 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	1.3 (0.22)	27.6 (0.97)	33.5 (0.94)	37.6 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	29.1 (3.83)	35.8 (4.50)	34.4 (4.28)
Asian	100.0	4.2 (0.58)	53.4 (1.67)	33.4 (1.55)	9.0 (1.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	27.0 (5.41)	30.3 (6.38)	41.0 (6.68)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	*1.0 (0.41)	37.0 (2.79)	31.7 (2.76)	30.4 (2.81)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	42.1 (6.99)	26.8 (6.13)	29.2 (5.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	37.3 (4.49)	33.8 (4.35)	28.1 (3.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	0.8 (0.16)	27.2 (0.85)	40.3 (0.94)	31.7 (0.91)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	0.7 (0.19)	25.2 (1.07)	39.2 (1.15)	34.9 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.1 (0.44)	34.4 (0.43)	26.6 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	1.9 (0.16)	37.8 (0.50)	34.7 (0.50)	25.6 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.3 (0.22)	27.4 (0.99)	33.2 (0.96)	38.1 (1.01)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.1 (0.21)	28.1 (1.07)	36.9 (1.07)	33.9 (1.02)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	1.7 (0.24)	28.1 (0.72)	36.9 (0.78)	33.3 (0.79)
Some college	100.0	1.2 (0.19)	31.8 (0.73)	36.1 (0.72)	30.8 (0.74)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.4 (0.17)	41.0 (0.82)	36.8 (0.79)	20.8 (0.65)
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	2.0 (0.17)	34.1 (0.67)	33.2 (0.65)	30.7 (0.65)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.15)	36.2 (0.50)	36.2 (0.51)	26.0 (0.47)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	1.9 (0.31)	32.4 (1.02)	35.9 (1.03)	29.8 (0.93)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	1.5 (0.31)	34.3 (0.91)	36.5 (0.90)	27.7 (0.83)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	1.6 (0.29)	35.7 (1.27)	36.5 (1.33)	26.3 (1.17)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.3 (0.24)	41.7 (1.07)	35.5 (1.02)	21.5 (0.84)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	2.4 (0.32)	35.2 (1.09)	32.0 (1.00)	30.5 (0.94)
Near poor	100.0	2.0 (0.27)	31.8 (0.94)	34.6 (0.92)	31.6 (0.98)
Not poor	100.0	1.6 (0.14)	36.7 (0.51)	36.1 (0.51)	25.7 (0.47)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	37.4 (0.58)	35.5 (0.54)	25.7 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	2.3 (0.46)	30.9 (1.33)	29.6 (1.32)	37.2 (1.35)
Other	100.0	*3.1 (1.14)	28.3 (2.35)	32.7 (2.05)	35.8 (2.63)
Uninsured	100.0	1.9 (0.28)	34.3 (0.90)	34.9 (0.92)	28.9 (0.90)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.35)	35.9 (1.15)	39.3 (1.14)	22.7 (0.89)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	3.9 (1.13)	32.1 (2.67)	28.8 (2.62)	35.2 (2.78)
Medicare only	100.0	2.6 (0.49)	36.3 (1.49)	37.5 (1.57)	23.6 (1.29)
Other	100.0	*3.1 (1.07)	34.6 (3.11)	34.1 (2.88)	28.2 (3.03)
Uninsured	100.0	–	42.5 (10.29)	*35.1 (10.65)	†
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	33.6 (0.58)	37.7 (0.56)	27.4 (0.53)
Widowed	100.0	†	27.0 (4.82)	31.6 (4.11)	39.9 (4.90)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.8 (0.39)	31.1 (0.98)	34.7 (1.10)	32.4 (1.10)
Never married	100.0	2.3 (0.32)	39.5 (0.93)	32.0 (0.94)	26.1 (0.86)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.6 (0.41)	35.8 (1.67)	37.0 (1.87)	25.6 (1.59)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	36.9 (0.55)	35.7 (0.55)	25.7 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	1.6 (0.19)	35.9 (0.75)	35.1 (0.67)	27.5 (0.70)
Not in MSA	100.0	2.4 (0.41)	30.9 (0.91)	34.7 (0.97)	32.0 (0.87)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.5 (0.22)	37.9 (0.95)	36.1 (1.02)	24.5 (0.84)
Midwest	100.0	1.8 (0.26)	34.1 (0.79)	35.2 (0.75)	28.9 (0.73)
South	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	34.6 (0.69)	34.1 (0.63)	29.5 (0.69)
West	100.0	2.0 (0.28)	37.3 (0.83)	36.9 (0.82)	23.8 (0.69)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.6 (0.22)	21.6 (1.12)	45.2 (1.36)	32.6 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.1 (0.23)	33.2 (1.26)	35.1 (1.24)	30.6 (1.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.8 (0.15)	30.4 (0.71)	42.0 (0.78)	26.8 (0.67)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.9 (0.26)	45.1 (0.72)	27.6 (0.62)	24.4 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*0.8 (0.27)	28.9 (1.43)	37.9 (1.54)	32.3 (1.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.6 (0.34)	26.1 (1.27)	29.5 (1.22)	42.7 (1.37)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]			
				Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	227,371	36,737	189,525	142,950	37,622	5,455	1,673
Sex							
Male	109,844	23,291	85,946	62,929	17,520	3,284	995
Female	117,527	13,447	103,580	80,021	20,102	2,172	678
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	26,485	83,376	58,013	19,899	3,047	1,054
45–64 years	79,195	9,113	69,724	54,807	12,419	1,678	460
65–74 years	20,597	707	19,768	16,491	2,784	356	81
75 years and over	17,242	432	16,657	13,639	2,520	375	78
Race							
One race[5]	224,290	36,095	187,086	141,495	36,850	5,304	1,631
White	183,739	29,110	153,735	118,168	29,447	3,332	1,271
Black or African American	27,374	4,526	22,699	15,805	4,923	1,564	198
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	426	1,419	546	741	*123	–
Asian	10,763	1,948	8,772	6,736	1,659	204	*108
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*86	460	240	*81	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,082	642	2,440	1,455	771	151	*43
Black or African American, white	583	*193	390	206	135	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	291	1,279	757	438	*63	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	8,868	22,327	13,210	7,477	1,139	128
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	6,211	13,430	7,402	4,959	705	*83
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	27,869	167,198	129,740	30,144	4,317	1,545
White, single race	155,185	20,951	133,443	106,065	22,676	2,344	1,167
Black or African American, single race	26,213	4,298	21,766	15,282	4,596	1,510	192
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	6,434	21,835	14,051	6,252	1,130	120
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,242	8,464	45,457	34,603	8,647	1,468	287
Some college	56,772	7,621	48,898	37,738	9,257	1,128	549
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	5,951	51,553	43,028	7,043	714	373
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	16,000	54,337	34,907	15,102	3,052	717
$35,000 or more	141,869	18,679	122,693	98,343	20,263	2,141	883
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	5,913	24,619	18,036	5,292	766	196
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	6,092	33,947	26,549	6,119	632	370
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	2,912	23,190	19,194	3,366	273	*141
$100,000 or more	44,827	3,761	40,936	34,564	5,486	471	*176
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	26,507	7,232	19,079	10,733	6,306	1,409	310
Near poor	34,871	8,015	26,725	17,412	7,418	1,371	308
Not poor	146,497	18,187	127,774	102,954	20,658	2,172	955

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]			
				Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number in thousands[3]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	12,143	110,897	90,932	16,968	1,265	711
Medicaid	17,578	1,771	15,694	8,983	5,585	971	*95
Other	7,631	582	7,028	3,916	2,351	589	152
Uninsured	40,141	20,864	19,082	8,794	7,234	1,889	557
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	495	20,912	17,881	2,759	183	*48
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	*64	2,123	1,544	477	*81	†
Medicare only	11,161	409	10,654	8,936	1,430	205	*52
Other	2,583	†	2,518	1,665	576	215	*51
Uninsured	277	115	162	*91	*20	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,741	14,907	108,358	86,509	18,328	2,000	550
Widowed	13,509	663	12,715	10,233	2,064	310	79
Divorced or separated	25,551	4,347	21,059	15,083	4,805	741	271
Never married	48,644	12,349	36,021	23,706	9,306	1,803	615
Living with a partner	15,644	4,436	11,150	7,221	3,099	602	*155
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	117,377	18,185	98,751	76,608	17,147	3,207	767
Small MSA	72,391	12,373	59,573	44,946	11,867	1,650	677
Not in MSA	37,604	6,180	31,202	21,397	8,607	598	229
Region							
Northeast	39,796	4,299	35,214	29,547	4,240	765	314
Midwest	55,063	7,649	47,144	31,751	13,545	1,417	241
South	81,255	15,000	65,872	52,493	9,897	2,139	594
West	51,256	9,789	41,295	29,160	9,939	1,134	525
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	5,854	10,157	6,089	3,141	625	69
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	3,015	12,170	7,122	4,337	514	*59
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	13,293	61,316	47,046	11,151	1,635	664
White, single race, female	80,141	7,658	72,127	59,019	11,526	709	503
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	2,581	8,979	6,129	1,817	799	132
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,717	12,787	9,154	2,778	711	60

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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 follow-up 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 questions 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 are ''some other place'' and ''doesn't go to one place most often.''

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)							
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.8 (0.33)	83.2 (0.33)	100.0	75.3 (0.50)	20.7 (0.47)	3.0 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	16.2 (0.34)	83.8 (0.34)	100.0	76.2 (0.49)	20.0 (0.46)	2.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	21.6 (0.52)	78.4 (0.52)	100.0	73.4 (0.69)	21.3 (0.65)	4.0 (0.28)	1.3 (0.17)
Female	100.0	12.0 (0.37)	88.0 (0.37)	100.0	76.8 (0.58)	20.3 (0.56)	2.2 (0.16)	0.7 (0.09)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	100.0	24.1 (0.55)	75.9 (0.55)	100.0	70.7 (0.69)	24.3 (0.66)	3.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	11.6 (0.44)	88.4 (0.44)	100.0	79.0 (0.65)	17.9 (0.62)	2.4 (0.20)	0.7 (0.11)
65–74 years	100.0	3.5 (0.39)	96.5 (0.39)	100.0	83.7 (0.94)	14.1 (0.91)	1.8 (0.30)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	2.5 (0.36)	97.5 (0.36)	100.0	82.1 (1.10)	15.2 (1.05)	2.3 (0.38)	0.5 (0.13)
Race								
One race[6]	100.0	16.7 (0.33)	83.3 (0.33)	100.0	75.5 (0.50)	20.6 (0.48)	3.0 (0.16)	0.9 (0.09)
White	100.0	16.8 (0.39)	83.2 (0.39)	100.0	76.5 (0.54)	20.2 (0.51)	2.3 (0.16)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	16.0 (0.71)	84.0 (0.71)	100.0	70.3 (1.16)	21.8 (1.10)	7.0 (0.56)	0.9 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	21.7 (3.74)	78.3 (3.74)	100.0	38.5 (4.97)	52.1 (5.82)	*9.4 (3.68)	–
Asian	100.0	17.7 (1.11)	82.3 (1.11)	100.0	77.2 (1.59)	19.2 (1.48)	2.3 (0.60)	*1.2 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*11.9 (3.64)	88.1 (3.64)	100.0	54.6 (8.87)	*17.8 (5.92)	†	†
Two or more races[7]	100.0	19.0 (2.40)	81.0 (2.40)	100.0	60.4 (3.46)	31.8 (3.22)	6.1 (1.57)	*1.7 (0.69)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.6 (5.24)	76.4 (5.24)	100.0	58.1 (7.45)	34.1 (7.34)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.0 (3.67)	81.0 (3.67)	100.0	58.8 (5.86)	34.0 (5.31)	*5.6 (2.70)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.4 (0.88)	74.6 (0.88)	100.0	61.2 (1.22)	33.2 (1.18)	5.0 (0.47)	0.6 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.7 (1.13)	72.3 (1.13)	100.0	57.8 (1.65)	36.5 (1.62)	5.1 (0.62)	*0.6 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.2 (0.35)	84.8 (0.35)	100.0	77.4 (0.52)	18.8 (0.50)	2.7 (0.17)	1.0 (0.11)
White, single race	100.0	14.9 (0.41)	85.1 (0.41)	100.0	79.2 (0.57)	18.0 (0.54)	1.8 (0.17)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	15.9 (0.73)	84.1 (0.73)	100.0	70.8 (1.18)	21.3 (1.11)	7.0 (0.58)	0.9 (0.20)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.3 (1.02)	73.7 (1.02)	100.0	60.0 (1.43)	33.2 (1.38)	6.1 (0.72)	*0.7 (0.21)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	17.4 (0.64)	82.6 (0.64)	100.0	75.3 (0.86)	20.4 (0.80)	3.6 (0.35)	0.7 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	13.4 (0.55)	86.6 (0.55)	100.0	77.3 (0.74)	19.1 (0.71)	2.4 (0.23)	1.2 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.2 (0.50)	89.8 (0.50)	100.0	84.0 (0.74)	13.8 (0.72)	1.5 (0.20)	0.7 (0.16)
Family income[11]								
Less than $35,000	100.0	24.1 (0.57)	75.9 (0.57)	100.0	62.3 (0.81)	30.1 (0.76)	6.2 (0.39)	1.5 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	13.4 (0.39)	86.6 (0.39)	100.0	80.5 (0.57)	16.9 (0.56)	1.9 (0.16)	0.7 (0.11)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	20.0 (0.90)	80.0 (0.90)	100.0	73.3 (1.12)	22.6 (1.08)	3.3 (0.41)	0.9 (0.21)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	15.2 (0.71)	84.8 (0.71)	100.0	78.4 (0.95)	18.5 (0.92)	2.0 (0.27)	1.1 (0.28)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	11.0 (0.79)	89.0 (0.79)	100.0	83.4 (1.09)	14.7 (1.06)	1.3 (0.29)	*0.6 (0.26)
$100,000 or more	100.0	8.8 (0.59)	91.2 (0.59)	100.0	84.5 (0.93)	13.8 (0.89)	1.3 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.15)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	100.0	25.7 (0.93)	74.3 (0.93)	100.0	57.9 (1.30)	33.1 (1.19)	7.4 (0.69)	1.6 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	23.3 (0.85)	76.7 (0.85)	100.0	64.5 (1.15)	28.9 (1.10)	5.4 (0.49)	1.2 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	13.2 (0.37)	86.8 (0.37)	100.0	80.6 (0.58)	16.8 (0.56)	1.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.11)

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 aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Health insurance coverage[13]	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)							
Under 65 years:								
Private	100.0	10.7 (0.38)	89.3 (0.38)	100.0	82.0 (0.57)	16.0 (0.56)	1.2 (0.14)	0.7 (0.11)
Medicaid	100.0	9.8 (0.89)	90.2 (0.89)	100.0	57.5 (1.61)	35.6 (1.55)	6.2 (0.79)	*0.6 (0.20)
Other	100.0	7.9 (1.08)	92.1 (1.08)	100.0	53.7 (2.74)	35.9 (2.78)	8.0 (1.18)	2.3 (0.65)
Uninsured	100.0	51.7 (0.95)	48.3 (0.95)	100.0	47.8 (1.37)	39.1 (1.37)	10.1 (0.79)	3.0 (0.46)
65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.3 (0.31)	97.7 (0.31)	100.0	85.6 (1.09)	13.2 (1.08)	0.9 (0.22)	*0.2 (0.09)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	*3.0 (0.90)	97.0 (0.90)	100.0	73.2 (2.64)	22.6 (2.46)	*3.9 (1.22)	†
Medicare only	100.0	3.6 (0.55)	96.4 (0.55)	100.0	84.1 (1.31)	13.5 (1.26)	1.9 (0.39)	*0.5 (0.17)
Other	100.0	*1.7 (0.85)	98.3 (0.85)	100.0	66.5 (3.08)	22.7 (2.69)	8.7 (1.74)	*2.1 (0.72)
Uninsured	100.0	50.8 (9.75)	49.2 (9.75)	100.0	64.6 (13.18)	*7.4 (3.47)	*27.1 (13.18)	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	13.4 (0.41)	86.6 (0.41)	100.0	79.7 (0.62)	17.8 (0.60)	2.0 (0.18)	0.5 (0.10)
Widowed	100.0	12.2 (2.63)	87.8 (2.63)	100.0	70.8 (4.57)	25.1 (4.36)	*3.8 (1.34)	*0.4 (0.14)
Divorced or separated	100.0	19.5 (0.97)	80.5 (0.97)	100.0	70.6 (1.18)	24.2 (1.13)	3.8 (0.42)	1.4 (0.31)
Never married	100.0	20.8 (0.72)	79.2 (0.72)	100.0	69.7 (1.00)	23.6 (0.88)	5.3 (0.50)	1.4 (0.22)
Living with a partner	100.0	24.2 (1.33)	75.8 (1.33)	100.0	66.7 (1.79)	26.4 (1.58)	5.6 (0.91)	*1.3 (0.44)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	100.0	15.7 (0.41)	84.3 (0.41)	100.0	77.8 (0.56)	18.0 (0.52)	3.4 (0.23)	0.8 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	17.8 (0.62)	82.2 (0.62)	100.0	74.9 (1.07)	20.9 (1.03)	2.9 (0.28)	1.3 (0.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.2 (0.98)	81.8 (0.98)	100.0	68.0 (1.52)	29.2 (1.52)	2.0 (0.36)	0.8 (0.24)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	11.5 (0.70)	88.5 (0.70)	100.0	84.1 (0.88)	12.7 (0.78)	2.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.25)
Midwest	100.0	14.5 (0.65)	85.5 (0.65)	100.0	66.7 (1.17)	29.5 (1.14)	3.2 (0.38)	0.6 (0.13)
South	100.0	19.0 (0.54)	81.0 (0.54)	100.0	79.7 (0.79)	15.9 (0.74)	3.5 (0.26)	1.0 (0.14)
West	100.0	19.5 (0.76)	80.5 (0.76)	100.0	70.6 (1.07)	25.1 (1.04)	2.9 (0.36)	1.4 (0.23)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.1 (1.31)	67.9 (1.31)	100.0	62.2 (1.63)	31.1 (1.55)	6.1 (0.82)	0.7 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	18.1 (1.00)	81.9 (1.00)	100.0	60.4 (1.61)	35.0 (1.56)	4.1 (0.51)	*0.5 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	19.2 (0.64)	80.8 (0.64)	100.0	76.6 (0.82)	19.3 (0.76)	2.8 (0.30)	1.3 (0.23)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.6 (0.48)	89.4 (0.48)	100.0	81.3 (0.64)	16.9 (0.63)	1.1 (0.15)	0.8 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	21.2 (1.24)	78.8 (1.24)	100.0	68.5 (1.79)	20.9 (1.67)	9.2 (1.00)	*1.5 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	11.6 (0.81)	88.4 (0.81)	100.0	72.2 (1.39)	21.7 (1.36)	5.6 (0.64)	0.5 (0.14)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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 follow-up 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 questions 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 are "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	227,371	42,619	37,225	58,762	54,469	31,600
Sex						
Male	109,844	28,130	20,319	26,647	21,859	11,584
Female	117,527	14,489	16,905	32,115	32,609	20,017
Age						
18–44 years	110,337	27,906	21,172	27,568	20,242	12,351
45–64 years	79,195	12,736	12,353	21,774	19,865	11,640
65–74 years	20,597	1,259	2,067	5,579	7,424	3,970
75 years and over	17,242	718	1,632	3,841	6,937	3,638
Race						
One race[4]	224,290	41,858	36,794	58,113	53,634	31,210
White	183,739	32,926	29,562	47,801	44,878	26,328
Black or African American	27,374	5,509	4,495	7,063	6,295	3,713
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	548	323	507	273	184
Asian	10,763	2,728	2,276	2,617	2,109	934
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	148	*139	*125	*80	*50
Two or more races[5]	3,082	761	430	649	835	391
Black or African American, white	583	150	*119	134	110	70
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	331	*143	308	552	225
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	10,115	5,912	6,406	5,507	3,062
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	6,989	3,806	3,943	3,147	1,640
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	32,503	31,312	52,356	48,962	28,538
White, single race	155,185	23,702	24,208	41,972	39,749	23,585
Black or African American, single race	26,213	5,193	4,202	6,836	6,125	3,562
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	7,263	3,765	5,413	6,929	4,671
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	10,957	8,382	12,974	13,100	8,072
Some college	56,772	9,140	9,108	15,629	13,552	8,697
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	6,919	9,798	17,402	15,356	7,710
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	70,740	16,328	10,138	14,849	16,759	11,629
$35,000 or more	141,869	23,823	24,593	40,039	34,225	18,079
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	6,327	4,818	7,404	7,492	4,302
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	7,718	7,076	10,838	9,023	5,230
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	4,160	4,713	7,721	6,054	3,381
$100,000 or more	44,827	5,618	7,986	14,076	11,656	5,166
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	26,507	7,242	3,917	4,970	5,686	4,335
Near poor	34,871	8,339	5,369	7,812	7,569	5,327
Not poor	146,497	23,242	24,779	41,452	36,542	19,292

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Health insurance coverage[11]		Number in thousands[2]				
Under 65 years:						
Private	123,528	18,479	23,202	37,157	28,947	14,572
Medicaid	17,578	2,349	2,128	3,544	4,614	4,670
Other	7,631	799	822	1,824	2,067	2,039
Uninsured	40,141	18,740	7,298	6,675	4,391	2,666
65 years and over:						
Private	21,542	892	2,082	5,558	8,224	4,433
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	183	144	274	782	711
Medicare only	11,161	783	1,216	2,884	4,091	1,944
Other	2,583	*69	166	623	1,194	471
Uninsured	277	*36	*44	*76	*71	†
Marital status						
Married	123,741	19,517	20,411	34,205	31,343	17,084
Widowed	13,509	956	1,314	3,110	4,826	2,901
Divorced or separated	25,551	4,735	3,744	5,886	6,320	4,545
Never married	48,644	12,972	9,382	11,928	9,003	4,717
Living with a partner	15,644	4,391	2,328	3,572	2,932	2,308
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	117,377	22,709	19,939	30,797	27,473	15,248
Small MSA	72,391	12,933	11,425	18,844	17,508	10,760
Not in MSA	37,604	6,977	5,860	9,120	9,487	5,593
Region						
Northeast	39,796	5,955	6,194	10,799	9,675	6,488
Midwest	55,063	9,780	9,384	14,285	12,896	8,138
South	81,255	15,661	12,589	20,846	20,522	10,801
West	51,256	11,223	9,057	12,833	11,376	6,173
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	6,892	3,263	2,913	1,879	1,005
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	3,223	2,649	3,492	3,628	2,057
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,044	15,750	13,325	19,451	16,673	8,864
White, single race, female	80,141	7,953	10,883	22,520	23,076	14,721
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	3,318	2,141	2,808	2,004	1,236
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	1,875	2,061	4,028	4,121	2,326

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.3 (0.33)	16.7 (0.31)	26.0 (0.36)	24.0 (0.34)	13.9 (0.27)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.34)	16.6 (0.31)	26.2 (0.35)	24.2 (0.34)	14.1 (0.27)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.1 (0.49)	18.6 (0.48)	24.3 (0.52)	20.3 (0.46)	10.7 (0.36)
Female	100.0	12.7 (0.37)	14.8 (0.40)	27.7 (0.50)	27.7 (0.49)	17.1 (0.40)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	25.5 (0.53)	19.4 (0.47)	25.2 (0.54)	18.5 (0.46)	11.3 (0.37)
45–64 years	100.0	16.3 (0.52)	15.8 (0.48)	27.8 (0.58)	25.3 (0.58)	14.9 (0.45)
65–74 years	100.0	6.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.80)	27.5 (1.04)	36.6 (1.08)	19.6 (0.93)
75 years and over	100.0	4.3 (0.44)	9.7 (0.81)	22.9 (1.03)	41.4 (1.24)	21.7 (1.07)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	19.2 (0.34)	16.7 (0.31)	26.1 (0.36)	24.0 (0.34)	14.0 (0.27)
White	100.0	18.7 (0.38)	16.5 (0.36)	26.2 (0.40)	24.3 (0.39)	14.3 (0.31)
Black or African American	100.0	19.7 (0.80)	16.2 (0.81)	25.9 (0.90)	24.3 (0.82)	13.9 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.6 (3.56)	17.1 (3.03)	28.6 (3.99)	15.3 (3.38)	10.4 (2.36)
Asian	100.0	24.7 (1.38)	21.2 (1.42)	24.3 (1.41)	20.5 (1.47)	9.3 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	27.4 (6.52)	21.5 (5.69)	*20.6 (6.50)	17.3 (4.71)	*13.2 (6.22)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	22.7 (2.46)	13.2 (2.13)	21.4 (2.28)	29.1 (2.93)	13.6 (2.03)
Black or African American, white	100.0	20.4 (5.82)	*17.9 (5.88)	26.4 (4.56)	23.4 (6.17)	12.0 (3.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	22.0 (4.02)	9.4 (2.73)	19.3 (3.23)	35.7 (4.50)	13.6 (2.75)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.7 (0.89)	18.2 (0.72)	20.9 (0.77)	20.1 (0.85)	11.2 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.1 (1.20)	18.3 (0.93)	21.0 (1.04)	18.8 (1.12)	9.8 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.4 (0.36)	16.5 (0.35)	26.9 (0.40)	24.7 (0.37)	14.5 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	16.3 (0.41)	16.2 (0.41)	27.3 (0.46)	25.1 (0.44)	15.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.4 (0.81)	15.9 (0.82)	26.2 (0.93)	24.6 (0.83)	13.9 (0.72)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.4 (0.98)	14.1 (0.78)	18.7 (0.82)	22.3 (0.81)	15.6 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	21.9 (0.71)	16.1 (0.62)	23.9 (0.67)	23.4 (0.65)	14.7 (0.60)
Some college	100.0	16.1 (0.56)	16.0 (0.58)	27.8 (0.70)	24.5 (0.67)	15.7 (0.58)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	11.7 (0.49)	16.9 (0.57)	29.7 (0.72)	27.9 (0.70)	13.9 (0.52)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	24.7 (0.56)	14.9 (0.48)	21.1 (0.53)	23.0 (0.53)	16.4 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.8 (0.41)	17.3 (0.42)	28.0 (0.48)	24.8 (0.47)	13.1 (0.35)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	21.5 (0.85)	16.0 (0.79)	24.3 (0.88)	24.1 (0.94)	14.0 (0.79)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	19.1 (0.78)	17.4 (0.76)	26.9 (0.83)	23.3 (0.80)	13.2 (0.64)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.5 (0.96)	17.4 (0.96)	28.7 (1.13)	25.0 (1.12)	13.5 (0.89)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.4 (0.67)	18.2 (0.86)	30.9 (0.94)	25.9 (0.87)	12.6 (0.71)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	26.0 (0.91)	14.2 (0.78)	18.8 (0.81)	23.2 (0.87)	17.8 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	24.6 (0.83)	15.5 (0.67)	22.7 (0.79)	21.8 (0.82)	15.4 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	16.4 (0.40)	17.1 (0.40)	28.2 (0.47)	25.0 (0.43)	13.3 (0.35)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	15.8 (0.45)	19.3 (0.47)	30.1 (0.53)	23.1 (0.48)	11.7 (0.36)
Medicaid	100.0	13.1 (0.91)	12.1 (0.97)	20.3 (1.08)	26.9 (1.26)	27.5 (1.28)
Other	100.0	12.1 (1.49)	11.4 (1.48)	26.1 (2.30)	26.0 (2.02)	24.4 (1.93)
Uninsured	100.0	47.1 (0.95)	18.1 (0.73)	16.7 (0.75)	11.3 (0.61)	6.8 (0.45)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.39)	9.8 (0.71)	26.1 (0.99)	38.9 (1.14)	21.0 (0.92)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	8.8 (1.56)	6.9 (1.63)	13.0 (1.99)	37.1 (2.74)	34.1 (2.85)
Medicare only	100.0	7.1 (0.76)	11.2 (1.07)	26.2 (1.33)	37.6 (1.50)	17.9 (1.29)
Other	100.0	*2.7 (0.87)	6.5 (1.58)	24.7 (2.72)	47.3 (3.23)	18.8 (2.72)
Uninsured	100.0	*9.6 (3.45)	*22.8 (11.32)	*26.5 (8.97)	*21.2 (8.17)	*19.9 (9.34)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	16.7 (0.46)	17.0 (0.45)	27.5 (0.51)	24.9 (0.49)	13.9 (0.41)
Widowed	100.0	21.2 (3.93)	12.5 (2.83)	18.4 (2.37)	25.9 (4.70)	22.1 (4.58)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.7 (0.94)	15.8 (0.83)	22.3 (0.87)	24.1 (0.98)	17.2 (0.79)
Never married	100.0	23.1 (0.74)	17.4 (0.73)	24.8 (0.88)	21.8 (0.88)	12.9 (0.75)
Living with a partner	100.0	25.5 (1.50)	13.4 (1.04)	22.7 (1.50)	22.5 (1.63)	15.9 (1.56)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	19.6 (0.48)	17.1 (0.43)	26.4 (0.50)	23.7 (0.45)	13.2 (0.37)
Small MSA	100.0	18.5 (0.54)	16.1 (0.57)	26.2 (0.68)	24.3 (0.66)	14.9 (0.50)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.3 (0.93)	16.4 (0.72)	24.4 (0.70)	24.5 (0.79)	14.4 (0.69)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.7 (0.78)	16.2 (0.73)	27.6 (0.92)	24.3 (0.83)	16.2 (0.70)
Midwest	100.0	18.4 (0.75)	17.3 (0.71)	26.0 (0.72)	23.4 (0.74)	14.9 (0.59)
South	100.0	19.8 (0.54)	15.8 (0.48)	25.8 (0.60)	25.3 (0.56)	13.4 (0.43)
West	100.0	22.3 (0.67)	17.9 (0.64)	25.2 (0.71)	22.5 (0.65)	12.1 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.3 (1.27)	19.7 (1.11)	19.4 (1.12)	14.1 (1.08)	8.5 (0.84)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	20.2 (1.05)	16.7 (0.99)	22.7 (1.02)	26.2 (1.18)	14.3 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.3 (0.62)	18.4 (0.62)	25.8 (0.67)	21.8 (0.59)	11.7 (0.47)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.4 (0.47)	14.1 (0.52)	28.7 (0.64)	28.4 (0.63)	18.4 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	27.4 (1.30)	18.2 (1.45)	24.0 (1.50)	18.9 (1.31)	11.4 (1.13)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	12.8 (0.89)	14.1 (0.92)	27.9 (1.23)	29.2 (1.10)	16.1 (1.04)

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the column variables were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	227,371	151,735	34,823	17,692	11,948	6,904	2,119
Sex							
Male	109,844	65,604	17,234	10,986	8,259	5,321	1,345
Female	117,527	86,131	17,589	6,705	3,689	1,583	774
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	63,938	20,101	11,818	7,843	4,163	1,457
45–64 years	79,195	54,931	11,955	5,035	3,747	2,334	540
65–74 years	20,597	17,624	1,613	550	246	293	85
75 years and over	17,242	15,243	1,154	289	112	114	*38
Race							
One race[4]	224,290	149,689	34,477	17,371	11,703	6,823	2,089
White	183,739	124,127	27,954	13,625	9,369	5,427	1,524
Black or African American	27,374	18,094	4,244	2,275	1,388	761	313
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	1,046	240	205	177	*159	†
Asian	10,763	6,123	1,921	1,217	721	451	233
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	298	*119	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,082	2,046	346	321	245	*81	†
Black or African American, white	583	366	*63	*103	*45	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	1,123	*164	*134	*88	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	16,884	5,068	3,388	2,847	1,974	916
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	9,922	3,287	2,289	2,030	1,499	566
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	134,851	29,755	14,303	9,101	4,930	1,203
White, single race	155,185	108,701	23,262	10,653	6,801	3,586	680
Black or African American, single race	26,213	17,469	4,055	2,082	1,297	726	289
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	18,382	3,390	2,220	1,828	1,756	574
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	35,844	7,821	4,251	3,470	1,854	431
Some college	56,772	39,212	8,613	4,073	2,658	1,416	269
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	41,401	9,298	3,362	1,829	958	461
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	46,097	9,148	5,726	4,760	3,194	1,025
$35,000 or more	141,869	95,657	23,660	10,916	6,523	3,286	967
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	20,076	4,664	2,405	1,926	1,004	364
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	26,287	6,587	3,414	2,253	1,088	334
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	17,682	4,521	2,007	982	678	*141
$100,000 or more	44,827	31,612	7,888	3,090	1,362	516	128
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	26,507	16,219	3,678	2,341	1,967	1,404	591
Near poor	34,871	22,214	4,782	3,115	2,327	1,605	487
Not poor	146,497	100,495	23,634	10,826	6,655	3,097	815

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	83,570	21,817	9,597	4,903	1,966	687
Medicaid	17,578	13,585	1,943	1,009	428	334	74
Other	7,631	6,252	726	257	226	*71	*47
Uninsured	40,141	15,170	7,484	5,938	5,984	4,001	1,162
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	19,022	1,481	457	129	158	*39
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	1,864	138	*58	*49	†	*33
Medicare only	11,161	9,342	1,010	286	148	186	*48
Other	2,583	2,383	*99	†	†	†	–
Uninsured	277	202	*39	–	†	*24	†
Marital status							
Married	123,741	85,504	19,262	8,615	5,198	3,156	1,101
Widowed	13,509	11,320	1,162	294	258	183	*47
Divorced or separated	25,551	17,741	3,183	1,664	1,572	874	257
Never married	48,644	27,827	8,648	5,459	3,634	1,944	553
Living with a partner	15,644	9,161	2,546	1,644	1,269	740	157
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	117,377	77,020	18,677	9,723	6,044	3,512	1,425
Small MSA	72,391	49,047	10,905	5,409	3,715	2,078	480
Not in MSA	37,604	25,668	5,241	2,559	2,189	1,314	215
Region							
Northeast	39,796	27,646	6,214	2,661	1,477	822	400
Midwest	55,063	36,559	8,958	4,604	2,798	1,454	217
South	81,255	54,799	11,861	6,046	4,259	2,623	983
West	51,256	32,732	7,790	4,381	3,413	2,004	520
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	7,209	2,523	2,011	1,976	1,672	565
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	9,675	2,545	1,377	871	303	351
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	47,827	11,659	6,895	4,695	2,729	455
White, single race, female	80,141	60,874	11,603	3,758	2,106	857	225
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	6,798	1,948	1,184	896	523	166
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	10,670	2,107	899	401	203	123

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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).

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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[2] (standard error)						
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.9 (0.39)	15.6 (0.31)	8.0 (0.22)	5.4 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.08)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	67.4 (0.40)	15.5 (0.31)	7.9 (0.22)	5.3 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	60.2 (0.56)	15.8 (0.44)	10.2 (0.36)	7.6 (0.30)	4.9 (0.25)	1.3 (0.12)
Female	100.0	73.6 (0.49)	15.3 (0.40)	5.9 (0.25)	3.2 (0.19)	1.3 (0.11)	0.7 (0.09)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	58.5 (0.60)	18.4 (0.46)	10.8 (0.35)	7.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	69.9 (0.65)	15.2 (0.51)	6.4 (0.36)	4.8 (0.29)	3.0 (0.22)	0.7 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	86.4 (0.78)	7.9 (0.63)	2.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.21)	1.4 (0.26)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	89.9 (0.74)	6.8 (0.63)	1.7 (0.29)	0.7 (0.17)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
One race[5]	100.0	66.9 (0.39)	15.6 (0.31)	8.0 (0.22)	5.4 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.08)
White	100.0	67.4 (0.44)	15.6 (0.35)	7.8 (0.25)	5.3 (0.20)	3.1 (0.16)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	68.0 (0.93)	15.1 (0.74)	8.1 (0.51)	5.0 (0.43)	2.7 (0.32)	1.1 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	58.4 (4.28)	13.1 (2.79)	10.5 (2.75)	9.2 (1.84)	8.0 (2.23)	†
Asian	100.0	58.8 (1.69)	17.5 (1.25)	11.0 (1.01)	6.5 (0.77)	4.1 (0.55)	2.1 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	60.3 (7.23)	*17.7 (6.92)	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	68.7 (2.77)	10.9 (1.78)	9.5 (1.79)	7.4 (1.57)	*2.5 (1.00)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	61.6 (6.31)	18.2 (2.85)	*15.2 (5.55)	*5.1 (2.22)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	70.9 (4.50)	10.8 (3.11)	*8.8 (2.80)	*5.7 (2.02)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.1 (0.92)	15.1 (0.69)	10.2 (0.55)	8.1 (0.49)	5.7 (0.41)	2.8 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	55.6 (1.18)	15.3 (0.92)	10.9 (0.79)	8.9 (0.65)	6.7 (0.56)	2.5 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.6 (0.42)	15.6 (0.33)	7.7 (0.25)	4.8 (0.19)	2.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	69.4 (0.49)	15.6 (0.39)	7.4 (0.29)	4.7 (0.22)	2.4 (0.17)	0.5 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.5 (0.95)	15.1 (0.76)	7.8 (0.50)	4.8 (0.43)	2.7 (0.33)	1.1 (0.18)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	61.3 (1.05)	12.8 (0.77)	8.9 (0.58)	7.4 (0.58)	7.2 (0.59)	2.4 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	64.9 (0.80)	15.1 (0.64)	8.5 (0.49)	7.0 (0.44)	3.6 (0.29)	0.9 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	70.2 (0.71)	15.0 (0.56)	7.1 (0.36)	4.7 (0.34)	2.5 (0.25)	0.5 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	73.2 (0.66)	15.6 (0.55)	5.7 (0.35)	3.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.21)	0.8 (0.14)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	64.3 (0.67)	13.5 (0.48)	8.6 (0.36)	7.2 (0.37)	4.8 (0.26)	1.5 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.3 (0.51)	16.5 (0.42)	7.7 (0.28)	4.5 (0.22)	2.3 (0.17)	0.7 (0.08)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	65.1 (0.96)	15.6 (0.74)	8.2 (0.55)	6.5 (0.53)	3.4 (0.41)	1.2 (0.23)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	66.3 (0.96)	16.1 (0.75)	8.5 (0.56)	5.5 (0.43)	2.7 (0.30)	0.9 (0.18)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	69.1 (1.16)	16.8 (0.94)	7.5 (0.69)	3.6 (0.50)	2.5 (0.50)	*0.5 (0.18)
$100,000 or more	100.0	72.0 (0.91)	16.7 (0.76)	6.8 (0.50)	3.1 (0.34)	1.1 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.08)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	64.1 (0.95)	13.2 (0.69)	8.2 (0.54)	7.1 (0.57)	5.3 (0.42)	2.1 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	64.0 (0.92)	13.9 (0.65)	9.0 (0.53)	6.9 (0.53)	4.8 (0.39)	1.4 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	68.7 (0.49)	16.2 (0.39)	7.6 (0.28)	4.7 (0.22)	2.2 (0.16)	0.6 (0.07)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	67.2 (0.58)	18.1 (0.46)	8.3 (0.33)	4.2 (0.24)	1.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	78.7 (1.08)	11.1 (0.86)	5.5 (0.57)	2.4 (0.39)	1.9 (0.35)	0.4 (0.10)
Other	100.0	80.9 (1.66)	10.7 (1.34)	4.1 (0.85)	2.4 (0.48)	*1.2 (0.55)	*0.7 (0.34)
Uninsured	100.0	38.4 (0.99)	18.5 (0.77)	14.9 (0.67)	15.1 (0.69)	10.2 (0.54)	2.9 (0.33)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	89.4 (0.65)	6.9 (0.56)	2.1 (0.29)	0.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	86.2 (1.99)	6.4 (1.41)	*2.7 (0.91)	*2.3 (0.85)	†	*1.6 (0.62)
Medicare only	100.0	84.9 (1.16)	9.1 (0.95)	2.6 (0.48)	1.3 (0.33)	1.6 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.17)
Other	100.0	93.6 (1.54)	*3.8 (1.27)	†	†	†	–
Uninsured	100.0	72.9 (8.81)	*17.6 (8.08)	–	†	*6.7 (2.98)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	68.6 (0.54)	15.9 (0.43)	7.3 (0.30)	4.5 (0.25)	2.7 (0.20)	1.0 (0.12)
Widowed	100.0	69.6 (4.41)	11.4 (2.64)	*6.0 (2.44)	*6.9 (2.26)	*3.9 (1.57)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	67.8 (1.04)	13.5 (0.77)	7.5 (0.57)	6.7 (0.64)	3.4 (0.40)	1.1 (0.22)
Never married	100.0	63.6 (0.91)	15.6 (0.65)	9.1 (0.48)	6.5 (0.43)	4.1 (0.39)	1.1 (0.18)
Living with a partner	100.0	62.0 (1.72)	15.4 (1.23)	9.5 (0.93)	7.2 (0.87)	4.7 (0.81)	*1.3 (0.52)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	66.2 (0.56)	16.0 (0.42)	8.4 (0.30)	5.2 (0.24)	3.0 (0.19)	1.2 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	68.0 (0.66)	15.3 (0.54)	7.7 (0.41)	5.3 (0.32)	2.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	67.2 (1.03)	14.6 (0.80)	7.6 (0.53)	6.3 (0.51)	3.7 (0.41)	0.6 (0.17)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	69.6 (1.01)	16.3 (0.81)	7.1 (0.50)	3.9 (0.35)	2.1 (0.28)	1.1 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	66.6 (0.86)	16.5 (0.67)	8.6 (0.52)	5.2 (0.35)	2.7 (0.30)	0.4 (0.11)
South	100.0	67.6 (0.64)	14.8 (0.49)	7.7 (0.36)	5.3 (0.30)	3.3 (0.23)	1.2 (0.15)
West	100.0	64.3 (0.73)	15.3 (0.61)	8.7 (0.42)	6.8 (0.42)	3.9 (0.32)	1.0 (0.16)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	50.8 (1.33)	14.3 (0.97)	11.6 (0.86)	10.7 (0.77)	9.3 (0.72)	3.3 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	66.1 (1.17)	16.0 (0.97)	8.5 (0.68)	5.3 (0.55)	1.9 (0.29)	2.3 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	62.9 (0.71)	16.1 (0.57)	9.8 (0.48)	6.7 (0.38)	3.8 (0.31)	0.6 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	75.8 (0.60)	15.1 (0.50)	5.0 (0.30)	2.7 (0.24)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	61.0 (1.41)	16.2 (1.22)	9.7 (0.86)	7.4 (0.86)	4.3 (0.59)	1.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.6 (1.13)	14.3 (0.93)	6.1 (0.65)	2.7 (0.38)	1.4 (0.32)	0.8 (0.21)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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).

[2]Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ‘‘Private’’ includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ‘‘Not in MSA’’ consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		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
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	227,371	100,523	38,298	30,119	25,808	28,843	1,779
Sex							
Male	109,844	44,920	18,200	14,388	13,766	16,477	1,070
Female	117,527	55,603	20,098	15,731	12,042	12,367	709
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	44,092	20,721	17,572	13,775	11,959	1,346
45–64 years	79,195	39,454	12,269	9,144	8,143	9,168	340
65–74 years	20,597	9,664	2,832	1,896	2,251	3,750	†
75 years and over	17,242	7,312	2,476	1,508	1,639	3,966	*53
Race							
One race[4]	224,290	99,495	37,761	29,538	25,349	28,379	1,775
White	183,739	84,751	29,774	23,345	20,304	22,752	1,246
Black or African American	27,374	8,938	5,616	4,479	3,614	4,203	216
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	609	252	273	235	427	†
Asian	10,763	5,020	1,961	1,354	1,132	942	273
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	177	*158	*87	†	*55	†
Two or more races[5]	3,082	1,028	538	581	459	464	†
Black or African American, white	583	222	*45	*160	*70	*83	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	442	336	270	233	288	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	9,662	5,301	5,254	4,813	5,086	979
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	5,375	3,066	3,459	3,276	3,694	711
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	90,861	32,997	24,865	20,994	23,758	800
White, single race	155,185	75,977	24,928	18,607	15,930	18,034	326
Black or African American, single race	26,213	8,545	5,386	4,235	3,457	4,094	207
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	6,675	4,110	3,908	4,296	8,326	811
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	20,045	8,870	7,537	7,195	9,741	225
Some college	56,772	26,185	9,842	7,955	6,468	5,722	*169
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	35,969	9,657	5,238	3,874	2,416	224
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	70,740	20,300	11,132	11,309	10,708	15,384	1,132
$35,000 or more	141,869	73,295	24,619	17,058	13,607	11,912	551
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	11,297	5,187	4,616	4,312	4,879	142
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	18,586	7,598	5,442	4,231	3,849	214
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	14,378	4,567	2,972	2,374	1,659	*128
$100,000 or more	44,827	29,034	7,267	4,028	2,691	1,525	*67
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	26,507	6,423	4,422	4,420	4,095	6,074	705
Near poor	34,871	9,679	5,498	5,804	5,791	7,379	446
Not poor	146,497	76,956	25,035	17,375	13,590	12,206	464

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	67,559	21,914	14,998	10,356	7,367	441
Medicaid	17,578	5,697	3,516	3,091	2,246	2,627	155
Other	7,631	3,026	1,100	932	1,024	1,489	*24
Uninsured	40,141	7,064	6,414	7,576	8,215	9,463	1,066
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	11,093	2,963	1,956	1,814	3,454	†
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	514	320	201	284	822	*19
Medicare only	11,161	4,124	1,645	1,058	1,437	2,721	†
Other	2,583	1,196	281	146	339	589	†
Uninsured	277	*35	*97	*42	†	*83	†
Marital status							
Married	123,741	61,382	20,155	14,570	12,316	13,504	966
Widowed	13,509	5,029	1,887	1,466	1,544	3,292	*37
Divorced or separated	25,551	9,808	4,035	3,735	3,365	4,168	*161
Never married	48,644	19,062	9,160	7,885	6,176	5,426	437
Living with a partner	15,644	5,113	3,020	2,429	2,388	2,426	178
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	117,377	53,172	21,278	16,117	12,673	12,170	1,082
Small MSA	72,391	32,607	11,308	9,347	8,604	9,385	396
Not in MSA	37,604	14,744	5,712	4,655	4,530	7,288	301
Region							
Northeast	39,796	19,886	6,771	4,667	3,511	4,134	310
Midwest	55,063	25,849	9,036	6,680	5,815	6,949	285
South	81,255	31,760	13,511	11,813	10,180	12,522	763
West	51,256	23,029	8,980	6,959	6,301	5,239	421
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	4,420	2,573	2,523	2,789	3,050	622
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	5,242	2,728	2,731	2,024	2,036	357
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	33,961	12,261	9,020	8,494	10,401	*187
White, single race, female	80,141	42,016	12,667	9,587	7,436	7,633	139
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	3,627	2,211	1,836	1,610	2,079	133
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	4,918	3,176	2,399	1,847	2,014	74

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		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[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.1 (0.47)	17.1 (0.32)	13.5 (0.28)	11.5 (0.27)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	44.6 (0.48)	17.0 (0.31)	13.4 (0.28)	11.5 (0.26)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	40.8 (0.62)	16.8 (0.47)	13.3 (0.40)	12.7 (0.41)	15.4 (0.47)	1.0 (0.11)
Female	100.0	47.3 (0.59)	17.4 (0.41)	13.8 (0.38)	10.4 (0.34)	10.4 (0.34)	0.6 (0.08)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	40.3 (0.63)	18.9 (0.50)	16.1 (0.45)	12.6 (0.39)	10.9 (0.39)	1.2 (0.12)
45–64 years	100.0	50.2 (0.72)	15.6 (0.49)	11.6 (0.42)	10.4 (0.38)	11.7 (0.44)	0.4 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	47.3 (1.18)	13.9 (0.80)	9.3 (0.63)	11.0 (0.71)	18.4 (0.92)	†
75 years and over	100.0	43.1 (1.35)	14.6 (0.93)	8.9 (0.77)	9.7 (0.74)	23.4 (1.06)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race							
One race[5]	100.0	44.3 (0.47)	17.1 (0.32)	13.5 (0.28)	11.5 (0.27)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
White	100.0	45.8 (0.54)	16.6 (0.37)	13.1 (0.31)	11.3 (0.31)	12.4 (0.34)	0.7 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	32.5 (1.00)	20.4 (0.83)	16.4 (0.75)	13.5 (0.66)	16.6 (0.76)	0.8 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.2 (4.84)	12.7 (2.31)	14.1 (2.37)	13.8 (2.77)	23.4 (3.89)	†
Asian	100.0	46.8 (1.84)	18.3 (1.22)	12.6 (1.01)	10.5 (0.95)	9.2 (0.98)	2.5 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.4 (7.07)	*20.2 (6.22)	*18.2 (6.75)	*13.4 (4.19)	*14.4 (5.75)	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	33.8 (3.06)	18.1 (2.92)	18.0 (2.44)	14.7 (2.18)	15.4 (2.21)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	51.0 (5.32)	*8.3 (3.00)	18.7 (5.05)	*9.7 (3.39)	*12.0 (3.95)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	28.1 (4.37)	21.5 (4.64)	17.4 (3.13)	15.4 (3.61)	17.7 (3.10)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.5 (0.96)	16.7 (0.75)	16.4 (0.65)	15.3 (0.73)	17.2 (0.83)	2.8 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.7 (1.20)	15.5 (0.92)	17.1 (0.88)	16.6 (1.02)	19.9 (1.15)	3.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.1 (0.51)	17.3 (0.34)	13.1 (0.30)	10.9 (0.29)	12.1 (0.31)	0.4 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	48.5 (0.61)	16.6 (0.40)	12.6 (0.35)	10.6 (0.35)	11.4 (0.35)	0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	32.4 (1.02)	20.5 (0.85)	16.2 (0.75)	13.4 (0.67)	16.8 (0.79)	0.8 (0.16)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.5 (0.88)	15.1 (0.85)	14.4 (0.70)	15.5 (0.75)	28.1 (0.96)	3.4 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	36.3 (0.81)	16.9 (0.65)	14.4 (0.53)	13.8 (0.56)	18.1 (0.64)	0.5 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	45.9 (0.80)	17.6 (0.57)	14.1 (0.54)	11.5 (0.49)	10.5 (0.47)	*0.3 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	62.6 (0.75)	16.8 (0.59)	9.1 (0.42)	6.8 (0.36)	4.3 (0.30)	0.4 (0.08)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	28.7 (0.61)	16.1 (0.47)	16.5 (0.46)	15.5 (0.46)	21.4 (0.53)	1.7 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	51.3 (0.60)	17.6 (0.41)	12.1 (0.35)	9.8 (0.33)	8.8 (0.34)	0.4 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	36.8 (1.01)	17.1 (0.91)	15.5 (0.80)	14.3 (0.75)	15.9 (0.77)	0.5 (0.13)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	46.5 (0.99)	19.1 (0.76)	13.4 (0.70)	10.6 (0.63)	9.8 (0.63)	0.5 (0.13)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	54.5 (1.32)	17.8 (1.05)	11.1 (0.81)	9.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.66)	*0.5 (0.23)
$100,000 or more	100.0	64.2 (1.00)	16.1 (0.72)	9.5 (0.60)	6.2 (0.50)	3.9 (0.43)	*0.1 (0.05)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	24.0 (0.91)	16.6 (0.78)	16.3 (0.79)	15.8 (0.72)	24.8 (0.94)	2.5 (0.36)
Near poor	100.0	27.9 (0.92)	16.0 (0.72)	16.7 (0.65)	16.9 (0.74)	21.2 (0.82)	1.3 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	52.0 (0.58)	17.5 (0.40)	12.1 (0.35)	9.5 (0.31)	8.6 (0.30)	0.3 (0.06)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	54.2 (0.61)	18.3 (0.45)	12.5 (0.39)	8.6 (0.32)	6.0 (0.27)	0.4 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	32.7 (1.37)	20.1 (1.18)	17.7 (1.04)	13.0 (0.90)	15.6 (1.04)	0.9 (0.23)
Other	100.0	40.9 (2.26)	15.3 (1.65)	13.7 (1.77)	13.1 (1.89)	16.7 (1.81)	†
Uninsured	100.0	17.8 (0.76)	16.1 (0.83)	18.7 (0.71)	20.7 (0.77)	24.2 (0.85)	2.6 (0.29)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	51.9 (1.19)	13.9 (0.83)	9.2 (0.68)	8.5 (0.64)	16.3 (0.82)	†
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	23.7 (2.47)	14.8 (2.08)	9.3 (1.76)	13.2 (1.80)	38.1 (2.87)	*0.9 (0.40)
Medicare only	100.0	37.5 (1.69)	14.9 (1.01)	9.5 (0.85)	13.0 (1.09)	24.9 (1.48)	†
Other	100.0	46.6 (3.09)	11.0 (2.08)	5.6 (1.17)	13.3 (2.17)	23.3 (2.54)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*8.4 (3.20)	*27.1 (8.15)	*19.6 (8.86)	†	40.0 (10.10)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	48.6 (0.65)	16.8 (0.44)	12.3 (0.40)	10.3 (0.36)	11.1 (0.38)	0.9 (0.11)
Widowed	100.0	41.3 (4.86)	11.8 (2.04)	*14.2 (4.60)	12.5 (2.29)	19.0 (3.14)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.0 (1.07)	16.6 (0.80)	15.5 (0.78)	13.2 (0.76)	17.0 (0.79)	*0.7 (0.21)
Never married	100.0	40.4 (1.03)	18.2 (0.86)	14.3 (0.56)	11.9 (0.60)	14.5 (0.76)	0.7 (0.12)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.7 (1.68)	18.9 (1.38)	13.7 (1.05)	15.4 (1.32)	17.0 (1.58)	*1.3 (0.52)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.2 (0.68)	18.3 (0.46)	13.9 (0.39)	10.9 (0.35)	10.6 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	45.1 (0.78)	15.9 (0.52)	13.2 (0.51)	12.1 (0.50)	13.1 (0.57)	0.6 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	39.0 (1.24)	15.7 (0.75)	13.0 (0.60)	12.4 (0.74)	19.0 (0.81)	0.9 (0.21)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	50.0 (1.20)	17.6 (0.81)	12.1 (0.69)	9.0 (0.59)	10.4 (0.62)	0.8 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	46.9 (0.98)	16.7 (0.68)	12.4 (0.50)	10.7 (0.51)	12.7 (0.59)	0.6 (0.11)
South	100.0	39.1 (0.74)	16.9 (0.47)	14.8 (0.50)	12.7 (0.47)	15.5 (0.56)	1.0 (0.13)
West	100.0	44.7 (0.99)	17.7 (0.71)	13.8 (0.52)	12.5 (0.57)	10.5 (0.56)	0.8 (0.13)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	28.7 (1.38)	16.1 (1.11)	15.2 (0.91)	17.0 (1.05)	19.7 (1.20)	3.3 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.7 (1.28)	17.6 (0.94)	17.5 (0.95)	13.4 (0.98)	14.5 (1.06)	2.3 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	44.6 (0.80)	16.9 (0.59)	12.6 (0.51)	11.7 (0.52)	13.9 (0.57)	*0.3 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	52.4 (0.77)	16.3 (0.54)	12.6 (0.47)	9.5 (0.45)	9.0 (0.40)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.6 (1.59)	18.6 (1.36)	15.7 (1.13)	14.3 (1.15)	19.7 (1.38)	1.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	33.8 (1.28)	21.8 (1.00)	16.5 (1.03)	12.8 (0.75)	14.6 (0.88)	0.5 (0.15)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Number in thousands[2]	
Total[3]	227,371	87,677	132,063
Sex			
Male	109,844	38,422	67,364
Female	117,527	49,255	64,699
Age			
18–44 years	110,337	54,881	52,716
45–64 years	79,195	28,001	48,487
65–74 years	20,597	3,586	15,985
75 years and over	17,242	1,209	14,876
Race			
One race[4]	224,290	86,327	130,424
White	183,739	65,750	111,673
Black or African American	27,374	16,048	10,575
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	818	998
Asian	10,763	3,535	6,828
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	*176	350
Two or more races[5]	3,082	1,350	1,639
Black or African American, white	583	280	299
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	672	823
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	13,843	16,676
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	8,066	11,161
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	73,834	115,387
White, single race	155,185	53,314	96,286
Black or African American, single race	26,213	15,417	10,050
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	8,948	18,473
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,242	18,796	33,751
Some college	56,772	25,158	29,534
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	24,722	30,947
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	70,740	28,114	40,271
$35,000 or more	141,869	55,045	82,399
$35,000–$49,999	30,679	11,784	17,920
$50,000–$74,999	40,179	14,989	24,089
$75,000–$99,999	26,183	10,060	15,434
$100,000 or more	44,827	18,213	24,955
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	26,507	12,510	13,170
Near poor	34,871	14,000	19,747
Not poor	146,497	55,109	86,773

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Health insurance coverage[11]		Number in thousands[2]	
Under 65 years:			
Private	123,528	50,050	69,844
Medicaid	17,578	10,252	6,784
Other	7,631	4,274	3,146
Uninsured	40,141	18,134	20,981
65 years and over:			
Private	21,542	2,306	17,987
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	305	1,700
Medicare only	11,161	1,537	9,075
Other	2,583	593	1,809
Uninsured	277	*54	223
Marital status			
Married	123,741	45,637	73,935
Widowed	13,509	2,009	10,663
Divorced or separated	25,551	12,257	12,396
Never married	48,644	19,025	28,323
Living with a partner	15,644	8,650	6,608
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	117,377	49,102	64,548
Small MSA	72,391	26,724	43,214
Not in MSA	37,604	11,850	24,301
Region			
Northeast	39,796	15,123	23,106
Midwest	55,063	18,701	34,556
South	81,255	33,792	44,847
West	51,256	20,061	29,553
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	5,985	9,647
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	7,857	7,029
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	75,044	23,805	48,218
White, single race, female	80,141	29,508	48,067
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	6,449	4,851
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	8,968	5,199

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

[1]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. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	40.3 (0.42)	59.7 (0.42)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	39.9 (0.44)	60.1 (0.44)
Sex			
Male	100.0	35.8 (0.59)	64.2 (0.59)
Female	100.0	44.8 (0.55)	55.2 (0.55)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	100.0	51.0 (0.62)	49.0 (0.62)
45–64 years	100.0	36.6 (0.69)	63.4 (0.69)
65–74 years	100.0	18.3 (0.98)	81.7 (0.98)
75 years and over	100.0	7.5 (0.62)	92.5 (0.62)
Race			
One race[5]	100.0	40.2 (0.43)	59.8 (0.43)
White	100.0	37.9 (0.46)	62.1 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	57.8 (0.97)	42.2 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.7 (4.50)	57.3 (4.50)
Asian	100.0	33.0 (1.51)	67.0 (1.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.1 (8.62)	67.9 (8.62)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	44.1 (3.18)	55.9 (3.18)
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.3 (6.52)	57.7 (6.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.9 (4.70)	55.1 (4.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.4 (0.96)	57.6 (0.96)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.6 (1.24)	61.4 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	40.1 (0.47)	59.9 (0.47)
White, single race	100.0	37.3 (0.52)	62.7 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	58.2 (0.98)	41.8 (0.98)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	36.3 (1.08)	63.7 (1.08)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	38.6 (0.75)	61.4 (0.75)
Some college	100.0	45.1 (0.77)	54.9 (0.77)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	43.0 (0.75)	57.0 (0.75)
Family income[10]			
Less than $35,000	100.0	43.2 (0.66)	56.8 (0.66)
$35,000 or more	100.0	39.4 (0.53)	60.6 (0.53)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	40.5 (0.94)	59.5 (0.94)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	37.5 (0.89)	62.5 (0.89)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	38.4 (1.18)	61.6 (1.18)
$100,000 or more	100.0	41.6 (1.00)	58.4 (1.00)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	100.0	46.0 (1.05)	54.0 (1.05)
Near poor	100.0	41.8 (0.98)	58.2 (0.98)
Not poor	100.0	39.2 (0.52)	60.8 (0.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Under 65 years:			
Private	100.0	43.2 (0.60)	56.8 (0.60)
Medicaid	100.0	59.5 (1.47)	40.5 (1.47)
Other	100.0	61.8 (2.49)	38.2 (2.49)
Uninsured	100.0	45.5 (0.98)	54.5 (0.98)
65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	11.2 (0.74)	88.8 (0.74)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	15.5 (1.98)	84.5 (1.98)
Medicare only	100.0	13.9 (1.09)	86.1 (1.09)
Other	100.0	24.3 (3.05)	75.7 (3.05)
Uninsured	100.0	*13.0 (5.31)	87.0 (5.31)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	40.8 (0.55)	59.2 (0.55)
Widowed	100.0	42.0 (4.84)	58.0 (4.84)
Divorced or separated	100.0	52.7 (1.07)	47.3 (1.07)
Never married	100.0	37.0 (0.87)	63.0 (0.87)
Living with a partner	100.0	51.0 (1.60)	49.0 (1.60)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	100.0	42.9 (0.55)	57.1 (0.55)
Small MSA	100.0	38.6 (0.84)	61.4 (0.84)
Not in MSA	100.0	35.2 (0.98)	64.8 (0.98)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	40.6 (1.09)	59.4 (1.09)
Midwest	100.0	35.7 (0.86)	64.3 (0.86)
South	100.0	43.2 (0.69)	56.8 (0.69)
West	100.0	40.3 (0.82)	59.7 (0.82)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.1 (1.41)	62.9 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	48.6 (1.20)	51.4 (1.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	33.3 (0.74)	66.7 (0.74)
White, single race, female	100.0	41.4 (0.68)	58.6 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.1 (1.50)	45.9 (1.50)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	61.6 (1.26)	38.4 (1.26)

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

[1]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 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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 2009 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 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 on 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:

$$\textit{Relative standard error} = (SE/Est)100,$$

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 projected 2000 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 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. See Table I for age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant footnotes on 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), which is available through NCHS at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The projected year 2000 U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau at: 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 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

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, and 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, and 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, and 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, and 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: These figures reflect the 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.

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 2009 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 or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

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, (b) if 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 (81% of sample adults in 2009), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (12% 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 (4% 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

Table II. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults aged 18 years and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent	Reference table
Total heart disease	303	0.13	1,2
Coronary heart disease	349	0.15	1,2
Hypertension	261	0.11	1,2
Stroke	172	0.08	1,2
Emphysema	158	0.07	3,4
Asthma (ever)	96	0.04	3,4
Asthma (still)	360	0.16	3,4
Hay fever	107	0.05	3,4
Sinusitis	242	0.11	3,4
Chronic bronchitis	128	0.06	3,4
Any cancer	89	0.04	5,6
Breast cancer	122	0.05	5,6
Cervical cancer (women only)	54	0.05	5,6
Prostate cancer (men only)	68	0.06	5,6
Diabetes[1]	2,677	1.18	7,8
Ulcers	253	0.11	7,8
Kidney disease	147	0.06	7,8
Liver disease	180	0.08	7,8
Arthritic diagnosis	277	0.12	7,8
Chronic joint symptoms	294	0.13	7,8
Migraine or severe headaches	141	0.06	9,10
Pain in neck	150	0.07	9,10
Pain in lower back	118	0.05	9,10
Pain in face or jaw	163	0.07	9,10
Hearing problems	75	0.03	11,12
Vision problems	79	0.03	11,12
Absence of all natural teeth	33	0.01	11,12
Sadness	1,667	0.73	13,14
Hopelessness	1,607	0.71	13,14
Worthlessness	1,708	0.75	13,14
Everything is an effort	1,696	0.75	13,14
Nervousness	1,499	0.66	15,16
Restlessness	1,587	0.70	15,16
Work-loss days	630	0.40	17
Bed days	1,644	0.72	17
Any difficulty in physical functioning	215	0.10	18,19
Difficulty walking quarter mile[2]	4,909	2.16	18,19
Difficulty climbing 10 steps[2]	2,356	1.07	18,19
Difficulty standing 2 hours[2]	4,102	1.81	18,19
Difficulty sitting 2 hours[2]	1,292	0.57	18,19
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling[2]	1,761	0.77	18,19
Difficulty reaching over one's head[2]	773	0.34	18,19
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects[2]	384	0.17	18,19
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds[2]	2,238	0.98	18,19
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object[2]	5,874	2.58	18,19
Current health status	76	0.03	20–23
Change in health status since last year	246	0.11	22,23
Current cigarette smoking status	807	0.35	24,25
Alcohol drinking status	3,163	1.39	26,27
Current drinking frequency or amount (current drinkers only)	758	0.52	26,27
Former drinking frequency or amount (former drinkers only)	41	0.12	26,27
Leisure-time activity status	4,483	1.97	28,29
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity	2,406	1.06	28,29
Body mass index	7,299	3.21	30,31
Usual place of health care	1,109	0.49	32,33
Type of usual place of health care	1,824	0.96	32,33
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months	2,697	1.19	34,35
Length of time since last physician contact	2,150	0.95	36,37
Length of time since last dentist contact	2,001	0.88	38,39
HIV[3] testing status	7,631	3.36	40,41

[1]Unknown includes those who respond "borderline."
[2]Unknown includes those who respond "do not do this activity."
[3]Human immunodeficiency virus.

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 the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2008 poverty threshold (given family size and number of children) 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 2009 NHIS Survey Description Document available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2009/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 4% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 9% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 4% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 9%

Table III. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent	Reference table
Poverty status (total population aged 18 years and over)	19,496	8.57	1–41
Poverty status (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	10,019	6.30	17
Family income (total population aged 18 years and over)	8,780	3.86	1–41
Family income (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	4,847	3.05	17
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	1,243	0.63	1–41
Education (employed persons aged 25 years and over)	602	0.44	17
Health insurance (persons aged 18–64 years)	653	0.34	1–41
Health insurance (persons aged 65 years and over)	67	0.18	1–41
Health insurance (employed persons aged 18–64 years)	445	0.29	17
Health insurance (employed persons aged 65 years and over)	0	0.00	17
Marital status (total population aged 18 years and over)	281	0.12	1–41
Marital status (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	192	0.12	17

of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed for all of 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 years 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 (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 aged 18 years 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 in 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 aged 18 years and over; CPS estimates are for persons aged 16 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, 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 aged 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 aged 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 by only 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 age 65 years, and less than 0.15% of the adult population aged 65 and over, fell into this ''unknown'' category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—These 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 (RSEs) 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—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—Includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for

reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

Widowed—Includes persons who have lost their spouse due to death.

Never married—Includes persons who were never married.

Living with partner—Includes unmarried persons regardless of sex who are living together as a couple, but do not identify themselves as married.

Place of residence—Classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1 million or more persons, small MSA of less than 1 million 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 MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data for 1995–2005, 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 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 MSAs 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 2006–2009 with estimates from earlier years. Those 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 2009 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, 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 MSAs, see the Census website: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html.

Poverty status—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 OMB 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 RSEs 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 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/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:

Region	*States included*
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 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 to 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 2009 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 aged 18 years or over missed more than half a day from a job or business due to illness or injury.

Terms Related 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 (BMI) — Calculated from the sample adult's responses to survey questions regarding height and weight and defined as BMI = Weight (in kg)/[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—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—The length of time since the respondent last saw 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—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—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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	11.8 (0.26)	6.5 (0.19)	24.9 (0.37)	2.6 (0.12)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	11.5 (0.24)	6.3 (0.18)	24.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.11)
Sex				
Male	12.9 (0.40)	8.1 (0.33)	24.6 (0.51)	2.4 (0.18)
Female	10.8 (0.31)	5.0 (0.20)	25.2 (0.47)	2.8 (0.16)
Age				
18–44 years	4.4 (0.25)	1.1 (0.14)	8.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.08)
45–64 years	13.1 (0.44)	7.2 (0.32)	32.6 (0.67)	2.5 (0.20)
65–74 years	25.8 (1.03)	16.8 (0.88)	53.8 (1.16)	6.4 (0.56)
75 years and over	36.9 (1.25)	25.4 (1.12)	59.3 (1.31)	12.1 (0.86)
Race				
One race[7]	11.8 (0.26)	6.5 (0.20)	24.9 (0.37)	2.6 (0.12)
White	12.5 (0.31)	6.8 (0.23)	24.6 (0.41)	2.7 (0.14)
Black or African American	10.3 (0.61)	6.0 (0.39)	30.3 (0.91)	3.3 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.2 (1.77)	*3.2 (1.47)	20.1 (3.14)	†
Asian	5.4 (0.69)	3.2 (0.51)	17.6 (1.27)	1.0 (0.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	*14.8 (5.92)	–
Two or more races[8]	12.8 (2.26)	7.1 (1.53)	25.4 (3.36)	*2.4 (0.84)
Black or African American, white	*10.8 (4.41)	†	*12.3 (4.03)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	15.8 (3.43)	9.5 (2.41)	34.1 (5.61)	*3.6 (1.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	6.2 (0.44)	3.8 (0.33)	16.3 (0.67)	1.3 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.6 (0.54)	3.5 (0.42)	15.0 (0.83)	1.4 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.7 (0.29)	6.9 (0.21)	26.3 (0.41)	2.9 (0.13)
White, single race	13.6 (0.35)	7.3 (0.26)	26.1 (0.46)	2.9 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	10.5 (0.63)	6.1 (0.41)	30.8 (0.94)	3.4 (0.32)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.5 (0.80)	12.1 (0.67)	36.5 (1.01)	5.3 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14.2 (0.54)	8.4 (0.43)	32.2 (0.75)	3.3 (0.25)
Some college	12.7 (0.53)	6.5 (0.36)	27.8 (0.70)	2.9 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.2 (0.46)	5.0 (0.35)	20.9 (0.62)	1.6 (0.21)
Family income[12]				
Less than $35,000	15.2 (0.50)	9.2 (0.37)	29.5 (0.66)	4.1 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	10.0 (0.31)	5.0 (0.21)	22.4 (0.44)	1.9 (0.13)
$35,000–$49,999	12.2 (0.69)	6.6 (0.50)	26.4 (0.93)	3.2 (0.41)
$50,000–$74,999	10.4 (0.56)	5.4 (0.39)	23.9 (0.80)	1.8 (0.24)
$75,000–$99,999	9.6 (0.74)	4.8 (0.55)	21.5 (1.03)	1.6 (0.29)
$100,000 or more	8.6 (0.55)	3.8 (0.34)	18.9 (0.74)	1.2 (0.21)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	12.2 (0.67)	6.9 (0.46)	24.7 (0.96)	3.6 (0.33)
Near poor	13.9 (0.71)	8.4 (0.51)	26.7 (0.88)	3.4 (0.34)
Not poor	10.9 (0.31)	5.6 (0.22)	24.0 (0.44)	2.1 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Health insurance coverage[14]	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	7.5 (0.30)	3.1 (0.19)	18.4 (0.45)	0.9 (0.10)
Medicaid	12.1 (0.89)	6.9 (0.71)	26.1 (1.26)	3.9 (0.52)
Other	21.0 (1.85)	12.2 (1.24)	40.1 (2.16)	5.0 (0.88)
Uninsured	5.6 (0.40)	2.4 (0.24)	12.2 (0.60)	1.0 (0.17)
65 years and over:				
Private	31.2 (1.12)	20.3 (0.96)	56.3 (1.15)	8.7 (0.63)
Medicare and Medicaid	36.4 (2.78)	23.9 (2.40)	69.2 (2.64)	11.8 (1.67)
Medicare only	28.6 (1.44)	19.2 (1.26)	52.9 (1.63)	9.0 (1.02)
Other	36.1 (3.11)	29.7 (3.17)	62.2 (3.02)	9.0 (1.53)
Uninsured	†	†	49.9 (9.96)	†
Marital status				
Married	12.4 (0.36)	6.8 (0.27)	26.6 (0.50)	2.6 (0.17)
Widowed	28.6 (1.20)	18.9 (1.01)	57.6 (1.23)	9.6 (0.76)
Divorced or separated	13.7 (0.69)	8.0 (0.52)	32.2 (0.95)	3.2 (0.30)
Never married	5.7 (0.42)	2.2 (0.25)	10.6 (0.47)	0.9 (0.14)
Living with a partner	9.0 (0.86)	3.8 (0.61)	15.9 (1.05)	1.9 (0.44)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	10.1 (0.33)	5.4 (0.24)	22.5 (0.50)	2.2 (0.15)
Small MSA	13.5 (0.52)	7.5 (0.39)	25.6 (0.66)	3.0 (0.21)
Not in MSA	13.9 (0.68)	8.1 (0.49)	31.1 (0.93)	3.4 (0.32)
Region				
Northeast	11.7 (0.65)	6.2 (0.47)	25.0 (0.89)	2.2 (0.23)
Midwest	12.6 (0.52)	7.0 (0.38)	26.0 (0.82)	2.5 (0.27)
South	12.7 (0.45)	7.2 (0.34)	27.0 (0.61)	3.2 (0.20)
West	9.7 (0.51)	5.0 (0.38)	20.3 (0.70)	2.2 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.9 (0.61)	3.9 (0.47)	14.8 (0.90)	1.0 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.6 (0.59)	3.7 (0.45)	17.8 (1.00)	1.7 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	15.3 (0.53)	9.6 (0.44)	26.9 (0.65)	2.9 (0.24)
White, single race, female	12.0 (0.42)	5.2 (0.26)	25.5 (0.58)	3.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.6 (0.91)	6.4 (0.71)	26.4 (1.32)	2.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.4 (0.83)	5.8 (0.50)	34.2 (1.30)	4.4 (0.49)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

[3]Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

[4]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.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma				
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	2.2 (0.11)	13.1 (0.28)	7.7 (0.22)	7.8 (0.22)	12.9 (0.27)	4.4 (0.16)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	2.1 (0.10)	13.2 (0.29)	7.7 (0.22)	7.6 (0.21)	12.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	2.3 (0.16)	11.2 (0.39)	5.5 (0.27)	6.9 (0.30)	9.6 (0.35)	2.9 (0.20)
Female	2.0 (0.14)	14.8 (0.40)	9.7 (0.33)	8.7 (0.30)	16.0 (0.39)	5.7 (0.25)
Age						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	14.3 (0.42)	7.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.29)	10.3 (0.35)	2.8 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.6 (0.20)	12.3 (0.43)	7.8 (0.36)	10.0 (0.40)	16.2 (0.49)	5.6 (0.30)
65–74 years	5.8 (0.46)	12.0 (0.72)	8.4 (0.62)	7.9 (0.60)	14.7 (0.83)	6.5 (0.52)
75 years and over	7.4 (0.76)	10.6 (0.88)	6.9 (0.74)	6.2 (0.62)	12.4 (0.81)	6.2 (0.69)
Race						
One race[4]	2.2 (0.11)	13.0 (0.29)	7.6 (0.22)	7.8 (0.22)	12.9 (0.27)	4.3 (0.16)
White	2.4 (0.13)	13.0 (0.32)	7.6 (0.24)	8.2 (0.25)	13.3 (0.31)	4.6 (0.19)
Black or African American	1.3 (0.21)	14.1 (0.73)	8.7 (0.61)	5.7 (0.41)	12.9 (0.64)	4.0 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	14.8 (3.41)	*9.5 (3.18)	*5.6 (1.94)	8.3 (2.02)	*4.2 (1.49)
Asian	*0.5 (0.25)	9.0 (1.01)	4.6 (0.77)	6.2 (0.74)	6.5 (0.78)	1.7 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*14.3 (5.61)	*4.5 (2.18)	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	*2.3 (0.75)	22.0 (2.65)	12.8 (2.30)	10.8 (1.84)	15.8 (2.67)	5.1 (1.01)
Black or African American, white	†	19.1 (4.91)	*8.1 (3.45)	†	*11.1 (4.06)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*3.5 (1.43)	20.9 (4.16)	14.4 (3.84)	13.4 (2.81)	20.1 (4.49)	*4.7 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.6 (0.11)	10.3 (0.56)	5.5 (0.40)	5.3 (0.43)	8.3 (0.47)	2.6 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.5 (0.14)	7.9 (0.62)	4.2 (0.43)	5.0 (0.55)	7.9 (0.58)	1.8 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.4 (0.12)	13.5 (0.31)	8.0 (0.24)	8.2 (0.24)	13.6 (0.30)	4.6 (0.18)
White, single race	2.7 (0.15)	13.6 (0.36)	8.1 (0.28)	8.7 (0.29)	14.3 (0.36)	4.9 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	1.3 (0.21)	14.0 (0.75)	8.7 (0.62)	5.7 (0.41)	13.0 (0.65)	4.0 (0.39)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	5.1 (0.46)	12.9 (0.70)	9.3 (0.61)	6.0 (0.47)	12.7 (0.69)	6.5 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[8]	3.2 (0.27)	11.2 (0.52)	7.1 (0.44)	7.2 (0.45)	13.1 (0.53)	5.3 (0.38)
Some college	2.0 (0.20)	14.2 (0.53)	8.3 (0.40)	8.8 (0.41)	15.4 (0.56)	4.8 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.16)	11.9 (0.51)	6.6 (0.39)	10.4 (0.47)	13.9 (0.54)	2.8 (0.28)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	3.4 (0.23)	14.8 (0.44)	9.3 (0.36)	6.9 (0.31)	13.1 (0.42)	5.7 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	1.5 (0.12)	12.5 (0.35)	7.0 (0.27)	8.3 (0.29)	13.0 (0.36)	3.9 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	2.9 (0.38)	13.8 (0.73)	8.4 (0.58)	6.7 (0.46)	11.6 (0.66)	5.2 (0.48)
$50,000–$74,999	1.7 (0.23)	13.0 (0.74)	7.0 (0.53)	8.2 (0.54)	13.8 (0.66)	4.4 (0.44)
$75,000–$99,999	1.2 (0.24)	10.8 (0.72)	5.5 (0.53)	8.3 (0.71)	13.2 (0.85)	3.7 (0.50)
$100,000 or more	0.7 (0.14)	12.0 (0.62)	6.9 (0.49)	9.7 (0.54)	13.1 (0.66)	2.5 (0.28)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	3.0 (0.35)	16.6 (0.73)	10.9 (0.62)	6.7 (0.49)	12.9 (0.71)	6.4 (0.49)
Near poor	2.9 (0.29)	14.0 (0.64)	8.4 (0.52)	6.4 (0.49)	12.4 (0.58)	4.8 (0.37)
Not poor	1.8 (0.12)	12.4 (0.35)	7.1 (0.27)	8.5 (0.28)	13.4 (0.36)	4.0 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma				
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Health insurance coverage[11]	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:						
Private	0.9 (0.09)	12.2 (0.36)	6.7 (0.27)	8.8 (0.32)	13.5 (0.37)	3.2 (0.20)
Medicaid	3.2 (0.42)	21.3 (1.12)	15.4 (1.08)	7.7 (0.73)	14.7 (1.02)	8.1 (0.68)
Other	4.8 (0.86)	18.2 (1.69)	12.8 (1.51)	8.1 (1.06)	15.6 (1.32)	8.1 (1.01)
Uninsured	1.1 (0.16)	12.9 (0.72)	6.5 (0.51)	5.5 (0.42)	9.2 (0.53)	3.8 (0.39)
65 years and over:						
Private	4.9 (0.47)	10.3 (0.70)	6.8 (0.56)	6.9 (0.61)	13.5 (0.81)	6.0 (0.52)
Medicare and Medicaid	13.3 (2.20)	14.4 (1.89)	10.4 (1.59)	8.1 (1.64)	17.0 (2.29)	9.9 (1.57)
Medicare only	7.7 (1.00)	12.5 (1.16)	8.6 (1.07)	7.7 (0.81)	13.9 (1.09)	6.3 (0.88)
Other	9.3 (1.84)	11.0 (2.13)	8.0 (1.84)	5.9 (1.40)	12.7 (2.39)	7.1 (1.71)
Uninsured	–	†	†	†	*8.4 (4.18)	†
Marital status						
Married	2.1 (0.15)	11.4 (0.37)	6.7 (0.29)	8.4 (0.33)	13.4 (0.38)	3.8 (0.22)
Widowed	5.4 (0.53)	13.3 (0.92)	9.9 (0.81)	7.4 (0.60)	16.1 (0.91)	7.1 (0.63)
Divorced or separated	4.2 (0.44)	14.5 (0.69)	9.5 (0.56)	10.0 (0.62)	17.1 (0.73)	6.9 (0.50)
Never married	0.6 (0.11)	15.1 (0.66)	7.7 (0.45)	5.8 (0.36)	9.2 (0.46)	3.3 (0.28)
Living with a partner	1.4 (0.33)	17.3 (1.16)	10.5 (0.98)	6.2 (0.77)	10.7 (1.03)	5.4 (0.70)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	1.8 (0.14)	13.0 (0.38)	7.7 (0.30)	7.6 (0.31)	11.8 (0.38)	3.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	2.4 (0.20)	13.0 (0.52)	7.3 (0.39)	8.4 (0.41)	13.2 (0.47)	4.9 (0.32)
Not in MSA	3.0 (0.32)	13.6 (0.68)	8.2 (0.56)	7.1 (0.49)	15.9 (0.71)	5.4 (0.46)
Region						
Northeast	1.9 (0.21)	13.4 (0.61)	8.7 (0.54)	7.9 (0.48)	11.0 (0.54)	3.3 (0.31)
Midwest	2.3 (0.24)	13.0 (0.56)	8.1 (0.45)	6.9 (0.40)	12.8 (0.52)	4.6 (0.33)
South	2.3 (0.19)	12.5 (0.53)	6.8 (0.34)	7.9 (0.37)	16.6 (0.53)	5.1 (0.30)
West	1.8 (0.22)	13.8 (0.56)	7.9 (0.48)	8.5 (0.51)	8.5 (0.45)	3.7 (0.32)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	0.7 (0.17)	8.4 (0.76)	4.1 (0.57)	4.8 (0.57)	5.9 (0.58)	1.5 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.6 (0.15)	12.4 (0.81)	7.0 (0.59)	5.7 (0.62)	10.7 (0.79)	3.8 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.9 (0.22)	11.5 (0.48)	5.8 (0.35)	7.8 (0.40)	10.9 (0.47)	3.3 (0.26)
White, single race, female	2.5 (0.19)	15.5 (0.51)	10.1 (0.41)	9.6 (0.41)	17.4 (0.51)	6.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.6 (0.39)	13.2 (1.16)	6.4 (0.87)	4.1 (0.53)	8.2 (0.77)	2.7 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	1.1 (0.23)	14.7 (0.94)	10.6 (0.81)	7.0 (0.57)	16.7 (0.94)	5.0 (0.51)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	8.2 (0.23)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	7.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	7.3 (0.31)	†	...	2.0 (0.14)
Female	9.0 (0.31)	2.8 (0.17)	1.1 (0.10)	...
Age				
18–44 years	1.7 (0.13)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.11)	–
45–64 years	9.4 (0.40)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.21)
65–74 years	22.5 (1.05)	4.0 (0.41)	1.3 (0.39)	9.7 (1.04)
75 years and over	26.9 (1.28)	5.3 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.32)	11.4 (1.30)
Race				
One race[4]	8.2 (0.23)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)
White	9.2 (0.28)	1.5 (0.10)	1.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.17)
Black or African American	3.9 (0.31)	1.0 (0.17)	0.6 (0.18)	1.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.2 (1.52)	†	†	–
Asian	2.7 (0.44)	*0.8 (0.25)	†	*0.8 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	8.7 (2.03)	*3.1 (1.54)	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	14.1 (3.78)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	2.6 (0.27)	0.6 (0.11)	1.1 (0.29)	*0.7 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.0 (0.30)	0.7 (0.16)	*0.9 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.11)	2.3 (0.16)
White, single race	10.4 (0.32)	1.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.13)	2.5 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	4.0 (0.32)	1.1 (0.18)	0.6 (0.18)	1.7 (0.27)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	9.5 (0.66)	1.5 (0.23)	1.1 (0.26)	2.7 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[8]	9.6 (0.49)	1.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.27)	2.3 (0.33)
Some college	8.9 (0.46)	1.9 (0.20)	1.3 (0.21)	1.6 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.3 (0.45)	1.6 (0.21)	0.7 (0.13)	2.9 (0.34)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	8.7 (0.39)	1.5 (0.13)	1.6 (0.19)	2.1 (0.26)
$35,000 or more	7.8 (0.27)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.18)
$35,000–$49,999	8.4 (0.59)	1.5 (0.26)	1.0 (0.29)	2.2 (0.42)
$50,000–$74,999	7.3 (0.52)	1.3 (0.21)	0.7 (0.19)	1.6 (0.29)
$75,000–$99,999	7.9 (0.62)	1.1 (0.24)	*0.6 (0.20)	1.7 (0.41)
$100,000 or more	7.8 (0.50)	1.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.21)	2.0 (0.34)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	5.9 (0.53)	0.8 (0.15)	1.4 (0.24)	*1.1 (0.38)
Near poor	7.7 (0.47)	1.4 (0.18)	1.8 (0.31)	1.3 (0.22)
Not poor	8.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.12)	0.9 (0.11)	2.2 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Health insurance coverage[11]	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	5.5 (0.25)	1.0 (0.11)	0.9 (0.12)	0.7 (0.12)
Medicaid	5.0 (0.59)	0.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.13)
Other	7.3 (0.99)	†	*0.6 (0.23)	*1.2 (0.42)
Uninsured	2.9 (0.29)	0.4 (0.10)	1.8 (0.32)	*0.2 (0.09)
65 years and over:				
Private	27.9 (1.07)	5.3 (0.52)	*1.1 (0.36)	11.4 (1.11)
Medicaid and Medicare	14.0 (2.09)	*2.1 (0.85)	†	*5.4 (1.95)
Medicare only	19.9 (1.30)	3.9 (0.56)	*0.9 (0.44)	9.6 (1.51)
Other	27.1 (3.10)	*3.3 (1.06)	†	9.7 (2.26)
Uninsured	†	†	–	–
Marital status				
Married	9.3 (0.35)	1.5 (0.14)	0.9 (0.14)	2.7 (0.24)
Widowed	18.2 (0.91)	5.4 (0.53)	1.0 (0.22)	6.5 (1.16)
Divorced or separated	10.2 (0.59)	1.8 (0.25)	2.0 (0.34)	2.1 (0.40)
Never married	2.4 (0.20)	0.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.14)	0.3 (0.08)
Living with a partner	5.7 (0.71)	*0.5 (0.19)	2.0 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.31)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	7.1 (0.28)	1.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.12)	1.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	8.6 (0.45)	1.2 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)	2.5 (0.27)
Not in MSA	11.0 (0.66)	2.1 (0.23)	1.9 (0.32)	2.2 (0.32)
Region				
Northeast	8.2 (0.54)	1.5 (0.20)	0.8 (0.16)	2.8 (0.37)
Midwest	8.2 (0.46)	1.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.23)	1.7 (0.26)
South	8.4 (0.40)	1.4 (0.14)	1.0 (0.17)	2.1 (0.22)
West	7.9 (0.47)	1.4 (0.19)	1.3 (0.21)	1.8 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.7 (0.31)	–	. . .	*0.7 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.7 (0.43)	1.3 (0.23)	1.1 (0.29)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.5 (0.43)	†	. . .	2.5 (0.19)
White, single race, female	11.3 (0.42)	3.2 (0.22)	1.2 (0.13)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	3.3 (0.43)	–	. . .	1.7 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.5 (0.45)	1.9 (0.32)	0.6 (0.18)	. . .

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

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were 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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (crude)	9.1 (0.23)	7.8 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.09)	22.9 (0.35)	28.6 (0.38)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	8.7 (0.21)	7.6 (0.20)	1.9 (0.11)	1.4 (0.08)	22.1 (0.30)	27.7 (0.36)
Sex						
Male	9.6 (0.35)	7.2 (0.30)	2.0 (0.16)	1.5 (0.13)	18.9 (0.44)	26.5 (0.50)
Female	8.6 (0.29)	8.3 (0.27)	2.0 (0.15)	1.4 (0.13)	26.7 (0.48)	30.5 (0.49)
Age						
18–44 years	3.0 (0.21)	4.8 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)	8.1 (0.33)	16.8 (0.46)
45–64 years	12.7 (0.47)	9.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.20)	30.2 (0.62)	36.9 (0.66)
65–74 years	20.5 (0.93)	13.1 (0.80)	3.7 (0.41)	1.6 (0.26)	48.4 (1.18)	43.2 (1.15)
75 years and over	19.2 (0.99)	11.7 (0.86)	6.5 (0.70)	1.3 (0.22)	54.2 (1.25)	48.9 (1.30)
Race						
One race[6]	9.1 (0.23)	7.7 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.09)	22.9 (0.36)	28.5 (0.38)
White	8.8 (0.26)	8.0 (0.24)	2.0 (0.14)	1.5 (0.10)	23.9 (0.40)	29.8 (0.42)
Black or African American	12.1 (0.65)	6.4 (0.43)	2.3 (0.27)	0.9 (0.15)	21.7 (0.85)	25.2 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.6 (2.59)	8.0 (1.74)	*2.3 (0.84)	†	17.9 (3.03)	30.2 (4.27)
Asian	7.3 (1.01)	4.9 (0.69)	0.9 (0.27)	1.1 (0.26)	10.2 (1.01)	13.6 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	*7.4 (2.84)	18.4 (5.46)
Two or more races[7]	11.3 (2.01)	14.8 (2.22)	*2.8 (1.02)	3.4 (1.00)	25.1 (2.79)	38.5 (3.10)
Black or African American, white	*8.3 (3.28)	†	†	†	*15.0 (4.95)	24.4 (6.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.7 (3.16)	22.9 (3.85)	*2.4 (1.19)	*3.8 (1.41)	35.2 (4.33)	49.3 (4.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	9.3 (0.50)	5.1 (0.43)	2.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.23)	12.1 (0.58)	18.5 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.6 (0.62)	5.2 (0.54)	1.7 (0.26)	1.7 (0.29)	11.0 (0.69)	18.0 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.1 (0.25)	8.2 (0.23)	2.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.10)	24.7 (0.39)	30.2 (0.43)
White, single race	8.6 (0.28)	8.6 (0.27)	2.0 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	26.2 (0.45)	32.0 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	12.3 (0.68)	6.4 (0.44)	2.3 (0.28)	0.9 (0.15)	21.9 (0.87)	25.4 (0.97)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	17.1 (0.81)	11.1 (0.67)	4.3 (0.39)	2.3 (0.27)	30.3 (0.93)	35.6 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED[10]	12.2 (0.52)	9.4 (0.49)	2.4 (0.24)	1.7 (0.21)	29.7 (0.76)	33.7 (0.82)
Some college	9.7 (0.47)	9.6 (0.43)	1.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.23)	27.5 (0.70)	33.3 (0.75)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.7 (0.36)	5.5 (0.34)	1.3 (0.19)	0.9 (0.15)	18.9 (0.59)	25.0 (0.67)
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	12.2 (0.44)	9.5 (0.38)	3.3 (0.23)	2.2 (0.20)	26.9 (0.64)	32.9 (0.68)
$35,000 or more	7.5 (0.27)	6.9 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)	20.9 (0.43)	26.8 (0.44)
$35,000–$49,999	9.7 (0.60)	8.5 (0.57)	2.0 (0.33)	1.4 (0.22)	25.5 (0.92)	30.5 (0.97)
$50,000–$74,999	8.2 (0.47)	7.3 (0.49)	1.5 (0.24)	1.3 (0.22)	21.3 (0.80)	27.9 (0.83)
$75,000–$99,999	7.1 (0.65)	6.4 (0.58)	1.4 (0.32)	1.1 (0.29)	19.9 (1.07)	25.3 (1.12)
$100,000 or more	5.6 (0.46)	5.7 (0.47)	0.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.16)	18.0 (0.71)	24.1 (0.78)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	9.8 (0.60)	7.8 (0.51)	3.1 (0.32)	2.5 (0.27)	21.1 (0.83)	28.4 (0.93)
Near poor	12.1 (0.66)	10.0 (0.61)	3.0 (0.39)	2.0 (0.34)	25.1 (0.90)	32.3 (0.96)
Not poor	7.9 (0.27)	7.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	22.2 (0.43)	27.8 (0.45)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
Health insurance coverage[13]	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:						
Private	6.2 (0.28)	6.1 (0.25)	0.9 (0.11)	1.0 (0.11)	17.5 (0.43)	24.2 (0.49)
Medicaid	13.7 (1.06)	9.6 (0.87)	4.1 (0.55)	3.2 (0.44)	24.2 (1.19)	31.3 (1.28)
Other	14.8 (1.65)	14.0 (1.34)	2.9 (0.61)	3.9 (0.74)	33.7 (1.92)	40.8 (2.03)
Uninsured	5.0 (0.45)	6.7 (0.49)	1.4 (0.26)	1.5 (0.27)	10.9 (0.58)	22.6 (0.84)
65 years and over:						
Private	17.6 (0.86)	12.9 (0.77)	4.2 (0.43)	1.4 (0.23)	51.1 (1.08)	45.8 (1.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	29.9 (2.75)	11.7 (1.82)	10.7 (1.92)	3.6 (1.00)	58.2 (2.90)	54.9 (3.07)
Medicare only	20.4 (1.30)	12.1 (1.05)	5.3 (0.86)	1.2 (0.25)	48.9 (1.60)	44.0 (1.64)
Other	29.5 (3.20)	13.0 (2.31)	5.5 (1.39)	*1.3 (0.55)	55.2 (3.06)	47.4 (3.16)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	46.6 (10.14)	37.4 (9.26)
Marital status						
Married	9.7 (0.34)	7.9 (0.28)	1.7 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)	24.5 (0.51)	30.1 (0.54)
Widowed	19.5 (1.00)	11.9 (0.89)	5.2 (0.57)	1.9 (0.31)	51.9 (1.26)	47.2 (1.28)
Divorced or separated	11.7 (0.63)	11.3 (0.64)	2.8 (0.36)	2.6 (0.33)	30.9 (0.89)	36.8 (0.97)
Never married	4.5 (0.34)	4.3 (0.33)	1.2 (0.16)	0.8 (0.13)	8.9 (0.48)	16.2 (0.64)
Living with a partner	6.1 (0.78)	8.2 (0.97)	2.3 (0.62)	2.2 (0.62)	16.1 (1.12)	25.9 (1.42)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	8.2 (0.31)	6.7 (0.28)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.14)	20.0 (0.47)	25.5 (0.52)
Small MSA	10.0 (0.43)	8.0 (0.38)	2.0 (0.18)	1.3 (0.13)	24.5 (0.66)	30.2 (0.67)
Not in MSA	10.3 (0.49)	10.8 (0.55)	2.4 (0.26)	1.6 (0.20)	29.3 (0.93)	35.2 (0.99)
Region						
Northeast	8.5 (0.58)	5.7 (0.41)	1.3 (0.20)	1.4 (0.21)	22.5 (0.84)	25.7 (0.91)
Midwest	9.7 (0.44)	8.0 (0.44)	1.9 (0.21)	1.3 (0.17)	24.9 (0.73)	32.3 (0.78)
South	9.7 (0.37)	8.7 (0.37)	2.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.14)	23.5 (0.62)	28.8 (0.65)
West	8.0 (0.50)	7.6 (0.40)	2.1 (0.33)	1.6 (0.22)	20.3 (0.68)	26.5 (0.77)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.1 (0.76)	4.7 (0.61)	1.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.30)	8.9 (0.74)	17.1 (1.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.5 (0.69)	5.6 (0.60)	2.1 (0.30)	1.9 (0.38)	15.5 (0.92)	20.0 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	9.5 (0.44)	8.0 (0.39)	2.0 (0.21)	1.6 (0.17)	22.2 (0.58)	30.0 (0.64)
White, single race, female	7.8 (0.35)	9.1 (0.35)	2.0 (0.20)	1.4 (0.17)	29.9 (0.60)	33.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.7 (0.98)	5.8 (0.68)	2.3 (0.44)	0.9 (0.20)	15.6 (1.02)	21.8 (1.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	12.9 (0.92)	7.0 (0.60)	2.4 (0.39)	0.8 (0.21)	26.9 (1.29)	28.3 (1.29)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 8.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	15.8 (0.30)	15.4 (0.29)	28.5 (0.39)	5.1 (0.16)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	16.0 (0.30)	15.1 (0.29)	28.2 (0.39)	5.0 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	10.1 (0.36)	12.8 (0.38)	26.3 (0.54)	3.3 (0.20)
Female	21.2 (0.45)	17.8 (0.43)	30.6 (0.52)	6.7 (0.26)
Age				
18–44 years	19.7 (0.47)	13.0 (0.39)	24.5 (0.53)	5.2 (0.26)
45–64 years	15.0 (0.45)	19.1 (0.52)	32.6 (0.63)	5.6 (0.28)
65–74 years	6.9 (0.58)	15.2 (0.80)	30.1 (1.10)	3.9 (0.42)
75 years and over	5.6 (0.60)	13.7 (0.85)	33.9 (1.23)	3.2 (0.50)
Race				
One race[7]	15.7 (0.30)	15.3 (0.29)	28.4 (0.39)	5.0 (0.16)
White	15.9 (0.34)	16.0 (0.33)	29.3 (0.44)	5.2 (0.19)
Black or African American	17.6 (0.79)	13.1 (0.73)	26.6 (0.91)	4.1 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.2 (3.70)	19.6 (3.20)	30.5 (3.98)	9.3 (2.47)
Asian	8.4 (0.87)	8.7 (0.99)	17.5 (1.25)	2.8 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*6.0 (2.09)	*10.3 (3.20)	25.3 (6.70)	*4.6 (2.07)
Two or more races[8]	22.0 (2.52)	19.4 (2.48)	36.4 (2.95)	9.4 (1.89)
Black or African American, white	*15.0 (4.74)	15.2 (4.25)	24.9 (5.62)	*4.0 (1.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.1 (3.95)	23.6 (4.08)	42.2 (4.71)	14.3 (3.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	17.1 (0.76)	13.9 (0.65)	25.3 (0.86)	4.3 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.8 (0.90)	12.4 (0.79)	21.9 (1.09)	4.2 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.6 (0.33)	15.6 (0.33)	29.0 (0.43)	5.2 (0.18)
White, single race	15.7 (0.38)	16.4 (0.37)	30.1 (0.49)	5.4 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	17.4 (0.80)	13.1 (0.74)	26.7 (0.93)	4.1 (0.44)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	18.5 (0.85)	18.7 (0.79)	35.9 (0.99)	5.8 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED[11]	15.1 (0.52)	16.9 (0.59)	32.2 (0.75)	4.7 (0.32)
Some college	17.8 (0.62)	17.4 (0.62)	31.9 (0.75)	6.3 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.7 (0.52)	13.9 (0.53)	23.2 (0.68)	4.3 (0.28)
Family income[12]				
Less than $35,000	19.7 (0.52)	18.6 (0.49)	34.1 (0.66)	6.8 (0.32)
$35,000 or more	14.5 (0.37)	14.2 (0.36)	26.3 (0.46)	4.4 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	17.3 (0.82)	15.7 (0.75)	30.6 (0.97)	5.6 (0.51)
$50,000–$74,999	15.2 (0.68)	15.5 (0.70)	27.5 (0.83)	5.5 (0.45)
$75,000–$99,999	13.8 (0.88)	12.8 (0.84)	25.4 (1.05)	3.9 (0.44)
$100,000 or more	12.4 (0.63)	12.8 (0.64)	22.9 (0.80)	2.9 (0.29)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	23.2 (0.86)	20.0 (0.82)	34.5 (1.05)	8.1 (0.58)
Near poor	20.3 (0.81)	17.6 (0.76)	33.8 (1.02)	6.4 (0.51)
Not poor	14.1 (0.37)	14.4 (0.35)	26.5 (0.47)	4.4 (0.20)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Health insurance coverage[14]	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	15.3 (0.40)	14.1 (0.40)	25.2 (0.51)	4.5 (0.22)
Medicaid	30.4 (1.33)	21.8 (1.17)	39.3 (1.38)	9.5 (0.85)
Other	23.2 (1.59)	24.7 (1.80)	44.1 (1.96)	6.8 (0.90)
Uninsured	18.6 (0.77)	15.5 (0.65)	28.0 (0.87)	6.0 (0.44)
65 years and over:				
Private	5.4 (0.52)	13.9 (0.74)	30.6 (1.07)	3.3 (0.43)
Medicare and Medicaid	13.0 (1.79)	24.2 (2.54)	44.0 (3.10)	8.1 (1.80)
Medicare only	6.7 (0.76)	14.2 (1.08)	31.5 (1.50)	3.4 (0.57)
Other	6.5 (1.74)	14.3 (2.09)	33.6 (3.06)	2.5 (0.66)
Uninsured	*5.8 (2.85)	*10.2 (4.64)	32.5 (9.12)	†
Marital status				
Married	14.5 (0.38)	15.5 (0.42)	28.1 (0.55)	4.7 (0.23)
Widowed	10.2 (0.77)	16.2 (0.92)	36.3 (1.30)	4.8 (0.56)
Divorced or separated	19.3 (0.82)	20.9 (0.76)	35.6 (0.95)	7.1 (0.48)
Never married	16.5 (0.63)	10.7 (0.49)	22.2 (0.70)	4.5 (0.30)
Living with a partner	23.3 (1.37)	18.8 (1.20)	32.9 (1.47)	6.6 (0.80)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	14.7 (0.41)	13.9 (0.39)	26.0 (0.54)	4.5 (0.22)
Small MSA	16.4 (0.52)	16.3 (0.57)	29.5 (0.73)	5.7 (0.30)
Not in MSA	18.2 (0.76)	18.3 (0.68)	34.4 (0.93)	5.7 (0.42)
Region				
Northeast	14.2 (0.74)	14.9 (0.70)	28.3 (0.98)	4.3 (0.42)
Midwest	16.0 (0.59)	15.8 (0.61)	29.7 (0.82)	4.8 (0.34)
South	16.8 (0.52)	14.4 (0.46)	28.4 (0.67)	5.3 (0.27)
West	15.4 (0.58)	16.8 (0.66)	27.7 (0.72)	5.6 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.4 (0.94)	12.0 (0.92)	22.0 (1.17)	2.5 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female	24.3 (1.11)	15.8 (0.93)	28.7 (1.17)	6.2 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	10.3 (0.45)	13.9 (0.49)	28.5 (0.67)	3.6 (0.27)
White, single race, female	20.8 (0.57)	18.8 (0.55)	31.6 (0.65)	7.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.7 (0.97)	9.8 (0.88)	22.8 (1.27)	2.4 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	23.4 (1.19)	15.7 (1.13)	29.8 (1.33)	5.4 (0.68)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 10.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	Absence of all natural teeth[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Total[5] (crude)	15.2 (0.29)	8.6 (0.25)	7.6 (0.21)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	14.8 (0.26)	8.3 (0.24)	7.5 (0.19)
Sex			
Male	17.9 (0.44)	7.3 (0.32)	7.0 (0.27)
Female	12.6 (0.35)	9.7 (0.35)	8.1 (0.28)
Age			
18–44 years	6.4 (0.28)	5.3 (0.27)	2.2 (0.16)
45–64 years	17.6 (0.51)	10.8 (0.49)	7.3 (0.33)
65–74 years	28.4 (1.03)	10.3 (0.72)	20.8 (0.94)
75 years and over	44.6 (1.22)	16.5 (1.01)	28.0 (1.17)
Race			
One race[6]	15.1 (0.29)	8.5 (0.26)	7.6 (0.21)
White	16.3 (0.33)	8.4 (0.28)	7.7 (0.24)
Black or African American	9.5 (0.61)	10.2 (0.66)	8.3 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.0 (2.71)	12.0 (2.79)	6.0 (1.66)
Asian	9.4 (1.02)	5.1 (0.69)	4.3 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	17.6 (2.44)	14.2 (2.17)	5.1 (1.43)
Black or African American, white	13.4 (3.83)	*7.6 (3.19)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	20.8 (3.82)	15.5 (3.28)	*7.7 (2.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	7.7 (0.51)	7.6 (0.55)	4.5 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.1 (0.70)	7.2 (0.64)	3.7 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.4 (0.32)	8.7 (0.27)	8.1 (0.24)
White, single race	17.9 (0.38)	8.5 (0.31)	8.3 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	9.6 (0.63)	10.4 (0.68)	8.4 (0.54)
Education[9]			
Less than a high school diploma	22.1 (0.90)	13.8 (0.75)	20.0 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED[10]	19.4 (0.61)	9.8 (0.50)	11.3 (0.50)
Some college	16.6 (0.57)	9.6 (0.46)	5.8 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.0 (0.47)	5.5 (0.34)	2.7 (0.23)
Family income[11]			
Less than $35,000	18.2 (0.55)	12.0 (0.43)	13.2 (0.46)
$35,000 or more	13.5 (0.34)	7.0 (0.29)	4.8 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	16.3 (0.83)	10.0 (0.63)	8.8 (0.59)
$50,000–$74,999	14.2 (0.64)	7.3 (0.57)	5.5 (0.41)
$75,000–$99,999	13.2 (0.79)	6.3 (0.63)	3.5 (0.42)
$100,000 or more	11.1 (0.58)	5.0 (0.44)	2.3 (0.24)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	15.4 (0.75)	13.0 (0.72)	11.7 (0.74)
Near poor	17.1 (0.75)	11.6 (0.70)	12.3 (0.63)
Not poor	14.3 (0.35)	6.9 (0.27)	5.2 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	Absence of all natural teeth[3]
Health insurance coverage[13]	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:			
Private	10.3 (0.31)	5.8 (0.29)	3.2 (0.19)
Medicaid	14.1 (0.93)	14.3 (1.02)	7.9 (0.72)
Other	22.2 (1.85)	16.7 (1.79)	10.3 (1.14)
Uninsured	10.0 (0.55)	8.6 (0.60)	5.1 (0.42)
65 years and over:			
Private	37.1 (1.03)	12.0 (0.78)	20.4 (0.95)
Medicare and Medicaid	38.4 (2.88)	24.0 (2.61)	44.4 (2.96)
Medicare only	31.0 (1.51)	12.9 (1.11)	26.6 (1.43)
Other	44.1 (3.13)	15.3 (2.28)	28.5 (2.81)
Uninsured	*18.7 (6.85)	†	*8.7 (3.76)
Marital status			
Married	15.9 (0.39)	7.6 (0.34)	7.2 (0.28)
Widowed	35.2 (1.24)	18.0 (1.09)	26.4 (1.19)
Divorced or separated	17.8 (0.79)	11.2 (0.62)	10.0 (0.55)
Never married	6.8 (0.39)	6.4 (0.45)	3.1 (0.25)
Living with a partner	14.3 (1.06)	10.2 (0.97)	4.9 (0.63)
Place of residence[14]			
Large MSA	12.4 (0.38)	7.7 (0.32)	6.3 (0.28)
Small MSA	16.9 (0.52)	9.4 (0.51)	7.5 (0.40)
Not in MSA	20.6 (0.84)	9.7 (0.62)	11.8 (0.56)
Region			
Northeast	13.7 (0.69)	7.7 (0.73)	8.1 (0.60)
Midwest	16.7 (0.61)	8.5 (0.49)	8.0 (0.39)
South	14.7 (0.46)	8.9 (0.40)	8.7 (0.38)
West	15.5 (0.63)	8.7 (0.52)	4.9 (0.33)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.9 (0.77)	7.1 (0.85)	3.7 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.6 (0.60)	8.2 (0.72)	5.3 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	22.2 (0.58)	7.3 (0.39)	7.8 (0.35)
White, single race, female	13.9 (0.45)	9.7 (0.44)	8.8 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.3 (0.78)	7.3 (0.74)	7.3 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.6 (0.94)	12.8 (1.00)	9.3 (0.64)

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

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

[1]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 may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 12.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	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[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.14)	8.7 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.3 (0.14)	5.9 (0.19)	8.8 (0.23)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.3 (0.15)	6.0 (0.20)	8.8 (0.23)
Sex								
Male	2.6 (0.19)	7.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.16)	3.8 (0.23)	1.7 (0.17)	2.8 (0.19)	5.3 (0.28)	7.8 (0.32)
Female	3.9 (0.21)	10.1 (0.33)	2.5 (0.16)	4.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.15)	3.7 (0.20)	6.5 (0.27)	9.7 (0.31)
Age								
18–44 years	2.9 (0.21)	8.1 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	4.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.18)	3.1 (0.21)	6.5 (0.31)	9.0 (0.34)
45–64 years	3.8 (0.24)	9.7 (0.38)	2.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.27)	2.2 (0.18)	3.7 (0.22)	5.7 (0.30)	8.8 (0.36)
65–74 years	2.4 (0.31)	8.2 (0.59)	1.5 (0.31)	3.8 (0.42)	1.6 (0.31)	2.8 (0.35)	3.8 (0.44)	8.2 (0.63)
75 years and over	4.1 (0.48)	8.7 (0.74)	2.3 (0.42)	2.9 (0.36)	1.9 (0.35)	3.5 (0.47)	5.6 (0.56)	8.6 (0.69)
Race								
One race[4]	3.2 (0.14)	8.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	4.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	3.2 (0.15)	5.9 (0.19)	8.8 (0.23)
White	3.1 (0.16)	8.1 (0.24)	2.1 (0.13)	4.3 (0.18)	1.8 (0.13)	3.2 (0.16)	5.2 (0.20)	8.6 (0.25)
Black or African American	4.5 (0.41)	11.5 (0.63)	2.5 (0.29)	4.7 (0.45)	2.4 (0.32)	3.6 (0.37)	10.6 (0.70)	10.3 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.2 (1.22)	13.3 (3.54)	*4.6 (1.65)	7.2 (1.88)	*4.8 (1.92)	*6.1 (1.99)	8.9 (2.16)	9.5 (2.50)
Asian	2.3 (0.66)	8.9 (0.88)	*1.8 (0.58)	3.4 (0.57)	1.4 (0.32)	1.8 (0.38)	4.7 (0.80)	7.4 (0.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*13.8 (5.77)	†	†	†	†	*6.2 (2.74)	*10.8 (5.32)
Two or more races[5]	*4.6 (1.38)	13.9 (2.45)	*3.4 (1.09)	5.3 (1.39)	*3.6 (1.12)	6.1 (1.62)	10.8 (2.13)	12.5 (2.05)
Black or African American, white	†	*9.5 (4.06)	†	*4.3 (1.89)	†	*9.1 (4.26)	*8.7 (3.87)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*7.1 (2.57)	15.7 (3.89)	*3.9 (1.53)	*7.4 (2.51)	*4.5 (1.55)	*5.8 (2.25)	12.6 (3.23)	14.9 (3.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.2 (0.41)	9.1 (0.49)	2.6 (0.29)	5.4 (0.46)	1.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.37)	5.4 (0.37)	8.0 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.8 (0.36)	8.4 (0.62)	2.0 (0.37)	4.5 (0.48)	1.5 (0.31)	2.9 (0.39)	5.1 (0.53)	7.6 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.1 (0.15)	8.6 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)	4.1 (0.17)	1.9 (0.13)	3.3 (0.15)	6.0 (0.22)	9.0 (0.25)
White, single race	2.9 (0.17)	8.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.14)	4.1 (0.19)	1.8 (0.15)	3.2 (0.18)	5.2 (0.23)	8.8 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	4.6 (0.43)	11.2 (0.64)	2.5 (0.29)	4.6 (0.45)	2.4 (0.33)	3.5 (0.38)	10.7 (0.72)	10.3 (0.60)
Education[7]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.6 (0.50)	13.6 (0.71)	4.3 (0.44)	6.5 (0.48)	4.3 (0.50)	4.8 (0.44)	10.6 (0.67)	9.2 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED[8]	4.4 (0.33)	10.1 (0.49)	2.9 (0.26)	5.2 (0.35)	2.5 (0.25)	4.4 (0.33)	6.8 (0.40)	9.8 (0.50)
Some college	2.9 (0.25)	9.1 (0.44)	1.9 (0.22)	4.6 (0.32)	1.6 (0.19)	2.9 (0.23)	5.9 (0.37)	9.3 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.5 (0.19)	4.7 (0.36)	0.9 (0.15)	2.3 (0.20)	0.7 (0.12)	1.7 (0.19)	2.6 (0.23)	6.5 (0.36)
Family income[9]								
Less than $35,000	6.2 (0.31)	13.1 (0.43)	4.3 (0.27)	6.9 (0.32)	3.7 (0.25)	5.4 (0.28)	10.0 (0.40)	12.5 (0.44)
$35,000 or more	1.9 (0.15)	6.7 (0.27)	1.2 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)	1.1 (0.12)	2.4 (0.16)	4.0 (0.21)	7.4 (0.27)
$35,000–$49,999	2.8 (0.32)	9.9 (0.59)	2.0 (0.32)	5.2 (0.48)	1.6 (0.32)	3.9 (0.41)	6.1 (0.48)	10.1 (0.66)
$50,000–$74,999	2.2 (0.30)	7.2 (0.49)	1.4 (0.23)	3.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.22)	2.6 (0.33)	4.8 (0.42)	8.2 (0.53)
$75,000–$99,999	1.8 (0.32)	7.1 (0.75)	1.0 (0.25)	3.0 (0.41)	0.9 (0.25)	1.7 (0.31)	3.0 (0.41)	6.7 (0.60)
$100,000 or more	1.2 (0.23)	3.9 (0.35)	0.8 (0.20)	1.9 (0.26)	0.6 (0.14)	1.6 (0.23)	2.5 (0.32)	5.2 (0.39)
Poverty status[10]								
Poor	8.2 (0.57)	14.9 (0.74)	5.8 (0.48)	8.7 (0.56)	5.2 (0.46)	6.4 (0.52)	12.8 (0.68)	13.3 (0.67)
Near poor	5.1 (0.44)	11.9 (0.62)	3.2 (0.35)	6.1 (0.49)	2.9 (0.34)	5.0 (0.42)	9.1 (0.60)	12.8 (0.70)
Not poor	2.0 (0.14)	6.9 (0.27)	1.3 (0.12)	3.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.11)	2.4 (0.15)	3.9 (0.19)	7.2 (0.26)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	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
Health insurance coverage[11]	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Under 65 years:								
Private	1.7 (0.14)	6.4 (0.27)	1.1 (0.12)	2.8 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)	1.9 (0.14)	3.7 (0.21)	7.2 (0.27)
Medicaid	8.9 (0.82)	17.8 (1.03)	6.4 (0.63)	10.0 (0.84)	5.8 (0.74)	8.6 (0.88)	15.9 (1.06)	15.6 (1.00)
Other	8.7 (1.02)	14.2 (1.30)	6.0 (0.88)	8.8 (1.17)	4.9 (0.75)	8.1 (1.16)	14.3 (1.67)	13.1 (1.35)
Uninsured	4.6 (0.40)	11.0 (0.59)	3.2 (0.33)	6.4 (0.47)	3.2 (0.39)	4.5 (0.36)	8.2 (0.50)	10.3 (0.59)
65 years and over:								
Private	2.3 (0.32)	7.5 (0.61)	1.3 (0.30)	2.5 (0.34)	1.2 (0.28)	3.0 (0.38)	3.9 (0.46)	8.1 (0.60)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.9 (1.92)	18.5 (2.30)	5.9 (1.77)	9.2 (1.71)	5.4 (1.43)	5.6 (1.29)	11.6 (2.11)	13.5 (1.76)
Medicare only	3.6 (0.55)	8.6 (0.77)	2.0 (0.50)	4.1 (0.53)	1.5 (0.39)	3.0 (0.50)	4.2 (0.60)	8.4 (0.84)
Other	*2.2 (0.82)	6.9 (1.37)	*1.8 (0.82)	3.4 (1.01)	*3.2 (0.99)	3.0 (0.86)	5.6 (1.25)	5.7 (1.42)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*10.1 (4.69)
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.18)	7.1 (0.30)	1.5 (0.14)	3.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.17)	4.4 (0.24)	7.6 (0.29)
Widowed	5.9 (0.58)	11.8 (0.82)	3.4 (0.53)	5.0 (0.53)	2.6 (0.41)	4.7 (0.58)	7.0 (0.66)	10.1 (0.73)
Divorced or separated	5.4 (0.41)	12.9 (0.62)	3.9 (0.38)	6.6 (0.46)	2.9 (0.29)	4.6 (0.37)	8.5 (0.55)	11.2 (0.63)
Never married	3.5 (0.32)	8.9 (0.48)	2.5 (0.24)	4.7 (0.36)	2.3 (0.29)	3.8 (0.33)	7.4 (0.47)	9.6 (0.50)
Living with a partner	3.9 (0.58)	10.4 (0.95)	3.0 (0.60)	5.6 (0.69)	2.8 (0.52)	3.9 (0.56)	7.9 (0.79)	10.9 (1.02)
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	3.2 (0.19)	8.5 (0.31)	2.1 (0.16)	3.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.16)	2.7 (0.18)	5.3 (0.26)	8.5 (0.31)
Small MSA	3.4 (0.28)	8.8 (0.40)	2.1 (0.20)	4.7 (0.32)	2.0 (0.21)	3.6 (0.28)	6.4 (0.37)	9.1 (0.43)
Not in MSA	3.2 (0.31)	9.1 (0.57)	2.6 (0.31)	5.0 (0.39)	2.4 (0.29)	4.3 (0.39)	6.8 (0.50)	9.2 (0.57)
Region								
Northeast	3.4 (0.38)	9.3 (0.57)	2.1 (0.28)	4.5 (0.43)	1.6 (0.28)	3.5 (0.40)	5.0 (0.44)	9.1 (0.55)
Midwest	2.9 (0.26)	8.3 (0.43)	2.0 (0.24)	4.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.21)	3.7 (0.30)	6.4 (0.42)	8.9 (0.47)
South	3.4 (0.24)	9.1 (0.39)	2.2 (0.19)	4.5 (0.27)	2.3 (0.22)	3.0 (0.23)	6.2 (0.34)	8.9 (0.39)
West	3.2 (0.31)	7.9 (0.42)	2.4 (0.26)	4.1 (0.32)	1.7 (0.20)	3.1 (0.27)	5.7 (0.37)	8.5 (0.45)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.9 (0.45)	6.7 (0.64)	2.0 (0.39)	3.4 (0.46)	1.5 (0.35)	2.3 (0.38)	4.4 (0.55)	5.5 (0.57)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.7 (0.68)	11.7 (0.78)	3.2 (0.44)	7.5 (0.78)	2.3 (0.38)	4.6 (0.64)	6.4 (0.56)	10.5 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male	2.4 (0.23)	6.7 (0.37)	1.7 (0.19)	3.7 (0.28)	1.6 (0.20)	2.9 (0.24)	4.8 (0.34)	8.0 (0.40)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.24)	9.3 (0.41)	2.3 (0.20)	4.5 (0.26)	2.0 (0.18)	3.6 (0.24)	5.6 (0.29)	9.5 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.6 (0.64)	9.9 (1.00)	1.9 (0.49)	4.5 (0.71)	2.2 (0.54)	3.0 (0.55)	8.6 (0.89)	9.2 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.3 (0.59)	12.2 (0.89)	2.9 (0.43)	4.7 (0.55)	2.7 (0.44)	4.0 (0.51)	12.3 (1.06)	11.1 (0.80)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 14.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	4.5 (0.16)	12.6 (0.29)	6.0 (0.21)	13.4 (0.29)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.5 (0.17)	12.7 (0.29)	6.0 (0.22)	13.4 (0.30)
Sex				
Male	4.1 (0.24)	10.2 (0.37)	6.0 (0.31)	12.5 (0.41)
Female	4.9 (0.22)	14.9 (0.40)	6.0 (0.27)	14.3 (0.41)
Age				
18–44 years	4.8 (0.24)	14.2 (0.42)	6.8 (0.34)	14.6 (0.46)
45–64 years	4.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.45)	6.2 (0.34)	13.7 (0.47)
65–74 years	2.9 (0.39)	9.3 (0.66)	3.5 (0.43)	9.8 (0.66)
75 years and over	3.8 (0.48)	8.6 (0.71)	2.9 (0.38)	9.1 (0.77)
Race				
One race[4]	4.5 (0.17)	12.6 (0.29)	5.9 (0.21)	13.4 (0.30)
White	4.6 (0.18)	13.1 (0.33)	5.9 (0.23)	14.0 (0.34)
Black or African American	4.5 (0.42)	10.4 (0.63)	7.9 (0.63)	11.9 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.0 (1.75)	12.5 (2.68)	*5.3 (1.63)	14.2 (2.91)
Asian	2.5 (0.63)	9.7 (0.95)	2.1 (0.43)	7.4 (0.93)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*17.5 (8.00)	†	*6.9 (3.09)
Two or more races[5]	4.8 (1.25)	15.7 (2.47)	11.9 (2.41)	15.2 (2.34)
Black or African American, white	†	*9.1 (3.60)	*8.9 (3.84)	*12.3 (4.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.4 (2.02)	21.1 (4.23)	16.1 (4.06)	20.6 (3.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.39)	10.7 (0.65)	5.4 (0.47)	10.7 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.3 (0.41)	10.9 (0.81)	4.5 (0.57)	8.9 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.18)	12.9 (0.31)	6.1 (0.23)	13.9 (0.32)
White, single race	4.7 (0.21)	13.5 (0.37)	6.0 (0.26)	14.7 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race	4.6 (0.43)	10.4 (0.64)	7.9 (0.65)	11.8 (0.66)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.5 (0.60)	13.3 (0.71)	9.5 (0.69)	12.8 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[8]	5.4 (0.35)	12.3 (0.61)	6.5 (0.37)	14.1 (0.62)
Some college	4.3 (0.32)	12.8 (0.54)	6.6 (0.43)	14.8 (0.59)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2 (0.23)	11.3 (0.48)	2.5 (0.23)	11.2 (0.51)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	7.7 (0.32)	14.9 (0.47)	9.2 (0.39)	15.9 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	3.1 (0.18)	11.9 (0.36)	4.5 (0.24)	12.8 (0.38)
$35,000–$49,999	4.3 (0.40)	12.9 (0.74)	6.2 (0.58)	14.7 (0.78)
$50,000–$74,999	4.0 (0.39)	11.7 (0.68)	5.1 (0.43)	13.0 (0.78)
$75,000–$99,999	2.5 (0.40)	13.2 (0.86)	4.1 (0.54)	13.8 (0.97)
$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.29)	10.6 (0.60)	3.2 (0.33)	10.6 (0.58)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	10.6 (0.61)	16.9 (0.78)	12.2 (0.71)	17.1 (0.79)
Near poor	6.3 (0.48)	14.0 (0.68)	8.2 (0.60)	15.6 (0.72)
Not poor	3.1 (0.17)	11.9 (0.35)	4.5 (0.23)	12.7 (0.36)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Health insurance coverage[11]	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	2.8 (0.18)	12.6 (0.39)	4.1 (0.23)	12.9 (0.39)
Medicaid	11.9 (0.94)	19.1 (1.14)	15.3 (1.08)	20.3 (1.22)
Other	11.3 (1.34)	14.0 (1.49)	13.2 (1.28)	16.7 (1.54)
Uninsured	6.4 (0.47)	13.1 (0.67)	9.1 (0.60)	15.1 (0.70)
65 years and over:				
Private	2.3 (0.32)	8.3 (0.62)	2.2 (0.31)	9.4 (0.69)
Medicare and Medicaid	8.4 (1.58)	15.7 (2.17)	8.3 (1.78)	16.0 (2.07)
Medicare only	4.3 (0.63)	9.2 (0.92)	4.1 (0.63)	8.3 (0.88)
Other	*3.2 (1.47)	9.0 (1.86)	*3.9 (1.50)	10.2 (1.92)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.5 (0.21)	11.3 (0.37)	4.4 (0.23)	12.0 (0.40)
Widowed	4.9 (0.55)	10.9 (0.74)	4.4 (0.51)	12.0 (0.78)
Divorced or separated	6.5 (0.46)	14.4 (0.68)	9.4 (0.62)	15.5 (0.74)
Never married	4.9 (0.36)	14.6 (0.64)	7.6 (0.53)	14.8 (0.61)
Living with a partner	7.6 (0.84)	16.0 (1.19)	9.9 (1.01)	18.2 (1.26)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	4.2 (0.23)	12.3 (0.37)	5.5 (0.28)	12.6 (0.40)
Small MSA	4.5 (0.29)	13.3 (0.56)	6.2 (0.40)	14.4 (0.57)
Not in MSA	5.5 (0.42)	12.3 (0.73)	7.4 (0.56)	14.2 (0.74)
Region				
Northeast	4.8 (0.44)	13.1 (0.69)	5.4 (0.47)	12.6 (0.60)
Midwest	4.3 (0.33)	13.0 (0.60)	5.7 (0.44)	14.4 (0.58)
South	5.0 (0.28)	11.7 (0.49)	6.9 (0.39)	13.5 (0.53)
West	3.7 (0.31)	13.4 (0.58)	5.3 (0.39)	13.0 (0.63)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.9 (0.57)	7.7 (0.75)	4.6 (0.66)	9.0 (0.85)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.2 (0.55)	13.9 (0.98)	6.1 (0.63)	12.4 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	4.4 (0.31)	11.1 (0.48)	6.3 (0.40)	14.0 (0.52)
White, single race, female	4.9 (0.27)	15.8 (0.52)	5.6 (0.33)	15.2 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.6 (0.64)	9.2 (1.03)	6.8 (0.89)	9.9 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.3 (0.57)	11.3 (0.81)	8.8 (0.80)	13.3 (0.86)

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

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

.[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 16.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (crude)	15.7 (0.30)	7.0 (0.21)	5.0 (0.17)	9.3 (0.24)	3.5 (0.15)	9.1 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	1.8 (0.10)	4.2 (0.15)	6.2 (0.19)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	15.2 (0.28)	6.8 (0.19)	4.9 (0.16)	9.1 (0.22)	3.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.21)	2.3 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.14)	6.1 (0.18)
Sex										
Male	12.6 (0.39)	5.5 (0.27)	3.7 (0.21)	7.8 (0.33)	2.8 (0.19)	7.2 (0.30)	1.9 (0.14)	1.4 (0.13)	2.4 (0.16)	4.3 (0.23)
Female	18.6 (0.42)	8.4 (0.29)	6.3 (0.23)	10.8 (0.31)	4.1 (0.21)	10.8 (0.32)	2.8 (0.16)	2.2 (0.15)	5.9 (0.23)	8.1 (0.28)
Age										
18–44 years	6.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.15)	3.0 (0.20)	1.9 (0.17)	3.1 (0.20)	0.7 (0.09)	0.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.18)
45–64 years	18.8 (0.52)	7.8 (0.36)	5.7 (0.29)	11.3 (0.40)	5.2 (0.29)	11.4 (0.41)	3.1 (0.22)	2.1 (0.18)	4.9 (0.26)	7.6 (0.32)
65–74 years	27.9 (1.06)	13.1 (0.76)	9.1 (0.64)	16.4 (0.84)	4.2 (0.50)	16.8 (0.84)	3.8 (0.42)	3.5 (0.44)	6.9 (0.58)	10.6 (0.70)
75 years and over	48.3 (1.27)	28.0 (1.11)	20.9 (0.93)	32.6 (1.20)	4.9 (0.54)	27.8 (1.14)	8.2 (0.66)	6.1 (0.57)	16.4 (0.91)	21.0 (1.00)
Race										
One race[5]	15.6 (0.30)	6.9 (0.21)	5.0 (0.17)	9.3 (0.24)	3.4 (0.15)	9.0 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.15)	6.2 (0.19)
White	15.8 (0.35)	6.9 (0.22)	4.9 (0.18)	9.3 (0.26)	3.4 (0.17)	9.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.13)	1.8 (0.12)	4.0 (0.16)	6.1 (0.21)
Black or African American	17.0 (0.79)	8.8 (0.69)	7.0 (0.50)	10.5 (0.66)	4.1 (0.36)	9.7 (0.68)	3.0 (0.30)	1.9 (0.25)	5.5 (0.42)	8.1 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.6 (2.64)	6.6 (1.89)	5.2 (1.38)	10.9 (2.21)	*5.6 (1.89)	8.4 (2.18)	†	†	*4.5 (1.39)	*4.9 (1.48)
Asian	7.7 (0.88)	3.0 (0.55)	2.2 (0.40)	4.9 (0.76)	1.5 (0.33)	3.7 (0.60)	1.5 (0.32)	0.7 (0.20)	2.7 (0.40)	3.9 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*9.3 (4.53)	†	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	22.0 (2.61)	11.9 (2.11)	7.6 (1.53)	15.3 (2.26)	7.6 (1.77)	13.5 (2.14)	*2.9 (1.17)	5.1 (1.49)	8.9 (1.99)	9.7 (1.63)
Black or African American, white	*13.5 (4.41)	*4.0 (1.88)	†	*6.4 (3.02)	†	†	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	29.9 (4.38)	18.7 (3.71)	13.4 (2.91)	22.7 (3.93)	13.0 (3.27)	20.3 (3.65)	*5.2 (2.26)	*6.8 (2.40)	13.8 (3.32)	15.0 (2.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	11.3 (0.63)	4.1 (0.34)	4.2 (0.35)	5.8 (0.42)	2.9 (0.28)	6.5 (0.45)	1.8 (0.20)	1.5 (0.27)	3.7 (0.30)	5.2 (0.42)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.1 (0.78)	3.7 (0.41)	3.7 (0.45)	5.4 (0.50)	2.8 (0.36)	5.8 (0.51)	1.6 (0.26)	0.9 (0.17)	3.3 (0.37)	5.0 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.3 (0.34)	7.5 (0.24)	5.2 (0.19)	9.9 (0.27)	3.6 (0.17)	9.5 (0.25)	2.5 (0.13)	1.8 (0.11)	4.3 (0.16)	6.4 (0.21)
White, single race	16.7 (0.40)	7.4 (0.26)	5.0 (0.21)	10.0 (0.30)	3.5 (0.19)	9.7 (0.29)	2.5 (0.15)	1.8 (0.13)	4.1 (0.18)	6.2 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	17.3 (0.81)	9.0 (0.72)	7.2 (0.52)	10.8 (0.69)	4.2 (0.38)	9.9 (0.71)	3.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.25)	5.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.64)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	30.5 (0.94)	16.2 (0.78)	13.7 (0.70)	19.4 (0.80)	6.9 (0.60)	18.9 (0.82)	6.3 (0.50)	4.3 (0.41)	10.4 (0.64)	14.4 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[9]	21.2 (0.69)	9.8 (0.49)	7.0 (0.40)	13.3 (0.56)	4.8 (0.34)	12.6 (0.57)	3.0 (0.26)	2.2 (0.22)	5.7 (0.34)	8.5 (0.44)
Some college	16.6 (0.60)	6.8 (0.38)	4.4 (0.27)	9.4 (0.44)	3.9 (0.31)	9.8 (0.47)	2.3 (0.21)	2.1 (0.21)	4.0 (0.28)	6.3 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.3 (0.41)	2.9 (0.23)	1.7 (0.17)	4.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.16)	4.1 (0.27)	1.1 (0.16)	0.5 (0.10)	1.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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[3] (standard error)									
Family income[10]										
Less than $35,000	25.4 (0.60)	13.0 (0.45)	10.1 (0.36)	16.3 (0.50)	5.9 (0.30)	15.3 (0.47)	4.4 (0.25)	3.4 (0.24)	8.0 (0.34)	11.3 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	11.0 (0.33)	4.1 (0.20)	2.6 (0.15)	6.0 (0.24)	2.3 (0.15)	6.1 (0.22)	1.4 (0.11)	1.0 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	3.9 (0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	18.8 (0.84)	7.8 (0.51)	5.4 (0.46)	10.9 (0.67)	3.8 (0.42)	11.0 (0.60)	2.7 (0.31)	1.7 (0.26)	4.8 (0.42)	7.1 (0.54)
$50,000–$74,999	11.5 (0.59)	4.6 (0.36)	2.8 (0.30)	6.2 (0.43)	2.8 (0.30)	6.2 (0.44)	1.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.21)	2.5 (0.28)	4.3 (0.38)
$75,000–$99,999	8.7 (0.75)	2.9 (0.42)	1.8 (0.31)	4.7 (0.52)	1.8 (0.35)	4.3 (0.47)	1.0 (0.24)	*0.7 (0.21)	1.7 (0.32)	2.5 (0.39)
$100,000 or more	6.5 (0.45)	1.9 (0.27)	1.0 (0.18)	3.1 (0.32)	1.2 (0.19)	3.6 (0.34)	0.7 (0.15)	0.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.20)	2.0 (0.24)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	24.0 (0.96)	11.9 (0.66)	10.1 (0.60)	16.5 (0.82)	7.4 (0.52)	14.7 (0.72)	4.7 (0.41)	3.4 (0.36)	8.8 (0.56)	11.8 (0.69)
Near poor	22.4 (0.81)	11.3 (0.64)	8.4 (0.51)	14.0 (0.64)	4.8 (0.40)	13.2 (0.65)	3.8 (0.36)	2.8 (0.34)	6.5 (0.45)	9.2 (0.47)
Not poor	11.9 (0.32)	4.7 (0.21)	3.0 (0.16)	6.6 (0.24)	2.4 (0.15)	6.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.2 (0.11)	2.6 (0.14)	4.3 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	7.8 (0.29)	2.4 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	3.7 (0.19)	1.9 (0.14)	4.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.12)	2.5 (0.16)
Medicaid	29.3 (1.34)	15.0 (1.02)	12.4 (0.97)	20.0 (1.15)	10.2 (0.86)	18.6 (1.09)	6.1 (0.66)	4.5 (0.65)	11.0 (0.78)	15.1 (1.02)
Other	35.9 (2.18)	18.9 (1.72)	13.1 (1.21)	25.4 (1.74)	10.3 (1.13)	23.6 (1.81)	5.5 (0.79)	5.0 (0.85)	11.1 (1.09)	15.0 (1.33)
Uninsured	9.9 (0.55)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.28)	5.3 (0.42)	3.1 (0.31)	5.3 (0.40)	1.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.13)	2.1 (0.26)	3.7 (0.34)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.9 (1.13)	17.7 (0.87)	11.9 (0.71)	21.8 (0.94)	3.5 (0.41)	20.4 (0.92)	4.8 (0.48)	3.6 (0.45)	8.7 (0.63)	12.9 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	58.4 (2.91)	34.8 (2.75)	34.2 (2.72)	41.7 (2.87)	13.5 (2.02)	36.8 (2.81)	15.8 (2.04)	12.5 (2.03)	25.8 (2.54)	31.1 (2.68)
Medicare only	37.3 (1.59)	21.1 (1.28)	15.6 (1.17)	24.0 (1.51)	4.3 (0.59)	21.5 (1.37)	5.9 (0.69)	4.8 (0.63)	12.4 (1.10)	16.5 (1.19)
Other	39.0 (3.22)	20.2 (2.61)	15.2 (2.27)	25.6 (3.01)	*5.6 (1.87)	22.0 (2.73)	5.5 (1.58)	7.2 (1.60)	13.8 (2.28)	18.1 (2.51)
Uninsured	*23.7 (8.49)	†	†	†	†	*22.8 (8.47)	†	–	†	†
Marital status										
Married	14.4 (0.41)	6.0 (0.26)	4.1 (0.22)	8.3 (0.31)	3.3 (0.20)	8.4 (0.30)	2.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.13)	3.4 (0.18)	5.2 (0.24)
Widowed	44.9 (1.30)	25.9 (1.10)	20.1 (0.97)	30.0 (1.17)	5.7 (0.61)	27.3 (1.18)	8.0 (0.70)	6.0 (0.62)	16.4 (0.92)	22.3 (1.08)
Divorced or separated	22.6 (0.84)	9.8 (0.56)	7.5 (0.50)	13.8 (0.71)	5.4 (0.43)	13.1 (0.63)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.30)	6.6 (0.47)	9.3 (0.57)
Never married	8.1 (0.45)	3.4 (0.32)	2.5 (0.26)	4.6 (0.35)	2.0 (0.24)	4.2 (0.32)	1.0 (0.12)	1.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.18)	3.2 (0.30)
Living with a partner	12.4 (0.98)	5.1 (0.65)	3.4 (0.48)	6.8 (0.76)	4.4 (0.67)	7.4 (0.82)	1.7 (0.46)	1.1 (0.29)	3.5 (0.53)	4.7 (0.63)
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	13.1 (0.36)	5.2 (0.24)	4.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.29)	2.7 (0.17)	7.3 (0.28)	1.9 (0.13)	1.5 (0.13)	3.5 (0.18)	4.9 (0.22)
Small MSA	16.9 (0.59)	8.0 (0.42)	5.3 (0.29)	10.2 (0.45)	3.9 (0.29)	10.1 (0.40)	2.4 (0.22)	1.9 (0.19)	4.4 (0.27)	6.9 (0.35)
Not in MSA	21.2 (0.87)	10.6 (0.58)	7.5 (0.55)	13.2 (0.67)	4.9 (0.46)	12.6 (0.68)	3.8 (0.36)	2.5 (0.29)	5.9 (0.45)	9.2 (0.55)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	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
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Northeast	14.3 (0.67)	5.9 (0.46)	4.2 (0.35)	7.9 (0.49)	3.0 (0.34)	8.1 (0.51)	2.0 (0.23)	1.5 (0.23)	3.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.41)
Midwest	15.7 (0.68)	7.3 (0.45)	4.9 (0.35)	9.6 (0.52)	3.3 (0.28)	8.7 (0.47)	2.4 (0.23)	1.6 (0.19)	3.8 (0.30)	5.8 (0.36)
South	17.1 (0.54)	8.2 (0.40)	6.2 (0.31)	10.3 (0.44)	4.1 (0.28)	10.5 (0.41)	2.7 (0.21)	2.0 (0.18)	4.7 (0.27)	7.4 (0.36)
West	14.3 (0.52)	5.6 (0.32)	4.1 (0.30)	8.7 (0.43)	3.0 (0.28)	8.0 (0.38)	2.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.22)	4.0 (0.28)	5.8 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.5 (0.85)	3.4 (0.44)	3.0 (0.49)	4.4 (0.54)	2.3 (0.40)	4.8 (0.56)	1.0 (0.21)	*1.3 (0.46)	1.8 (0.29)	3.3 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14.3 (0.89)	4.8 (0.51)	5.5 (0.51)	7.3 (0.63)	3.6 (0.42)	8.3 (0.68)	2.7 (0.35)	1.7 (0.27)	5.8 (0.52)	7.2 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	13.6 (0.52)	6.0 (0.34)	3.8 (0.27)	8.5 (0.42)	2.8 (0.25)	7.8 (0.40)	2.1 (0.19)	1.4 (0.16)	2.3 (0.20)	4.4 (0.30)
White, single race, female	19.5 (0.54)	8.7 (0.36)	6.1 (0.28)	11.4 (0.41)	4.1 (0.27)	11.5 (0.40)	2.7 (0.21)	2.2 (0.19)	5.7 (0.30)	8.0 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.9 (0.96)	6.5 (0.81)	4.6 (0.64)	8.5 (0.87)	2.8 (0.52)	7.1 (0.80)	2.0 (0.38)	1.2 (0.28)	3.0 (0.54)	5.6 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.7 (1.15)	11.0 (1.00)	9.2 (0.71)	12.6 (0.86)	5.2 (0.56)	12.2 (1.03)	3.8 (0.46)	2.5 (0.45)	7.8 (0.70)	10.1 (0.82)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	60.4 (0.43)	26.6 (0.38)	13.0 (0.28)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.0 (0.43)	26.4 (0.38)	12.6 (0.26)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.2 (0.61)	26.6 (0.55)	12.2 (0.39)
Female	100.0	59.6 (0.55)	26.7 (0.50)	13.7 (0.36)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	70.4 (0.58)	22.7 (0.53)	6.9 (0.29)
45–64 years	100.0	55.3 (0.69)	28.4 (0.61)	16.3 (0.49)
65–74 years	100.0	47.5 (1.19)	32.5 (1.10)	20.1 (0.91)
75 years and over	100.0	35.1 (1.20)	36.4 (1.18)	28.5 (1.25)
Race				
One race[4]	100.0	60.6 (0.43)	26.5 (0.38)	12.9 (0.28)
White	100.0	61.8 (0.48)	25.8 (0.42)	12.3 (0.30)
Black or African American	100.0	50.2 (1.04)	31.9 (0.94)	17.9 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	47.6 (4.93)	32.2 (4.49)	20.1 (3.21)
Asian	100.0	67.9 (1.64)	23.1 (1.41)	9.0 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	54.7 (9.14)	38.3 (8.78)	*7.0 (3.20)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	47.0 (3.40)	33.3 (3.45)	19.7 (2.65)
Black or African American, white	100.0	59.7 (7.68)	28.5 (7.98)	*11.8 (3.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	36.8 (4.78)	38.8 (5.33)	24.4 (4.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	55.7 (1.03)	29.6 (0.95)	14.7 (0.70)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	54.1 (1.30)	31.4 (1.27)	14.6 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	61.1 (0.47)	26.1 (0.40)	12.7 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	63.0 (0.53)	25.2 (0.45)	11.9 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	50.1 (1.08)	31.8 (0.96)	18.2 (0.88)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	34.8 (1.06)	34.7 (0.99)	30.5 (1.00)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	49.9 (0.85)	32.2 (0.76)	17.9 (0.60)
Some college	100.0	60.1 (0.82)	28.2 (0.81)	11.7 (0.48)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.8 (0.68)	19.8 (0.62)	5.4 (0.34)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	46.6 (0.74)	30.2 (0.64)	23.2 (0.61)
$35,000 or more	100.0	67.3 (0.52)	24.5 (0.48)	8.1 (0.26)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	56.3 (1.04)	29.1 (0.92)	14.6 (0.76)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	64.2 (0.97)	26.8 (0.90)	9.0 (0.55)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	68.2 (1.23)	26.0 (1.16)	5.8 (0.56)
$100,000 or more	100.0	77.2 (0.89)	18.5 (0.83)	4.3 (0.36)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	45.8 (1.21)	28.2 (0.98)	26.0 (1.00)
Near poor	100.0	49.6 (1.04)	30.1 (0.90)	20.3 (0.87)
Not poor	100.0	66.8 (0.51)	24.9 (0.47)	8.4 (0.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	71.4 (0.54)	22.6 (0.51)	6.1 (0.24)
Medicaid	100.0	41.8 (1.48)	29.0 (1.26)	29.2 (1.30)
Other	100.0	36.7 (2.12)	27.0 (1.79)	36.3 (2.16)
Uninsured	100.0	56.7 (0.98)	30.8 (0.93)	12.5 (0.66)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	46.3 (1.11)	35.8 (1.11)	17.9 (0.88)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	17.4 (2.33)	29.7 (2.55)	52.9 (3.13)
Medicare only	100.0	39.5 (1.66)	32.2 (1.49)	28.3 (1.49)
Other	100.0	36.2 (3.18)	34.8 (3.16)	29.0 (2.87)
Uninsured	100.0	40.0 (10.38)	28.2 (7.69)	31.8 (9.01)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	61.8 (0.59)	26.6 (0.51)	11.6 (0.36)
Widowed	100.0	39.2 (1.28)	32.6 (1.17)	28.1 (1.12)
Divorced or separated	100.0	50.6 (0.98)	30.0 (0.85)	19.4 (0.77)
Never married	100.0	68.2 (0.81)	22.7 (0.70)	9.1 (0.47)
Living with a partner	100.0	59.7 (1.54)	27.7 (1.49)	12.6 (0.98)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	62.9 (0.58)	25.7 (0.51)	11.4 (0.34)
Small MSA	100.0	58.9 (0.80)	27.8 (0.68)	13.2 (0.55)
Not in MSA	100.0	55.4 (1.04)	27.3 (0.97)	17.4 (0.75)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	61.5 (1.12)	26.4 (1.02)	12.2 (0.64)
Midwest	100.0	61.0 (0.87)	27.2 (0.74)	11.9 (0.51)
South	100.0	58.3 (0.73)	26.5 (0.65)	15.1 (0.54)
West	100.0	62.2 (0.82)	26.4 (0.69)	11.4 (0.51)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	58.6 (1.36)	27.6 (1.23)	13.8 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	52.6 (1.37)	31.8 (1.34)	15.6 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	62.8 (0.78)	25.7 (0.70)	11.5 (0.48)
White, single race, female	100.0	63.1 (0.67)	24.7 (0.60)	12.2 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	53.9 (1.67)	30.9 (1.59)	15.2 (1.18)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	47.0 (1.35)	32.5 (1.22)	20.5 (1.12)

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

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (crude)	19.2 (0.40)	77.3 (0.42)	3.5 (0.19)	19.6 (0.62)	70.6 (0.74)	9.8 (0.45)	14.4 (0.72)	54.3 (1.00)	31.3 (0.94)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	18.8 (0.39)	77.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.20)	20.2 (0.67)	70.1 (0.78)	9.7 (0.46)	16.5 (1.02)	54.8 (1.24)	28.7 (1.07)
Sex									
Male	18.9 (0.60)	77.5 (0.64)	3.6 (0.28)	19.0 (0.94)	72.9 (1.05)	8.1 (0.57)	13.6 (1.12)	57.6 (1.54)	28.9 (1.38)
Female	19.4 (0.55)	77.1 (0.58)	3.5 (0.25)	20.1 (0.82)	68.5 (1.00)	11.5 (0.68)	15.1 (0.93)	51.6 (1.36)	33.3 (1.31)
Age									
18–44 years	20.3 (0.58)	76.3 (0.60)	3.4 (0.24)	22.7 (1.02)	68.3 (1.16)	9.0 (0.66)	20.1 (1.83)	55.9 (2.18)	24.0 (1.75)
45–64 years	18.9 (0.71)	77.5 (0.74)	3.6 (0.34)	18.6 (0.95)	70.9 (1.17)	10.5 (0.79)	13.2 (0.99)	51.0 (1.61)	35.8 (1.51)
65–74 years	15.7 (1.17)	81.0 (1.24)	3.4 (0.56)	18.3 (1.62)	73.0 (1.86)	8.7 (1.22)	10.8 (1.46)	61.0 (2.33)	28.2 (2.16)
75 years and over	11.8 (1.54)	83.6 (1.73)	4.6 (0.99)	11.6 (1.42)	76.3 (1.76)	12.1 (1.26)	11.5 (1.56)	55.2 (2.39)	33.3 (2.23)
Race									
One race[4]	19.2 (0.40)	77.4 (0.42)	3.5 (0.19)	19.5 (0.63)	70.6 (0.75)	9.9 (0.45)	14.2 (0.74)	54.6 (1.00)	31.1 (0.95)
White	18.7 (0.44)	77.7 (0.47)	3.7 (0.22)	19.3 (0.71)	70.5 (0.85)	10.2 (0.53)	14.0 (0.85)	53.7 (1.15)	32.4 (1.08)
Black or African American	23.8 (1.23)	73.7 (1.24)	2.5 (0.38)	19.7 (1.36)	72.3 (1.53)	8.1 (0.95)	15.0 (1.49)	58.1 (2.49)	26.9 (2.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.7 (4.67)	75.7 (4.95)	*5.6 (2.58)	23.1 (5.54)	64.1 (6.43)	*12.8 (3.92)	†	69.0 (7.48)	24.8 (6.89)
Asian	17.5 (1.46)	79.9 (1.52)	2.6 (0.56)	18.3 (2.84)	73.2 (3.12)	8.6 (1.66)	18.8 (4.70)	53.3 (5.26)	27.9 (4.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*23.7 (10.02)	76.3 (10.02)	–	55.4 (14.91)	*31.3 (12.61)	†	†	75.3 (16.61)	–
Two or more races[5]	18.8 (3.34)	73.9 (3.75)	*7.3 (2.27)	22.2 (4.84)	68.7 (5.16)	9.1 (2.56)	*21.7 (6.86)	41.1 (6.64)	37.1 (6.39)
Black or African American, white	*16.5 (6.08)	75.5 (7.50)	†	*16.4 (8.19)	75.3 (11.09)	†	†	*24.7 (11.78)	*42.0 (16.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	24.4 (6.02)	69.3 (6.63)	†	*23.2 (7.10)	66.3 (7.38)	*10.5 (3.66)	†	48.5 (9.15)	36.2 (8.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	20.2 (0.99)	76.1 (1.05)	3.7 (0.45)	22.2 (1.50)	69.1 (1.71)	8.6 (1.00)	17.3 (1.74)	59.2 (2.12)	23.5 (1.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	20.7 (1.24)	76.0 (1.34)	3.3 (0.50)	23.1 (1.92)	68.3 (2.20)	8.5 (1.18)	18.5 (2.30)	60.2 (2.75)	21.3 (2.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.0 (0.43)	77.5 (0.45)	3.5 (0.20)	19.1 (0.66)	70.9 (0.78)	10.1 (0.50)	13.9 (0.81)	53.4 (1.13)	32.7 (1.07)
White, single race	18.5 (0.47)	77.8 (0.51)	3.7 (0.24)	18.8 (0.78)	70.6 (0.93)	10.6 (0.60)	13.2 (0.97)	52.3 (1.33)	34.5 (1.25)
Black or African American, single race	23.6 (1.27)	73.8 (1.28)	2.5 (0.39)	19.6 (1.40)	72.4 (1.54)	8.0 (0.93)	14.6 (1.50)	58.5 (2.54)	26.9 (2.67)
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	18.5 (1.35)	77.7 (1.42)	3.9 (0.68)	17.8 (1.40)	72.7 (1.67)	9.5 (1.11)	13.9 (1.41)	56.7 (1.80)	29.4 (1.57)
High school diploma or GED[8]	16.1 (0.83)	80.1 (0.89)	3.8 (0.45)	17.8 (1.09)	72.9 (1.36)	9.3 (0.92)	11.9 (1.17)	54.6 (1.90)	33.6 (1.75)
Some college	19.8 (0.82)	76.7 (0.84)	3.4 (0.36)	19.2 (1.22)	70.2 (1.35)	10.6 (0.85)	15.6 (1.45)	50.3 (2.29)	34.1 (2.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.1 (0.66)	77.6 (0.71)	3.3 (0.32)	21.3 (1.35)	67.8 (1.61)	10.9 (1.00)	16.3 (2.33)	55.4 (3.31)	28.3 (2.94)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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[2] (standard error)								
Family income[9]									
Less than $35,000	20.8 (0.75)	74.9 (0.78)	4.4 (0.37)	19.2 (0.94)	70.3 (1.08)	10.5 (0.66)	13.1 (0.84)	53.2 (1.21)	33.7 (1.20)
$35,000 or more	18.8 (0.50)	78.0 (0.53)	3.2 (0.22)	20.3 (0.86)	70.5 (1.01)	9.3 (0.59)	16.4 (1.23)	55.0 (1.71)	28.6 (1.50)
$35,000–$49,999	19.4 (1.10)	77.1 (1.21)	3.5 (0.60)	18.1 (1.56)	71.9 (1.88)	10.0 (1.02)	15.0 (1.90)	53.8 (2.56)	31.2 (2.46)
$50,000–$74,999	17.9 (0.95)	78.8 (1.00)	3.4 (0.39)	19.3 (1.37)	72.6 (1.50)	8.1 (0.90)	13.1 (2.03)	55.8 (2.99)	31.1 (2.64)
$75,000–$99,999	17.1 (1.10)	79.4 (1.17)	3.4 (0.55)	20.7 (2.21)	69.2 (2.60)	10.0 (1.53)	16.4 (3.51)	63.6 (4.64)	20.0 (3.74)
$100,000 or more	20.1 (0.87)	77.2 (0.91)	2.7 (0.33)	23.5 (1.91)	67.1 (2.11)	9.4 (1.25)	25.8 (4.18)	49.6 (4.17)	24.6 (3.56)
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	22.3 (1.23)	73.8 (1.29)	3.9 (0.53)	22.8 (1.49)	67.0 (1.79)	10.2 (1.06)	15.1 (1.41)	51.0 (1.82)	34.0 (1.77)
Near poor	20.2 (1.09)	75.0 (1.18)	4.8 (0.55)	18.2 (1.43)	72.9 (1.62)	8.9 (0.95)	12.3 (1.39)	54.7 (2.03)	33.0 (1.99)
Not poor	18.8 (0.49)	78.1 (0.52)	3.1 (0.21)	20.1 (0.83)	70.2 (0.97)	9.7 (0.58)	15.7 (1.15)	54.3 (1.69)	30.0 (1.52)
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	19.6 (0.53)	77.2 (0.55)	3.2 (0.23)	20.4 (0.92)	70.5 (1.05)	9.1 (0.64)	19.8 (1.68)	54.4 (2.13)	25.7 (1.78)
Medicaid	22.5 (1.81)	73.9 (1.90)	3.6 (0.63)	25.7 (2.22)	62.4 (2.62)	11.9 (1.73)	15.7 (2.13)	48.9 (2.64)	35.4 (2.48)
Other	24.1 (2.58)	70.6 (2.91)	*5.2 (1.70)	20.2 (3.30)	69.3 (3.75)	10.5 (2.47)	7.9 (1.30)	49.6 (3.24)	42.5 (3.32)
Uninsured	19.5 (0.96)	76.3 (1.06)	4.2 (0.49)	19.7 (1.49)	70.2 (1.74)	10.1 (1.04)	14.5 (1.55)	55.3 (2.36)	30.2 (2.24)
65 years and over:									
Private	14.6 (1.28)	81.4 (1.40)	4.1 (0.72)	12.6 (1.31)	76.6 (1.58)	10.8 (1.20)	8.6 (1.28)	60.3 (2.36)	31.1 (2.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.3 (5.01)	77.0 (5.37)	*4.6 (2.15)	15.2 (3.77)	76.7 (4.34)	*8.0 (2.56)	13.1 (2.38)	51.4 (4.10)	35.4 (3.72)
Medicare only	11.5 (1.42)	85.0 (1.66)	3.5 (0.83)	18.5 (2.07)	71.5 (2.37)	9.9 (1.67)	12.9 (1.93)	57.2 (2.94)	30.0 (2.78)
Other	18.4 (4.25)	79.1 (4.39)	†	23.5 (5.20)	66.0 (5.81)	*10.5 (4.03)	*8.0 (3.55)	60.6 (5.79)	31.4 (5.53)
Uninsured	†	*61.3 (18.61)	†	†	78.1 (10.01)	†	*25.3 (12.63)	62.6 (14.80)	†
Marital status									
Married	17.7 (0.52)	78.9 (0.56)	3.5 (0.27)	18.9 (0.86)	71.9 (1.03)	9.1 (0.60)	14.4 (1.08)	53.6 (1.57)	32.0 (1.42)
Widowed	16.1 (1.70)	81.0 (1.75)	2.8 (0.58)	13.2 (1.46)	72.0 (1.97)	14.8 (1.65)	10.5 (1.58)	57.0 (2.48)	32.5 (2.36)
Divorced or separated	20.4 (1.06)	75.2 (1.11)	4.4 (0.54)	22.1 (1.54)	66.8 (1.64)	11.1 (1.08)	13.7 (1.51)	50.7 (2.17)	35.7 (2.09)
Never married	21.4 (0.92)	75.4 (0.96)	3.2 (0.36)	21.5 (1.44)	70.0 (1.63)	8.5 (1.02)	17.0 (2.14)	60.1 (2.46)	22.9 (2.04)
Living with a partner	23.2 (1.73)	72.7 (1.83)	4.1 (0.78)	21.2 (2.76)	67.5 (3.07)	11.3 (2.10)	17.7 (3.34)	51.1 (3.87)	31.2 (3.79)
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	19.6 (0.56)	77.0 (0.60)	3.5 (0.25)	20.5 (0.89)	69.3 (1.05)	10.2 (0.63)	15.7 (1.12)	56.6 (1.45)	27.7 (1.25)
Small MSA	19.0 (0.73)	77.4 (0.74)	3.5 (0.35)	19.2 (1.13)	71.6 (1.32)	9.2 (0.83)	12.3 (1.13)	55.2 (1.83)	32.5 (1.78)
Not in MSA	17.9 (0.87)	78.3 (0.97)	3.7 (0.54)	17.5 (1.29)	72.6 (1.64)	9.9 (1.00)	14.8 (1.45)	48.5 (2.10)	36.7 (2.10)
Region									
Northeast	19.2 (1.00)	78.0 (1.01)	2.8 (0.38)	17.9 (1.45)	73.2 (1.97)	8.9 (1.09)	13.9 (1.62)	54.3 (2.45)	31.9 (2.39)
Midwest	17.9 (0.81)	78.3 (0.87)	3.8 (0.40)	18.9 (1.32)	71.2 (1.41)	9.9 (0.80)	14.0 (1.42)	53.4 (2.17)	32.7 (2.09)
South	18.0 (0.60)	78.4 (0.66)	3.6 (0.33)	19.7 (0.96)	70.3 (1.19)	10.0 (0.80)	14.4 (1.23)	54.0 (1.54)	31.7 (1.48)
West	22.2 (0.93)	74.1 (0.94)	3.7 (0.40)	21.3 (1.45)	68.4 (1.58)	10.3 (0.94)	15.3 (1.48)	56.3 (2.20)	28.4 (1.83)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]								
	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
Sex and ethnicity	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.7 (1.41)	77.3 (1.47)	3.1 (0.52)	21.6 (2.41)	70.2 (2.64)	8.2 (1.53)	17.4 (2.87)	64.4 (3.44)	18.2 (2.60)
Hispanic or Latina, female	20.9 (1.35)	74.7 (1.56)	4.5 (0.82)	22.8 (1.85)	68.2 (2.11)	9.0 (1.22)	17.2 (2.09)	54.4 (2.94)	28.4 (2.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	18.0 (0.71)	78.1 (0.77)	3.9 (0.37)	17.8 (1.17)	73.6 (1.32)	8.6 (0.75)	12.3 (1.46)	54.4 (2.06)	33.3 (1.86)
White, single race, female	19.0 (0.66)	77.5 (0.70)	3.5 (0.31)	19.8 (1.10)	67.7 (1.30)	12.5 (0.92)	14.0 (1.28)	50.5 (1.85)	35.5 (1.77)
Black or African American, single race, male	24.0 (1.87)	73.8 (1.91)	2.2 (0.51)	21.1 (2.35)	72.5 (2.40)	6.4 (1.31)	15.5 (2.45)	63.8 (4.20)	20.7 (4.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	23.3 (1.81)	73.9 (1.82)	2.8 (0.60)	18.4 (1.64)	72.3 (2.01)	9.3 (1.27)	14.1 (1.82)	55.4 (3.02)	30.6 (3.08)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.6 (0.36)	16.1 (0.34)	4.5 (0.16)	22.0 (0.34)	57.4 (0.42)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.6 (0.36)	16.0 (0.34)	4.6 (0.16)	21.4 (0.31)	58.0 (0.42)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.5 (0.54)	17.9 (0.52)	5.5 (0.26)	25.7 (0.53)	50.8 (0.59)
Female	100.0	17.9 (0.42)	14.4 (0.37)	3.5 (0.18)	18.5 (0.43)	63.6 (0.55)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	23.4 (0.54)	17.5 (0.49)	6.0 (0.28)	12.5 (0.38)	64.1 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	21.9 (0.61)	18.2 (0.57)	3.7 (0.23)	26.6 (0.61)	51.5 (0.70)
65–74 years	100.0	12.5 (0.76)	9.6 (0.67)	2.9 (0.38)	42.1 (1.22)	45.4 (1.22)
75 years and over	100.0	6.0 (0.61)	5.1 (0.59)	0.8 (0.25)	38.0 (1.23)	56.1 (1.24)
Race						
One race[7]	100.0	20.5 (0.37)	16.0 (0.34)	4.5 (0.16)	22.1 (0.34)	57.5 (0.42)
White	100.0	20.9 (0.42)	16.5 (0.39)	4.4 (0.18)	23.7 (0.39)	55.3 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	21.0 (0.84)	15.5 (0.78)	5.5 (0.44)	14.5 (0.69)	64.5 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	20.4 (3.73)	14.6 (3.17)	5.7 (1.72)	18.5 (3.39)	61.1 (5.30)
Asian	100.0	12.0 (1.02)	8.6 (0.91)	3.4 (0.55)	13.6 (1.30)	74.4 (1.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	19.1 (5.01)	18.2 (4.92)	†	*8.1 (3.62)	72.8 (6.06)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	28.0 (2.97)	21.8 (2.66)	6.2 (1.53)	19.3 (2.41)	52.7 (3.33)
Black or African American, white	100.0	25.7 (5.93)	19.3 (5.37)	*6.3 (2.93)	12.1 (3.03)	62.2 (6.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.9 (4.41)	23.7 (4.05)	*6.3 (2.40)	22.6 (4.04)	47.5 (5.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	14.5 (0.65)	9.1 (0.55)	5.4 (0.41)	16.0 (0.71)	69.5 (0.89)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	14.2 (0.80)	8.2 (0.68)	6.0 (0.53)	15.2 (0.82)	70.6 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.6 (0.40)	17.2 (0.37)	4.4 (0.17)	23.0 (0.37)	55.5 (0.46)
White, single race	100.0	22.1 (0.48)	17.9 (0.45)	4.2 (0.20)	25.2 (0.44)	52.7 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	21.3 (0.87)	15.8 (0.80)	5.4 (0.45)	14.3 (0.70)	64.5 (1.00)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.4 (0.97)	22.2 (0.96)	4.2 (0.36)	23.8 (0.86)	49.8 (1.08)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	27.6 (0.67)	23.3 (0.64)	4.3 (0.33)	24.5 (0.65)	47.9 (0.74)
Some college	100.0	21.9 (0.64)	17.0 (0.55)	5.0 (0.33)	26.1 (0.69)	52.0 (0.75)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.2 (0.43)	6.0 (0.35)	3.2 (0.26)	23.0 (0.67)	67.8 (0.74)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.0 (0.61)	21.6 (0.58)	5.3 (0.27)	19.6 (0.53)	53.4 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	100.0	17.9 (0.42)	13.8 (0.39)	4.1 (0.20)	22.9 (0.45)	59.2 (0.51)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	23.3 (0.95)	19.4 (0.89)	3.9 (0.41)	22.2 (0.88)	54.5 (1.08)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	20.5 (0.76)	15.7 (0.72)	4.7 (0.38)	23.1 (0.81)	56.5 (0.92)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	16.6 (0.94)	12.5 (0.85)	4.1 (0.45)	23.5 (1.04)	60.0 (1.16)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.7 (0.76)	9.0 (0.68)	3.7 (0.38)	22.8 (0.84)	64.5 (0.99)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	31.1 (1.03)	24.8 (0.98)	6.2 (0.47)	13.8 (0.72)	55.1 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	25.2 (0.88)	20.4 (0.85)	4.8 (0.41)	20.2 (0.75)	54.6 (1.06)
Not poor	100.0	18.0 (0.41)	13.9 (0.38)	4.1 (0.19)	23.6 (0.43)	58.4 (0.50)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
Health insurance coverage[14]		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	17.3 (0.44)	13.1 (0.40)	4.2 (0.22)	20.4 (0.45)	62.3 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	35.0 (1.41)	29.1 (1.32)	6.0 (0.58)	14.2 (0.96)	50.8 (1.44)
Other	100.0	28.0 (2.00)	23.1 (1.87)	4.9 (0.81)	23.5 (1.81)	48.5 (2.06)
Uninsured	100.0	33.3 (0.93)	26.1 (0.90)	7.2 (0.46)	13.3 (0.65)	53.4 (1.01)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	9.0 (0.65)	7.0 (0.57)	2.0 (0.34)	42.7 (1.19)	48.4 (1.24)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	13.6 (2.04)	11.3 (1.94)	*2.3 (0.79)	32.1 (2.74)	54.3 (2.87)
Medicare only	100.0	9.5 (0.89)	7.7 (0.82)	1.8 (0.36)	36.3 (1.51)	54.3 (1.58)
Other	100.0	10.8 (1.86)	8.8 (1.53)	†	47.1 (3.31)	42.1 (3.19)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	*16.1 (5.92)	73.1 (8.97)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	15.7 (0.41)	12.5 (0.38)	3.1 (0.20)	25.9 (0.49)	58.4 (0.56)
Widowed	100.0	13.4 (0.87)	11.2 (0.85)	2.1 (0.33)	29.6 (1.17)	57.1 (1.26)
Divorced or separated	100.0	30.4 (0.91)	24.4 (0.86)	5.9 (0.44)	24.7 (0.79)	44.9 (0.95)
Never married	100.0	24.7 (0.83)	17.4 (0.77)	7.3 (0.42)	9.9 (0.50)	65.4 (0.93)
Living with a partner	100.0	37.3 (1.59)	30.8 (1.57)	6.5 (0.78)	17.9 (1.21)	44.7 (1.61)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.1 (0.50)	13.6 (0.46)	4.6 (0.22)	21.4 (0.46)	60.5 (0.58)
Small MSA	100.0	21.9 (0.69)	17.1 (0.63)	4.8 (0.31)	22.2 (0.62)	55.9 (0.82)
Not in MSA	100.0	25.7 (0.84)	22.0 (0.78)	3.7 (0.35)	23.8 (0.88)	50.6 (1.02)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.0 (0.97)	15.5 (0.89)	4.5 (0.37)	23.3 (0.95)	56.7 (0.98)
Midwest	100.0	23.1 (0.74)	18.5 (0.71)	4.7 (0.32)	22.9 (0.69)	54.0 (0.89)
South	100.0	21.8 (0.58)	17.5 (0.56)	4.4 (0.25)	21.3 (0.53)	56.9 (0.65)
West	100.0	16.4 (0.75)	11.8 (0.64)	4.6 (0.37)	21.2 (0.66)	62.4 (0.93)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	19.0 (1.00)	11.3 (0.85)	7.7 (0.70)	20.0 (1.03)	61.0 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	9.8 (0.68)	6.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.40)	11.7 (0.91)	78.5 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.5 (0.73)	19.8 (0.70)	4.8 (0.31)	28.6 (0.70)	46.8 (0.75)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.8 (0.54)	16.1 (0.48)	3.7 (0.24)	21.9 (0.57)	58.2 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.9 (1.30)	16.5 (1.14)	7.4 (0.81)	16.7 (1.14)	59.5 (1.59)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	19.2 (1.09)	15.3 (1.04)	3.9 (0.47)	12.3 (0.85)	68.5 (1.24)

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

[4]Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

[5]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.

[6]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]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 current (1997) 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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	19.9 (0.35)	9.2 (0.26)	5.8 (0.19)	12.9 (0.28)	51.8 (0.45)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.36)	8.9 (0.26)	5.7 (0.18)	12.8 (0.27)	52.0 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	13.5 (0.42)	7.8 (0.34)	7.0 (0.29)	9.5 (0.34)	61.7 (0.59)
Female	100.0	25.9 (0.52)	10.4 (0.35)	4.7 (0.23)	16.1 (0.42)	42.7 (0.58)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	20.8 (0.52)	5.6 (0.28)	3.2 (0.20)	12.2 (0.37)	57.9 (0.61)
45–64 years	100.0	15.6 (0.50)	11.0 (0.46)	7.2 (0.36)	14.5 (0.50)	51.4 (0.72)
65–74 years	100.0	22.5 (0.95)	14.2 (0.80)	9.6 (0.71)	13.2 (0.78)	40.2 (1.23)
75 years and over	100.0	31.4 (1.18)	17.6 (0.99)	11.9 (0.83)	9.8 (0.75)	29.2 (1.22)
Race						
One race[6]	100.0	20.0 (0.36)	9.1 (0.26)	5.8 (0.19)	12.9 (0.28)	51.9 (0.45)
White	100.0	17.3 (0.38)	9.0 (0.30)	5.9 (0.22)	12.8 (0.31)	54.7 (0.51)
Black or African American	100.0	28.7 (0.97)	10.9 (0.62)	5.9 (0.45)	13.7 (0.65)	40.7 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.4 (3.37)	11.5 (2.61)	6.4 (1.92)	11.7 (2.49)	45.0 (3.77)
Asian	100.0	42.4 (1.74)	6.8 (0.86)	4.1 (0.68)	12.9 (1.07)	33.7 (1.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	45.1 (8.64)	*8.1 (3.23)	†	*19.3 (8.47)	24.4 (5.92)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	14.7 (2.11)	12.2 (2.22)	7.6 (1.73)	13.6 (2.19)	50.9 (3.34)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.9 (5.90)	*6.2 (2.35)	†	*6.1 (2.47)	60.7 (6.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*8.6 (2.73)	15.2 (3.83)	11.4 (3.26)	18.2 (4.01)	45.0 (4.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.6 (0.91)	8.0 (0.50)	5.2 (0.40)	12.1 (0.63)	44.7 (0.95)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.2 (1.18)	8.6 (0.63)	5.5 (0.54)	12.1 (0.77)	44.3 (1.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.4 (0.37)	9.3 (0.29)	5.9 (0.21)	13.0 (0.30)	53.0 (0.49)
White, single race	100.0	14.9 (0.39)	9.2 (0.34)	6.0 (0.24)	12.9 (0.34)	56.6 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	28.7 (0.99)	10.8 (0.60)	6.0 (0.46)	13.7 (0.67)	40.6 (1.00)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	30.6 (0.95)	15.0 (0.74)	9.6 (0.58)	11.2 (0.73)	33.2 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	20.2 (0.62)	12.1 (0.56)	7.8 (0.44)	15.1 (0.62)	44.4 (0.85)
Some college	100.0	14.4 (0.57)	9.8 (0.47)	5.9 (0.35)	14.9 (0.51)	54.7 (0.80)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.1 (0.56)	5.7 (0.34)	4.0 (0.31)	11.8 (0.48)	65.2 (0.75)
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.5 (0.61)	11.4 (0.43)	7.7 (0.38)	12.6 (0.41)	40.5 (0.71)
$35,000 or more	100.0	15.9 (0.42)	8.0 (0.30)	4.8 (0.22)	13.1 (0.35)	57.9 (0.57)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	20.0 (0.84)	10.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.47)	15.1 (0.76)	47.3 (1.06)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	17.1 (0.73)	9.3 (0.55)	5.9 (0.46)	13.7 (0.68)	53.8 (1.07)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.0 (0.91)	6.9 (0.57)	4.4 (0.51)	13.8 (0.83)	59.6 (1.24)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.5 (0.68)	5.5 (0.48)	3.1 (0.33)	10.7 (0.57)	67.8 (0.93)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	30.6 (1.03)	10.0 (0.62)	7.5 (0.58)	13.7 (0.74)	37.6 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	26.8 (0.95)	12.0 (0.63)	7.8 (0.54)	12.9 (0.65)	40.3 (1.04)
Not poor	100.0	15.3 (0.40)	8.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.21)	12.8 (0.33)	58.7 (0.57)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
Health insurance coverage[13]		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	15.1 (0.43)	7.0 (0.31)	4.0 (0.22)	13.3 (0.38)	60.2 (0.59)
Medicaid	100.0	34.0 (1.40)	12.2 (0.95)	7.3 (0.72)	14.7 (0.98)	31.4 (1.29)
Other	100.0	18.9 (1.51)	15.1 (1.47)	10.8 (1.16)	11.9 (1.26)	43.0 (2.11)
Uninsured	100.0	22.5 (0.84)	7.1 (0.48)	5.3 (0.40)	12.2 (0.62)	52.3 (0.98)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	23.6 (0.94)	15.0 (0.86)	9.3 (0.63)	12.7 (0.74)	39.4 (1.14)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	44.6 (3.06)	20.3 (2.17)	17.0 (2.36)	7.5 (1.54)	10.6 (1.90)
Medicare only	100.0	28.1 (1.47)	16.5 (1.21)	11.6 (1.03)	10.7 (0.86)	32.9 (1.57)
Other	100.0	25.5 (2.77)	15.9 (2.34)	13.7 (2.21)	11.8 (2.34)	33.1 (3.12)
Uninsured	100.0	51.8 (9.95)	†	*5.0 (2.30)	*8.3 (3.20)	*28.1 (9.92)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	18.0 (0.46)	9.8 (0.38)	6.0 (0.26)	13.6 (0.40)	52.3 (0.63)
Widowed	100.0	34.8 (1.30)	15.7 (0.91)	8.8 (0.65)	12.7 (0.88)	27.8 (1.24)
Divorced or separated	100.0	14.3 (0.64)	11.2 (0.59)	9.5 (0.64)	15.3 (0.69)	49.3 (0.98)
Never married	100.0	26.8 (0.84)	5.3 (0.40)	3.1 (0.29)	10.0 (0.50)	54.3 (0.94)
Living with a partner	100.0	10.1 (0.82)	7.3 (0.88)	4.2 (0.60)	12.7 (1.12)	65.5 (1.56)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.3 (0.51)	7.6 (0.32)	5.3 (0.26)	12.4 (0.36)	54.2 (0.61)
Small MSA	100.0	19.2 (0.61)	9.7 (0.50)	5.3 (0.32)	13.6 (0.52)	51.8 (0.89)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.2 (0.87)	12.8 (0.78)	8.6 (0.54)	13.3 (0.69)	44.6 (1.07)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.1 (0.81)	8.8 (0.68)	5.3 (0.40)	12.1 (0.66)	55.2 (1.00)
Midwest	100.0	15.9 (0.64)	9.6 (0.59)	6.0 (0.41)	13.6 (0.58)	54.6 (0.89)
South	100.0	22.7 (0.64)	9.8 (0.44)	5.9 (0.32)	13.0 (0.46)	48.3 (0.82)
West	100.0	21.2 (0.74)	7.9 (0.45)	5.9 (0.40)	12.7 (0.55)	52.0 (0.92)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	18.1 (1.10)	6.7 (0.70)	6.9 (0.65)	8.7 (0.72)	59.1 (1.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.6 (1.36)	9.3 (0.71)	3.5 (0.42)	15.7 (1.00)	29.6 (1.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	10.0 (0.45)	7.9 (0.44)	7.3 (0.37)	9.4 (0.44)	65.0 (0.72)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.5 (0.59)	10.4 (0.43)	4.8 (0.30)	16.2 (0.51)	48.8 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	21.9 (1.48)	9.4 (0.84)	6.7 (0.71)	9.8 (0.92)	51.9 (1.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.0 (1.21)	11.9 (0.88)	5.4 (0.56)	16.9 (0.94)	31.7 (1.21)

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

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

[1]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?"

[2]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 or her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or 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 or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink between 1 and 365 times in the past year.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]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 current (1997) 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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 27.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]				Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	32.7 (0.51)	32.6 (0.41)	34.7 (0.42)	100.0	55.9 (0.53)	3.1 (0.15)	13.3 (0.29)	14.4 (0.30)	13.2 (0.29)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	32.5 (0.51)	32.5 (0.41)	34.9 (0.42)	100.0	55.4 (0.52)	3.2 (0.15)	13.5 (0.29)	14.6 (0.30)	13.4 (0.30)
Sex										
Male	100.0	30.1 (0.66)	32.5 (0.53)	37.4 (0.61)	100.0	50.3 (0.71)	3.5 (0.22)	15.3 (0.42)	15.3 (0.43)	15.6 (0.42)
Female	100.0	35.0 (0.61)	32.7 (0.56)	32.2 (0.55)	100.0	61.1 (0.63)	2.8 (0.19)	11.5 (0.37)	13.5 (0.39)	11.1 (0.36)
Age										
18–44 years	100.0	27.7 (0.62)	33.0 (0.56)	39.4 (0.60)	100.0	45.7 (0.72)	3.8 (0.22)	16.8 (0.46)	17.9 (0.48)	15.8 (0.44)
45–64 years	100.0	33.3 (0.72)	33.8 (0.66)	32.8 (0.63)	100.0	59.4 (0.73)	3.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.44)	12.9 (0.45)	12.2 (0.43)
65–74 years	100.0	38.2 (1.19)	30.4 (1.05)	31.5 (1.08)	100.0	70.9 (1.06)	1.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.59)	10.2 (0.75)	10.0 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	55.3 (1.38)	27.1 (1.18)	17.6 (1.07)	100.0	86.8 (1.00)	0.7 (0.19)	3.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.55)	5.3 (0.64)
Race										
One race[5]	100.0	32.7 (0.52)	32.5 (0.41)	34.7 (0.43)	100.0	56.0 (0.54)	3.1 (0.15)	13.3 (0.30)	14.4 (0.30)	13.2 (0.29)
White	100.0	31.3 (0.58)	32.9 (0.47)	35.8 (0.48)	100.0	55.1 (0.60)	3.2 (0.17)	13.4 (0.34)	15.0 (0.35)	13.3 (0.33)
Black or African American	100.0	40.1 (1.06)	29.8 (0.97)	30.1 (1.03)	100.0	60.2 (1.10)	2.9 (0.35)	11.8 (0.67)	11.9 (0.69)	13.2 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.9 (4.70)	29.9 (4.01)	35.2 (4.43)	100.0	58.7 (4.37)	†	13.6 (2.59)	14.5 (3.08)	11.5 (2.87)
Asian	100.0	36.1 (1.82)	35.4 (1.62)	28.4 (1.41)	100.0	60.2 (1.69)	2.2 (0.44)	15.0 (1.23)	11.9 (0.98)	10.7 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	48.6 (8.57)	*12.0 (4.17)	39.4 (8.66)	100.0	61.5 (8.41)	–	*9.5 (3.62)	*11.0 (4.59)	*17.9 (8.51)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	29.2 (2.75)	37.1 (3.15)	33.6 (2.95)	100.0	47.7 (3.16)	4.9 (1.39)	17.9 (2.55)	12.9 (2.12)	16.5 (2.74)
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.1 (6.37)	31.2 (7.72)	39.7 (6.75)	100.0	42.4 (7.12)	†	15.5 (4.30)	*15.6 (5.03)	*24.8 (7.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	34.2 (4.07)	37.2 (4.86)	28.7 (4.44)	100.0	51.1 (4.67)	*5.2 (2.19)	20.2 (4.15)	*9.8 (3.19)	13.7 (3.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	41.8 (1.06)	29.1 (0.88)	29.0 (0.89)	100.0	64.2 (1.06)	2.4 (0.29)	11.2 (0.61)	11.6 (0.64)	10.6 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.6 (1.38)	32.2 (1.20)	28.2 (1.13)	100.0	63.8 (1.38)	2.7 (0.40)	12.2 (0.86)	11.8 (0.85)	9.5 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.2 (0.55)	33.2 (0.45)	35.6 (0.46)	100.0	54.6 (0.57)	3.3 (0.17)	13.7 (0.32)	14.8 (0.33)	13.7 (0.32)
White, single race	100.0	29.3 (0.63)	33.6 (0.52)	37.1 (0.54)	100.0	53.3 (0.66)	3.4 (0.19)	13.8 (0.38)	15.6 (0.39)	13.9 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	39.9 (1.08)	30.0 (0.98)	30.1 (1.05)	100.0	60.2 (1.13)	2.8 (0.33)	12.1 (0.68)	12.0 (0.71)	13.0 (0.78)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	55.0 (1.11)	25.0 (0.92)	20.0 (0.86)	100.0	80.3 (0.95)	1.5 (0.26)	5.8 (0.49)	5.2 (0.49)	7.3 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	43.0 (0.89)	31.2 (0.83)	25.8 (0.70)	100.0	68.9 (0.85)	2.8 (0.32)	10.3 (0.53)	8.5 (0.47)	9.5 (0.45)
Some college	100.0	29.1 (0.84)	35.6 (0.79)	35.2 (0.74)	100.0	54.7 (0.85)	3.5 (0.29)	14.1 (0.54)	14.0 (0.52)	13.7 (0.58)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	18.0 (0.72)	35.7 (0.76)	46.3 (0.86)	100.0	39.1 (0.87)	4.0 (0.29)	17.5 (0.60)	22.7 (0.63)	16.7 (0.61)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]					
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more	
Family income[10]	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)										
Less than $35,000	100.0	44.7 (0.77)	27.8 (0.59)	27.5 (0.62)	100.0	67.9 (0.80)	2.5 (0.21)	9.5 (0.40)	9.2 (0.40)	11.0 (0.42)	
$35,000 or more	100.0	26.4 (0.60)	35.5 (0.53)	38.1 (0.55)	100.0	49.7 (0.63)	3.5 (0.20)	15.4 (0.39)	17.2 (0.40)	14.1 (0.38)	
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	35.3 (1.04)	33.0 (1.01)	31.7 (0.96)	100.0	59.1 (1.09)	3.6 (0.41)	13.0 (0.69)	12.6 (0.70)	11.7 (0.65)	
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	30.2 (1.05)	33.8 (0.92)	36.0 (0.96)	100.0	55.2 (1.02)	3.0 (0.31)	13.4 (0.64)	16.0 (0.70)	12.4 (0.61)	
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	25.9 (1.19)	37.5 (1.25)	36.7 (1.25)	100.0	49.4 (1.31)	3.6 (0.49)	16.5 (0.91)	16.0 (0.87)	14.5 (0.79)	
$100,000 or more	100.0	17.4 (0.87)	37.5 (0.93)	45.1 (1.00)	100.0	38.6 (1.02)	3.9 (0.36)	18.1 (0.72)	22.2 (0.79)	17.1 (0.74)	
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	100.0	46.7 (1.20)	25.3 (0.91)	28.1 (1.06)	100.0	66.8 (1.20)	2.3 (0.30)	10.3 (0.69)	9.5 (0.69)	11.1 (0.67)	
Near poor	100.0	43.3 (1.08)	29.3 (0.90)	27.4 (0.86)	100.0	67.3 (1.06)	2.5 (0.33)	10.0 (0.62)	9.2 (0.54)	10.9 (0.69)	
Not poor	100.0	26.3 (0.58)	35.4 (0.53)	38.3 (0.53)	100.0	49.7 (0.61)	3.6 (0.20)	15.3 (0.38)	17.1 (0.38)	14.3 (0.37)	
Health insurance coverage[12]											
Under 65 years:											
Private	100.0	23.5 (0.59)	35.6 (0.57)	40.9 (0.60)	100.0	44.6 (0.66)	4.0 (0.22)	16.9 (0.42)	18.8 (0.44)	15.7 (0.41)	
Medicaid	100.0	49.5 (1.51)	27.3 (1.30)	23.1 (1.20)	100.0	72.9 (1.36)	2.8 (0.52)	9.1 (0.86)	5.2 (0.58)	10.0 (0.91)	
Other	100.0	45.7 (1.93)	27.7 (1.88)	26.6 (1.61)	100.0	68.9 (1.81)	1.6 (0.44)	9.2 (1.25)	9.8 (1.04)	10.5 (1.27)	
Uninsured	100.0	38.1 (0.96)	30.4 (0.87)	31.5 (0.91)	100.0	59.5 (1.03)	2.8 (0.31)	12.6 (0.63)	12.3 (0.64)	12.8 (0.61)	
65 years and over:											
Private	100.0	42.8 (1.19)	30.4 (1.02)	26.8 (1.07)	100.0	76.1 (1.05)	1.3 (0.26)	5.8 (0.47)	8.9 (0.74)	7.9 (0.63)	
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	67.5 (2.84)	15.8 (2.25)	16.7 (2.28)	100.0	91.5 (1.77)	†	†	†	5.4 (1.28)	
Medicare only	100.0	48.4 (1.77)	28.0 (1.44)	23.6 (1.35)	100.0	79.9 (1.32)	1.4 (0.33)	5.4 (0.69)	6.0 (0.71)	7.4 (0.84)	
Other	100.0	42.3 (3.19)	31.0 (3.02)	26.6 (2.83)	100.0	73.8 (3.38)	†	*6.5 (2.04)	6.3 (1.68)	12.5 (2.82)	
Uninsured	100.0	48.1 (9.80)	34.5 (10.26)	†	100.0	95.7 (2.57)	–	†	–	†	
Marital status											
Married	100.0	31.5 (0.63)	34.1 (0.53)	34.4 (0.55)	100.0	55.8 (0.66)	3.4 (0.21)	13.8 (0.40)	14.6 (0.40)	12.5 (0.37)	
Widowed	100.0	51.7 (1.38)	27.4 (1.23)	20.9 (1.05)	100.0	83.0 (1.01)	*0.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.56)	4.9 (0.55)	6.8 (0.65)	
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.0 (0.98)	31.2 (0.92)	31.8 (0.92)	100.0	61.5 (0.95)	2.7 (0.35)	11.1 (0.59)	12.3 (0.67)	12.4 (0.65)	
Never married	100.0	28.4 (0.89)	31.3 (0.83)	40.3 (0.91)	100.0	46.9 (0.99)	3.3 (0.32)	15.4 (0.61)	17.6 (0.70)	16.8 (0.66)	
Living with a partner	100.0	31.9 (1.54)	31.2 (1.49)	36.9 (1.59)	100.0	52.5 (1.66)	3.3 (0.55)	14.8 (1.13)	14.4 (1.16)	14.9 (1.17)	
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA	100.0	29.8 (0.62)	33.5 (0.56)	36.7 (0.56)	100.0	52.9 (0.66)	3.3 (0.20)	14.5 (0.43)	16.0 (0.42)	13.3 (0.39)	
Small MSA	100.0	32.5 (1.06)	32.5 (0.74)	35.1 (0.89)	100.0	55.8 (1.10)	3.2 (0.27)	12.6 (0.50)	14.4 (0.58)	14.1 (0.59)	
Not in MSA	100.0	42.1 (1.53)	29.9 (1.18)	28.0 (0.98)	100.0	65.4 (1.23)	2.7 (0.40)	11.3 (0.67)	9.3 (0.52)	11.3 (0.62)	
Region											
Northeast	100.0	35.1 (1.26)	30.6 (0.93)	34.3 (1.05)	100.0	58.9 (1.25)	2.7 (0.34)	11.8 (0.63)	13.7 (0.73)	12.9 (0.68)	
Midwest	100.0	30.0 (0.97)	35.4 (0.80)	34.6 (0.91)	100.0	53.7 (1.15)	4.4 (0.40)	14.3 (0.60)	14.7 (0.59)	12.9 (0.64)	
South	100.0	35.8 (0.95)	31.9 (0.77)	32.3 (0.68)	100.0	57.9 (0.87)	2.7 (0.21)	12.8 (0.50)	13.7 (0.52)	13.0 (0.47)	
West	100.0	28.7 (0.98)	32.2 (0.79)	39.0 (0.86)	100.0	52.7 (1.08)	2.9 (0.27)	14.4 (0.64)	15.8 (0.63)	14.2 (0.60)	

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons aged 18 years and over[2]				
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Sex and ethnicity	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.4 (1.37)	30.9 (1.24)	30.7 (1.27)	100.0	57.9 (1.47)	3.1 (0.49)	14.4 (1.04)	11.9 (0.87)	12.7 (0.91)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	45.5 (1.43)	27.3 (1.19)	27.2 (1.18)	100.0	70.9 (1.27)	1.6 (0.28)	7.8 (0.61)	11.3 (0.94)	8.4 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	100.0	27.7 (0.83)	33.0 (0.67)	39.4 (0.76)	100.0	48.7 (0.89)	3.7 (0.29)	15.3 (0.52)	16.1 (0.56)	16.1 (0.54)
White, single race, female	100.0	30.9 (0.72)	34.1 (0.70)	35.0 (0.70)	100.0	57.5 (0.80)	3.1 (0.25)	12.4 (0.49)	15.1 (0.52)	11.8 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	33.6 (1.60)	29.3 (1.47)	37.0 (1.64)	100.0	49.7 (1.66)	2.6 (0.47)	14.9 (1.25)	16.3 (1.28)	16.4 (1.16)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	44.9 (1.37)	30.5 (1.32)	24.5 (1.22)	100.0	68.4 (1.34)	3.0 (0.46)	9.8 (0.72)	8.5 (0.70)	10.3 (0.99)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 or moderate physical activity during leisure time. Adults classified as inactive reported no sessions of light or moderate or vigorous leisure-time activity of at least 10 minutes' duration; adults classified with some leisure-time activity reported at least one session of light or moderate or vigorous physical activity of at least 10 minutes' duration but did not meet the definition for regular leisure-time activity; adults classified with 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 or moderate activity lasting at least 30 minutes in duration. See Appendix II, Leisure-time physical activity.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 29.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	35.1 (0.39)	35.6 (0.38)	27.6 (0.38)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	35.6 (0.40)	35.3 (0.39)	27.2 (0.37)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.8 (0.10)	28.8 (0.54)	42.3 (0.61)	28.1 (0.55)
Female	100.0	2.6 (0.19)	41.2 (0.55)	29.1 (0.48)	27.1 (0.49)
Age					
18–44 years	100.0	2.0 (0.17)	39.7 (0.61)	32.8 (0.55)	25.6 (0.53)
45–64 years	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	28.4 (0.61)	38.5 (0.68)	32.1 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	1.1 (0.20)	30.9 (1.17)	38.5 (1.15)	29.5 (1.09)
75 years and over	100.0	3.9 (0.51)	41.1 (1.24)	37.1 (1.19)	17.9 (0.96)
Race					
One race[4]	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	35.1 (0.39)	35.6 (0.39)	27.5 (0.37)
White	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	35.2 (0.44)	36.1 (0.44)	26.9 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	1.2 (0.21)	27.4 (0.96)	33.4 (0.94)	38.0 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	30.1 (4.16)	35.6 (4.45)	34.0 (4.43)
Asian	100.0	4.1 (0.56)	53.4 (1.72)	33.2 (1.58)	9.3 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	19.5 (5.50)	31.5 (7.34)	46.5 (8.83)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	*1.0 (0.43)	36.6 (3.26)	32.1 (2.98)	30.2 (2.95)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	39.5 (6.96)	22.2 (5.42)	35.4 (8.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	36.1 (5.03)	34.1 (4.40)	29.0 (4.00)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	0.9 (0.18)	27.4 (0.83)	40.5 (0.91)	31.2 (0.89)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	0.9 (0.23)	25.2 (1.02)	40.2 (1.10)	33.7 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	36.3 (0.42)	34.8 (0.42)	27.0 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	1.8 (0.15)	36.7 (0.48)	35.4 (0.49)	26.1 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.2 (0.22)	27.3 (0.98)	33.1 (0.95)	38.4 (1.01)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	28.8 (1.00)	36.5 (1.00)	33.3 (0.96)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	28.0 (0.71)	37.3 (0.78)	33.0 (0.77)
Some college	100.0	1.2 (0.16)	31.1 (0.72)	36.3 (0.73)	31.4 (0.76)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.3 (0.16)	40.6 (0.80)	36.9 (0.77)	21.2 (0.66)
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	2.1 (0.17)	34.5 (0.67)	33.4 (0.64)	30.1 (0.63)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	35.3 (0.49)	36.5 (0.50)	26.8 (0.47)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	1.9 (0.31)	32.2 (1.00)	36.0 (1.03)	29.8 (0.94)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	1.4 (0.31)	33.3 (0.88)	36.7 (0.89)	28.6 (0.84)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	1.4 (0.25)	34.4 (1.19)	36.8 (1.25)	27.3 (1.14)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.2 (0.21)	39.6 (0.96)	36.4 (0.95)	22.8 (0.83)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	2.2 (0.30)	35.9 (1.10)	31.9 (0.97)	30.1 (0.95)
Near poor	100.0	2.1 (0.28)	32.3 (0.95)	34.6 (0.91)	31.1 (0.98)
Not poor	100.0	1.5 (0.13)	35.6 (0.49)	36.6 (0.50)	26.4 (0.47)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.3 (0.14)	36.2 (0.54)	36.2 (0.54)	26.3 (0.52)
Medicaid	100.0	2.4 (0.48)	31.4 (1.36)	29.4 (1.32)	36.8 (1.36)
Other	100.0	*2.2 (0.70)	25.5 (1.86)	33.1 (1.89)	39.2 (2.25)
Uninsured	100.0	2.0 (0.30)	34.8 (0.90)	34.8 (0.92)	28.5 (0.89)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.34)	35.8 (1.15)	39.4 (1.14)	22.8 (0.90)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	3.9 (1.17)	32.5 (2.72)	28.8 (2.63)	34.8 (2.81)
Medicare only	100.0	2.5 (0.47)	36.0 (1.46)	37.4 (1.55)	24.1 (1.32)
Other	100.0	*3.0 (1.03)	34.2 (3.16)	34.0 (2.88)	28.8 (3.16)
Uninsured	100.0	–	49.4 (10.26)	35.1 (8.88)	†
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.3 (0.14)	32.4 (0.55)	38.2 (0.55)	28.2 (0.53)
Widowed	100.0	3.1 (0.46)	36.2 (1.25)	33.8 (1.28)	26.9 (1.20)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.5 (0.27)	30.9 (0.89)	34.9 (0.98)	32.6 (0.95)
Never married	100.0	2.5 (0.27)	43.0 (0.91)	29.9 (0.82)	24.5 (0.78)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.7 (0.42)	37.6 (1.49)	35.7 (1.51)	25.0 (1.26)
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	36.5 (0.54)	35.8 (0.55)	26.0 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	35.4 (0.73)	35.3 (0.65)	27.7 (0.71)
Not in MSA	100.0	2.2 (0.37)	30.2 (0.89)	35.4 (0.96)	32.2 (0.87)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.5 (0.21)	37.1 (0.93)	36.3 (0.99)	25.1 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	33.4 (0.76)	35.4 (0.74)	29.4 (0.75)
South	100.0	1.7 (0.16)	34.2 (0.67)	34.4 (0.64)	29.8 (0.68)
West	100.0	2.0 (0.28)	36.8 (0.84)	37.2 (0.82)	24.0 (0.71)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.6 (0.26)	21.6 (1.09)	45.7 (1.36)	32.0 (1.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.2 (0.26)	33.6 (1.27)	34.8 (1.20)	30.4 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.7 (0.13)	29.2 (0.68)	42.6 (0.77)	27.4 (0.66)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.9 (0.26)	44.0 (0.67)	28.4 (0.61)	24.7 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*0.8 (0.27)	28.9 (1.41)	37.5 (1.51)	32.8 (1.47)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.6 (0.34)	25.9 (1.28)	29.5 (1.22)	43.0 (1.38)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 less than 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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 31.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)							
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	16.2 (0.34)	83.8 (0.34)	100.0	76.2 (0.49)	20.0 (0.46)	2.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.8 (0.33)	83.2 (0.33)	100.0	75.3 (0.50)	20.7 (0.47)	3.0 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)
Sex								
Male	100.0	21.3 (0.53)	78.7 (0.53)	100.0	74.3 (0.66)	20.7 (0.62)	3.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.15)
Female	100.0	11.5 (0.36)	88.5 (0.36)	100.0	77.7 (0.57)	19.5 (0.55)	2.1 (0.15)	0.7 (0.08)
Age								
18–44 years	100.0	24.1 (0.55)	75.9 (0.55)	100.0	70.7 (0.69)	24.3 (0.66)	3.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	11.6 (0.44)	88.4 (0.44)	100.0	79.0 (0.65)	17.9 (0.62)	2.4 (0.20)	0.7 (0.11)
65–74 years	100.0	3.5 (0.39)	96.5 (0.39)	100.0	83.7 (0.94)	14.1 (0.91)	1.8 (0.30)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	2.5 (0.36)	97.5 (0.36)	100.0	82.1 (1.10)	15.2 (1.05)	2.3 (0.38)	0.5 (0.13)
Race								
One race[5]	100.0	16.2 (0.34)	83.8 (0.34)	100.0	76.4 (0.49)	19.9 (0.46)	2.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)
White	100.0	15.9 (0.38)	84.1 (0.38)	100.0	77.6 (0.52)	19.3 (0.50)	2.2 (0.15)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	16.6 (0.75)	83.4 (0.75)	100.0	70.3 (1.15)	21.9 (1.09)	7.0 (0.56)	0.9 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.1 (4.20)	76.9 (4.20)	100.0	38.7 (5.22)	52.6 (5.91)	*8.7 (3.32)	–
Asian	100.0	18.2 (1.16)	81.8 (1.16)	100.0	77.4 (1.60)	19.1 (1.48)	2.3 (0.61)	*1.2 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*15.7 (4.75)	84.3 (4.75)	100.0	52.7 (10.21)	*17.8 (6.58)	†	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	20.8 (2.78)	79.2 (2.78)	100.0	60.1 (3.52)	31.9 (3.27)	6.2 (1.62)	*1.8 (0.70)
Black or African American, white	100.0	33.1 (7.94)	66.9 (7.94)	100.0	53.8 (7.68)	35.2 (7.42)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	18.5 (3.83)	81.5 (3.83)	100.0	59.2 (5.75)	34.3 (5.32)	*5.0 (2.27)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	28.4 (1.00)	71.6 (1.00)	100.0	60.2 (1.28)	34.1 (1.24)	5.2 (0.50)	0.6 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.6 (1.31)	68.4 (1.31)	100.0	56.3 (1.74)	37.7 (1.71)	5.4 (0.67)	0.6 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	14.3 (0.34)	85.7 (0.34)	100.0	78.3 (0.51)	18.2 (0.48)	2.6 (0.15)	0.9 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	13.6 (0.39)	86.4 (0.39)	100.0	80.2 (0.54)	17.1 (0.51)	1.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.5 (0.77)	83.5 (0.77)	100.0	70.8 (1.17)	21.3 (1.11)	7.0 (0.57)	0.9 (0.21)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.8 (0.96)	77.2 (0.96)	100.0	65.2 (1.26)	29.0 (1.20)	5.2 (0.56)	0.6 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	15.7 (0.61)	84.3 (0.61)	100.0	76.9 (0.79)	19.2 (0.74)	3.3 (0.30)	0.6 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	13.5 (0.58)	86.5 (0.58)	100.0	77.5 (0.74)	19.0 (0.71)	2.3 (0.22)	1.1 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.3 (0.52)	89.7 (0.52)	100.0	84.1 (0.73)	13.8 (0.71)	1.4 (0.19)	0.7 (0.16)
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	100.0	22.7 (0.58)	77.3 (0.58)	100.0	64.9 (0.79)	28.1 (0.73)	5.7 (0.35)	1.3 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	13.2 (0.39)	86.8 (0.39)	100.0	80.9 (0.55)	16.7 (0.54)	1.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	19.4 (0.91)	80.6 (0.91)	100.0	74.3 (1.09)	21.8 (1.05)	3.2 (0.38)	0.8 (0.19)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	15.2 (0.73)	84.8 (0.73)	100.0	78.8 (0.92)	18.2 (0.90)	1.9 (0.26)	1.1 (0.25)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	11.2 (0.82)	88.8 (0.82)	100.0	83.5 (1.03)	14.7 (0.99)	1.2 (0.27)	*0.6 (0.25)
$100,000 or more	100.0	8.4 (0.55)	91.6 (0.55)	100.0	84.9 (0.86)	13.5 (0.83)	1.2 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.15)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	100.0	27.5 (0.99)	72.5 (0.99)	100.0	57.2 (1.32)	33.6 (1.22)	7.5 (0.71)	1.7 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	23.1 (0.85)	76.9 (0.85)	100.0	65.7 (1.11)	28.0 (1.06)	5.2 (0.47)	1.2 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	12.5 (0.36)	87.5 (0.36)	100.0	81.2 (0.55)	16.3 (0.54)	1.7 (0.14)	0.8 (0.10)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons aged 18 years and over, and of type of place among those persons aged 18 years and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Health insurance coverage[12]	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)							
Under 65 years:								
Private	100.0	9.9 (0.35)	90.1 (0.35)	100.0	82.8 (0.54)	15.4 (0.53)	1.2 (0.12)	0.6 (0.10)
Medicaid	100.0	10.1 (0.94)	89.9 (0.94)	100.0	57.5 (1.62)	35.7 (1.57)	6.2 (0.78)	*0.6 (0.20)
Other	100.0	7.7 (0.99)	92.3 (0.99)	100.0	55.9 (2.31)	33.5 (2.38)	8.4 (1.08)	2.2 (0.53)
Uninsured	100.0	52.2 (0.96)	47.8 (0.96)	100.0	47.6 (1.38)	39.2 (1.38)	10.2 (0.81)	3.0 (0.47)
65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.3 (0.31)	97.7 (0.31)	100.0	85.7 (1.09)	13.2 (1.08)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.09)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.9 (0.87)	97.1 (0.87)	100.0	73.3 (2.62)	22.6 (2.46)	*3.8 (1.18)	†
Medicare only	100.0	3.7 (0.56)	96.3 (0.56)	100.0	84.1 (1.31)	13.5 (1.25)	1.9 (0.39)	*0.5 (0.18)
Other	100.0	†	98.2 (0.88)	100.0	66.4 (3.11)	23.0 (2.78)	8.6 (1.72)	*2.0 (0.72)
Uninsured	100.0	41.5 (9.62)	58.5 (9.62)	100.0	56.5 (13.62)	*12.5 (5.75)	*29.4 (13.58)	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	12.1 (0.38)	87.9 (0.38)	100.0	80.6 (0.59)	17.1 (0.57)	1.9 (0.16)	0.5 (0.08)
Widowed	100.0	5.0 (0.52)	95.0 (0.52)	100.0	80.7 (1.11)	16.3 (1.03)	2.4 (0.45)	0.6 (0.16)
Divorced or separated	100.0	17.1 (0.82)	82.9 (0.82)	100.0	72.2 (1.02)	23.0 (0.96)	3.5 (0.36)	1.3 (0.25)
Never married	100.0	25.5 (0.80)	74.5 (0.80)	100.0	66.9 (1.05)	26.3 (0.97)	5.1 (0.44)	1.7 (0.26)
Living with a partner	100.0	28.5 (1.47)	71.5 (1.47)	100.0	65.2 (1.72)	28.0 (1.56)	5.4 (0.74)	*1.4 (0.48)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	100.0	15.6 (0.43)	84.4 (0.43)	100.0	78.4 (0.56)	17.5 (0.51)	3.3 (0.21)	0.8 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	17.2 (0.61)	82.8 (0.61)	100.0	76.0 (1.04)	20.1 (1.01)	2.8 (0.26)	1.1 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	16.5 (0.94)	83.5 (0.94)	100.0	69.4 (1.45)	27.9 (1.43)	1.9 (0.34)	0.7 (0.20)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	10.9 (0.68)	89.1 (0.68)	100.0	84.7 (0.85)	12.2 (0.76)	2.2 (0.24)	0.9 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	14.0 (0.67)	86.0 (0.67)	100.0	67.6 (1.15)	28.8 (1.11)	3.0 (0.35)	0.5 (0.11)
South	100.0	18.5 (0.55)	81.5 (0.55)	100.0	80.6 (0.77)	15.2 (0.72)	3.3 (0.25)	0.9 (0.12)
West	100.0	19.2 (0.79)	80.8 (0.79)	100.0	71.5 (1.05)	24.4 (1.02)	2.8 (0.34)	1.3 (0.21)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	36.6 (1.50)	63.4 (1.50)	100.0	61.4 (1.72)	31.6 (1.61)	6.3 (0.88)	0.7 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	19.9 (1.07)	80.1 (1.07)	100.0	59.2 (1.66)	36.0 (1.61)	4.3 (0.53)	*0.5 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	17.8 (0.61)	82.2 (0.61)	100.0	77.8 (0.75)	18.4 (0.70)	2.7 (0.27)	1.1 (0.18)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.6 (0.43)	90.4 (0.43)	100.0	82.2 (0.62)	16.1 (0.61)	1.0 (0.14)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	22.3 (1.33)	77.7 (1.33)	100.0	69.0 (1.74)	20.5 (1.59)	9.0 (0.95)	1.5 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	11.8 (0.83)	88.2 (0.83)	100.0	72.1 (1.44)	21.9 (1.41)	5.6 (0.63)	0.5 (0.14)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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 follow-up 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 questions 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.''

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]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.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]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 current (1997) 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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 33.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.34)	16.6 (0.31)	26.2 (0.35)	24.2 (0.34)	14.1 (0.27)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.3 (0.33)	16.7 (0.31)	26.0 (0.36)	24.0 (0.34)	13.9 (0.27)
Sex						
Male	100.0	25.9 (0.52)	18.7 (0.47)	24.6 (0.52)	20.1 (0.47)	10.7 (0.36)
Female	100.0	12.5 (0.36)	14.6 (0.40)	27.7 (0.49)	28.1 (0.49)	17.2 (0.40)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	25.5 (0.53)	19.4 (0.47)	25.2 (0.54)	18.5 (0.46)	11.3 (0.37)
45–64 years	100.0	16.3 (0.52)	15.8 (0.48)	27.8 (0.58)	25.3 (0.58)	14.9 (0.45)
65–74 years	100.0	6.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.80)	27.5 (1.04)	36.6 (1.08)	19.6 (0.93)
75 years and over	100.0	4.3 (0.44)	9.7 (0.81)	22.9 (1.03)	41.4 (1.24)	21.7 (1.07)
Race						
One race[4]	100.0	18.9 (0.34)	16.6 (0.31)	26.2 (0.36)	24.2 (0.35)	14.1 (0.27)
White	100.0	18.1 (0.38)	16.3 (0.35)	26.3 (0.39)	24.7 (0.40)	14.5 (0.31)
Black or African American	100.0	20.3 (0.84)	16.6 (0.78)	26.1 (0.93)	23.3 (0.82)	13.7 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.9 (4.01)	17.6 (3.21)	27.6 (4.21)	14.9 (3.57)	10.1 (2.50)
Asian	100.0	25.6 (1.46)	21.3 (1.41)	24.5 (1.48)	19.8 (1.50)	8.8 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	27.3 (6.92)	*25.7 (8.62)	*23.1 (8.59)	*14.7 (5.25)	*9.2 (4.19)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	24.8 (2.84)	14.0 (2.38)	21.2 (2.37)	27.2 (2.98)	12.7 (1.96)
Black or African American, white	100.0	25.8 (6.04)	*20.4 (8.04)	22.9 (5.71)	18.9 (5.08)	12.0 (3.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	21.2 (4.12)	9.2 (2.70)	19.8 (3.38)	35.4 (4.63)	14.4 (3.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.6 (0.96)	19.1 (0.74)	20.7 (0.76)	17.8 (0.76)	9.9 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.8 (1.26)	19.5 (0.94)	20.2 (0.98)	16.1 (0.90)	8.4 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.8 (0.35)	16.2 (0.33)	27.0 (0.39)	25.3 (0.38)	14.7 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	15.5 (0.39)	15.8 (0.38)	27.4 (0.44)	25.9 (0.44)	15.4 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.0 (0.85)	16.2 (0.79)	26.4 (0.95)	23.6 (0.84)	13.7 (0.72)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	25.9 (0.90)	13.4 (0.72)	19.3 (0.79)	24.7 (0.86)	16.7 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	20.5 (0.69)	15.7 (0.57)	24.3 (0.65)	24.5 (0.65)	15.1 (0.59)
Some college	100.0	16.3 (0.57)	16.2 (0.59)	27.8 (0.70)	24.1 (0.68)	15.5 (0.57)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.1 (0.51)	17.1 (0.56)	30.4 (0.75)	26.9 (0.69)	13.5 (0.51)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	23.4 (0.55)	14.5 (0.47)	21.3 (0.53)	24.0 (0.54)	16.7 (0.49)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.9 (0.41)	17.5 (0.41)	28.4 (0.48)	24.3 (0.46)	12.8 (0.34)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	20.9 (0.86)	15.9 (0.79)	24.4 (0.87)	24.7 (0.98)	14.2 (0.78)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	19.4 (0.81)	17.7 (0.77)	27.2 (0.84)	22.6 (0.78)	13.1 (0.63)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	16.0 (0.98)	18.1 (0.96)	29.7 (1.15)	23.3 (1.04)	13.0 (0.81)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.6 (0.67)	17.9 (0.74)	31.6 (0.87)	26.2 (0.81)	11.6 (0.59)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	27.7 (0.94)	15.0 (0.81)	19.0 (0.83)	21.7 (0.85)	16.6 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	24.2 (0.82)	15.6 (0.69)	22.7 (0.79)	22.0 (0.83)	15.5 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	16.0 (0.39)	17.1 (0.39)	28.5 (0.47)	25.1 (0.44)	13.3 (0.34)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	15.1 (0.43)	19.0 (0.45)	30.4 (0.51)	23.7 (0.48)	11.9 (0.35)
Medicaid	100.0	13.6 (0.96)	12.3 (0.97)	20.5 (1.08)	26.7 (1.27)	27.0 (1.29)
Other	100.0	10.6 (1.17)	10.9 (1.29)	24.2 (1.85)	27.4 (1.72)	27.0 (1.90)
Uninsured	100.0	47.1 (0.94)	18.3 (0.74)	16.8 (0.78)	11.0 (0.60)	6.7 (0.46)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.40)	9.8 (0.71)	26.2 (0.99)	38.8 (1.15)	20.9 (0.92)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	8.7 (1.55)	6.9 (1.63)	13.1 (2.01)	37.3 (2.76)	34.0 (2.86)
Medicare only	100.0	7.2 (0.78)	11.1 (1.06)	26.4 (1.35)	37.5 (1.50)	17.8 (1.26)
Other	100.0	*2.7 (0.90)	6.6 (1.61)	24.7 (2.73)	47.3 (3.23)	18.7 (2.72)
Uninsured	100.0	*12.9 (4.73)	*16.0 (7.19)	*27.5 (8.38)	*25.5 (9.23)	*18.0 (8.90)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	15.9 (0.44)	16.7 (0.42)	27.9 (0.50)	25.6 (0.48)	13.9 (0.40)
Widowed	100.0	7.3 (0.68)	10.0 (0.78)	23.7 (1.14)	36.8 (1.24)	22.1 (1.02)
Divorced or separated	100.0	18.8 (0.80)	14.8 (0.70)	23.3 (0.79)	25.0 (0.89)	18.0 (0.72)
Never married	100.0	27.0 (0.78)	19.5 (0.71)	24.8 (0.82)	18.8 (0.70)	9.8 (0.48)
Living with a partner	100.0	28.3 (1.50)	15.0 (1.13)	23.0 (1.35)	18.9 (1.20)	14.9 (1.12)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	19.5 (0.48)	17.2 (0.43)	26.5 (0.50)	23.6 (0.46)	13.1 (0.36)
Small MSA	100.0	18.1 (0.54)	16.0 (0.57)	26.4 (0.66)	24.5 (0.66)	15.1 (0.51)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.8 (0.93)	15.8 (0.68)	24.6 (0.65)	25.6 (0.80)	15.1 (0.69)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.2 (0.78)	15.8 (0.71)	27.6 (0.89)	24.7 (0.87)	16.6 (0.71)
Midwest	100.0	18.0 (0.77)	17.2 (0.69)	26.2 (0.71)	23.7 (0.75)	14.9 (0.59)
South	100.0	19.5 (0.51)	15.7 (0.49)	25.9 (0.58)	25.5 (0.57)	13.4 (0.43)
West	100.0	22.2 (0.70)	17.9 (0.64)	25.3 (0.72)	22.5 (0.65)	12.2 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	43.2 (1.38)	20.5 (1.12)	18.3 (1.08)	11.8 (0.88)	6.3 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	21.4 (1.09)	17.6 (1.03)	23.2 (1.04)	24.1 (1.14)	13.7 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	21.3 (0.61)	18.0 (0.58)	26.3 (0.64)	22.5 (0.61)	12.0 (0.47)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.0 (0.44)	13.7 (0.49)	28.5 (0.61)	29.2 (0.61)	18.6 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.8 (1.39)	18.6 (1.33)	24.4 (1.53)	17.4 (1.20)	10.7 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.0 (0.91)	14.3 (0.93)	28.0 (1.26)	28.6 (1.12)	16.1 (1.08)

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 35.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	67.4 (0.40)	15.5 (0.31)	7.9 (0.22)	5.3 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.08)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.9 (0.39)	15.6 (0.31)	8.0 (0.22)	5.4 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	60.3 (0.58)	15.8 (0.44)	10.1 (0.36)	7.6 (0.30)	4.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.12)
Female	100.0	74.0 (0.49)	15.1 (0.39)	5.8 (0.25)	3.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.11)	0.7 (0.09)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	58.5 (0.60)	18.4 (0.46)	10.8 (0.35)	7.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	69.9 (0.65)	15.2 (0.51)	6.4 (0.36)	4.8 (0.29)	3.0 (0.22)	0.7 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	86.4 (0.78)	7.9 (0.63)	2.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.21)	1.4 (0.26)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	89.9 (0.74)	6.8 (0.63)	1.7 (0.29)	0.7 (0.17)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
One race[4]	100.0	67.4 (0.40)	15.5 (0.31)	7.8 (0.22)	5.3 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.08)
White	100.0	68.2 (0.45)	15.4 (0.34)	7.5 (0.24)	5.1 (0.19)	3.0 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	66.8 (1.00)	15.7 (0.79)	8.4 (0.53)	5.1 (0.44)	2.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	56.8 (4.51)	13.0 (2.75)	11.1 (3.01)	9.6 (1.97)	8.7 (2.46)	†
Asian	100.0	57.4 (1.82)	18.0 (1.34)	11.4 (1.07)	6.8 (0.82)	4.2 (0.57)	2.2 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	55.0 (8.88)	*21.9 (8.85)	†	*8.9 (3.86)	†	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	66.7 (3.09)	11.3 (1.89)	10.5 (2.01)	8.0 (1.69)	*2.6 (1.05)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	63.5 (6.67)	*10.9 (3.29)	*17.8 (5.44)	*7.8 (3.41)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	71.5 (4.54)	10.4 (3.05)	*8.6 (2.61)	*5.6 (1.96)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	54.3 (0.97)	16.3 (0.72)	10.9 (0.55)	9.2 (0.55)	6.4 (0.45)	2.9 (0.38)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.6 (1.23)	16.8 (0.97)	11.7 (0.74)	10.4 (0.73)	7.6 (0.63)	2.9 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.5 (0.42)	15.3 (0.33)	7.4 (0.24)	4.7 (0.18)	2.5 (0.14)	0.6 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	70.7 (0.47)	15.1 (0.37)	6.9 (0.27)	4.4 (0.21)	2.3 (0.16)	0.4 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.4 (1.02)	15.6 (0.81)	8.0 (0.52)	5.0 (0.45)	2.8 (0.34)	1.1 (0.19)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	65.3 (1.00)	12.0 (0.70)	7.9 (0.51)	6.5 (0.51)	6.2 (0.51)	2.0 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	66.8 (0.80)	14.6 (0.61)	7.9 (0.46)	6.5 (0.42)	3.5 (0.27)	0.8 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	69.7 (0.73)	15.3 (0.56)	7.2 (0.38)	4.7 (0.35)	2.5 (0.25)	0.5 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	72.2 (0.70)	16.2 (0.58)	5.9 (0.36)	3.2 (0.27)	1.7 (0.22)	0.8 (0.14)
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	65.9 (0.66)	13.1 (0.46)	8.2 (0.35)	6.8 (0.34)	4.6 (0.24)	1.5 (0.17)
$35,000 or more	100.0	67.8 (0.52)	16.8 (0.42)	7.7 (0.28)	4.6 (0.22)	2.3 (0.17)	0.7 (0.08)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	66.0 (0.98)	15.3 (0.73)	7.9 (0.53)	6.3 (0.51)	3.3 (0.40)	1.2 (0.22)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	65.8 (1.00)	16.5 (0.78)	8.5 (0.56)	5.6 (0.44)	2.7 (0.31)	0.8 (0.17)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	68.0 (1.17)	17.4 (0.94)	7.7 (0.71)	3.8 (0.51)	2.6 (0.50)	*0.5 (0.19)
$100,000 or more	100.0	70.9 (0.92)	17.7 (0.76)	6.9 (0.50)	3.1 (0.33)	1.2 (0.19)	0.3 (0.08)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	61.9 (0.99)	14.0 (0.71)	8.9 (0.58)	7.5 (0.59)	5.4 (0.42)	2.3 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	64.3 (0.92)	13.8 (0.65)	9.0 (0.52)	6.7 (0.51)	4.6 (0.39)	1.4 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	69.1 (0.49)	16.2 (0.39)	7.4 (0.27)	4.6 (0.21)	2.1 (0.15)	0.6 (0.07)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	68.2 (0.56)	17.8 (0.45)	7.8 (0.31)	4.0 (0.22)	1.6 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	78.2 (1.11)	11.2 (0.86)	5.8 (0.61)	2.5 (0.41)	1.9 (0.37)	0.4 (0.11)
Other	100.0	82.5 (1.41)	9.6 (1.10)	3.4 (0.59)	3.0 (0.69)	*0.9 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.25)
Uninsured	100.0	38.2 (0.98)	18.8 (0.79)	14.9 (0.65)	15.1 (0.68)	10.1 (0.52)	2.9 (0.33)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	89.4 (0.66)	7.0 (0.57)	2.1 (0.29)	0.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	86.3 (1.99)	6.4 (1.41)	*2.7 (0.90)	*2.2 (0.84)	†	*1.5 (0.61)
Medicare only	100.0	84.8 (1.17)	9.2 (0.96)	2.6 (0.48)	1.3 (0.34)	1.7 (0.40)	*0.4 (0.17)
Other	100.0	93.5 (1.59)	*3.9 (1.30)	†	†	†	–
Uninsured	100.0	72.9 (7.57)	*14.1 (6.06)	–	†	*8.6 (3.95)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	69.6 (0.52)	15.7 (0.41)	7.0 (0.29)	4.2 (0.23)	2.6 (0.18)	0.9 (0.10)
Widowed	100.0	85.3 (0.93)	8.8 (0.76)	2.2 (0.33)	1.9 (0.36)	1.4 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.13)
Divorced or separated	100.0	70.1 (0.92)	12.6 (0.65)	6.6 (0.43)	6.2 (0.50)	3.5 (0.36)	1.0 (0.25)
Never married	100.0	57.9 (0.90)	18.0 (0.70)	11.4 (0.57)	7.6 (0.46)	4.0 (0.31)	1.1 (0.15)
Living with a partner	100.0	59.0 (1.62)	16.4 (1.21)	10.6 (0.93)	8.2 (0.94)	4.8 (0.73)	1.0 (0.27)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	66.2 (0.57)	16.0 (0.43)	8.4 (0.30)	5.2 (0.24)	3.0 (0.19)	1.2 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	68.5 (0.68)	15.2 (0.54)	7.6 (0.41)	5.2 (0.31)	2.9 (0.23)	0.7 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	69.0 (1.02)	14.1 (0.76)	6.9 (0.51)	5.9 (0.47)	3.5 (0.39)	0.6 (0.15)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	70.5 (1.02)	15.8 (0.78)	6.8 (0.52)	3.8 (0.34)	2.1 (0.27)	1.0 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	67.0 (0.87)	16.4 (0.66)	8.4 (0.52)	5.1 (0.34)	2.7 (0.29)	0.4 (0.10)
South	100.0	68.0 (0.65)	14.7 (0.49)	7.5 (0.36)	5.3 (0.29)	3.3 (0.23)	1.2 (0.15)
West	100.0	64.4 (0.78)	15.3 (0.62)	8.6 (0.41)	6.7 (0.42)	3.9 (0.32)	1.0 (0.16)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	45.2 (1.39)	15.8 (1.03)	12.6 (0.84)	12.4 (0.88)	10.5 (0.81)	3.5 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	64.0 (1.23)	16.8 (1.02)	9.1 (0.71)	5.8 (0.60)	2.0 (0.32)	2.3 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	64.4 (0.71)	15.7 (0.55)	9.3 (0.45)	6.3 (0.35)	3.7 (0.29)	0.6 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	76.6 (0.59)	14.6 (0.48)	4.7 (0.28)	2.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.13)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	59.0 (1.53)	16.9 (1.31)	10.3 (0.91)	7.8 (0.91)	4.5 (0.63)	1.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.1 (1.17)	14.6 (0.97)	6.2 (0.66)	2.8 (0.39)	1.4 (0.33)	0.9 (0.21)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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).

[2]Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 37.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		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[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	44.6 (0.48)	17.0 (0.31)	13.4 (0.28)	11.5 (0.26)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.1 (0.47)	17.1 (0.32)	13.5 (0.28)	11.5 (0.27)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	41.3 (0.63)	16.7 (0.46)	13.2 (0.40)	12.7 (0.41)	15.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.11)
Female	100.0	47.7 (0.59)	17.2 (0.40)	13.5 (0.37)	10.3 (0.34)	10.6 (0.35)	0.6 (0.08)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	40.3 (0.63)	18.9 (0.50)	16.1 (0.45)	12.6 (0.39)	10.9 (0.39)	1.2 (0.12)
45–64 years	100.0	50.2 (0.72)	15.6 (0.49)	11.6 (0.42)	10.4 (0.38)	11.7 (0.44)	0.4 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	47.3 (1.18)	13.9 (0.80)	9.3 (0.63)	11.0 (0.71)	18.4 (0.92)	†
75 years and over	100.0	43.1 (1.35)	14.6 (0.93)	8.9 (0.77)	9.7 (0.74)	23.4 (1.06)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race							
One race[4]	100.0	44.8 (0.48)	17.0 (0.32)	13.3 (0.27)	11.4 (0.26)	12.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
White	100.0	46.5 (0.55)	16.3 (0.36)	12.8 (0.31)	11.1 (0.30)	12.5 (0.33)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	33.0 (1.02)	20.7 (0.85)	16.5 (0.77)	13.4 (0.66)	15.5 (0.75)	0.8 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.3 (4.93)	13.8 (2.53)	14.9 (2.55)	12.8 (2.82)	23.3 (3.94)	†
Asian	100.0	47.0 (1.79)	18.4 (1.22)	12.7 (1.04)	10.6 (0.97)	8.8 (0.94)	2.6 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.4 (7.47)	*28.9 (9.93)	*16.0 (6.40)	*11.8 (5.76)	*10.1 (4.02)	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	33.4 (3.05)	17.5 (2.83)	18.9 (2.56)	14.9 (2.30)	15.1 (2.21)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	38.1 (6.64)	*7.8 (2.52)	27.4 (8.01)	*12.1 (4.43)	*14.2 (4.87)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	28.2 (4.62)	21.4 (4.87)	17.2 (3.06)	14.8 (3.59)	18.4 (3.55)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.1 (0.93)	17.0 (0.79)	16.9 (0.67)	15.5 (0.71)	16.4 (0.77)	3.1 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.5 (1.09)	15.7 (0.92)	17.7 (0.86)	16.7 (0.92)	18.9 (1.00)	3.6 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.8 (0.52)	17.0 (0.33)	12.8 (0.30)	10.8 (0.28)	12.2 (0.31)	0.4 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	49.4 (0.61)	16.2 (0.38)	12.1 (0.33)	10.4 (0.32)	11.7 (0.35)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.0 (1.05)	20.8 (0.87)	16.3 (0.77)	13.3 (0.68)	15.8 (0.78)	0.8 (0.17)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.7 (0.85)	14.6 (0.78)	13.9 (0.65)	15.3 (0.70)	29.6 (0.93)	2.9 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	37.4 (0.81)	16.5 (0.62)	14.1 (0.50)	13.4 (0.53)	18.2 (0.63)	0.4 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	46.5 (0.82)	17.5 (0.57)	14.1 (0.55)	11.5 (0.49)	10.2 (0.45)	*0.3 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	62.7 (0.76)	16.8 (0.58)	9.1 (0.42)	6.8 (0.36)	4.2 (0.31)	0.4 (0.08)
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	29.0 (0.59)	15.9 (0.46)	16.2 (0.45)	15.3 (0.45)	22.0 (0.55)	1.6 (0.17)
$35,000 or more	100.0	52.0 (0.60)	17.5 (0.40)	12.1 (0.35)	9.6 (0.32)	8.4 (0.31)	0.4 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	37.1 (1.01)	17.0 (0.89)	15.2 (0.79)	14.2 (0.74)	16.0 (0.77)	0.5 (0.12)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	46.6 (1.00)	19.0 (0.74)	13.6 (0.69)	10.6 (0.62)	9.6 (0.61)	0.5 (0.13)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	55.1 (1.30)	17.5 (1.01)	11.4 (0.82)	9.1 (0.79)	6.4 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.22)
$100,000 or more	100.0	65.1 (0.94)	16.3 (0.69)	9.0 (0.52)	6.0 (0.48)	3.4 (0.35)	*0.2 (0.06)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	24.6 (0.97)	16.9 (0.78)	16.9 (0.82)	15.7 (0.72)	23.2 (0.93)	2.7 (0.36)
Near poor	100.0	28.0 (0.90)	15.9 (0.71)	16.8 (0.66)	16.7 (0.73)	21.3 (0.82)	1.3 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	52.8 (0.58)	17.2 (0.39)	11.9 (0.34)	9.3 (0.30)	8.4 (0.29)	0.3 (0.06)

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 aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		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
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	55.1 (0.61)	17.9 (0.43)	12.2 (0.37)	8.4 (0.31)	6.0 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	32.9 (1.38)	20.3 (1.20)	17.8 (1.04)	13.0 (0.91)	15.2 (1.04)	0.9 (0.23)
Other	100.0	39.8 (2.08)	14.5 (1.30)	12.3 (1.34)	13.5 (1.53)	19.6 (1.67)	*0.3 (0.15)
Uninsured	100.0	17.7 (0.75)	16.1 (0.82)	19.0 (0.73)	20.6 (0.79)	23.8 (0.84)	2.7 (0.28)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	52.0 (1.18)	13.9 (0.83)	9.2 (0.68)	8.5 (0.64)	16.2 (0.82)	†
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	23.8 (2.47)	14.8 (2.09)	9.3 (1.77)	13.1 (1.80)	38.1 (2.88)	*0.9 (0.42)
Medicare only	100.0	37.5 (1.66)	15.0 (1.02)	9.6 (0.85)	13.1 (1.09)	24.7 (1.47)	†
Other	100.0	46.7 (3.12)	11.0 (2.09)	5.7 (1.20)	13.2 (2.16)	23.0 (2.55)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*12.7 (4.79)	*35.1 (10.59)	*15.1 (6.45)	†	29.8 (8.70)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	49.9 (0.64)	16.4 (0.41)	11.9 (0.37)	10.0 (0.33)	11.0 (0.37)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	37.9 (1.25)	14.2 (0.88)	11.1 (0.85)	11.6 (0.90)	24.8 (1.16)	*0.3 (0.12)
Divorced or separated	100.0	38.8 (0.97)	16.0 (0.70)	14.8 (0.67)	13.3 (0.67)	16.5 (0.70)	*0.6 (0.24)
Never married	100.0	39.6 (0.93)	19.0 (0.78)	16.4 (0.63)	12.8 (0.58)	11.3 (0.55)	0.9 (0.13)
Living with a partner	100.0	32.9 (1.49)	19.4 (1.31)	15.6 (1.15)	15.4 (1.08)	15.6 (1.13)	1.1 (0.28)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.6 (0.69)	18.3 (0.46)	13.8 (0.39)	10.9 (0.35)	10.4 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	45.5 (0.80)	15.8 (0.51)	13.0 (0.51)	12.0 (0.49)	13.1 (0.57)	0.6 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	39.6 (1.23)	15.3 (0.69)	12.5 (0.56)	12.2 (0.68)	19.6 (0.78)	0.8 (0.19)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	50.6 (1.19)	17.2 (0.77)	11.9 (0.68)	8.9 (0.57)	10.5 (0.61)	0.8 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	47.3 (0.99)	16.5 (0.66)	12.2 (0.48)	10.6 (0.50)	12.7 (0.58)	0.5 (0.10)
South	100.0	39.4 (0.75)	16.8 (0.46)	14.7 (0.50)	12.6 (0.46)	15.5 (0.57)	0.9 (0.12)
West	100.0	45.2 (1.02)	17.6 (0.71)	13.7 (0.52)	12.4 (0.56)	10.3 (0.55)	0.8 (0.12)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	27.7 (1.29)	16.1 (1.14)	15.8 (0.93)	17.5 (1.04)	19.1 (1.10)	3.9 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.7 (1.28)	18.0 (0.98)	18.1 (1.00)	13.4 (0.97)	13.5 (1.00)	2.4 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	45.7 (0.81)	16.5 (0.57)	12.1 (0.50)	11.4 (0.50)	14.0 (0.56)	*0.3 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	52.9 (0.75)	15.9 (0.50)	12.1 (0.44)	9.4 (0.42)	9.6 (0.41)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	31.5 (1.65)	19.2 (1.42)	16.0 (1.15)	14.0 (1.15)	18.1 (1.32)	1.2 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.1 (1.31)	22.0 (1.01)	16.6 (1.05)	12.8 (0.76)	14.0 (0.88)	0.5 (0.15)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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.

[2]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.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 39.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	39.9 (0.44)	60.1 (0.44)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	40.3 (0.42)	59.7 (0.42)
Sex			
Male	100.0	36.3 (0.61)	63.7 (0.61)
Female	100.0	43.2 (0.58)	56.8 (0.58)
Age			
18–44 years	100.0	51.0 (0.62)	49.0 (0.62)
45–64 years	100.0	36.6 (0.69)	63.4 (0.69)
65–74 years	100.0	18.3 (0.98)	81.7 (0.98)
75 years and over	100.0	7.5 (0.62)	92.5 (0.62)
Race			
One race[4]	100.0	39.8 (0.45)	60.2 (0.45)
White	100.0	37.1 (0.47)	62.9 (0.47)
Black or African American	100.0	60.3 (1.07)	39.7 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	45.1 (4.55)	54.9 (4.55)
Asian	100.0	34.1 (1.62)	65.9 (1.62)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	33.4 (9.35)	66.6 (9.35)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	45.2 (3.06)	54.8 (3.06)
Black or African American, white	100.0	48.4 (7.35)	51.6 (7.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.9 (4.74)	55.1 (4.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.4 (0.98)	54.6 (0.98)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.0 (1.22)	58.0 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	39.0 (0.48)	61.0 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	35.6 (0.52)	64.4 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	60.5 (1.09)	39.5 (1.09)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	32.6 (1.00)	67.4 (1.00)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	35.8 (0.77)	64.2 (0.77)
Some college	100.0	46.0 (0.87)	54.0 (0.87)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	44.4 (0.80)	55.6 (0.80)
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	100.0	41.1 (0.67)	58.9 (0.67)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.0 (0.56)	60.0 (0.56)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	39.7 (0.98)	60.3 (0.98)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	38.4 (0.92)	61.6 (0.92)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	39.5 (1.22)	60.5 (1.22)
$100,000 or more	100.0	42.2 (1.00)	57.8 (1.00)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	100.0	48.7 (1.11)	51.3 (1.11)
Near poor	100.0	41.5 (1.01)	58.5 (1.01)
Not poor	100.0	38.8 (0.55)	61.2 (0.55)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons aged 18 years and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Under 65 years:			
Private	100.0	41.7 (0.60)	58.3 (0.60)
Medicaid	100.0	60.2 (1.45)	39.8 (1.45)
Other	100.0	57.6 (2.28)	42.4 (2.28)
Uninsured	100.0	46.4 (0.99)	53.6 (0.99)
65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	11.4 (0.76)	88.6 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	15.2 (2.02)	84.8 (2.02)
Medicare only	100.0	14.5 (1.15)	85.5 (1.15)
Other	100.0	24.7 (3.08)	75.3 (3.08)
Uninsured	100.0	*19.6 (8.31)	80.4 (8.31)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	38.2 (0.56)	61.8 (0.56)
Widowed	100.0	15.9 (0.96)	84.1 (0.96)
Divorced or separated	100.0	49.7 (1.04)	50.3 (1.04)
Never married	100.0	40.2 (0.88)	59.8 (0.88)
Living with a partner	100.0	56.7 (1.62)	43.3 (1.62)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100.0	43.2 (0.58)	56.8 (0.58)
Small MSA	100.0	38.2 (0.88)	61.8 (0.88)
Not in MSA	100.0	32.8 (1.00)	67.2 (1.00)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	39.6 (1.17)	60.4 (1.17)
Midwest	100.0	35.1 (0.91)	64.9 (0.91)
South	100.0	43.0 (0.74)	57.0 (0.74)
West	100.0	40.4 (0.84)	59.6 (0.84)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.3 (1.41)	61.7 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	52.8 (1.30)	47.2 (1.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	33.1 (0.74)	66.9 (0.74)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.0 (0.68)	62.0 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	57.1 (1.66)	42.9 (1.66)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	63.3 (1.43)	36.7 (1.43)

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

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]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 current (1997) 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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance 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 aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. 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).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 41.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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