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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

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, 2010

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 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, 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 2010, data were collected on 27,157 adults in the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 77.3%, and the final response rate was 60.8%. 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 2010, 61% of adults aged 18 years and over had excellent or very good health. Twelve percent of adults had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had heart disease, 25% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, 9% had been told they had diabetes, and 22% had been told they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Twenty-one percent of 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, 2010

by Jeannine S. Schiller, M.P.H.; Jacqueline W. Lucas, M.P.H.; Brian W. Ward, Ph.D.; and Jennifer A. Peregoy, M.P.H., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2010 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 Hispanic origin, 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 on methods and detailed information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–III). Appendix II contains definitions of selected terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted health estimates.

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases; in other cases, the concepts were measured differently. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is given 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.

The NHIS sample 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. Its fundamental structure 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 in the family, 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 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,'' which numerically is 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 Census Bureau is available from: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/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 (also called the Basic Module or Core) consists of three main components: Family Core, Sample Adult Core, and 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, limitation in activities, and utilization of health care services. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or over the age of majority for a given state responds to questions about all family members 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. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, 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 (''sample adult'') and child (''sample child'') in the family. The sample adult responds for himself or herself; 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. Information regarding demographic characteristics in this report is obtained from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2010 consisted of 34,329 households, which yielded 89,976 persons in 35,177 families. A total of 35,153 adults were eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 27,157 adults, a conditional response rate of 77.3% (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 78.7%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 60.8% (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 provide a more straightforward presentation of the data. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in Appendix I, Table II. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables may be obtained 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 population subgroups have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, no income information is available for about 3% of sample adults in the 2010 survey, and about 15% of sample adults provided only a broad range for their family income (see "Income and Poverty Status Changes" section). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (Appendix I, Table III) (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. Appendix I, Table III, provides more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Transition to 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from 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, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over, unless otherwise noted (Appendix I, Table I). Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (see relevant table footnotes for age groups). 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 current estimates may be compared with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports to determine the effects of age adjustment on the 2010 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.

Sample Size Changes in NHIS

The size of the NHIS sample was reduced due to budget shortfalls in 2002–2004 and 2006–2008. Following a reduction of approximately 50% during January–March 2009, newly available funding later in 2009 permitted an expansion during October–December to expand that quarter's normal 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 was approximately the same as it would have been if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

In 2010, the NHIS sample was increased by approximately 25% during January–March. No further increases or reductions were made in the remaining months of that year, resulting in a 2010 NHIS sample size that was slightly larger than the 2009 NHIS sample size.

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. Further information about the 2006 field test is available in 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 income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family 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 through 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 differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2010, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2010 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Data Limitations

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 1997–2010 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2010 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 2006–2010 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002) must recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in 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). Appendix I, Tables II and III, provide 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 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. Estimates for population subgroups with small sample sizes may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to sampling variability.

Further Information

The latest information about NHIS is available from: 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.

Readers may also wish to join the NHIS listserv by visiting: http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Complete the appropriate information and click the ''National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers'' box, followed by the ''Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users worldwide who receive e-news about NHIS data (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

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 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 U.S. Census 2000.

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 that they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 25% had been told on two or more visits 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 women. The prevalence of hypertension in men and women was similar.
- A positive relationship was observed 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 coronary heart disease or hypertension than 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 they had any type of heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. Thirty-four percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 23% of Hispanic adults and 24% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with coronary heart disease, hypertension, and stroke: As 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) than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 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-seven percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 23% of non-Hispanic white women and 23% of Hispanic women. Thirty-one 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 and 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 that 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 men. Men were more likely to have been told they had emphysema than 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, hay fever, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis than non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults also were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had sinusitis than were non-Hispanic black 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 years, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and 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, asthma, 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 and ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were most likely to have sinusitis. Non-Hispanic white women were most likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever compared with other single-race sex and 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 that 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 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 5% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic adults.
- When considering single-race sex and 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, 6% 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 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 7% of adults aged 18–44 years, and 45% of adults aged 75 years and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 17% of adults aged 18–44 years.
- 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.
- Diabetes was inversely related to level of education: 15% of adults with less than a high school diploma had diabetes compared with 7% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, or chronic joint symptoms than adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 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 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of diabetes, kidney disease, and liver disease 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 non-Hispanic white men and women and non-Hispanic black women.

Pain (Tables 9 and 10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 17% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 15% had experienced pain in the neck area, 29% 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 about twice as likely to experience migraines or severe

headaches, or pain in the face or jaw, than men.
- Adults aged 18–44 years and 45–64 years were more likely to have experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with adults aged 65–74 years and 75 years 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 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 adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 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 who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 years 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, 16% 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 women.
- Nine 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 U.S. population 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 white adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 18% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 10% of non-Hispanic black adults and 11% of Hispanic adults.
- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education—16% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all of their natural teeth compared with 4% 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 8% 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 years, 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 years 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 16% felt that 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 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, or worthless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 26% 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 years 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 years who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 22% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 11% of those who had private health insurance.
- Divorced or separated adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married or adults who have never married.

Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (Tables 15 and 16)

- Overall, 18% 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 15% 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 men.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were at least three times more likely to have experienced feelings of nervousness or restlessness all or most of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than 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 years, 28% 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 21% of those who were uninsured and 16% of those who had private health insurance. Adults under age 65 years 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 years who were either uninsured or had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 26% 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 and 12% of those who had private health insurance. Adults aged 65 years 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 years 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 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 588 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 1.1 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 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 5 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white adults and an average of 3 bed days per person for Hispanic adults.

- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in poor families averaged 10 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 14 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 15 bed days per person compared with 6 bed days per person for both those with private insurance and those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- Adults who were divorced or separated had 9 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 4 bed days per person for those who were never married. Employed adults who were divorced or separated also had higher rates of work-loss days than employed adults who were married or 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 their head; using their fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object; 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.
- Eighteen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 12% 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 years and at age 75 years and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 19% 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 level of 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 more than three to four times as likely to have at least one physical difficulty compared with adults who had private insurance or were uninsured. Similarly, for adults at least age 65 years, 56% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage reported at least one physical difficulty compared with 35% of those with private insurance and 39% 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.

Health Status (Tables 20 and 21)

- Overall, 61% of adults aged 18 years and over were in excellent or very good health, 27% were in good health, and 12% were in fair or poor health.
- Health status was inversely associated with age. As age increased, the percentage of adults with excellent 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, 42% of AIAN adults had excellent or very good health compared with 49% of black adults, 63% of white adults, and 64% 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 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 38% 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 three to four 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 without health insurance coverage and 41% of adults 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 30% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 51% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 24% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 19% of those with private health insurance.
- Married adults were less likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, never married, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a large or small MSA.
- Sixty-four percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 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, 65% of non-Hispanic white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 56% of Hispanic men and 51% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 10% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 15% of Hispanic men and 19% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2010, 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 2010, the health of 71% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 19% had improved, and the health of 9% was worse than in 2009. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2010, the health of 53% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 16% had improved, and the health of 31% was worse than last year.

Current Cigarette Smoking Status (Tables 24 and 25)

- Overall, 19% of adults aged 18 years and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 60% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Twenty-one percent of men were current smokers compared with 18% of women. Sixty-five percent of women had never smoked compared with 53% of men.
- As age increased, the percentage of current smokers decreased. Adults aged 18–44 years and 45–64 years were more likely to be current smokers than adults aged 65 years and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 9% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 27% of AIAN adults and 20% each of black adults and white adults.
- Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 66% of non-Hispanic black adults and 71% 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 adults with less education 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, 16% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 32% who were uninsured and 31% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under age 65 years who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or 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 17% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Eighty percent of Hispanic women had never smoked compared with 72% of non-Hispanic black women and 60% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 15% of Hispanic men were current smokers compared with 23% each of non-Hispanic white men and non-Hispanic black men; 62% of Hispanic men and 58% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 50% of non-Hispanic white men.

Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26 and 27)

- Overall, 51% of adults aged 18 years and over were current regular drinkers, 14% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 21% were lifetime abstainers.
- Fifty-nine percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 43% of women. Men were also

more likely to be former regular drinkers than women. Women were more likely to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers than 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 NHOPI).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 57% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 39% each of Hispanic adults and 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, 60% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 50% of those who were uninsured and 31% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 37% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 31% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 14% 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 adults who were married, divorced or separated, widowed, or never married.
- Regionally, 47% of adults living in the South were current regular drinkers, in contrast to 52% in the West and 54% each in the Midwest and Northeast.
- Nineteen percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 36% of non-Hispanic black women and 43% of Hispanic women. Conversely, 50% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 32% of non-Hispanic black women and 27% of Hispanic women. Among men, 12% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 21% of Hispanic men and 23% of non-Hispanic black men; 64% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 51% of Hispanic men and 48% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- According to the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity only, 33% of adults were inactive, 20% of adults were insufficiently active, and 47% were sufficiently active based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- According to the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic and strengthening activity combined, 49% of adults met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guideline, 4% met the muscle-strengthening guideline only, 26% met the aerobic guideline only, and 21% met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity, based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- Women were more likely than men to be inactive or insufficiently active and less likely to be sufficiently active in terms of aerobic leisure-time physical activity. Men were more likely than women to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- When leisure-time physical activity is considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic black adults.
- As level of education increased, the percentage of adults who were sufficiently active based on their participation in aerobic leisure-time physical activity also increased.
- Adults living in an MSA were more likely to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity than adults who did not live in an MSA.

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, 34% were overweight (but not obese), and 28% were obese.
- Forty-two percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 30% of men. Forty-one percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were at least twice as likely to be underweight than were men. Obesity percentages were similar for men and women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 55% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of white adults, 30% of AIAN adults, and 28% of black adults. Black adults and AIAN adults were more than three times as likely to be obese as Asian adults. White adults were more than twice as likely as Asian adults to be obese.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 37% 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.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were more likely to be a healthy weight than adults with lower educational attainment.

- Thirty-five percent of adults under age 65 years who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 27% of those who had private health insurance and 28% of those who were uninsured.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Obesity percentages were highest in the Midwest and the South.
- Forty-six percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 31% of Hispanic women and 27% of non-Hispanic black women; 31% of non-Hispanic white men, 30% of non-Hispanic black men, and 24% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Forty-one percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 25% of non-Hispanic white women; 31% of Hispanic men, 32% of non-Hispanic black men, and 28% 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, 76% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of health care, 20% considered a clinic or health center to be their usual place of health care, and 3% considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.
- Twenty-two percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 13% 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 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, 27% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of health care compared with 17% of non-Hispanic black adults and 15% of non-Hispanic white adults. Of those adults with a usual place of health care, 80% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of health care compared with 69% 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 4% 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, 51% 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 years and over with a usual place of health care, 22% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage considered a clinic or health center their usual place of health care compared with 12% of those who had private health insurance and 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 adults living in an MSA.
- Nineteen percent of adults living in the West and 20% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of health care compared with 14% in the Midwest and 13% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-two percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of health care compared with 22% of non-Hispanic black men and 19% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-two percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of health care compared with 13% of non-Hispanic black women and 11% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 20% of adults aged 18 years and over had not made an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 16% had 1 office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 25% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-seven percent of men and 14% 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 22% of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to level of education—31% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 13% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had 2–3 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 adults who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 49% 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 16% 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.
- Eight percent of adults aged 65 years 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 5% 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 insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.
- Twenty-three 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 21% of adults in the South, 18% of adults in the Midwest, and 17% 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 31% of non-Hispanic black men and 23% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-one percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 15% of non-Hispanic black women and 12% of non-Hispanic white women.

Length of Time Since Last Contact With Doctor or Other Health Professional (Tables 36 and 37)

- Overall, 66% of adults aged 18 years and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 15% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 8% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 6% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.
- Seventy-three percent of women and 59% 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 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 younger adults (under age 65 years).
- 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 more than 3 times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black adults, and 4 1/2 times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as 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 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; 4% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 1% each of non-Hispanic black and 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 Dentist or Other Dental Health Professional (Tables 38 and 39)

- Overall, 43% 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; and 13% each for the categories more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.
- Forty-six percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 40% 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 (48%) than either non-Hispanic black

adults (31%) or Hispanic adults (30%). 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 those with lower educational attainment and lower family income.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 53% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 31% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 18% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 51% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 39% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 18% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Married adults were more likely to have had more recent dental contact (6 months or less) compared with other marital status categories.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA.

HIV Testing Status (Tables 40 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 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 years, 17% of those aged 65–74 years, and 8% of those aged 75 years and over.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 58% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% of AIAN adults, 38% of white adults, and 34% 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 41% of Hispanic adults and 37% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and those with at least a bachelor's degree had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults having less education.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 57% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 45% who were uninsured and 44% of those who had private health insurance.
- Fifty-two percent of those who were divorced or separated and 54% of those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 40% of married adults and 36% 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 Midwest were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in other regions.
- Sixty-one percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 48% of Hispanic women and 42% of non-Hispanic white women. Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 35% 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, 2010

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]	229,505	27,066	15,262	59,259	6,226
Sex					
Male	110,929	13,705	8,872	28,018	3,002
Female	118,576	13,361	6,391	31,241	3,223
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	4,897	1,494	10,303	664
45–64 years	80,198	10,568	5,803	27,531	2,403
65–74 years	21,291	5,173	3,508	11,485	1,302
75 years and over	17,401	6,428	4,457	9,940	1,856
Race					
One race[7]	226,314	26,664	15,008	58,575	6,130
White	185,330	22,903	12,829	46,999	4,912
Black or African American	27,807	2,798	1,577	8,973	951
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	224	104	482	*72
Asian	11,096	696	458	2,040	180
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	†	†	*81	†
Two or more races[8]	3,191	402	254	684	*96
Black or African American, white	625	†	†	*58	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	253	181	399	*72
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	2,020	1,235	5,681	590
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	1,178	708	3,395	321
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	25,046	14,027	53,578	5,636
White, single race	156,119	21,066	11,719	41,857	4,383
Black or African American, single race	26,689	2,737	1,524	8,742	938
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	5,066	3,350	10,310	1,542
High school diploma or GED[11]	53,058	7,592	4,740	17,808	2,001
Some college	56,710	7,181	3,939	16,686	1,622
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	6,074	2,910	13,305	945
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	74,281	11,300	7,110	21,996	3,278
$35,000 or more	141,904	14,082	7,086	33,583	2,544
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	3,921	2,299	8,280	849
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	4,034	2,049	9,860	946
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	2,304	1,144	6,144	448
$100,000 or more	44,877	3,823	1,593	9,299	301
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	28,677	3,696	2,208	6,920	1,126
Near poor	36,390	4,875	3,084	10,026	1,549
Not poor	145,271	15,525	8,063	36,235	2,792

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, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
		All types	Coronary[3]		
Health insurance coverage[14]	Number in thousands[5]				
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,257	8,944	3,755	24,064	1,308
Medicaid	18,030	2,488	1,377	4,608	789
Other	8,012	1,317	820	3,217	475
Uninsured	40,684	2,696	1,346	5,858	495
65 years and over:					
Private	20,579	6,571	4,387	11,322	1,455
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	971	748	1,690	333
Medicare only	12,633	3,259	2,216	6,880	1,090
Other	2,406	722	556	1,359	260
Uninsured	379	†	†	156	†
Marital status					
Married	124,307	15,198	8,617	33,960	3,115
Widowed	13,676	3,834	2,632	7,786	1,207
Divorced or separated	26,083	3,969	2,308	8,781	1,004
Never married	49,249	2,812	1,091	5,754	570
Living with a partner	15,915	1,237	608	2,925	329
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	121,307	12,503	7,029	28,794	2,764
Small MSA	71,921	9,146	4,997	18,790	1,873
Not in MSA	36,277	5,417	3,236	11,675	1,589
Region					
Northeast	40,577	4,757	2,734	10,694	946
Midwest	53,316	6,686	3,680	13,807	1,578
South	81,721	10,321	6,018	23,155	2,424
West	53,891	5,302	2,831	11,603	1,278
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	964	656	2,685	251
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	1,055	579	2,996	339
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,723	10,993	7,049	20,651	2,210
White, single race, female	80,396	10,073	4,670	21,206	2,173
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,151	722	3,369	401
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	1,586	802	5,373	537

* 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 frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the ''All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.21)	6.4 (0.17)	24.7 (0.29)	2.6 (0.11)
Total[6] (crude)	11.8 (0.23)	6.7 (0.19)	25.9 (0.35)	2.7 (0.11)
Sex				
Male	12.7 (0.32)	8.2 (0.28)	24.8 (0.42)	2.8 (0.17)
Female	10.6 (0.28)	5.0 (0.20)	24.5 (0.39)	2.5 (0.14)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	4.4 (0.23)	1.4 (0.13)	9.3 (0.31)	0.6 (0.08)
45–64 years	13.2 (0.43)	7.3 (0.32)	34.4 (0.60)	3.0 (0.19)
65–74 years	24.3 (0.94)	16.5 (0.85)	54.2 (1.11)	6.1 (0.55)
75 years and over	37.1 (1.11)	25.8 (1.00)	57.3 (1.20)	10.7 (0.76)
Race				
One race[8]	11.4 (0.21)	6.4 (0.17)	24.7 (0.29)	2.6 (0.11)
White	11.7 (0.24)	6.4 (0.18)	23.6 (0.32)	2.5 (0.12)
Black or African American	10.9 (0.51)	6.3 (0.42)	33.8 (0.73)	3.9 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5 (2.61)	5.9 (1.74)	30.0 (3.63)	*5.9 (1.81)
Asian	7.2 (0.76)	4.9 (0.65)	20.5 (1.04)	2.0 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20.2 (5.79)	19.7 (5.82)	40.8 (4.41)	10.6 (2.48)
Two or more races[9]	16.6 (2.23)	11.7 (1.91)	25.6 (2.54)	*3.4 (1.05)
Black or African American, white	11.7 (2.65)	†	25.5 (5.06)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	19.0 (3.82)	14.5 (3.50)	29.5 (4.22)	*4.6 (1.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	8.1 (0.48)	5.2 (0.40)	22.5 (0.72)	2.6 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.3 (0.68)	5.2 (0.57)	23.0 (1.00)	2.6 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.9 (0.23)	6.5 (0.18)	25.1 (0.32)	2.6 (0.11)
White, single race	12.2 (0.27)	6.6 (0.20)	23.9 (0.36)	2.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	11.0 (0.53)	6.3 (0.43)	34.1 (0.75)	3.9 (0.33)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	15.1 (0.67)	9.8 (0.52)	31.7 (0.84)	4.3 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[12]	12.9 (0.47)	7.9 (0.36)	30.3 (0.61)	3.4 (0.26)
Some college	13.2 (0.47)	7.4 (0.38)	29.6 (0.63)	3.0 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.1 (0.44)	5.6 (0.34)	22.7 (0.55)	1.8 (0.19)
Family income[13]				
Less than $35,000	14.1 (0.38)	8.7 (0.30)	27.8 (0.48)	4.1 (0.22)
$35,000 or more	10.6 (0.29)	5.5 (0.23)	23.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.14)
$35,000-$49,999	11.7 (0.59)	6.7 (0.46)	24.4 (0.73)	2.5 (0.28)
$50,000-$74,999	11.0 (0.54)	5.7 (0.41)	25.5 (0.73)	2.6 (0.32)
$75,000-$99,999	10.4 (0.76)	5.7 (0.63)	24.5 (0.94)	2.3 (0.39)
$100,000 or more	10.1 (0.65)	5.0 (0.52)	21.3 (0.75)	0.9 (0.20)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	15.1 (0.65)	9.4 (0.58)	28.7 (0.75)	4.8 (0.40)
Near poor	13.4 (0.56)	8.4 (0.45)	27.5 (0.75)	4.2 (0.36)
Not poor	10.7 (0.26)	5.6 (0.20)	23.6 (0.37)	2.0 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	6.5 (0.25)	2.6 (0.16)	17.2 (0.37)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid	14.8 (0.87)	8.4 (0.67)	27.5 (0.99)	4.8 (0.53)
Other	11.4 (1.08)	6.5 (0.78)	30.8 (1.86)	4.6 (0.82)
Uninsured	7.1 (0.46)	3.6 (0.32)	15.7 (0.64)	1.4 (0.19)
65 years and over:				
Private	32.3 (1.09)	21.6 (0.97)	55.3 (1.18)	7.2 (0.61)
Medicare and Medicaid	37.5 (2.62)	28.8 (2.54)	64.7 (2.63)	12.8 (1.78)
Medicare only	26.2 (1.14)	17.9 (1.00)	54.7 (1.42)	8.8 (0.78)
Other	30.5 (2.72)	23.5 (2.69)	57.0 (3.29)	10.9 (1.76)
Uninsured	*20.6 (10.20)	†	39.3 (8.90)	†
Marital status				
Married	11.4 (0.30)	6.4 (0.24)	24.6 (0.43)	2.3 (0.14)
Widowed	13.2 (1.66)	8.5 (0.98)	36.3 (3.36)	5.3 (1.34)
Divorced or separated	14.1 (0.66)	8.0 (0.54)	28.9 (0.76)	3.6 (0.36)
Never married	9.5 (0.66)	5.0 (0.54)	23.7 (0.81)	2.8 (0.42)
Living with a partner	13.0 (1.46)	8.4 (1.32)	27.8 (1.29)	4.0 (1.01)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	10.4 (0.29)	5.9 (0.23)	23.5 (0.39)	2.3 (0.15)
Small MSA	12.3 (0.40)	6.6 (0.31)	24.9 (0.58)	2.5 (0.18)
Not in MSA	13.3 (0.54)	7.7 (0.42)	28.5 (0.75)	3.7 (0.30)
Region				
Northeast	10.7 (0.48)	6.1 (0.40)	24.0 (0.73)	2.0 (0.19)
Midwest	12.2 (0.44)	6.6 (0.36)	24.7 (0.61)	2.9 (0.24)
South	12.3 (0.35)	7.2 (0.28)	27.1 (0.50)	2.9 (0.19)
West	10.1 (0.44)	5.4 (0.32)	21.7 (0.56)	2.5 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.9 (0.70)	6.0 (0.64)	21.3 (1.03)	2.4 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.2 (0.62)	4.7 (0.48)	23.4 (0.91)	2.8 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.6 (0.41)	8.6 (0.33)	24.9 (0.52)	2.7 (0.20)
White, single race, female	11.1 (0.36)	4.9 (0.25)	22.8 (0.48)	2.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.9 (0.88)	6.9 (0.72)	30.7 (1.23)	4.0 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.2 (0.65)	5.8 (0.51)	36.9 (1.01)	3.9 (0.42)

* 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 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
			Asthma				
		Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	229,505	4,314	29,057	18,734	17,937	29,821	9,883
Sex							
Male	110,929	2,248	11,869	6,418	7,513	11,021	3,399
Female	118,576	2,066	17,188	12,316	10,424	18,800	6,484
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	361	15,020	8,902	6,656	11,584	3,265
45–64 years	80,198	1,703	9,723	6,704	8,638	13,025	4,247
65–74 years	21,291	1,153	2,492	1,849	1,684	3,240	1,279
75 years and over	17,401	1,097	1,822	1,279	958	1,973	1,092
Race							
One race[4]	226,314	4,214	28,406	18,235	17,600	29,309	9,656
White	185,330	3,822	22,837	14,528	14,969	24,261	8,324
Black or African American	27,807	281	4,285	2,950	1,802	3,929	1,115
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	†	234	202	87	238	*73
Asian	11,096	*88	1,014	546	724	862	137
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	–	*36	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	*100	651	499	336	511	227
Black or African American, white	625	†	150	*112	*42	*63	*32
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	*61	299	239	163	316	*125
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	231	3,289	2,224	1,440	2,783	878
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	112	1,686	1,173	804	1,545	509
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	4,083	25,768	16,510	16,497	27,038	9,005
White, single race	156,119	3,600	19,926	12,552	13,659	21,752	7,525
Black or African American, single race	26,689	279	4,118	2,841	1,744	3,833	1,074
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	1,239	3,264	2,307	1,441	3,272	1,756
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	1,308	5,451	3,877	3,491	6,950	2,720
Some college	56,710	1,099	7,927	5,449	5,112	8,802	2,723
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	582	7,410	4,267	6,627	8,735	1,802
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	2,321	10,397	7,267	4,519	9,108	4,544
$35,000 or more	141,904	1,700	17,479	10,709	12,426	19,107	4,770
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	652	3,999	2,572	2,421	4,268	1,226
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	499	4,656	2,929	2,817	5,237	1,346
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	261	2,944	1,820	2,350	3,152	924
$100,000 or more	44,877	289	5,880	3,389	4,838	6,451	1,274
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	28,677	653	4,398	3,102	1,532	3,159	1,795
Near poor	36,390	1,194	4,900	3,262	2,420	4,502	1,951
Not poor	145,271	2,025	17,673	10,944	12,703	19,845	5,281

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, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number in thousands[2]						
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,257	819	15,657	9,396	11,225	17,387	4,061
Medicaid	18,030	466	3,229	2,450	1,141	2,181	1,380
Other	8,012	426	1,318	1,014	973	1,467	777
Uninsured	40,684	353	4,446	2,667	1,897	3,435	1,274
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	1,141	2,204	1,563	1,492	2,973	1,116
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	245	558	447	163	479	314
Medicare only	12,633	641	1,235	907	804	1,396	678
Other	2,406	171	300	193	183	325	201
Uninsured	379	†	†	†	–	†	†
Marital status							
Married	124,307	2,156	13,676	8,600	11,010	16,873	4,684
Widowed	13,676	747	1,751	1,266	864	2,010	1,146
Divorced or separated	26,083	812	3,908	2,857	2,190	4,231	1,576
Never married	49,249	303	7,446	4,577	3,095	5,049	1,791
Living with a partner	15,915	296	2,236	1,422	771	1,600	675
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	121,307	1,594	15,236	9,540	9,583	14,667	4,520
Small MSA	71,921	1,564	9,314	6,068	5,867	9,624	3,363
Not in MSA	36,277	1,157	4,507	3,125	2,487	5,530	2,000
Region							
Northeast	40,577	759	5,110	3,487	3,390	4,892	1,632
Midwest	53,316	1,298	6,542	4,363	3,791	6,994	2,602
South	81,721	1,607	9,965	6,342	5,932	13,083	3,972
West	53,891	650	7,441	4,541	4,824	4,851	1,678
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	124	1,331	810	599	1,048	312
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	108	1,958	1,414	841	1,735	566
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	1,848	8,286	4,317	5,886	7,994	2,644
White, single race, female	80,396	1,753	11,639	8,236	7,773	13,757	4,881
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	170	1,547	901	635	1,422	313
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	109	2,571	1,941	1,110	2,411	760

† 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 frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	1.8 (0.09)	12.7 (0.27)	8.2 (0.21)	7.6 (0.21)	12.7 (0.27)	4.2 (0.15)
Total[3] (crude)	1.9 (0.10)	12.7 (0.26)	8.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.21)	13.0 (0.27)	4.3 (0.15)
Sex						
Male	2.1 (0.15)	10.8 (0.35)	5.8 (0.27)	6.6 (0.29)	9.8 (0.35)	3.0 (0.20)
Female	1.6 (0.12)	14.5 (0.38)	10.3 (0.32)	8.5 (0.29)	15.5 (0.38)	5.3 (0.23)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	13.6 (0.38)	8.1 (0.30)	6.0 (0.27)	10.5 (0.35)	3.0 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.1 (0.17)	12.1 (0.43)	8.4 (0.36)	10.8 (0.41)	16.3 (0.49)	5.3 (0.27)
65–74 years	5.4 (0.50)	11.7 (0.72)	8.7 (0.62)	7.9 (0.63)	15.2 (0.75)	6.0 (0.49)
75 years and over	6.3 (0.61)	10.5 (0.74)	7.4 (0.65)	5.5 (0.55)	11.4 (0.71)	6.3 (0.64)
Race						
One race[5]	1.8 (0.09)	12.6 (0.27)	8.0 (0.21)	7.5 (0.21)	12.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.15)
White	1.9 (0.11)	12.4 (0.30)	7.8 (0.24)	7.8 (0.24)	12.8 (0.31)	4.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	1.2 (0.18)	15.3 (0.72)	10.5 (0.62)	6.3 (0.42)	14.1 (0.66)	4.0 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	12.3 (2.39)	10.5 (2.30)	4.5 (1.21)	14.3 (2.83)	*3.2 (1.11)
Asian	1.0 (0.30)	9.0 (0.83)	5.0 (0.62)	6.4 (0.70)	7.8 (0.91)	1.3 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	*10.6 (4.22)	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	4.2 (1.21)	19.5 (2.13)	15.1 (2.06)	10.5 (1.80)	17.6 (2.37)	7.8 (1.64)
Black or African American, white	†	17.5 (4.48)	14.0 (3.99)	*10.0 (4.32)	18.2 (5.10)	*9.8 (4.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*3.8 (1.43)	21.1 (3.80)	17.3 (3.63)	10.7 (2.94)	24.4 (4.17)	8.2 (2.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1.0 (0.20)	10.1 (0.56)	6.9 (0.49)	4.8 (0.37)	9.1 (0.51)	3.0 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.8 (0.23)	8.8 (0.72)	6.2 (0.62)	4.7 (0.48)	8.4 (0.64)	2.9 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.9 (0.10)	13.2 (0.30)	8.4 (0.24)	8.0 (0.24)	13.3 (0.30)	4.4 (0.17)
White, single race	2.0 (0.12)	12.9 (0.35)	8.0 (0.27)	8.4 (0.28)	13.5 (0.36)	4.6 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	1.2 (0.18)	15.3 (0.74)	10.6 (0.63)	6.3 (0.43)	14.3 (0.68)	4.0 (0.32)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	3.6 (0.32)	11.1 (0.66)	7.7 (0.55)	5.0 (0.43)	11.1 (0.63)	5.9 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.2 (0.21)	10.3 (0.47)	7.2 (0.40)	6.3 (0.37)	12.8 (0.54)	4.9 (0.32)
Some college	2.0 (0.21)	13.9 (0.53)	9.6 (0.46)	8.7 (0.41)	15.1 (0.50)	4.8 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.18)	12.1 (0.49)	7.0 (0.37)	10.6 (0.46)	14.0 (0.52)	3.1 (0.26)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	2.9 (0.19)	14.1 (0.43)	9.9 (0.37)	6.1 (0.30)	12.2 (0.41)	6.1 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	1.4 (0.12)	12.4 (0.35)	7.6 (0.28)	8.4 (0.28)	13.1 (0.35)	3.4 (0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	1.9 (0.24)	12.7 (0.68)	8.1 (0.54)	7.5 (0.53)	13.2 (0.69)	3.7 (0.39)
$50,000–$74,999	1.4 (0.22)	12.1 (0.64)	7.6 (0.53)	7.0 (0.46)	13.2 (0.65)	3.6 (0.35)
$75,000–$99,999	1.5 (0.45)	10.9 (0.77)	6.8 (0.61)	8.7 (0.68)	11.6 (0.72)	3.6 (0.55)
$100,000 or more	0.9 (0.21)	13.2 (0.68)	7.7 (0.54)	10.5 (0.61)	13.9 (0.69)	3.0 (0.40)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	2.8 (0.34)	15.4 (0.65)	11.2 (0.57)	5.6 (0.44)	11.6 (0.61)	6.7 (0.48)
Near poor	3.3 (0.31)	13.5 (0.64)	9.0 (0.52)	6.8 (0.51)	12.5 (0.64)	5.5 (0.41)
Not poor	1.4 (0.11)	12.3 (0.35)	7.6 (0.27)	8.3 (0.27)	13.2 (0.34)	3.6 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	0.6 (0.07)	13.0 (0.38)	7.7 (0.30)	8.7 (0.32)	13.6 (0.38)	3.1 (0.20)
Medicaid	2.9 (0.38)	18.1 (0.95)	13.9 (0.85)	6.6 (0.68)	12.5 (0.81)	8.1 (0.63)
Other	4.1 (0.84)	15.5 (1.37)	11.3 (1.23)	10.7 (1.28)	14.3 (1.44)	8.4 (1.34)
Uninsured	1.0 (0.19)	10.8 (0.56)	6.6 (0.45)	5.0 (0.38)	8.6 (0.49)	3.3 (0.33)
65 years and over:						
Private	5.6 (0.53)	10.7 (0.70)	7.6 (0.59)	7.2 (0.62)	14.4 (0.78)	5.4 (0.52)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.0 (1.56)	21.0 (2.01)	16.7 (1.89)	6.1 (1.27)	18.0 (2.06)	11.7 (1.76)
Medicare only	5.0 (0.65)	9.8 (0.89)	7.2 (0.80)	6.4 (0.69)	10.9 (0.79)	5.4 (0.66)
Other	7.1 (1.62)	12.5 (2.07)	7.9 (1.53)	7.6 (1.74)	13.5 (2.07)	8.4 (1.77)
Uninsured	†	†	†	–	*7.9 (3.59)	†
Marital status						
Married	1.6 (0.13)	11.0 (0.35)	6.8 (0.27)	8.4 (0.30)	12.9 (0.39)	3.6 (0.20)
Widowed	2.4 (0.32)	14.9 (2.69)	11.0 (2.35)	7.5 (1.58)	13.0 (1.94)	5.6 (0.66)
Divorced or separated	2.6 (0.29)	14.9 (0.70)	10.7 (0.59)	7.1 (0.45)	15.2 (0.74)	5.2 (0.43)
Never married	1.4 (0.28)	13.7 (0.63)	8.9 (0.55)	7.9 (0.58)	11.9 (0.63)	4.6 (0.45)
Living with a partner	3.4 (0.90)	13.4 (1.15)	8.4 (0.87)	5.2 (0.77)	11.0 (1.10)	4.7 (0.86)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	1.3 (0.12)	12.6 (0.35)	7.9 (0.29)	7.7 (0.28)	11.9 (0.33)	3.7 (0.19)
Small MSA	2.1 (0.18)	13.0 (0.50)	8.4 (0.40)	7.9 (0.39)	13.0 (0.50)	4.6 (0.30)
Not in MSA	2.7 (0.26)	12.4 (0.65)	8.5 (0.55)	6.5 (0.50)	14.7 (0.82)	5.1 (0.42)
Region						
Northeast	1.7 (0.22)	12.8 (0.72)	8.7 (0.60)	8.1 (0.54)	11.7 (0.67)	3.8 (0.33)
Midwest	2.3 (0.24)	12.3 (0.56)	8.2 (0.45)	6.9 (0.44)	12.8 (0.58)	4.7 (0.34)
South	1.9 (0.15)	12.3 (0.41)	7.7 (0.33)	7.0 (0.33)	15.6 (0.47)	4.7 (0.28)
West	1.2 (0.16)	13.9 (0.53)	8.4 (0.43)	8.8 (0.44)	8.9 (0.46)	3.1 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*1.0 (0.31)	7.6 (0.75)	4.7 (0.64)	4.0 (0.52)	6.7 (0.65)	2.0 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.9 (0.24)	12.7 (0.78)	9.2 (0.70)	5.7 (0.56)	11.5 (0.76)	3.9 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.2 (0.19)	11.3 (0.46)	5.7 (0.33)	7.5 (0.40)	10.2 (0.45)	3.3 (0.25)
White, single race, female	1.8 (0.15)	14.5 (0.50)	10.1 (0.42)	9.2 (0.38)	16.7 (0.52)	5.7 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.8 (0.36)	12.8 (1.03)	7.5 (0.87)	5.0 (0.62)	11.9 (0.97)	2.8 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.8 (0.18)	17.3 (0.97)	13.0 (0.87)	7.3 (0.61)	16.2 (0.90)	5.1 (0.47)

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

[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.

[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 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 years 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 I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	110,929	118,576	19,441	3,169	1,448	2,457
Sex							
Male	110,929	110,929	. . .	8,470	*41	. . .	2,457
Female	118,576	. . .	118,576	10,971	3,128	1,448	. . .
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	55,156	55,460	2,427	*91	675	†
45–64 years	80,198	39,006	41,193	7,939	1,387	581	634
65–74 years	21,291	9,817	11,474	4,343	803	*108	679
75 years and over	17,401	6,951	10,450	4,732	888	*85	1,138
Race							
One race[4]	226,314	109,498	116,815	19,217	3,128	1,422	2,454
White	185,330	90,748	94,583	17,476	2,691	1,288	2,086
Black or African American	27,807	12,570	15,237	1,291	309	114	269
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	795	1,000	164	†	†	†
Asian	11,096	5,271	5,825	285	101	*9	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	114	170	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5]	3,191	1,431	1,761	224	*40	†	†
Black or African American, white	625	273	353	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	592	802	177	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	16,529	15,565	965	205	142	*97
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	10,049	9,663	512	111	83	*42
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	94,400	103,011	18,476	2,964	1,306	2,360
White, single race	156,119	75,723	80,396	16,625	2,501	1,171	2,029
Black or African American, single race	26,689	11,959	14,730	1,257	307	96	269
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	14,039	14,120	2,474	420	206	335
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	25,504	27,553	5,197	950	402	644
Some college	56,710	25,519	31,190	5,694	910	550	663
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	30,619	30,566	5,789	869	233	809
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	33,530	40,751	6,505	1,110	592	715
$35,000 or more	141,904	71,118	70,787	11,490	1,753	835	1,578
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	15,438	16,429	2,974	454	200	440
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	19,431	19,350	2,926	546	320	379
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	13,325	13,054	2,189	400	*127	274
$100,000 or more	44,877	22,924	21,953	3,400	353	189	484
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	28,677	12,296	16,381	1,526	239	160	104
Near poor	36,390	17,346	19,044	2,876	439	350	282
Not poor	145,271	72,811	72,460	12,909	2,085	859	1,841

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	60,321	62,936	7,352	1,141	742	549
Medicaid	18,030	6,516	11,514	1,069	155	259	†
Other	8,012	4,299	3,713	802	*71	*47	*42
Uninsured	40,684	22,614	18,070	1,122	*111	208	†
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	8,751	11,828	5,189	946	*102	1,067
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	883	1,750	481	112	†	*69
Medicare only	12,633	5,377	7,256	2,692	551	*56	524
Other	2,406	1,523	883	680	*81	–	157
Uninsured	379	208	171	†	–	–	–
Marital status							
Married	124,307	62,806	61,501	11,694	1,605	656	1,909
Widowed	13,676	2,804	10,872	2,699	773	152	245
Divorced or separated	26,083	10,651	15,433	2,899	572	338	154
Never married	49,249	26,642	22,607	1,353	134	197	*92
Living with a partner	15,915	7,916	7,998	786	*85	*105	*57
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	121,307	59,464	61,843	9,427	1,753	664	1,284
Small MSA	71,921	34,312	37,608	6,351	856	463	813
Not in MSA	36,277	17,152	19,125	3,664	560	322	361
Region							
Northeast	40,577	19,622	20,955	3,435	594	204	454
Midwest	53,316	25,559	27,756	4,841	700	386	642
South	81,721	39,314	42,408	7,231	1,121	586	876
West	53,891	26,434	27,457	3,934	754	272	486
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	16,529	. . .	319	–	. . .	*97
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	. . .	15,565	646	205	142	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	75,723	. . .	7,505	*41	. . .	2,029
White, single race, female	80,396	. . .	80,396	9,120	2,460	1,171	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	11,959	. . .	491	–	. . .	269
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	. . .	14,730	766	307	96	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

* 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]Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or 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 aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	8.2 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.10)	2.4 (0.15)
Total[3] (crude)	8.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	7.9 (0.27)	*0.0 (0.02)	. . .	2.4 (0.15)
Female	8.6 (0.24)	2.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.10)	. . .
Age[4]				
18–44 years	2.2 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.03)	1.2 (0.15)	†
45–64 years	9.9 (0.37)	1.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.25)
65–74 years	20.4 (0.90)	3.8 (0.43)	*0.9 (0.29)	6.9 (0.78)
75 years and over	27.2 (1.03)	5.1 (0.48)	*0.8 (0.31)	16.4 (1.46)
Race				
One race[5]	8.1 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)
White	8.8 (0.20)	1.3 (0.08)	1.4 (0.13)	2.4 (0.17)
Black or African American	5.3 (0.36)	1.2 (0.17)	0.7 (0.17)	3.3 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.0 (2.06)	†	†	*9.3 (3.98)
Asian	3.1 (0.51)	1.1 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.07)	*1.3 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6]	10.0 (1.87)	*1.7 (0.72)	†	†
Black or African American, white	8.7 (0.61)	8.1 (0.00)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.5 (2.76)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.9 (0.36)	0.9 (0.17)	0.9 (0.19)	1.2 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.7 (0.47)	0.8 (0.23)	0.8 (0.24)	*1.1 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.08)	1.3 (0.11)	2.5 (0.17)
White, single race	9.4 (0.23)	1.4 (0.08)	1.5 (0.14)	2.5 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	5.3 (0.37)	1.2 (0.17)	0.6 (0.16)	3.3 (0.49)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.1 (0.43)	1.2 (0.17)	1.6 (0.34)	1.9 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[9]	8.6 (0.37)	1.5 (0.15)	1.5 (0.28)	2.5 (0.32)
Some college	10.7 (0.40)	1.7 (0.19)	1.8 (0.23)	3.8 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.4 (0.44)	1.6 (0.16)	0.7 (0.15)	3.2 (0.39)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	7.9 (0.28)	1.3 (0.11)	1.5 (0.19)	2.0 (0.21)
$35,000 or more	8.6 (0.26)	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.14)	2.8 (0.24)
$35,000–$49,999	8.6 (0.45)	1.3 (0.20)	1.2 (0.28)	2.6 (0.36)
$50,000–$74,999	8.0 (0.46)	1.5 (0.21)	1.7 (0.32)	2.6 (0.42)
$75,000–$99,999	9.2 (0.69)	1.4 (0.26)	*0.9 (0.29)	3.3 (0.66)
$100,000 or more	8.7 (0.57)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.8 (0.24)	2.9 (0.55)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	6.5 (0.46)	1.1 (0.18)	1.0 (0.19)	1.6 (0.42)
Near poor	7.8 (0.43)	1.2 (0.16)	1.9 (0.35)	1.7 (0.30)
Not poor	8.7 (0.25)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.14)	2.8 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	5.1 (0.21)	0.7 (0.07)	1.1 (0.14)	0.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	6.4 (0.56)	1.0 (0.22)	2.3 (0.47)	†
Other	8.1 (1.11)	*0.5 (0.17)	*1.9 (0.82)	*0.5 (0.22)
Uninsured	3.0 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.1 (0.24)	†
65 years and over:				
Private	25.3 (0.97)	4.6 (0.46)	*0.9 (0.28)	12.6 (1.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.4 (2.19)	4.4 (1.14)	†	*8.9 (3.03)
Medicare only	21.6 (1.16)	4.4 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.31)	10.4 (1.33)
Other	28.4 (2.55)	*3.4 (1.19)	–	10.7 (2.26)
Uninsured	*7.9 (3.94)	–	–	–
Marital status				
Married	8.7 (0.27)	1.1 (0.10)	1.1 (0.15)	2.7 (0.21)
Widowed	11.3 (2.07)	2.0 (0.30)	*3.9 (1.94)	1.9 (0.38)
Divorced or separated	9.4 (0.54)	1.5 (0.23)	2.5 (0.46)	1.3 (0.31)
Never married	6.7 (0.60)	1.0 (0.24)	0.8 (0.18)	*1.9 (0.62)
Living with a partner	8.1 (1.25)	*1.1 (0.52)	*1.2 (0.41)	*3.1 (1.47)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	7.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.14)	2.7 (0.23)
Small MSA	8.5 (0.32)	1.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.19)	2.5 (0.26)
Not in MSA	8.8 (0.43)	1.3 (0.15)	1.7 (0.29)	1.8 (0.31)
Region				
Northeast	7.6 (0.41)	1.3 (0.15)	0.9 (0.18)	2.3 (0.36)
Midwest	8.7 (0.37)	1.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.22)	2.8 (0.33)
South	8.6 (0.30)	1.3 (0.12)	1.4 (0.20)	2.4 (0.24)
West	7.4 (0.37)	1.4 (0.16)	1.0 (0.17)	2.3 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.3 (0.53)	–	. . .	1.2 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.8 (0.48)	1.6 (0.32)	0.9 (0.19)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.1 (0.34)	*0.0 (0.02)	. . .	2.5 (0.19)
White, single race, female	9.9 (0.32)	2.5 (0.16)	1.5 (0.14)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	5.5 (0.63)	–	. . .	3.3 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.4 (0.49)	2.1 (0.29)	0.6 (0.16)	. . .

* 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.

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 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, 2010.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	20,974	14,992	3,931	3,288	51,948	67,024
Sex							
Male	110,929	10,804	6,703	1,775	1,721	21,152	30,141
Female	118,576	10,170	8,289	2,156	1,567	30,796	36,883
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	3,022	4,591	804	978	7,838	18,794
45–64 years	80,198	9,676	6,418	1,578	1,835	24,292	30,801
65–74 years	21,291	4,563	2,241	740	309	10,426	9,572
75 years and over	17,401	3,713	1,742	809	167	9,391	7,857
Race							
One race[6]	226,314	20,640	14,701	3,904	3,263	51,203	65,868
White	185,330	16,180	12,449	3,093	2,615	43,703	56,151
Black or African American	27,807	3,257	1,620	704	426	5,855	7,364
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	266	170	*23	*47	429	598
Asian	11,096	891	449	85	175	1,186	1,717
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	†	†	–	–	*31	*38
Two or more races[7]	3,191	335	291	*27	†	744	1,156
Black or African American, white	625	†	†	–	†	*82	160
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	260	224	†	–	460	640
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	3,178	1,510	549	569	3,774	6,033
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	1,977	898	369	342	2,100	3,603
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	17,796	13,482	3,382	2,720	48,173	60,991
White, single race	156,119	13,269	11,110	2,574	2,141	40,316	50,806
Black or African American, single race	26,689	3,144	1,541	686	363	5,682	7,099
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	4,816	2,994	992	605	8,326	9,518
High school diploma or GED[10]	53,058	6,082	4,021	1,041	878	15,563	18,710
Some college	56,710	5,780	4,530	1,189	896	15,718	19,865
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	3,977	2,776	525	680	11,582	15,104
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	8,733	6,313	2,090	1,378	19,606	24,153
$35,000 or more	141,904	10,934	8,103	1,672	1,845	29,029	39,183
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	3,148	2,277	648	476	7,368	9,832
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	3,396	2,444	469	393	8,712	10,916
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	1,932	1,321	356	376	4,931	7,171
$100,000 or more	44,877	2,457	2,061	199	599	8,019	11,263
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	28,677	2,859	2,178	941	627	6,191	8,403
Near poor	36,390	4,065	2,961	774	613	8,765	11,334
Not poor	145,271	11,812	8,632	1,858	1,836	31,851	41,719

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, 2010—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	123,257	7,342	6,403	905	1,436	20,839	31,867
Medicaid	18,030	1,983	1,681	667	611	3,974	5,121
Other	8,012	1,340	832	284	348	2,945	3,488
Uninsured	40,684	2,022	2,085	527	391	4,305	8,937
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	4,070	2,042	670	191	10,875	9,291
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	749	397	272	*90	1,524	1,327
Medicare only	12,633	2,770	1,169	475	126	6,042	5,637
Other	2,406	641	359	124	*56	1,258	1,062
Uninsured	379	*37	†	†	†	87	*84
Marital status							
Married	124,307	12,282	8,192	1,851	1,667	30,059	37,520
Widowed	13,676	2,752	1,568	556	186	7,071	6,315
Divorced or separated	26,083	3,206	2,579	685	590	8,006	9,819
Never married	49,249	1,896	1,668	582	581	4,308	8,948
Living with a partner	15,915	812	957	251	259	2,472	4,349
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	121,307	10,136	6,803	1,776	1,790	24,382	31,528
Small MSA	71,921	6,488	4,779	1,260	841	16,915	22,279
Not in MSA	36,277	4,350	3,411	895	657	10,651	13,218
Region							
Northeast	40,577	3,130	1,903	583	515	9,086	10,871
Midwest	53,316	4,922	4,063	928	750	13,915	17,724
South	81,721	8,498	5,624	1,661	1,144	18,879	24,214
West	53,891	4,425	3,402	759	879	10,068	14,215
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	1,469	650	236	290	1,371	2,677
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	1,709	860	313	278	2,403	3,357
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	7,239	5,019	1,182	1,135	17,129	23,822
White, single race, female	80,396	6,030	6,090	1,392	1,006	23,187	26,984
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,434	671	327	195	1,807	2,460
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	1,710	870	358	168	3,875	4,639

* 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 frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	8.8 (0.19)	6.4 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	21.6 (0.28)	28.2 (0.33)
Total[5] (crude)	9.3 (0.20)	6.5 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	22.7 (0.33)	29.2 (0.36)
Sex						
Male	9.8 (0.31)	6.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.5 (0.13)	18.8 (0.41)	26.7 (0.49)
Female	8.0 (0.25)	6.7 (0.24)	1.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	24.1 (0.38)	29.5 (0.45)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	2.8 (0.17)	4.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.09)	0.9 (0.10)	7.1 (0.28)	17.0 (0.42)
45–64 years	12.3 (0.39)	8.0 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	2.3 (0.18)	30.3 (0.59)	38.4 (0.65)
65–74 years	22.0 (0.93)	10.5 (0.71)	3.5 (0.38)	1.5 (0.24)	49.0 (1.07)	45.0 (1.09)
75 years and over	21.7 (0.97)	10.0 (0.74)	4.7 (0.47)	1.0 (0.21)	54.1 (1.16)	45.3 (1.20)
Race						
One race[7]	8.8 (0.19)	6.3 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	21.5 (0.28)	28.0 (0.33)
White	8.2 (0.21)	6.4 (0.20)	1.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.09)	21.8 (0.31)	28.8 (0.37)
Black or African American	12.9 (0.51)	6.0 (0.42)	2.8 (0.30)	1.5 (0.23)	22.4 (0.70)	27.4 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.3 (3.38)	9.9 (2.43)	*1.1 (0.51)	*2.6 (0.85)	25.5 (3.95)	33.0 (4.40)
Asian	9.1 (0.83)	4.4 (0.55)	0.9 (0.23)	1.6 (0.33)	12.1 (0.86)	16.3 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*23.7 (7.45)	†	–	–	17.2 (3.90)	19.7 (4.25)
Two or more races[8]	14.7 (2.18)	10.7 (2.19)	*1.0 (0.47)	†	29.4 (2.54)	41.0 (2.75)
Black or African American, white	20.1 (5.77)	†	–	†	23.3 (4.77)	28.4 (6.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	19.6 (3.56)	15.8 (4.01)	†	–	33.8 (3.83)	46.1 (4.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	13.2 (0.60)	5.4 (0.40)	2.1 (0.25)	1.9 (0.25)	15.6 (0.58)	22.0 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.3 (0.84)	5.6 (0.54)	2.5 (0.37)	1.9 (0.30)	15.4 (0.76)	22.3 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.20)	6.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.09)	22.4 (0.31)	29.3 (0.36)
White, single race	7.6 (0.22)	6.7 (0.23)	1.5 (0.10)	1.3 (0.10)	22.9 (0.35)	30.4 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	12.9 (0.52)	6.0 (0.43)	2.9 (0.31)	1.4 (0.22)	22.5 (0.71)	27.4 (0.87)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	14.7 (0.61)	9.7 (0.59)	3.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.26)	24.6 (0.76)	30.6 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED[11]	10.6 (0.42)	7.3 (0.41)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.18)	26.4 (0.61)	33.2 (0.74)
Some college	10.3 (0.42)	7.9 (0.39)	2.2 (0.21)	1.5 (0.17)	27.7 (0.61)	34.6 (0.66)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.1 (0.39)	4.7 (0.32)	1.0 (0.13)	1.1 (0.15)	20.2 (0.55)	25.2 (0.59)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	11.2 (0.34)	8.3 (0.32)	2.7 (0.17)	1.9 (0.16)	24.6 (0.49)	31.6 (0.56)
$35,000 or more	7.9 (0.26)	5.7 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.11)	20.6 (0.37)	27.1 (0.44)
$35,000–$49,999	9.4 (0.52)	6.9 (0.49)	1.9 (0.25)	1.5 (0.22)	21.6 (0.71)	29.8 (0.87)
$50,000–$74,999	9.0 (0.47)	6.3 (0.42)	1.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.17)	22.6 (0.70)	27.9 (0.80)
$75,000–$99,999	7.8 (0.71)	5.2 (0.58)	1.7 (0.33)	1.3 (0.23)	19.7 (0.91)	26.5 (1.05)
$100,000 or more	6.0 (0.51)	4.9 (0.46)	0.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.25)	18.8 (0.70)	25.3 (0.85)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	12.4 (0.59)	8.5 (0.53)	3.8 (0.36)	2.4 (0.28)	25.7 (0.84)	32.6 (0.86)
Near poor	11.5 (0.53)	8.2 (0.48)	2.1 (0.23)	1.8 (0.22)	24.1 (0.68)	31.5 (0.83)
Not poor	7.8 (0.24)	5.8 (0.22)	1.3 (0.10)	1.2 (0.10)	20.7 (0.35)	27.4 (0.42)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	5.3 (0.22)	4.9 (0.21)	0.7 (0.08)	1.1 (0.11)	14.7 (0.34)	23.9 (0.46)
Medicaid	12.3 (0.80)	9.8 (0.74)	3.9 (0.49)	3.7 (0.47)	23.7 (1.04)	30.1 (1.11)
Other	12.8 (1.39)	8.4 (1.03)	2.6 (0.66)	3.4 (0.68)	27.0 (1.70)	35.7 (2.08)
Uninsured	5.6 (0.40)	5.3 (0.39)	1.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.16)	11.7 (0.62)	23.1 (0.74)
65 years and over:						
Private	20.2 (0.92)	9.9 (0.70)	3.3 (0.36)	0.9 (0.21)	53.0 (1.14)	45.2 (1.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	28.6 (2.28)	14.9 (1.91)	10.2 (1.48)	3.3 (0.97)	58.2 (2.61)	50.4 (2.50)
Medicare only	22.5 (1.25)	9.2 (0.82)	3.8 (0.51)	1.0 (0.24)	48.2 (1.31)	44.8 (1.44)
Other	27.4 (2.79)	14.9 (2.35)	5.2 (1.41)	*2.3 (0.85)	52.4 (3.32)	44.4 (3.48)
Uninsured	*8.2 (3.31)	†	†	†	20.1 (5.72)	17.5 (4.56)
Marital status						
Married	9.0 (0.29)	6.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.11)	1.2 (0.11)	21.5 (0.40)	27.7 (0.49)
Widowed	13.2 (2.06)	7.2 (1.19)	*2.3 (0.74)	*1.5 (0.67)	29.8 (3.51)	36.7 (3.75)
Divorced or separated	10.5 (0.56)	9.6 (0.56)	2.3 (0.32)	1.7 (0.22)	26.7 (0.82)	33.9 (0.95)
Never married	7.8 (0.55)	4.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.30)	1.4 (0.23)	18.6 (0.79)	26.7 (0.89)
Living with a partner	8.9 (1.20)	6.8 (0.91)	1.9 (0.35)	1.6 (0.38)	23.5 (1.53)	32.5 (1.58)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	8.4 (0.27)	5.5 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.12)	19.9 (0.39)	25.6 (0.46)
Small MSA	8.7 (0.35)	6.4 (0.31)	1.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.12)	22.4 (0.52)	29.9 (0.62)
Not in MSA	10.5 (0.48)	8.9 (0.50)	2.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.22)	25.6 (0.68)	33.6 (0.91)
Region						
Northeast	7.1 (0.45)	4.4 (0.36)	1.3 (0.18)	1.2 (0.21)	20.2 (0.65)	25.3 (0.86)
Midwest	8.9 (0.40)	7.4 (0.38)	1.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.17)	24.8 (0.64)	32.0 (0.72)
South	10.1 (0.33)	6.7 (0.30)	2.0 (0.16)	1.3 (0.13)	22.0 (0.43)	28.6 (0.52)
West	8.3 (0.37)	6.3 (0.39)	1.4 (0.14)	1.6 (0.17)	18.8 (0.57)	26.2 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	12.9 (0.87)	4.8 (0.60)	2.0 (0.37)	2.0 (0.41)	11.8 (0.85)	19.2 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13.6 (0.78)	6.0 (0.58)	2.3 (0.35)	1.9 (0.30)	19.1 (0.83)	24.6 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	8.8 (0.37)	6.3 (0.33)	1.5 (0.14)	1.4 (0.17)	20.5 (0.53)	30.0 (0.63)
White, single race, female	6.5 (0.29)	7.2 (0.31)	1.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.12)	25.1 (0.48)	30.6 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.0 (0.85)	6.1 (0.71)	3.4 (0.53)	1.7 (0.38)	17.1 (0.87)	21.6 (1.18)
Black or African American, single race, female	12.3 (0.69)	5.9 (0.53)	2.5 (0.35)	1.1 (0.24)	26.9 (0.98)	31.8 (1.07)

* 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	37,529	36,177	66,106	11,460
Sex					
Male	110,929	12,171	14,796	29,577	3,792
Female	118,576	25,358	21,381	36,529	7,667
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	22,580	14,459	27,811	5,460
45–64 years	80,198	12,485	16,002	26,007	4,779
65–74 years	21,291	1,578	3,292	6,923	725
75 years and over	17,401	886	2,425	5,365	496
Race					
One race[7]	226,314	36,815	35,537	65,046	11,298
White	185,330	30,106	30,434	54,857	9,834
Black or African American	27,807	5,168	3,725	7,536	1,063
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	355	306	543	102
Asian	11,096	1,151	1,061	2,054	298
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*35	†	*55	–
Two or more races[8]	3,191	713	640	1,060	161
Black or African American, white	625	126	79	164	*29
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	429	393	583	*76
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	5,475	4,595	8,429	1,411
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	3,274	2,722	4,970	859
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	32,053	31,583	57,677	10,048
White, single race	156,119	25,135	26,277	47,256	8,562
Black or African American, single race	26,689	4,999	3,577	7,223	1,024
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	4,815	5,464	9,869	1,522
High school diploma or GED[11]	53,058	8,652	9,033	17,185	2,492
Some college	56,710	10,220	11,137	18,899	3,398
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	7,959	7,994	14,228	2,467
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	74,281	14,559	14,112	25,143	4,770
$35,000 or more	141,904	21,291	20,440	37,467	6,274
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	5,365	5,382	9,655	1,749
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	6,164	5,528	10,629	1,671
$75,000–'$99,999	26,379	3,568	3,489	6,753	971
$100,000 or more	44,877	6,195	6,041	10,430	1,883
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	28,677	6,843	5,665	9,805	2,272
Near poor	36,390	7,128	6,706	11,902	2,145
Not poor	145,271	21,103	21,366	38,754	6,325

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	19,901	18,370	32,099	5,858
Medicaid	18,030	5,130	3,684	6,780	1,460
Other	8,012	1,942	2,077	3,341	693
Uninsured	40,684	7,952	6,176	11,431	2,140
65 years and over:					
Private	20,579	1,188	2,820	6,654	672
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	323	669	1,007	172
Medicare only	12,633	808	1,807	3,731	319
Other	2,406	118	388	799	*57
Uninsured	379	†	†	*89	–
Marital status					
Married	124,307	18,617	19,764	36,253	5,967
Widowed	13,676	1,284	2,356	4,492	553
Divorced or separated	26,083	5,092	5,582	9,248	1,704
Never married	49,249	8,984	5,803	11,077	2,245
Living with a partner	15,915	3,514	2,638	4,972	961
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	121,307	18,546	17,661	32,045	5,381
Small MSA	71,921	12,561	11,700	21,527	3,902
Not in MSA	36,277	6,421	6,817	12,533	2,177
Region					
Northeast	40,577	5,954	6,142	11,612	1,636
Midwest	53,316	8,795	8,693	15,167	2,827
South	81,721	14,602	12,297	23,453	4,261
West	53,891	8,177	9,046	15,873	2,735
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	1,606	1,718	3,855	504
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	3,870	2,876	4,573	907
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,723	8,567	11,247	21,859	2,837
White, single race, female	80,396	16,568	15,029	25,397	5,725
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,459	1,172	2,605	298
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	3,541	2,405	4,618	726

* 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]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 frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	16.6 (0.28)	15.4 (0.27)	28.5 (0.36)	4.9 (0.17)
Total[6] (crude)	16.4 (0.27)	15.8 (0.28)	28.8 (0.37)	5.0 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	11.0 (0.36)	13.1 (0.37)	26.4 (0.51)	3.3 (0.20)
Female	22.0 (0.41)	17.6 (0.40)	30.4 (0.47)	6.4 (0.26)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	20.4 (0.45)	13.1 (0.37)	25.2 (0.49)	4.9 (0.25)
45–64 years	15.6 (0.44)	20.0 (0.51)	32.4 (0.61)	6.0 (0.31)
65–74 years	7.4 (0.58)	15.5 (0.81)	32.5 (1.02)	3.4 (0.40)
75 years and over	5.1 (0.52)	14.0 (0.77)	30.9 (1.07)	2.9 (0.34)
Race				
One race[8]	16.5 (0.28)	15.4 (0.27)	28.4 (0.37)	4.9 (0.17)
White	16.7 (0.32)	16.0 (0.32)	29.2 (0.41)	5.3 (0.20)
Black or African American	18.1 (0.73)	13.3 (0.56)	27.2 (0.80)	3.7 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.7 (2.81)	17.0 (2.97)	33.6 (3.53)	5.4 (1.50)
Asian	10.1 (0.90)	9.6 (0.83)	19.1 (1.10)	2.8 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*9.8 (4.25)	†	25.5 (6.53)	–
Two or more races[9]	20.9 (2.10)	22.0 (2.02)	36.0 (2.79)	4.7 (0.97)
Black or African American, white	15.2 (3.42)	18.4 (5.44)	30.9 (4.88)	*4.7 (1.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.9 (4.09)	26.2 (3.25)	42.0 (4.62)	*5.3 (1.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	16.2 (0.62)	15.1 (0.65)	27.4 (0.80)	4.4 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.7 (0.77)	14.7 (0.88)	26.5 (1.06)	4.3 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.7 (0.31)	15.6 (0.30)	28.7 (0.40)	5.1 (0.19)
White, single race	17.0 (0.37)	16.4 (0.36)	29.7 (0.47)	5.5 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	18.3 (0.75)	13.3 (0.57)	27.1 (0.82)	3.7 (0.31)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	18.1 (0.78)	18.9 (0.80)	34.6 (1.00)	5.5 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[12]	17.4 (0.61)	16.9 (0.54)	32.0 (0.73)	4.7 (0.31)
Some college	17.8 (0.54)	19.1 (0.57)	33.0 (0.69)	5.8 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.6 (0.47)	12.8 (0.48)	23.5 (0.62)	3.9 (0.28)
Family income[13]				
Less than $35,000	20.4 (0.50)	19.1 (0.50)	33.9 (0.64)	6.6 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	14.9 (0.36)	13.9 (0.33)	26.2 (0.45)	4.3 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	17.4 (0.78)	16.9 (0.72)	30.0 (0.87)	5.6 (0.49)
$50,000–$74,999	15.7 (0.66)	14.1 (0.66)	27.3 (0.79)	4.2 (0.36)
$75,000–$99,999	13.1 (0.77)	12.5 (0.75)	25.3 (1.02)	3.5 (0.40)
$100,000 or more	13.7 (0.68)	13.0 (0.68)	23.4 (0.84)	4.1 (0.39)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	23.3 (0.78)	20.8 (0.80)	35.4 (0.94)	8.1 (0.52)
Near poor	19.8 (0.76)	18.7 (0.69)	33.1 (0.82)	6.0 (0.45)
Not poor	14.7 (0.34)	14.2 (0.33)	26.3 (0.44)	4.2 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Health insurance coverage[15]	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:				
Private	16.7 (0.40)	14.4 (0.37)	25.5 (0.46)	4.7 (0.23)
Medicaid	28.5 (1.11)	21.2 (1.08)	38.6 (1.21)	8.3 (0.68)
Other	26.8 (2.11)	23.3 (1.82)	38.1 (2.07)	7.6 (1.17)
Uninsured	19.4 (0.67)	15.6 (0.65)	28.6 (0.84)	5.3 (0.41)
65 years and over:				
Private	5.8 (0.57)	13.7 (0.75)	32.3 (1.09)	3.3 (0.38)
Medicare and Medicaid	12.0 (1.60)	25.4 (2.33)	37.8 (2.46)	6.6 (1.23)
Medicare only	6.2 (0.67)	14.3 (0.96)	29.5 (1.25)	2.5 (0.39)
Other	4.9 (1.18)	16.1 (2.56)	33.7 (3.18)	*2.4 (0.84)
Uninsured	†	†	*24.3 (8.31)	–
Marital status				
Married	15.7 (0.41)	15.4 (0.39)	28.7 (0.51)	4.7 (0.23)
Widowed	20.4 (3.77)	19.1 (3.42)	29.7 (3.32)	4.4 (1.19)
Divorced or separated	21.3 (0.84)	20.1 (0.83)	34.8 (0.98)	6.9 (0.54)
Never married	15.7 (0.63)	13.6 (0.64)	25.3 (0.80)	4.6 (0.36)
Living with a partner	19.5 (1.11)	17.1 (1.22)	31.1 (1.54)	5.5 (0.66)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	15.3 (0.37)	14.3 (0.37)	26.2 (0.49)	4.4 (0.22)
Small MSA	17.8 (0.50)	16.0 (0.50)	29.7 (0.62)	5.4 (0.32)
Not in MSA	18.6 (0.74)	18.2 (0.77)	33.9 (0.96)	5.9 (0.52)
Region				
Northeast	15.3 (0.70)	14.9 (0.75)	28.1 (0.83)	4.1 (0.39)
Midwest	16.8 (0.64)	16.0 (0.53)	28.2 (0.81)	5.3 (0.39)
South	18.1 (0.46)	14.7 (0.45)	28.3 (0.58)	5.1 (0.28)
West	15.1 (0.51)	16.5 (0.54)	29.3 (0.76)	5.0 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.0 (0.69)	11.4 (0.86)	24.1 (1.16)	3.0 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23.8 (0.96)	19.0 (0.94)	30.5 (1.09)	5.8 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	11.7 (0.48)	14.4 (0.50)	28.3 (0.65)	3.8 (0.28)
White, single race, female	22.1 (0.56)	18.2 (0.54)	31.0 (0.63)	7.2 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.9 (0.96)	10.0 (0.78)	22.3 (1.18)	2.4 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	23.6 (1.00)	16.0 (0.85)	31.0 (1.07)	4.8 (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]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 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	37,117	21,516	17,539
Sex				
Male	110,929	21,083	8,816	7,923
Female	118,576	16,035	12,700	9,616
Age				
18–44 years	110,615	7,448	6,825	2,322
45–64 years	80,198	15,193	9,298	5,817
65–74 years	21,291	6,630	2,591	4,096
75 years and over	17,401	7,846	2,802	5,304
Race				
One race[6]	226,314	36,471	21,168	17,367
White	185,330	32,714	17,072	14,610
Black or African American	27,807	2,632	3,277	2,132
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	350	242	*112
Asian	11,096	770	552	506
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,191	646	348	173
Black or African American, white	625	*73	*57	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	403	183	*125
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	2,711	2,577	1,516
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	1,684	1,488	645
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	34,407	18,939	16,023
White, single race	156,119	30,243	14,769	13,229
Black or African American, single race	26,689	2,549	3,184	2,055
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	6,632	4,310	5,556
High school diploma or GED[10]	53,058	10,531	5,892	5,775
Some college	56,710	10,322	5,760	3,753
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	7,911	3,701	1,957
Family income[11]				
Less than $35,000	74,281	14,079	9,991	9,290
$35,000 or more	141,904	20,638	10,560	7,061
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	5,474	3,452	2,712
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	6,014	3,134	2,191
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	3,692	1,532	1,094
$100,000 or more	44,877	5,458	2,443	1,066
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	28,677	4,179	3,980	3,050
Near poor	36,390	6,563	4,498	4,157
Not poor	145,271	22,357	11,193	7,874

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, 2010—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	123,257	13,904	8,331	3,774
Medicaid	18,030	2,426	2,635	1,545
Other	8,012	1,851	1,155	995
Uninsured	40,684	4,434	3,990	1,801
65 years and over:				
Private	20,579	7,955	2,660	4,259
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	930	703	1,144
Medicare only	12,633	4,507	1,606	3,208
Other	2,406	999	357	671
Uninsured	379	*62	*47	88
Marital status				
Married	124,307	21,059	10,257	8,496
Widowed	13,676	5,013	2,411	3,966
Divorced or separated	26,083	5,181	3,603	2,651
Never married	49,249	3,742	3,718	1,641
Living with a partner	15,915	2,093	1,516	784
Place of residence[14]				
Large MSA	121,307	16,334	9,730	7,456
Small MSA	71,921	12,524	7,257	5,754
Not in MSA	36,277	8,260	4,529	4,328
Region				
Northeast	40,577	6,158	3,304	2,957
Midwest	53,316	9,698	4,969	4,726
South	81,721	13,571	8,910	6,558
West	53,891	7,691	4,332	3,298
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	1,528	1,144	641
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	1,182	1,432	875
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,723	17,627	5,967	6,186
White, single race, female	80,396	12,616	8,802	7,043
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,163	1,312	798
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	1,386	1,871	1,256

* 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.

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

[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 frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	15.7 (0.26)	9.1 (0.22)	7.5 (0.19)
Total[5] (crude)	16.2 (0.29)	9.4 (0.22)	7.6 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	19.1 (0.40)	7.9 (0.29)	7.4 (0.28)
Female	12.7 (0.32)	10.3 (0.31)	7.6 (0.25)
Age[6]			
18–44 years	6.7 (0.29)	6.2 (0.26)	2.1 (0.17)
45–64 years	18.9 (0.53)	11.6 (0.41)	7.3 (0.31)
65–74 years	31.2 (1.03)	12.2 (0.72)	19.3 (0.90)
75 years and over	45.2 (1.12)	16.1 (0.88)	30.5 (1.14)
Race			
One race[7]	15.6 (0.26)	9.1 (0.22)	7.5 (0.19)
White	16.7 (0.30)	8.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.22)
Black or African American	10.4 (0.49)	12.2 (0.60)	9.1 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.7 (3.25)	15.1 (2.72)	6.6 (1.75)
Asian	8.0 (0.74)	5.3 (0.62)	5.4 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†
Two or more races[8]	24.3 (2.58)	13.2 (1.90)	8.2 (1.92)
Black or African American, white	7.9 (2.35)	*8.8 (3.49)	12.2 (3.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	29.4 (3.61)	14.2 (3.12)	*9.0 (2.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	10.9 (0.58)	9.1 (0.52)	6.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.5 (0.82)	9.0 (0.70)	5.3 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.4 (0.29)	9.2 (0.24)	7.6 (0.21)
White, single race	17.6 (0.34)	8.9 (0.28)	7.6 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	10.4 (0.49)	12.2 (0.62)	9.1 (0.46)
Education[10]			
Less than a high school diploma	19.8 (0.76)	14.2 (0.72)	15.6 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[11]	18.2 (0.56)	10.5 (0.44)	9.5 (0.40)
Some college	18.7 (0.55)	9.9 (0.45)	7.1 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.2 (0.51)	6.4 (0.37)	3.7 (0.28)
Family income[12]			
Less than $35,000	17.6 (0.46)	13.3 (0.43)	11.1 (0.33)
$35,000 or more	15.1 (0.34)	7.6 (0.26)	5.6 (0.25)
$35,000–$49,999	16.3 (0.65)	10.6 (0.61)	7.9 (0.48)
$50,000–$74,999	16.0 (0.65)	8.2 (0.50)	6.0 (0.44)
$75,000–$99,999	15.5 (0.86)	5.9 (0.55)	5.3 (0.63)
$100,000 or more	13.7 (0.71)	6.4 (0.51)	3.4 (0.46)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor	16.7 (0.69)	15.4 (0.69)	13.5 (0.62)
Near poor	17.8 (0.65)	12.6 (0.62)	11.2 (0.52)
Not poor	15.1 (0.33)	7.6 (0.25)	5.6 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth[3]
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
Health insurance coverage[14]	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:			
Private	10.2 (0.32)	6.4 (0.26)	2.8 (0.19)
Medicaid	14.4 (0.88)	15.4 (0.93)	9.4 (0.68)
Other	17.7 (1.45)	11.9 (1.39)	8.2 (1.05)
Uninsured	11.7 (0.59)	10.3 (0.52)	4.8 (0.38)
65 years and over:			
Private	39.0 (1.13)	13.0 (0.79)	20.9 (0.93)
Medicare and Medicaid	35.6 (2.52)	26.6 (2.34)	43.7 (2.58)
Medicare only	36.2 (1.32)	12.9 (0.92)	25.8 (1.25)
Other	41.8 (3.03)	14.8 (2.21)	28.2 (3.13)
Uninsured	*16.5 (5.45)	*9.4 (3.62)	*26.5 (8.07)
Marital status			
Married	15.6 (0.36)	7.8 (0.31)	6.5 (0.26)
Widowed	16.4 (1.82)	12.5 (2.05)	12.8 (1.92)
Divorced or separated	17.5 (0.72)	12.5 (0.69)	9.0 (0.58)
Never married	13.3 (0.70)	10.3 (0.62)	7.4 (0.61)
Living with a partner	18.4 (1.42)	9.8 (0.89)	8.3 (1.17)
Place of residence[15]			
Large MSA	13.6 (0.34)	7.9 (0.27)	6.4 (0.25)
Small MSA	16.8 (0.49)	9.9 (0.38)	7.7 (0.37)
Not in MSA	20.3 (0.80)	11.7 (0.70)	10.4 (0.52)
Region			
Northeast	14.0 (0.61)	7.8 (0.52)	6.7 (0.43)
Midwest	17.6 (0.59)	9.1 (0.43)	8.6 (0.44)
South	16.1 (0.43)	10.6 (0.40)	7.9 (0.32)
West	14.5 (0.51)	8.0 (0.40)	6.3 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	12.7 (0.93)	8.4 (0.70)	6.0 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.3 (0.69)	10.0 (0.74)	7.5 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21.8 (0.52)	7.5 (0.36)	7.6 (0.35)
White, single race, female	13.9 (0.41)	10.3 (0.41)	7.5 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.2 (0.79)	11.8 (0.93)	8.4 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.9 (0.68)	12.7 (0.79)	9.5 (0.62)

† 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 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 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

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, 2010

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]	229,505	7,343	20,161	5,060	10,549	4,164	8,000	14,300	21,820
Sex									
Male	110,929	2,992	7,925	2,237	4,221	1,778	3,181	6,304	9,436
Female	118,576	4,351	12,236	2,823	6,327	2,386	4,819	7,995	12,384
Age									
18–44 years	110,615	3,195	8,855	2,221	4,927	1,755	3,519	6,900	11,125
45–64 years	80,198	3,101	7,621	2,309	4,254	1,817	3,371	5,364	7,661
65–74 years	21,291	527	2,032	316	782	310	583	973	1,633
75 years and over	17,401	520	1,653	214	586	281	527	1,062	1,400
Race									
One race[4]	226,314	7,176	19,740	4,924	10,357	4,052	7,813	13,872	21,358
White	185,330	5,707	15,378	4,049	8,309	3,313	6,336	10,452	17,102
Black or African American	27,807	1,205	3,279	697	1,504	610	1,106	2,779	3,170
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	*49	214	*36	130	*52	*64	202	213
Asian	11,096	208	824	143	405	78	278	431	863
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	167	421	136	192	*111	187	428	462
Black or African American, white	625	*24	*119	†	†	†	*36	*87	*50
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	*72	173	*46	*116	*54	*93	193	218
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	1,350	3,252	966	1,806	673	1,142	2,065	2,784
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	739	1,867	492	1,125	363	646	1,139	1,644
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	5,993	16,909	4,094	8,743	3,490	6,858	12,235	19,036
White, single race	156,119	4,499	12,356	3,165	6,655	2,738	5,268	8,688	14,553
Black or African American, single race	26,689	1,136	3,210	670	1,468	572	1,095	2,683	3,107
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	1,868	4,063	1,233	2,124	941	1,861	2,964	3,273
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	2,188	5,796	1,271	3,121	1,281	2,117	4,107	5,296
Some college	56,710	1,818	4,961	1,505	2,492	1,165	2,130	3,602	5,622
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	837	2,837	619	1,590	383	1,109	1,596	4,562
Family income[9]									
Less than $35,000	74,281	4,395	10,264	3,127	5,149	2,659	4,049	7,977	8,917
$35,000 or more	141,904	2,614	9,127	1,723	5,004	1,429	3,690	5,743	11,894
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	873	3,016	605	1,551	541	1,152	2,098	2,898
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	868	2,863	530	1,564	480	1,079	1,739	3,390
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	398	1,537	168	948	188	696	858	2,436
$100,000 or more	44,877	475	1,711	420	940	220	763	1,048	3,170
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	28,677	2,268	4,549	1,598	2,520	1,321	1,834	3,766	3,885
Near poor	36,390	1,630	4,358	1,149	2,426	951	1,918	3,287	4,242
Not poor	145,271	2,800	9,387	1,981	4,890	1,678	3,670	6,033	12,124

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, 2010—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	123,257	2,211	7,545	1,449	3,921	1,209	2,885	4,991	10,438
Medicaid	18,030	1,413	3,048	1,020	1,663	876	1,275	2,645	2,530
Other	8,012	589	1,185	434	726	428	562	1,086	993
Uninsured	40,684	2,052	4,547	1,606	2,833	1,060	2,117	3,511	4,735
65 years and over:									
Private	20,579	482	1,756	204	609	223	434	942	1,571
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	169	390	135	171	126	168	278	346
Medicare only	12,633	336	1,260	156	474	205	398	633	910
Other	2,406	*60	221	*30	89	*37	*75	151	158
Uninsured	379	–	*48	–	†	–	†	†	*48
Marital status									
Married	124,307	2,851	8,472	1,959	4,502	1,692	3,511	5,674	10,491
Widowed	13,676	694	1,968	341	851	353	645	1,096	1,354
Divorced or separated	26,083	1,586	3,411	1,166	1,775	884	1,440	2,506	2,955
Never married	49,249	1,759	4,684	1,243	2,546	959	1,766	3,624	5,110
Living with a partner	15,915	448	1,610	351	856	276	624	1,400	1,863
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	121,307	3,579	10,095	2,464	5,104	1,908	3,742	6,999	11,260
Small MSA	71,921	2,411	6,545	1,689	3,591	1,390	2,639	4,534	6,802
Not in MSA	36,277	1,353	3,521	907	1,854	866	1,619	2,767	3,758
Region									
Northeast	40,577	1,500	3,806	849	1,904	768	1,314	2,125	3,551
Midwest	53,316	1,358	4,312	1,091	2,222	908	1,761	3,222	5,110
South	81,721	2,897	7,503	1,841	3,885	1,502	3,083	5,878	8,018
West	53,891	1,589	4,540	1,279	2,537	986	1,841	3,074	5,141
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	583	1,442	435	748	323	393	1,019	1,264
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	767	1,810	531	1,058	350	749	1,047	1,520
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	75,723	1,904	4,699	1,458	2,683	1,207	2,167	3,734	6,330
White, single race, female	80,396	2,594	7,657	1,708	3,972	1,530	3,101	4,955	8,223
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	365	1,215	246	482	202	355	1,124	1,256
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	771	1,995	424	986	370	740	1,558	1,851

* 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 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 frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)	9.6 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	3.2 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	4.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)	9.6 (0.22)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.18)	7.2 (0.28)	2.0 (0.15)	3.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.14)	2.8 (0.18)	5.7 (0.25)	8.6 (0.33)
Female	3.6 (0.18)	10.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	5.3 (0.22)	2.0 (0.13)	4.0 (0.19)	6.7 (0.24)	10.5 (0.30)
Age[4]								
18–44 years	2.9 (0.18)	8.0 (0.29)	2.0 (0.14)	4.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)	6.3 (0.26)	10.1 (0.33)
45–64 years	3.9 (0.23)	9.6 (0.37)	2.9 (0.21)	5.3 (0.29)	2.3 (0.18)	4.2 (0.26)	6.7 (0.31)	9.6 (0.39)
65–74 years	2.5 (0.31)	9.6 (0.65)	1.5 (0.23)	3.7 (0.37)	1.5 (0.23)	2.8 (0.34)	4.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.57)
75 years and over	3.0 (0.38)	9.6 (0.67)	1.2 (0.22)	3.4 (0.41)	1.6 (0.29)	3.1 (0.39)	6.2 (0.61)	8.2 (0.65)
Race								
One race[5]	3.1 (0.13)	8.7 (0.21)	2.1 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.4 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)	9.5 (0.22)
White	3.0 (0.15)	8.2 (0.24)	2.1 (0.12)	4.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.11)	3.4 (0.16)	5.6 (0.20)	9.4 (0.25)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.34)	11.8 (0.60)	2.4 (0.26)	5.4 (0.39)	2.2 (0.26)	3.9 (0.36)	9.8 (0.53)	11.3 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.7 (0.98)	14.3 (3.53)	*2.0 (0.90)	7.3 (1.82)	*2.6 (1.15)	*3.5 (1.11)	11.0 (2.58)	13.3 (2.99)
Asian	1.9 (0.36)	7.8 (0.76)	1.3 (0.30)	3.7 (0.50)	0.8 (0.21)	2.6 (0.42)	4.0 (0.56)	7.8 (0.75)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*14.5 (6.76)	–	10.3 (1.38)	–	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	5.3 (1.16)	13.0 (1.92)	4.3 (1.12)	5.4 (1.30)	*3.5 (1.11)	5.4 (1.10)	12.6 (1.80)	15.0 (2.45)
Black or African American, white	*3.4 (1.55)	21.4 (6.03)	†	†	†	†	*9.3 (3.12)	*9.1 (3.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.2 (1.91)	13.3 (3.22)	*3.3 (1.48)	*8.4 (2.70)	*3.4 (1.66)	*6.5 (2.27)	13.6 (3.39)	16.6 (3.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.37)	10.6 (0.54)	3.3 (0.31)	5.8 (0.37)	2.3 (0.25)	3.7 (0.31)	6.5 (0.45)	8.8 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.0 (0.48)	9.9 (0.67)	2.7 (0.39)	5.8 (0.50)	2.1 (0.32)	3.5 (0.40)	6.0 (0.57)	8.5 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.0 (0.14)	8.5 (0.23)	2.1 (0.11)	4.4 (0.17)	1.7 (0.11)	3.4 (0.15)	6.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.25)
White, single race	2.8 (0.16)	7.8 (0.27)	2.0 (0.13)	4.2 (0.19)	1.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.18)	5.6 (0.23)	9.5 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	4.2 (0.34)	12.0 (0.62)	2.4 (0.27)	5.5 (0.40)	2.1 (0.26)	4.1 (0.38)	9.9 (0.55)	11.5 (0.57)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.8 (0.51)	14.4 (0.70)	4.5 (0.41)	7.7 (0.52)	3.3 (0.36)	6.6 (0.53)	10.9 (0.67)	11.5 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[9]	4.2 (0.29)	10.9 (0.48)	2.4 (0.22)	6.0 (0.37)	2.4 (0.23)	4.0 (0.30)	7.8 (0.41)	10.2 (0.47)
Some college	3.2 (0.25)	8.8 (0.40)	2.6 (0.23)	4.3 (0.28)	2.0 (0.20)	3.7 (0.27)	6.3 (0.33)	9.9 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3 (0.15)	4.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.14)	2.6 (0.23)	0.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.19)	2.7 (0.23)	7.4 (0.36)
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	6.1 (0.29)	14.0 (0.42)	4.4 (0.25)	7.2 (0.31)	3.7 (0.23)	5.6 (0.30)	11.1 (0.40)	12.3 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	1.8 (0.13)	6.5 (0.25)	1.2 (0.10)	3.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.10)	2.6 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)	8.5 (0.28)
$35,000–$49,999	2.7 (0.32)	9.6 (0.59)	1.9 (0.26)	5.0 (0.43)	1.7 (0.25)	3.7 (0.34)	6.7 (0.50)	9.3 (0.58)
$50,000–$74,999	2.3 (0.27)	7.4 (0.52)	1.3 (0.21)	4.0 (0.37)	1.2 (0.20)	2.8 (0.31)	4.5 (0.40)	8.8 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999	1.4 (0.26)	5.9 (0.57)	0.6 (0.15)	3.4 (0.42)	0.6 (0.17)	2.5 (0.37)	3.2 (0.42)	9.1 (0.66)
$100,000 or more	1.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.43)	0.9 (0.19)	2.4 (0.34)	0.5 (0.15)	1.9 (0.29)	2.6 (0.37)	7.6 (0.56)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	8.1 (0.51)	16.6 (0.72)	5.7 (0.43)	9.0 (0.55)	4.7 (0.38)	6.6 (0.50)	13.3 (0.65)	13.8 (0.61)
Near poor	4.6 (0.38)	12.2 (0.58)	3.3 (0.30)	6.9 (0.48)	2.7 (0.27)	5.4 (0.43)	9.2 (0.52)	11.9 (0.58)
Not poor	1.9 (0.13)	6.5 (0.23)	1.3 (0.11)	3.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.2 (0.19)	8.5 (0.28)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	1.7 (0.12)	6.0 (0.25)	1.1 (0.10)	3.1 (0.18)	0.9 (0.09)	2.3 (0.14)	4.1 (0.20)	8.6 (0.31)
Medicaid	8.1 (0.66)	17.6 (0.91)	5.9 (0.57)	9.6 (0.71)	5.0 (0.51)	7.4 (0.66)	15.2 (0.85)	14.5 (0.88)
Other	6.7 (1.07)	13.9 (1.49)	5.5 (1.05)	7.6 (0.99)	5.6 (1.10)	5.8 (0.84)	12.2 (1.30)	12.1 (1.43)
Uninsured	5.1 (0.38)	11.3 (0.53)	4.0 (0.36)	7.1 (0.45)	2.7 (0.29)	5.3 (0.39)	8.7 (0.48)	11.7 (0.57)
65 years and over:								
Private	2.4 (0.34)	8.6 (0.64)	1.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.23)	2.1 (0.32)	4.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.61)
Medicare and Medicaid	6.6 (1.31)	14.9 (1.93)	5.0 (1.00)	6.6 (1.22)	4.7 (0.98)	6.8 (1.39)	10.7 (1.76)	13.2 (1.71)
Medicare only	2.7 (0.42)	10.2 (0.84)	1.3 (0.25)	3.8 (0.52)	1.7 (0.33)	3.2 (0.47)	5.2 (0.65)	7.4 (0.67)
Other	*2.6 (0.79)	9.3 (1.55)	*1.3 (0.54)	3.8 (1.01)	*1.6 (0.62)	*3.1 (0.99)	6.4 (1.59)	6.6 (1.48)
Uninsured	–	*9.5 (3.56)	–	†	–	†	†	*9.6 (3.78)
Marital status								
Married	2.2 (0.15)	6.7 (0.27)	1.5 (0.13)	3.6 (0.20)	1.3 (0.13)	2.8 (0.17)	4.6 (0.23)	8.5 (0.31)
Widowed	11.0 (2.73)	15.0 (2.64)	5.7 (1.65)	7.7 (2.02)	*4.7 (1.93)	5.7 (1.33)	9.8 (2.09)	12.5 (3.11)
Divorced or separated	6.1 (0.50)	13.0 (0.66)	4.5 (0.42)	6.7 (0.49)	3.3 (0.36)	5.1 (0.43)	9.5 (0.57)	11.6 (0.62)
Never married	3.5 (0.31)	10.5 (0.60)	2.6 (0.27)	5.6 (0.44)	2.1 (0.24)	3.7 (0.34)	7.3 (0.46)	10.3 (0.56)
Living with a partner	2.6 (0.45)	9.9 (0.92)	2.0 (0.41)	5.0 (0.59)	1.6 (0.38)	3.9 (0.56)	8.2 (0.73)	12.0 (1.17)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	2.9 (0.17)	8.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.14)	4.2 (0.20)	1.5 (0.12)	3.1 (0.17)	5.8 (0.25)	9.4 (0.31)
Small MSA	3.3 (0.24)	9.1 (0.38)	2.3 (0.20)	5.0 (0.28)	1.9 (0.18)	3.7 (0.26)	6.4 (0.31)	9.5 (0.39)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.34)	9.6 (0.59)	2.4 (0.27)	5.2 (0.40)	2.3 (0.30)	4.4 (0.42)	7.5 (0.48)	10.5 (0.65)
Region								
Northeast	3.7 (0.36)	9.3 (0.55)	2.1 (0.25)	4.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.27)	3.3 (0.32)	5.3 (0.44)	8.7 (0.54)
Midwest	2.6 (0.25)	8.2 (0.39)	2.0 (0.23)	4.2 (0.29)	1.7 (0.21)	3.3 (0.32)	6.1 (0.38)	9.8 (0.51)
South	3.5 (0.22)	9.1 (0.37)	2.2 (0.16)	4.7 (0.26)	1.8 (0.16)	3.7 (0.24)	7.3 (0.32)	9.9 (0.38)
West	2.9 (0.24)	8.4 (0.43)	2.3 (0.22)	4.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.25)	5.7 (0.33)	9.6 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.8 (0.51)	9.2 (0.77)	2.8 (0.46)	4.7 (0.52)	2.0 (0.36)	2.7 (0.42)	6.2 (0.62)	7.5 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.3 (0.53)	12.0 (0.74)	3.7 (0.41)	6.9 (0.56)	2.5 (0.35)	4.9 (0.49)	6.9 (0.58)	9.9 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.5 (0.23)	6.2 (0.34)	1.9 (0.20)	3.5 (0.26)	1.6 (0.18)	2.8 (0.24)	4.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.42)
White, single race, female	3.2 (0.23)	9.3 (0.38)	2.1 (0.19)	4.9 (0.27)	1.9 (0.16)	3.8 (0.24)	6.1 (0.31)	10.3 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.0 (0.44)	10.1 (0.88)	2.0 (0.34)	4.0 (0.53)	1.8 (0.34)	3.1 (0.49)	9.2 (0.80)	10.5 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.2 (0.49)	13.5 (0.81)	2.8 (0.40)	6.6 (0.59)	2.5 (0.39)	4.9 (0.54)	10.4 (0.70)	12.4 (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.

– Quantity zero.

[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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 years (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years 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, 2010.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	10,593	29,436	14,301	30,088
Sex					
Male	110,929	4,261	12,263	6,450	13,521
Female	118,576	6,332	17,172	7,850	16,567
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	5,179	15,552	7,231	15,267
45–64 years	80,198	4,254	10,196	5,535	10,912
65–74 years	21,291	682	2,140	849	2,412
75 years and over	17,401	477	1,548	686	1,497
Race					
One race[4]	226,314	10,410	28,809	13,965	29,564
White	185,330	9,012	24,402	11,426	24,541
Black or African American	27,807	1,079	3,136	2,067	3,865
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	125	183	*193	230
Asian	11,096	193	1,079	256	900
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	–	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	183	627	336	524
Black or African American, white	625	†	152	*54	134
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	*108	295	201	165
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	1,661	3,686	1,786	3,213
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	897	2,342	939	2,007
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	8,931	25,750	12,514	26,876
White, single race	156,119	7,495	21,022	9,810	21,631
Black or African American, single race	26,689	1,030	3,025	2,026	3,791
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	2,286	3,813	2,733	3,980
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	2,803	6,415	3,877	7,008
Some college	56,710	2,727	7,601	3,833	7,817
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	1,395	6,796	1,802	6,835
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	74,281	5,443	10,937	7,098	11,165
$35,000 or more	141,904	4,724	17,410	6,648	17,684
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	1,401	4,415	2,060	4,344
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	1,373	4,741	2,066	4,779
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	904	3,154	943	3,252
$100,000 or more	44,877	1,046	5,101	1,579	5,309
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	28,677	2,789	4,492	3,425	4,792
Near poor	36,390	2,194	5,401	2,936	5,226
Not poor	145,271	4,973	17,459	7,088	17,888

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, 2010—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	123,257	4,162	15,299	5,560	15,778
Medicaid	18,030	1,779	3,062	2,494	3,197
Other	8,012	762	1,322	997	1,350
Uninsured	40,684	2,690	5,941	3,588	5,738
65 years and over:					
Private	20,579	510	1,825	718	1,925
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	243	429	243	430
Medicare only	12,633	344	1,258	462	1,323
Other	2,406	*63	133	100	194
Uninsured	379	–	*42	†	†
Marital status					
Married	124,307	4,750	14,131	6,126	14,535
Widowed	13,676	647	1,580	782	1,594
Divorced or separated	26,083	1,780	3,915	2,392	3,969
Never married	49,249	2,507	7,098	3,395	7,276
Living with a partner	15,915	903	2,693	1,583	2,678
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	121,307	5,119	15,422	6,817	15,152
Small MSA	71,921	3,401	9,475	4,671	9,500
Not in MSA	36,277	2,073	4,539	2,813	5,436
Region					
Northeast	40,577	1,863	5,536	2,535	5,476
Midwest	53,316	2,352	7,038	3,411	6,937
South	81,721	3,974	9,863	5,448	10,769
West	53,891	2,404	6,999	2,907	6,907
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	726	1,701	835	1,432
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	935	1,985	951	1,781
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,723	3,046	8,795	4,569	10,010
White, single race, female	80,396	4,449	12,228	5,241	11,621
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	350	1,046	733	1,445
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	680	1,979	1,293	2,347

* 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]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 frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the ''All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	4.6 (0.16)	13.0 (0.27)	6.2 (0.19)	13.2 (0.26)
Total[3] (crude)	4.6 (0.16)	12.9 (0.27)	6.3 (0.19)	13.2 (0.26)
Sex				
Male	3.8 (0.22)	11.2 (0.36)	5.8 (0.28)	12.2 (0.37)
Female	5.4 (0.22)	14.6 (0.38)	6.6 (0.25)	14.0 (0.35)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	4.7 (0.24)	14.1 (0.38)	6.6 (0.28)	13.9 (0.39)
45–64 years	5.3 (0.28)	12.8 (0.44)	6.9 (0.30)	13.7 (0.45)
65–74 years	3.2 (0.37)	10.1 (0.67)	4.0 (0.43)	11.4 (0.67)
75 years and over	2.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.62)	4.0 (0.47)	8.7 (0.66)
Race				
One race[5]	4.6 (0.16)	12.9 (0.27)	6.2 (0.19)	13.1 (0.27)
White	4.9 (0.19)	13.4 (0.32)	6.2 (0.22)	13.4 (0.31)
Black or African American	3.9 (0.31)	11.3 (0.57)	7.2 (0.46)	13.9 (0.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.6 (1.57)	9.6 (2.09)	10.1 (2.92)	13.4 (2.54)
Asian	1.8 (0.33)	9.6 (0.82)	2.4 (0.41)	8.0 (0.79)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	10.3 (1.38)	†	*8.5 (4.05)
Two or more races[6]	5.7 (1.27)	19.7 (2.42)	10.8 (1.75)	16.0 (2.29)
Black or African American, white	†	21.9 (5.52)	*7.5 (3.19)	16.8 (4.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*7.9 (2.54)	21.6 (3.93)	13.8 (3.21)	12.7 (3.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.4 (0.42)	11.6 (0.53)	5.6 (0.41)	10.3 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.7 (0.52)	12.1 (0.73)	4.8 (0.52)	10.6 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.18)	13.3 (0.31)	6.4 (0.21)	13.8 (0.30)
White, single race	4.9 (0.22)	13.9 (0.37)	6.4 (0.25)	14.2 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	3.8 (0.31)	11.3 (0.59)	7.4 (0.47)	14.2 (0.66)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.3 (0.54)	13.3 (0.66)	10.1 (0.63)	13.7 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[9]	5.4 (0.34)	12.4 (0.53)	7.5 (0.40)	13.5 (0.55)
Some college	4.8 (0.31)	13.2 (0.48)	6.7 (0.38)	13.6 (0.50)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2 (0.22)	11.0 (0.47)	2.9 (0.26)	11.0 (0.44)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	7.6 (0.32)	15.0 (0.44)	9.9 (0.36)	15.4 (0.43)
$35,000 or more	3.3 (0.18)	12.3 (0.35)	4.7 (0.23)	12.4 (0.35)
$35,000–$49,999	4.5 (0.43)	14.2 (0.70)	6.6 (0.54)	13.9 (0.72)
$50,000–$74,999	3.5 (0.33)	12.1 (0.62)	5.2 (0.39)	12.3 (0.64)
$75,000–$99,999	3.2 (0.44)	11.9 (0.81)	3.4 (0.39)	12.2 (0.79)
$100,000 or more	2.4 (0.31)	11.4 (0.62)	4.0 (0.47)	11.6 (0.65)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	9.9 (0.54)	16.1 (0.72)	12.0 (0.61)	17.1 (0.71)
Near poor	6.2 (0.42)	15.1 (0.68)	8.4 (0.51)	14.6 (0.64)
Not poor	3.4 (0.19)	12.2 (0.34)	4.9 (0.23)	12.4 (0.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	3.4 (0.20)	12.7 (0.38)	4.5 (0.23)	13.0 (0.37)
Medicaid	10.3 (0.70)	17.4 (0.96)	14.3 (0.87)	18.2 (1.01)
Other	9.1 (1.28)	15.6 (1.50)	11.6 (1.39)	16.3 (1.41)
Uninsured	6.7 (0.44)	14.7 (0.67)	8.9 (0.50)	14.3 (0.62)
65 years and over:				
Private	2.5 (0.34)	9.0 (0.62)	3.5 (0.46)	9.4 (0.65)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.2 (1.46)	16.3 (1.95)	9.3 (1.65)	16.2 (1.80)
Medicare only	2.8 (0.40)	10.0 (0.87)	3.7 (0.50)	10.5 (0.86)
Other	*2.7 (0.85)	5.5 (1.26)	4.3 (1.27)	8.1 (1.56)
Uninsured	–	*8.4 (3.54)	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.8 (0.22)	11.5 (0.37)	4.9 (0.26)	11.6 (0.34)
Widowed	6.6 (1.65)	16.2 (3.07)	9.4 (2.63)	18.0 (3.35)
Divorced or separated	6.9 (0.52)	15.5 (0.76)	9.1 (0.58)	15.8 (0.79)
Never married	5.3 (0.41)	14.1 (0.65)	6.6 (0.42)	14.3 (0.65)
Living with a partner	4.9 (0.58)	15.7 (1.04)	9.0 (0.84)	16.5 (1.20)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	4.2 (0.21)	12.8 (0.35)	5.6 (0.24)	12.5 (0.36)
Small MSA	4.7 (0.31)	13.3 (0.49)	6.6 (0.34)	13.3 (0.50)
Not in MSA	5.7 (0.41)	12.8 (0.83)	8.0 (0.59)	15.2 (0.66)
Region				
Northeast	4.5 (0.39)	13.9 (0.81)	6.3 (0.50)	13.5 (0.64)
Midwest	4.4 (0.34)	13.6 (0.60)	6.5 (0.39)	13.3 (0.55)
South	4.9 (0.29)	12.1 (0.42)	6.7 (0.33)	13.2 (0.44)
West	4.4 (0.29)	13.0 (0.49)	5.3 (0.34)	12.8 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.6 (0.60)	10.3 (0.76)	5.2 (0.62)	8.8 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.2 (0.58)	13.0 (0.75)	6.2 (0.55)	11.8 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	4.1 (0.30)	12.0 (0.48)	6.2 (0.36)	13.6 (0.50)
White, single race, female	5.7 (0.31)	15.6 (0.50)	6.6 (0.33)	14.7 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.0 (0.41)	8.8 (0.82)	6.0 (0.63)	12.3 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.6 (0.48)	13.4 (0.85)	8.6 (0.66)	15.8 (0.94)

– Quantity zero.

† 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]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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 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, 2010.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days among employed persons aged 18 years and over in past 12 months, and numbers of work-loss days per employed person; and frequencies of bed days among all persons aged 18 years and over in past 12 months, and numbers of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	155,262	587,578	3.8 (0.16)	229,505	1,125,191	4.9 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	81,412	274,839	3.4 (0.23)	110,929	438,793	4.0 (0.25)
Female	73,850	312,739	4.2 (0.22)	118,576	686,398	5.8 (0.26)
Age						
18–44 years	88,540	272,997	3.1 (0.15)	110,615	369,372	3.4 (0.18)
45–64 years	59,041	285,502	4.9 (0.35)	80,198	508,547	6.4 (0.35)
65–74 years	6,131	24,435	4.0 (0.61)	21,291	112,560	5.3 (0.65)
75 years and over	1,550	*4,644	*3.0 (1.38)	17,401	134,712	7.8 (1.06)
Race						
One race[4]	152,946	579,510	3.8 (0.16)	226,314	1,100,820	4.9 (0.18)
White	126,282	479,113	3.8 (0.19)	185,330	907,658	4.9 (0.20)
Black or African American	17,629	77,178	4.4 (0.41)	27,807	153,689	5.6 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,175	5,272	4.5 (1.07)	1,795	*7,056	*4.0 (1.20)
Asian	7,655	17,222	2.3 (0.43)	11,096	31,411	2.9 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	204	†	†	284	†	†
Two or more races[5]	2,316	8,068	3.5 (0.52)	3,191	24,372	7.7 (1.44)
Black or African American, white	517	1,308	2.5 (0.55)	625	*3,531	*5.6 (2.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	909	2,803	3.1 (0.78)	1,394	15,067	11.0 (2.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,273	74,308	3.3 (0.35)	32,094	102,694	3.2 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,739	37,273	2.7 (0.35)	19,712	57,631	2.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	132,989	513,270	3.9 (0.18)	197,411	1,022,497	5.2 (0.20)
White, single race	106,033	412,108	3.9 (0.21)	156,119	818,603	5.3 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	16,822	73,616	4.4 (0.42)	26,689	149,569	5.7 (0.44)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	13,049	57,477	4.4 (0.59)	28,159	221,316	7.9 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[8]	32,164	147,054	4.6 (0.42)	53,058	305,829	5.8 (0.45)
Some college	39,755	180,038	4.5 (0.36)	56,710	332,516	5.9 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,309	148,955	3.1 (0.20)	61,185	192,402	3.2 (0.28)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	38,123	165,660	4.4 (0.34)	74,281	610,239	8.3 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	109,490	395,712	3.6 (0.19)	141,904	476,753	3.4 (0.19)
$35,000–$49,999	21,363	64,560	3.0 (0.22)	31,868	136,393	4.3 (0.46)
$50,000–$74,999	28,827	108,728	3.8 (0.32)	38,780	146,324	3.8 (0.41)
$75,000–$99,999	21,436	90,371	4.2 (0.53)	26,379	71,861	2.7 (0.29)
$100,000 or more	37,865	132,053	3.5 (0.34)	44,877	122,175	2.7 (0.34)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	13,584	46,411	3.4 (0.50)	28,677	279,672	9.9 (0.66)
Near poor	21,003	80,481	3.8 (0.36)	36,390	241,911	6.7 (0.51)
Not poor	110,776	423,919	3.8 (0.20)	145,271	534,288	3.7 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days among employed persons aged 18 years and over in past 12 months, and numbers of work-loss days per employed person; and frequencies of bed days among all persons aged 18 years and over in past 12 months, and numbers of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	106,043	402,005	3.8 (0.19)	123,257	340,320	2.8 (0.14)
Medicaid	7,869	47,166	6.1 (1.24)	18,030	242,612	13.7 (1.02)
Other	3,488	13,180	3.8 (0.80)	8,012	129,357	16.4 (1.96)
Uninsured	29,519	95,545	3.2 (0.29)	40,684	164,107	4.1 (0.41)
65 years and over:						
Private	4,850	18,033	3.7 (0.66)	20,579	123,860	6.0 (0.85)
Medicare and Medicaid	75	†	†	2,633	38,889	15.0 (2.85)
Medicare only	2,161	*8,888	4.2 (1.24)	12,633	69,100	5.5 (0.97)
Other	468	†	*3.1 (1.55)	2,406	*14,684	*6.2 (2.07)
Uninsured	110	†	†	379	†	†
Marital status						
Married	86,431	316,572	3.7 (0.23)	124,307	505,393	4.1 (0.23)
Widowed	2,902	16,014	5.6 (0.84)	13,676	113,114	8.4 (1.03)
Divorced or separated	17,626	95,075	5.4 (0.56)	26,083	231,149	9.0 (0.65)
Never married	35,565	111,311	3.1 (0.23)	49,249	187,544	3.8 (0.31)
Living with a partner	12,564	48,315	3.9 (0.49)	15,915	87,444	5.5 (0.82)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	84,107	317,352	3.8 (0.23)	121,307	538,996	4.5 (0.24)
Small MSA	48,741	182,824	3.8 (0.28)	71,921	348,825	4.9 (0.29)
Not in MSA	22,414	87,402	3.9 (0.31)	36,277	237,370	6.6 (0.51)
Region						
Northeast	27,043	114,605	4.3 (0.51)	40,577	175,110	4.3 (0.39)
Midwest	36,932	139,602	3.8 (0.36)	53,316	272,266	5.1 (0.39)
South	54,415	207,512	3.8 (0.25)	81,721	427,483	5.3 (0.31)
West	36,873	125,858	3.4 (0.25)	53,891	250,333	4.7 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,273	39,647	3.0 (0.44)	16,529	43,611	2.7 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9,000	34,661	3.9 (0.56)	15,565	59,083	3.8 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	55,501	198,149	3.6 (0.31)	75,723	327,906	4.3 (0.34)
White, single race, female	50,532	213,959	4.2 (0.28)	80,396	490,697	6.1 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	7,525	27,052	3.6 (0.58)	11,959	49,923	4.2 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	9,298	46,564	5.0 (0.60)	14,730	99,646	6.9 (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 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 past 12 months" and "Bed days in past 12 months" were not included in the denominators when calculating rates in the columns for "days per person" (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the columns "All employed persons aged 18 years and over" and "All persons aged 18 years and over." 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	35,847	16,747	11,855	21,319	7,350	21,033	6,131	3,965	10,132	14,532
Sex											
Male	110,929	13,345	6,438	4,101	8,304	3,018	8,062	2,264	1,597	2,754	4,716
Female	118,576	22,502	10,309	7,754	13,015	4,331	12,971	3,867	2,368	7,379	9,816
Age											
18–44 years	110,615	6,019	1,984	1,270	3,189	1,697	3,030	922	595	1,093	1,918
45–64 years	80,198	15,331	6,581	4,757	9,027	3,930	9,637	2,703	1,824	4,457	6,551
65–74 years	21,291	6,470	3,318	2,413	3,951	898	3,834	1,053	703	1,782	2,670
75 years and over	17,401	8,027	4,864	3,415	5,152	825	4,531	1,453	843	2,799	3,393
Race											
One race[5]	226,314	35,300	16,505	11,641	20,976	7,217	20,679	6,001	3,900	9,956	14,262
White	185,330	29,331	13,592	9,275	17,275	5,732	17,194	4,968	3,235	7,812	11,490
Black or African American	27,807	4,757	2,435	1,912	2,959	1,102	2,802	791	529	1,585	2,154
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	292	156	*124	189	155	158	*44	*26	123	121
Asian	11,096	865	309	302	542	216	512	187	110	429	489
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*54	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,191	547	242	213	343	133	354	130	*65	177	270
Black or African American, white	625	†	–	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	378	182	183	243	89	264	*101	*54	143	196
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	3,581	1,443	1,367	1,958	837	2,056	694	414	1,207	1,545
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	2,037	797	767	1,134	438	1,145	424	235	705	881
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	32,266	15,304	10,488	19,361	6,512	18,976	5,436	3,551	8,925	12,987
White, single race	156,119	26,065	12,274	8,004	15,505	5,026	15,308	4,311	2,853	6,701	10,047
Black or African American, single race	26,689	4,623	2,372	1,872	2,881	1,049	2,717	772	507	1,540	2,092
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	8,296	4,467	3,535	5,183	1,953	4,853	1,586	1,124	2,996	3,981
High school diploma or GED[9]	53,058	11,591	5,562	3,938	6,744	2,428	7,004	2,016	1,290	3,130	4,599
Some college	56,710	9,643	4,290	2,891	5,858	1,974	5,768	1,603	1,058	2,525	3,881
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	5,154	2,060	1,263	2,921	805	2,912	778	406	1,206	1,705
Family income[10]											
Less than $35,000	74,281	18,361	9,670	7,183	11,740	4,341	10,667	3,416	2,416	6,065	8,452
$35,000 or more	141,904	15,374	6,093	4,106	8,387	2,740	9,136	2,339	1,323	3,497	5,363
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	5,175	2,306	1,610	2,855	963	3,088	990	491	1,233	2,030
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	4,619	1,871	1,352	2,720	846	2,686	597	404	1,065	1,605
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	2,479	837	485	1,318	409	1,474	361	239	510	782
$100,000 or more	44,877	3,101	1,078	659	1,494	522	1,888	392	*189	690	946
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	28,677	6,820	3,563	2,705	4,415	2,030	3,836	1,325	990	2,524	3,371
Near poor	36,390	7,778	4,028	2,976	4,897	1,640	4,595	1,667	1,011	2,481	3,523
Not poor	145,271	17,287	7,153	4,780	9,644	3,013	10,292	2,486	1,530	3,969	6,042

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, 2010—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	123,257	9,779	3,111	2,022	4,776	1,942	5,957	1,409	925	1,914	3,180
Medicaid	18,030	4,963	2,627	1,964	3,317	1,554	2,920	912	664	1,782	2,576
Other	8,012	2,803	1,530	1,160	2,032	948	1,843	709	445	987	1,437
Uninsured	40,684	3,701	1,256	846	2,051	1,135	1,887	545	377	834	1,236
65 years and over:											
Private	20,579	7,052	3,886	2,716	4,321	622	4,144	1,080	565	2,040	2,734
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	1,489	995	836	1,074	296	996	417	330	774	871
Medicare only	12,633	4,894	2,730	1,880	3,063	623	2,576	857	526	1,470	2,021
Other	2,406	957	498	327	578	148	585	122	108	243	391
Uninsured	379	85	*52	*48	*52	†	*50	†	†	*40	†
Marital status											
Married	124,307	17,401	7,540	5,229	9,766	3,413	10,535	2,935	1,871	4,499	6,720
Widowed	13,676	6,259	3,704	2,769	4,151	802	3,613	1,205	720	2,395	2,884
Divorced or separated	26,083	6,330	3,052	2,233	4,101	1,623	3,725	1,065	734	1,838	2,740
Never married	49,249	3,937	1,667	1,134	2,247	963	2,010	583	442	1,038	1,581
Living with a partner	15,915	1,882	774	479	1,042	550	1,138	322	*197	357	600
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA	121,307	16,205	7,282	5,296	9,394	3,136	9,515	2,566	1,809	4,704	6,642
Small MSA	71,921	11,590	5,429	3,749	7,060	2,424	6,709	1,992	1,230	2,989	4,372
Not in MSA	36,277	8,052	4,036	2,810	4,865	1,789	4,808	1,572	926	2,439	3,518
Region											
Northeast	40,577	5,748	2,629	1,668	3,260	1,139	3,383	1,012	583	1,579	2,377
Midwest	53,316	8,695	4,177	2,623	5,077	1,659	4,904	1,443	954	2,216	3,151
South	81,721	13,897	6,648	4,951	8,538	3,016	8,342	2,463	1,682	4,011	6,038
West	53,891	7,507	3,293	2,613	4,444	1,536	4,404	1,212	746	2,326	2,967
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	1,365	500	446	724	329	773	231	174	259	464
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	2,217	943	921	1,234	508	1,283	463	239	948	1,082
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	75,723	9,963	4,957	2,844	6,222	2,107	6,014	1,599	1,178	2,045	3,485
White, single race, female	80,396	16,102	7,318	5,160	9,283	2,919	9,294	2,711	1,675	4,657	6,562
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,523	758	604	1,003	376	920	268	170	293	545
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	3,100	1,613	1,269	1,878	673	1,797	503	337	1,248	1,547

* 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 aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 eror)									
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	15.1 (0.27)	7.1 (0.17)	5.0 (0.15)	9.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.13)	8.8 (0.20)	2.6 (0.11)	1.7 (0.08)	4.2 (0.13)	6.1 (0.17)
Total[4] (crude)	15.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.19)	5.2 (0.16)	9.3 (0.21)	3.2 (0.13)	9.2 (0.22)	2.7 (0.11)	1.7 (0.09)	4.4 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)
Sex										
Male	12.1 (0.35)	5.9 (0.24)	3.8 (0.20)	7.6 (0.27)	2.6 (0.18)	7.3 (0.27)	2.0 (0.14)	1.4 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	4.2 (0.20)
Female	17.7 (0.38)	8.0 (0.23)	6.0 (0.21)	10.2 (0.28)	3.4 (0.17)	10.1 (0.29)	3.0 (0.16)	1.9 (0.12)	5.7 (0.21)	7.7 (0.25)
Age[5]										
18–44 years	5.4 (0.25)	1.8 (0.14)	1.1 (0.12)	2.9 (0.18)	1.5 (0.14)	2.7 (0.17)	0.8 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)	1.7 (0.13)
45–64 years	19.1 (0.51)	8.2 (0.33)	5.9 (0.28)	11.3 (0.37)	4.9 (0.26)	12.0 (0.41)	3.4 (0.22)	2.3 (0.17)	5.6 (0.26)	8.2 (0.35)
65–74 years	30.4 (0.98)	15.6 (0.82)	11.3 (0.68)	18.6 (0.80)	4.2 (0.41)	18.0 (0.85)	4.9 (0.48)	3.3 (0.39)	8.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.73)
75 years and over	46.1 (1.14)	28.0 (1.02)	19.6 (0.90)	29.6 (1.07)	4.7 (0.46)	26.0 (1.02)	8.4 (0.63)	4.8 (0.44)	16.1 (0.88)	19.5 (0.92)
Race										
One race[6]	15.0 (0.26)	7.0 (0.18)	4.9 (0.15)	8.9 (0.20)	3.0 (0.13)	8.7 (0.20)	2.5 (0.11)	1.6 (0.08)	4.2 (0.14)	6.0 (0.17)
White	14.8 (0.31)	6.8 (0.20)	4.7 (0.17)	8.7 (0.23)	2.9 (0.15)	8.6 (0.23)	2.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)	3.9 (0.15)	5.7 (0.19)
Black or African American	18.5 (0.60)	9.8 (0.44)	7.8 (0.40)	11.6 (0.48)	4.1 (0.32)	10.7 (0.49)	3.2 (0.29)	2.1 (0.27)	6.3 (0.40)	8.4 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.3 (3.05)	7.9 (1.92)	6.6 (1.70)	11.2 (2.62)	*9.6 (2.89)	8.9 (1.97)	*2.4 (1.01)	*1.1 (0.48)	6.3 (1.70)	6.3 (1.73)
Asian	9.1 (0.75)	3.5 (0.47)	3.3 (0.47)	5.8 (0.59)	2.2 (0.41)	5.5 (0.59)	2.0 (0.41)	1.2 (0.29)	4.7 (0.56)	5.4 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25.6 (5.80)	11.3 (1.77)	†	11.4 (2.48)	11.4 (2.48)	12.2 (2.76)	†	–	9.8 (0.86)	9.9 (1.07)
Two or more races[7]	22.3 (2.18)	10.9 (1.90)	9.6 (1.87)	14.4 (1.88)	4.7 (0.86)	14.8 (2.00)	4.5 (1.12)	*2.7 (0.91)	8.4 (1.83)	12.9 (2.04)
Black or African American, white	*7.0 (3.33)	–	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.8 (3.59)	14.4 (3.29)	14.4 (3.30)	18.9 (2.99)	5.9 (1.52)	19.3 (3.38)	*6.7 (2.18)	*3.8 (1.33)	10.9 (2.74)	16.1 (3.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	14.8 (0.59)	6.6 (0.45)	6.3 (0.45)	8.3 (0.48)	3.2 (0.30)	8.6 (0.49)	3.0 (0.30)	1.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.39)	6.8 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.7 (0.77)	6.4 (0.58)	6.3 (0.64)	8.4 (0.65)	2.9 (0.37)	8.5 (0.65)	3.3 (0.44)	1.7 (0.30)	5.8 (0.57)	6.9 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (0.29)	7.2 (0.19)	4.9 (0.16)	9.1 (0.21)	3.1 (0.14)	8.8 (0.22)	2.5 (0.12)	1.7 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)	6.0 (0.18)
White, single race	14.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.22)	4.5 (0.19)	8.8 (0.25)	2.9 (0.17)	8.6 (0.25)	2.5 (0.14)	1.6 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	5.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	18.6 (0.61)	9.8 (0.45)	7.8 (0.41)	11.7 (0.48)	4.1 (0.31)	10.7 (0.50)	3.2 (0.29)	2.1 (0.27)	6.3 (0.40)	8.5 (0.42)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	24.9 (0.78)	12.9 (0.61)	10.1 (0.49)	15.4 (0.60)	6.5 (0.47)	14.4 (0.60)	4.6 (0.36)	3.3 (0.32)	8.6 (0.45)	11.9 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED[10]	19.8 (0.55)	9.3 (0.38)	6.6 (0.33)	11.4 (0.43)	4.3 (0.31)	11.9 (0.44)	3.4 (0.26)	2.2 (0.21)	5.2 (0.28)	7.7 (0.38)
Some college	17.4 (0.55)	7.9 (0.38)	5.3 (0.32)	10.4 (0.45)	3.3 (0.25)	10.3 (0.44)	2.8 (0.25)	1.8 (0.20)	4.5 (0.32)	6.9 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5 (0.41)	4.1 (0.29)	2.5 (0.24)	5.6 (0.33)	1.4 (0.16)	5.3 (0.33)	1.5 (0.18)	0.8 (0.12)	2.3 (0.23)	3.2 (0.24)
Family income[11]										
Less than $35,000	23.3 (0.52)	12.1 (0.38)	8.9 (0.33)	14.9 (0.41)	5.9 (0.30)	13.5 (0.40)	4.3 (0.22)	3.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.29)	10.8 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	11.5 (0.30)	4.9 (0.20)	3.3 (0.18)	6.4 (0.24)	1.9 (0.13)	6.7 (0.24)	1.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.09)	2.7 (0.17)	4.1 (0.19)
$35,000–$49,999	15.3 (0.62)	6.7 (0.42)	4.7 (0.39)	8.4 (0.51)	2.9 (0.33)	9.1 (0.52)	2.9 (0.32)	1.4 (0.20)	3.6 (0.30)	6.0 (0.42)
$50,000–$74,999	12.5 (0.58)	5.2 (0.36)	3.7 (0.34)	7.4 (0.45)	2.1 (0.25)	7.1 (0.47)	1.6 (0.23)	1.0 (0.18)	3.0 (0.32)	4.3 (0.37)
$75,000–$99,999	10.5 (0.73)	4.2 (0.56)	2.6 (0.45)	5.7 (0.61)	1.4 (0.27)	5.9 (0.57)	1.7 (0.38)	1.0 (0.25)	2.2 (0.39)	3.4 (0.47)
$100,000 or more	8.7 (0.58)	4.0 (0.45)	2.3 (0.35)	4.5 (0.45)	1.3 (0.21)	5.4 (0.51)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.5 (0.17)	2.6 (0.39)	3.2 (0.40)
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	27.7 (0.85)	15.0 (0.66)	11.5 (0.61)	18.2 (0.69)	7.9 (0.51)	15.8 (0.67)	5.7 (0.45)	4.1 (0.38)	10.7 (0.56)	14.0 (0.64)
Near poor	21.4 (0.68)	11.0 (0.50)	8.1 (0.46)	13.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.36)	12.7 (0.56)	4.7 (0.36)	2.8 (0.26)	6.8 (0.40)	9.8 (0.49)
Not poor	11.7 (0.29)	5.0 (0.19)	3.3 (0.16)	6.6 (0.23)	1.9 (0.12)	6.8 (0.23)	1.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)	2.7 (0.16)	4.1 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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
Health insurance coverage[13]	Percent[3] (standard eror)									
Under 65 years:										
Private	6.9 (0.25)	2.1 (0.14)	1.4 (0.12)	3.3 (0.18)	1.4 (0.11)	4.2 (0.21)	1.0 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.10)	2.2 (0.14)
Medicaid	29.4 (1.06)	15.7 (0.88)	11.8 (0.76)	19.7 (0.94)	9.2 (0.69)	17.5 (0.92)	5.5 (0.54)	4.0 (0.47)	10.8 (0.68)	15.4 (0.87)
Other	27.2 (2.04)	13.2 (1.17)	9.9 (1.12)	19.4 (1.85)	9.2 (1.21)	16.6 (1.36)	6.9 (1.10)	3.7 (0.66)	8.1 (0.93)	13.2 (1.25)
Uninsured	9.9 (0.53)	3.4 (0.32)	2.3 (0.28)	5.5 (0.40)	3.0 (0.31)	5.1 (0.39)	1.5 (0.23)	1.0 (0.17)	2.3 (0.27)	3.4 (0.34)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.6 (1.06)	19.1 (0.85)	13.4 (0.74)	21.2 (0.90)	3.0 (0.39)	20.3 (0.91)	5.3 (0.52)	2.8 (0.35)	10.0 (0.69)	13.4 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	56.3 (2.72)	37.4 (2.63)	31.6 (2.43)	40.6 (2.44)	11.2 (1.51)	37.7 (2.52)	16.2 (2.05)	12.4 (1.78)	29.6 (2.35)	33.0 (2.43)
Medicare only	39.4 (1.35)	22.2 (1.15)	15.3 (1.01)	24.7 (1.18)	5.0 (0.54)	20.8 (1.17)	6.9 (0.67)	4.3 (0.53)	12.0 (0.90)	16.4 (1.01)
Other	39.7 (2.94)	20.8 (2.64)	13.5 (2.03)	24.0 (2.57)	6.0 (1.44)	24.0 (2.61)	5.0 (1.23)	4.4 (1.09)	10.2 (1.86)	16.0 (2.25)
Uninsured	*22.4 (6.77)	*11.7 (4.50)	*12.8 (5.54)	*13.0 (4.78)	†	*11.3 (4.49)	†	†	*11.1 (5.27)	†
Marital status										
Married	12.9 (0.33)	5.7 (0.22)	3.9 (0.20)	7.2 (0.25)	2.5 (0.16)	7.6 (0.27)	2.2 (0.15)	1.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.16)	4.9 (0.21)
Widowed	23.5 (2.31)	10.7 (0.92)	8.9 (1.07)	13.6 (1.33)	3.8 (0.65)	14.8 (2.15)	3.2 (0.37)	2.5 (0.38)	7.6 (0.87)	8.7 (0.61)
Divorced or separated	20.6 (0.75)	10.0 (0.52)	7.2 (0.43)	13.0 (0.60)	5.1 (0.44)	11.8 (0.62)	3.4 (0.37)	2.4 (0.30)	5.8 (0.40)	8.5 (0.51)
Never married	14.8 (0.74)	7.3 (0.56)	5.5 (0.53)	8.6 (0.59)	2.8 (0.30)	8.0 (0.55)	2.2 (0.29)	1.9 (0.27)	4.6 (0.45)	6.2 (0.52)
Living with a partner	16.1 (1.46)	7.8 (1.15)	4.9 (0.92)	8.9 (1.16)	4.4 (0.77)	9.5 (1.12)	2.8 (0.70)	1.4 (0.41)	3.5 (0.81)	5.3 (0.91)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	13.4 (0.35)	6.1 (0.22)	4.5 (0.21)	7.8 (0.26)	2.5 (0.15)	7.8 (0.28)	2.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.11)	3.9 (0.19)	5.5 (0.23)
Small MSA	15.5 (0.52)	7.3 (0.33)	5.0 (0.27)	9.4 (0.40)	3.2 (0.24)	8.9 (0.39)	2.7 (0.19)	1.6 (0.15)	4.0 (0.25)	5.8 (0.29)
Not in MSA	19.8 (0.80)	9.7 (0.53)	6.7 (0.46)	11.8 (0.56)	4.6 (0.47)	11.5 (0.50)	3.8 (0.32)	2.3 (0.27)	5.8 (0.37)	8.5 (0.51)
Region										
Northeast	12.9 (0.61)	5.8 (0.37)	3.7 (0.30)	7.3 (0.42)	2.5 (0.29)	7.6 (0.50)	2.3 (0.23)	1.3 (0.20)	3.5 (0.31)	5.2 (0.41)
Midwest	15.7 (0.59)	7.5 (0.40)	4.7 (0.28)	9.2 (0.45)	3.0 (0.24)	8.8 (0.40)	2.6 (0.20)	1.7 (0.17)	4.0 (0.25)	5.6 (0.33)
South	16.4 (0.45)	7.9 (0.31)	5.9 (0.27)	10.1 (0.34)	3.5 (0.25)	9.7 (0.34)	2.9 (0.20)	2.0 (0.15)	4.7 (0.23)	7.1 (0.28)
West	14.1 (0.52)	6.3 (0.32)	5.0 (0.35)	8.4 (0.39)	2.8 (0.24)	8.3 (0.42)	2.3 (0.22)	1.4 (0.17)	4.5 (0.31)	5.6 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	11.5 (0.87)	4.7 (0.59)	4.2 (0.58)	6.2 (0.64)	2.6 (0.42)	6.6 (0.68)	2.0 (0.38)	1.6 (0.36)	2.6 (0.45)	4.4 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female	17.7 (0.82)	8.1 (0.59)	8.0 (0.62)	10.1 (0.67)	3.7 (0.44)	10.4 (0.68)	3.9 (0.46)	1.9 (0.31)	8.1 (0.60)	8.9 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	12.2 (0.42)	6.0 (0.30)	3.5 (0.23)	7.6 (0.33)	2.6 (0.23)	7.2 (0.32)	1.9 (0.17)	1.4 (0.16)	2.4 (0.18)	4.1 (0.24)
White, single race, female	17.5 (0.50)	7.7 (0.29)	5.4 (0.27)	10.0 (0.36)	3.3 (0.22)	10.0 (0.37)	2.9 (0.21)	1.8 (0.16)	4.9 (0.25)	7.1 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.6 (0.88)	7.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.64)	10.0 (0.73)	3.5 (0.48)	8.8 (0.72)	2.7 (0.44)	1.8 (0.38)	3.2 (0.43)	5.4 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.7 (0.89)	11.4 (0.62)	9.0 (0.54)	13.2 (0.66)	4.5 (0.44)	12.4 (0.71)	3.6 (0.41)	2.4 (0.35)	8.7 (0.63)	10.8 (0.63)

* 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	138,432	61,740	29,186
Sex				
Male	110,929	68,613	29,102	13,169
Female	118,576	69,818	32,638	16,018
Age				
18–44 years	110,615	77,659	25,806	7,127
45–64 years	80,198	44,127	22,864	13,132
65–74 years	21,291	9,874	7,041	4,363
75 years and over	17,401	6,772	6,029	4,564
Race				
One race[4]	226,314	136,665	60,803	28,702
White	185,330	114,683	48,499	22,035
Black or African American	27,807	13,820	8,770	5,194
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	759	645	392
Asian	11,096	7,258	2,808	1,023
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*145	*81	*59
Two or more races[5]	3,191	1,767	937	484
Black or African American, white	625	417	157	*51
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	643	427	321
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	18,024	9,593	4,463
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	10,743	6,288	2,681
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	120,407	52,146	24,723
White, single race	156,119	98,286	39,793	17,934
Black or African American, single race	26,689	13,212	8,413	5,039
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	10,042	9,645	8,472
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	26,284	17,530	9,212
Some college	56,710	33,914	15,934	6,856
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	45,848	12,049	3,216
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	74,281	33,857	23,522	16,836
$35,000 or more	141,904	96,473	34,576	10,836
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	18,058	9,791	4,012
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	24,833	10,428	3,519
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	18,586	6,154	1,626
$100,000 or more	44,877	34,996	8,203	1,678
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	28,677	12,688	8,638	7,318
Near poor	36,390	17,357	11,798	7,223
Not poor	145,271	98,351	35,406	11,470

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	87,934	27,726	7,571
Medicaid	18,030	7,644	5,321	5,050
Other	8,012	3,005	2,476	2,526
Uninsured	40,684	22,677	12,947	5,029
65 years and over:				
Private	20,579	9,743	6,916	3,879
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	558	745	1,330
Medicare only	12,633	5,169	4,412	3,044
Other	2,406	1,002	827	577
Uninsured	379	148	153	79
Marital status				
Married	124,307	78,011	32,446	13,783
Widowed	13,676	5,318	4,731	3,603
Divorced or separated	26,083	12,719	7,912	5,423
Never married	49,249	32,039	12,545	4,652
Living with a partner	15,915	10,166	4,030	1,703
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	121,307	75,967	31,754	13,507
Small MSA	71,921	43,197	19,346	9,339
Not in MSA	36,277	19,268	10,640	6,341
Region				
Northeast	40,577	25,034	10,897	4,605
Midwest	53,316	32,316	14,644	6,319
South	81,721	47,107	22,384	12,175
West	53,891	33,974	13,814	6,087
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	9,813	4,736	1,969
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	8,211	4,857	2,494
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,723	48,384	18,946	8,359
White, single race, female	80,396	49,902	20,847	9,575
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	6,326	3,600	2,033
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	6,887	4,813	3,006

* 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]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 frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.40)	26.7 (0.33)	12.3 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	60.4 (0.41)	26.9 (0.33)	12.7 (0.25)
Sex				
Male	100.0	62.1 (0.55)	26.2 (0.48)	11.7 (0.33)
Female	100.0	60.0 (0.53)	27.1 (0.45)	12.9 (0.31)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	100.0	70.2 (0.52)	23.3 (0.47)	6.4 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	55.1 (0.67)	28.5 (0.56)	16.4 (0.48)
65–74 years	100.0	46.4 (1.12)	33.1 (1.07)	20.5 (0.83)
75 years and over	100.0	39.0 (1.09)	34.7 (1.02)	26.3 (1.00)
Race				
One race[5]	100.0	61.2 (0.40)	26.6 (0.34)	12.2 (0.24)
White	100.0	62.9 (0.45)	25.8 (0.37)	11.2 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	48.6 (0.89)	31.6 (0.84)	19.7 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	41.8 (4.31)	35.3 (4.08)	22.9 (3.63)
Asian	100.0	64.0 (1.30)	25.6 (1.21)	10.4 (0.86)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	41.9 (5.66)	31.0 (7.10)	27.1 (5.53)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	52.2 (2.78)	29.3 (2.52)	18.4 (2.31)
Black or African American, white	100.0	45.1 (4.16)	46.7 (4.74)	*8.2 (3.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	45.8 (4.87)	30.7 (4.26)	23.5 (3.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	52.8 (0.89)	30.6 (0.86)	16.6 (0.65)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.4 (1.14)	32.8 (1.14)	16.8 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.3 (0.43)	26.0 (0.36)	11.8 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	64.7 (0.50)	24.8 (0.41)	10.5 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	48.6 (0.91)	31.6 (0.86)	19.8 (0.68)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	38.2 (1.05)	34.2 (0.95)	27.6 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	51.2 (0.73)	32.6 (0.71)	16.1 (0.51)
Some college	100.0	59.8 (0.70)	28.2 (0.62)	12.0 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.1 (0.63)	20.1 (0.57)	5.9 (0.32)
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	46.3 (0.63)	31.5 (0.56)	22.3 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	100.0	67.8 (0.48)	24.3 (0.43)	7.9 (0.26)
$35,000$49,999	100.0	57.6 (0.93)	30.3 (0.89)	12.1 (0.62)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	63.9 (0.92)	26.7 (0.86)	9.4 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	69.8 (1.13)	23.8 (1.04)	6.3 (0.63)
$100,000 or more	100.0	76.3 (0.86)	19.1 (0.79)	4.6 (0.45)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	100.0	41.1 (0.92)	30.5 (0.89)	28.4 (0.84)
Near poor	100.0	47.3 (0.88)	32.5 (0.86)	20.2 (0.68)
Not poor	100.0	68.4 (0.46)	23.9 (0.42)	7.7 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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 (0.48)	21.7 (0.43)	5.6 (0.23)
Medicaid	100.0	40.9 (1.25)	29.3 (1.19)	29.8 (1.05)
Other	100.0	45.6 (2.21)	28.7 (2.08)	25.7 (1.96)
Uninsured	100.0	54.6 (0.88)	32.2 (0.85)	13.2 (0.59)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	47.3 (1.14)	33.7 (1.05)	19.0 (0.88)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	21.3 (2.28)	28.2 (2.30)	50.5 (2.80)
Medicare only	100.0	40.7 (1.31)	35.1 (1.35)	24.2 (1.13)
Other	100.0	41.7 (3.45)	34.2 (3.11)	24.1 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	34.8 (7.29)	44.7 (8.97)	*20.5 (6.29)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	64.3 (0.52)	25.5 (0.45)	10.3 (0.31)
Widowed	100.0	46.6 (4.18)	32.8 (3.98)	20.6 (2.59)
Divorced or separated	100.0	52.0 (0.98)	30.0 (0.87)	18.0 (0.73)
Never married	100.0	57.6 (0.94)	28.7 (0.88)	13.7 (0.66)
Living with a partner	100.0	60.0 (1.69)	25.9 (1.60)	14.1 (1.39)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	100.0	62.8 (0.53)	26.1 (0.46)	11.1 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	60.9 (0.73)	26.6 (0.62)	12.5 (0.41)
Not in MSA	100.0	55.3 (1.12)	28.8 (0.85)	15.8 (0.73)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	63.2 (0.88)	26.1 (0.81)	10.6 (0.52)
Midwest	100.0	61.4 (0.83)	27.2 (0.69)	11.4 (0.50)
South	100.0	58.5 (0.71)	27.1 (0.56)	14.4 (0.42)
West	100.0	63.1 (0.80)	25.7 (0.67)	11.3 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	55.8 (1.26)	29.4 (1.19)	14.8 (0.91)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	49.9 (1.19)	31.8 (1.11)	18.3 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	65.3 (0.69)	24.6 (0.60)	10.2 (0.39)
White, single race, female	100.0	64.2 (0.68)	24.9 (0.57)	10.8 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	51.0 (1.46)	30.3 (1.37)	18.7 (1.05)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.5 (1.21)	32.7 (1.12)	20.8 (0.88)

* 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 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, 2010.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	26,997	106,799	4,577	11,492	44,208	5,851	4,133	15,475	9,390
Sex										
Male	110,929	13,147	53,282	2,162	4,944	21,527	2,510	1,913	7,051	4,157
Female	118,576	13,850	53,517	2,416	6,548	22,681	3,341	2,219	8,424	5,233
Age										
18–44 years	110,615	16,245	59,018	2,387	5,818	17,622	2,327	1,321	3,808	1,976
45–64 years	80,198	8,517	34,066	1,519	3,960	16,409	2,379	1,795	6,542	4,727
65–74 years	21,291	1,535	8,024	298	1,121	5,386	518	597	2,470	1,280
75 years and over	17,401	701	5,691	373	593	4,791	627	420	2,654	1,407
Race										
One race[4]	226,314	26,577	105,554	4,476	11,252	43,574	5,788	4,032	15,317	9,175
White	185,330	21,819	89,020	3,803	8,703	34,825	4,834	2,976	11,391	7,524
Black or African American	27,807	3,109	10,243	456	1,929	6,119	673	834	3,110	1,225
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	261	476	*22	103	505	†	*72	147	*167
Asian	11,096	1,334	5,729	191	486	2,079	240	138	631	250
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*55	*86	†	†	*46	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	420	1,245	*101	240	634	*63	101	158	215
Black or African American, white	625	115	290	†	†	132	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	147	422	*74	*142	260	†	*59	*102	150
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	4,073	13,372	579	2,226	6,626	720	911	2,547	988
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	2,645	7,706	393	1,525	4,335	417	585	1,507	575
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	22,924	93,427	3,998	9,266	37,582	5,131	3,221	12,928	8,402
White, single race	156,119	18,160	76,807	3,277	6,748	28,776	4,152	2,187	8,986	6,629
Black or African American, single race	26,689	3,003	9,754	445	1,775	5,933	657	785	3,026	1,203
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	1,656	7,901	477	1,547	7,219	871	1,233	4,601	2,572
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	4,457	21,042	759	2,866	12,983	1,606	1,063	5,218	2,865
Some college	56,710	6,756	25,830	1,318	2,945	11,344	1,580	953	3,390	2,461
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	9,044	35,439	1,350	2,524	8,268	1,220	560	1,569	1,083

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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
Family income[9]	Number in thousands[2]									
Less than $35,000	74,281	6,673	25,829	1,340	4,301	16,749	2,412	2,329	8,782	5,650
$35,000 or more	141,904	18,963	74,459	3,013	6,429	24,843	3,211	1,627	5,769	3,356
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	3,264	14,128	634	1,651	7,247	860	404	2,294	1,278
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	5,066	18,896	865	2,027	7,423	972	592	1,928	993
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	3,940	13,962	685	1,231	4,273	596	265	879	466
$100,000 or more	44,877	6,694	27,474	829	1,520	5,901	782	365	668	619
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	28,677	2,677	9,426	586	1,704	5,981	936	1,109	3,654	2,541
Near poor	36,390	3,271	13,382	699	2,116	8,613	1,046	907	4,023	2,272
Not poor	145,271	19,227	76,133	2,940	6,562	25,306	3,437	1,689	5,967	3,717
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	123,257	17,829	67,541	2,537	5,793	19,365	2,465	1,202	3,970	2,365
Medicaid	18,030	1,878	5,481	280	1,139	3,601	571	911	2,349	1,763
Other	8,012	596	2,321	*87	522	1,649	298	309	1,251	949
Uninsured	40,684	4,343	17,331	1,003	2,290	9,267	1,372	658	2,759	1,611
65 years and over:										
Private	20,579	1,294	8,098	337	831	5,445	634	510	2,102	1,222
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	70	447	†	100	587	*52	106	795	422
Medicare only	12,633	695	4,241	222	655	3,359	378	286	1,810	907
Other	2,406	154	795	*53	119	644	*64	88	359	125
Uninsured	379	†	111	†	†	*132	†	†	*49	†
Marital status										
Married	124,307	14,442	61,130	2,407	5,490	23,812	3,028	1,912	7,282	4,491
Widowed	13,676	794	4,308	215	768	3,465	487	364	2,004	1,184
Divorced or separated	26,083	2,767	9,387	547	1,752	5,254	861	790	2,712	1,900
Never married	49,249	6,825	24,291	917	2,685	8,872	972	809	2,632	1,194
Living with a partner	15,915	2,092	7,589	485	782	2,745	503	258	837	608
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	121,307	15,339	58,139	2,463	6,094	22,698	2,856	2,017	7,363	4,037
Small MSA	71,921	8,447	33,349	1,384	3,619	13,991	1,671	1,404	4,872	2,988
Not in MSA	36,277	3,212	15,311	731	1,779	7,519	1,324	712	3,240	2,365

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	40,577	4,220	20,075	727	1,605	8,303	975	545	2,573	1,439
Midwest	53,316	6,001	25,274	1,020	2,459	10,771	1,393	850	3,413	2,022
South	81,721	9,295	36,254	1,543	4,488	15,601	2,213	1,664	6,471	3,987
West	53,891	7,481	25,197	1,287	2,941	9,533	1,270	1,074	3,018	1,942
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	2,144	7,415	255	1,007	3,440	271	437	1,109	420
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	1,929	5,958	324	1,219	3,186	449	474	1,437	568
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	75,723	8,700	38,108	1,556	2,866	14,181	1,809	963	4,298	3,059
White, single race, female	80,396	9,460	38,700	1,721	3,882	14,595	2,343	1,224	4,688	3,570
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	1,423	4,684	218	770	2,545	274	407	1,179	444
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	1,580	5,069	227	1,004	3,388	384	378	1,847	759

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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[3] (standard eror)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	19.1 (0.38)	77.5 (0.41)	3.4 (0.18)	19.4 (0.59)	71.2 (0.67)	9.4 (0.42)	16.0 (0.95)	53.3 (1.17)	30.8 (1.09)
Total[3] (crude)	19.5 (0.39)	77.2 (0.41)	3.3 (0.18)	18.7 (0.55)	71.8 (0.64)	9.5 (0.41)	14.3 (0.70)	53.4 (0.92)	32.4 (0.88)
Sex									
Male	18.7 (0.57)	78.1 (0.61)	3.3 (0.27)	17.7 (0.83)	73.8 (0.93)	8.5 (0.57)	17.2 (1.65)	53.6 (1.84)	29.2 (1.68)
Female	19.6 (0.53)	77.0 (0.55)	3.5 (0.25)	21.0 (0.82)	68.7 (0.89)	10.3 (0.57)	15.2 (1.11)	53.0 (1.56)	31.8 (1.49)
Age[4]									
18–44 years	20.9 (0.54)	76.0 (0.56)	3.1 (0.23)	22.6 (0.95)	68.4 (1.04)	9.0 (0.62)	18.6 (1.66)	53.6 (2.04)	27.8 (1.91)
45–64 years	19.3 (0.70)	77.2 (0.75)	3.4 (0.32)	17.4 (0.88)	72.1 (1.04)	10.5 (0.66)	13.7 (0.99)	50.1 (1.45)	36.2 (1.37)
65–74 years	15.6 (1.15)	81.4 (1.25)	3.0 (0.59)	16.0 (1.40)	76.7 (1.67)	7.4 (0.99)	13.7 (1.66)	56.8 (2.22)	29.4 (2.06)
75 years and over	10.4 (1.10)	84.1 (1.40)	5.5 (1.02)	9.9 (1.12)	79.7 (1.49)	10.4 (1.13)	9.4 (1.46)	59.2 (2.13)	31.4 (2.05)
Race									
One race[5]	19.1 (0.38)	77.6 (0.41)	3.3 (0.18)	19.4 (0.60)	71.2 (0.68)	9.5 (0.42)	15.8 (0.95)	53.7 (1.16)	30.4 (1.08)
White	18.8 (0.42)	77.9 (0.45)	3.4 (0.20)	19.0 (0.69)	71.1 (0.79)	10.0 (0.50)	15.3 (1.09)	51.9 (1.40)	32.8 (1.35)
Black or African American	22.0 (1.17)	74.9 (1.23)	3.2 (0.46)	22.0 (1.41)	70.4 (1.56)	7.5 (0.90)	17.2 (2.17)	61.0 (2.33)	21.8 (1.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	36.4 (5.26)	61.0 (5.34)	*2.7 (1.26)	15.8 (4.44)	79.1 (5.14)	†	24.7 (6.88)	39.7 (7.88)	35.5 (7.72)
Asian	17.9 (1.44)	78.7 (1.51)	3.5 (0.76)	17.8 (2.12)	73.5 (2.41)	8.7 (1.42)	12.8 (3.38)	58.1 (5.41)	29.1 (5.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*25.9 (7.99)	59.3 (13.93)	†	*39.4 (17.31)	55.3 (16.51)	†	†	78.6 (7.66)	13.5 (3.46)
Two or more races[6]	24.2 (3.43)	67.3 (3.69)	8.5 (2.53)	26.2 (5.00)	67.0 (5.53)	*6.8 (2.69)	22.4 (6.29)	34.3 (6.65)	43.3 (7.39)
Black or African American, white	*33.0 (10.08)	65.1 (10.13)	†	*13.9 (6.53)	86.1 (6.53)	–	†	*45.1 (16.88)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.1 (5.09)	65.6 (6.07)	*13.4 (4.43)	31.2 (8.72)	63.5 (8.87)	†	*19.1 (7.62)	34.6 (8.90)	46.4 (10.03)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	22.4 (1.05)	74.4 (1.09)	3.2 (0.43)	22.6 (1.28)	69.7 (1.42)	7.7 (0.77)	21.5 (2.01)	57.6 (2.36)	20.9 (1.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.8 (1.42)	72.5 (1.52)	3.7 (0.69)	23.7 (1.63)	69.3 (1.84)	7.0 (0.97)	22.3 (2.57)	56.9 (3.03)	20.7 (2.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.7 (0.41)	77.9 (0.44)	3.4 (0.20)	18.7 (0.68)	71.5 (0.76)	9.9 (0.50)	14.6 (1.06)	52.3 (1.34)	33.1 (1.28)
White, single race	18.4 (0.46)	78.3 (0.50)	3.4 (0.22)	18.1 (0.82)	71.3 (0.93)	10.6 (0.61)	13.6 (1.28)	49.7 (1.71)	36.6 (1.68)
Black or African American, single race	22.2 (1.20)	74.6 (1.25)	3.2 (0.48)	21.2 (1.44)	71.1 (1.61)	7.7 (0.93)	16.8 (2.21)	61.1 (2.38)	22.2 (1.71)
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma	16.3 (1.18)	79.0 (1.32)	4.7 (0.72)	16.7 (1.24)	74.4 (1.36)	8.9 (0.96)	16.7 (1.60)	53.7 (2.07)	29.6 (1.92)
High school diploma or GED[9]	17.0 (0.83)	80.1 (0.86)	2.9 (0.34)	17.2 (1.01)	73.6 (1.19)	9.2 (0.78)	13.0 (1.47)	57.0 (2.04)	30.0 (1.85)
Some college	19.3 (0.71)	76.7 (0.77)	4.0 (0.38)	18.8 (1.01)	71.5 (1.19)	9.8 (0.82)	14.6 (1.66)	51.0 (2.25)	34.4 (2.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.1 (0.65)	77.8 (0.72)	3.1 (0.35)	21.3 (1.27)	68.4 (1.46)	10.3 (0.92)	17.7 (2.47)	51.1 (3.53)	31.2 (3.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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
Family income[10]	Percent distribution[3] (standard eror)								
Less than $35,000	19.6 (0.69)	76.3 (0.73)	4.1 (0.33)	19.1 (0.80)	70.5 (0.98)	10.5 (0.68)	16.1 (1.19)	52.2 (1.51)	31.7 (1.35)
$35,000 or more	19.2 (0.47)	77.6 (0.52)	3.2 (0.26)	19.3 (0.83)	71.5 (0.93)	9.2 (0.59)	15.8 (1.57)	54.0 (1.98)	30.2 (1.91)
$35,000–$49,999	17.9 (0.95)	78.5 (1.03)	3.6 (0.58)	18.1 (1.52)	73.5 (1.67)	8.4 (0.93)	11.3 (2.00)	56.9 (3.26)	31.8 (3.17)
$50,000–$74,999	19.9 (0.94)	76.3 (1.05)	3.8 (0.52)	19.7 (1.50)	70.9 (1.68)	9.5 (1.04)	18.1 (2.93)	55.8 (3.61)	26.1 (2.98)
$75,000–$99,999	20.8 (1.21)	74.9 (1.35)	4.2 (0.80)	21.5 (2.10)	68.6 (2.42)	9.8 (1.53)	18.0 (4.94)	57.8 (6.15)	24.2 (6.22)
$100,000 or more	17.9 (0.81)	79.8 (0.86)	2.3 (0.34)	18.4 (1.84)	71.4 (2.15)	10.2 (1.53)	19.5 (4.25)	39.2 (5.43)	41.3 (5.78)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	21.4 (1.37)	73.2 (1.48)	5.4 (0.84)	19.1 (1.22)	70.0 (1.48)	11.0 (1.09)	15.9 (1.57)	51.2 (1.97)	32.8 (1.77)
Near poor	18.0 (1.03)	77.4 (1.19)	4.6 (0.73)	18.4 (1.25)	72.7 (1.40)	8.9 (0.87)	14.9 (1.78)	55.1 (2.31)	30.1 (2.24)
Not poor	19.1 (0.46)	77.8 (0.50)	3.1 (0.23)	19.6 (0.83)	70.7 (0.93)	9.7 (0.61)	15.9 (1.57)	53.6 (2.07)	30.6 (1.91)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	20.3 (0.50)	76.8 (0.52)	2.9 (0.21)	22.0 (1.01)	69.3 (1.09)	8.7 (0.63)	17.6 (1.96)	52.7 (2.32)	29.7 (2.10)
Medicaid	24.4 (2.10)	71.9 (2.20)	3.7 (0.66)	21.0 (1.79)	67.8 (2.07)	11.2 (1.46)	19.4 (2.14)	47.0 (2.60)	33.6 (2.39)
Other	21.4 (2.55)	76.4 (2.57)	*2.2 (0.74)	24.8 (4.00)	63.5 (4.47)	11.6 (3.02)	10.9 (2.80)	59.5 (4.96)	29.5 (4.33)
Uninsured	18.9 (0.96)	76.6 (1.02)	4.5 (0.53)	17.6 (1.16)	71.8 (1.41)	10.6 (0.97)	14.5 (1.84)	55.7 (2.67)	29.8 (2.60)
65 years and over:									
Private	12.9 (1.14)	83.5 (1.31)	3.6 (0.72)	11.9 (1.18)	78.8 (1.51)	9.2 (1.11)	13.4 (1.91)	54.4 (2.58)	32.2 (2.54)
Medicare and Medicaid	12.4 (3.25)	80.4 (4.40)	*7.1 (3.52)	13.7 (2.81)	79.2 (3.44)	*7.1 (2.28)	8.0 (1.70)	59.7 (3.46)	32.3 (3.26)
Medicare only	13.2 (1.41)	82.2 (1.69)	4.6 (1.08)	14.9 (1.71)	76.5 (1.97)	8.6 (1.24)	9.4 (1.51)	60.3 (2.52)	30.3 (2.46)
Other	15.2 (3.46)	79.4 (4.09)	*5.4 (2.17)	14.4 (3.67)	77.4 (4.37)	*8.2 (2.99)	15.6 (4.25)	62.6 (5.07)	21.7 (4.59)
Uninsured	†	84.4 (6.42)	†	†	87.1 (6.82)	†	*18.7 (9.06)	71.7 (9.01)	†
Marital status									
Married	18.2 (0.51)	78.6 (0.56)	3.2 (0.26)	18.3 (0.86)	72.5 (0.96)	9.2 (0.59)	14.4 (1.43)	53.0 (1.93)	32.6 (1.83)
Widowed	11.9 (3.16)	83.3 (3.81)	*4.7 (2.32)	19.9 (5.36)	72.5 (5.79)	*7.6 (2.42)	*17.6 (7.51)	56.5 (8.77)	25.9 (6.41)
Divorced or separated	22.0 (1.14)	74.0 (1.17)	4.0 (0.50)	23.6 (1.60)	63.9 (1.83)	12.6 (1.30)	18.8 (2.39)	45.3 (2.48)	35.9 (2.49)
Never married	19.3 (1.02)	77.3 (1.09)	3.4 (0.47)	20.3 (1.36)	71.9 (1.54)	7.8 (0.90)	16.7 (1.82)	57.2 (2.33)	26.2 (2.13)
Living with a partner	19.6 (1.53)	76.1 (1.63)	4.3 (0.75)	17.8 (2.11)	68.4 (3.05)	13.8 (2.60)	14.2 (3.15)	51.7 (4.37)	34.1 (4.05)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	19.7 (0.53)	77.0 (0.56)	3.4 (0.26)	19.8 (0.85)	71.3 (0.95)	8.9 (0.59)	16.4 (1.34)	54.8 (1.65)	28.8 (1.50)
Small MSA	19.2 (0.69)	77.6 (0.73)	3.2 (0.31)	19.6 (1.01)	71.7 (1.16)	8.7 (0.77)	17.4 (1.76)	50.9 (2.15)	31.7 (2.17)
Not in MSA	16.6 (0.87)	79.5 (0.99)	3.8 (0.49)	18.0 (1.43)	69.4 (1.61)	12.6 (1.10)	13.0 (2.10)	54.0 (2.82)	33.1 (2.39)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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[3] (standard eror)								
Northeast	16.6 (0.89)	80.4 (0.92)	3.0 (0.40)	16.3 (1.41)	75.3 (1.70)	8.3 (1.12)	14.8 (2.37)	55.8 (3.13)	29.4 (2.97)
Midwest	18.1 (0.84)	78.7 (0.90)	3.2 (0.35)	17.6 (1.29)	72.9 (1.43)	9.5 (0.83)	13.7 (1.95)	53.9 (2.17)	32.3 (2.18)
South	19.3 (0.61)	77.4 (0.65)	3.3 (0.30)	20.6 (1.02)	69.4 (1.12)	10.0 (0.70)	16.1 (1.50)	52.9 (1.90)	31.0 (1.78)
West	21.6 (0.79)	74.5 (0.87)	3.9 (0.44)	21.8 (1.14)	69.1 (1.29)	9.1 (0.84)	19.2 (2.14)	51.4 (2.51)	29.4 (2.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	21.2 (1.45)	76.7 (1.47)	2.2 (0.45)	20.2 (1.69)	73.7 (1.94)	6.1 (1.07)	23.5 (3.25)	56.4 (3.57)	20.1 (2.86)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23.8 (1.47)	71.9 (1.57)	4.3 (0.73)	24.8 (1.75)	65.9 (1.94)	9.3 (1.20)	19.7 (2.31)	58.6 (2.97)	21.7 (2.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	17.7 (0.67)	79.0 (0.72)	3.3 (0.33)	16.1 (1.16)	74.3 (1.33)	9.6 (0.83)	12.0 (1.89)	53.3 (2.58)	34.8 (2.57)
White, single race, female	19.0 (0.66)	77.5 (0.71)	3.4 (0.31)	20.0 (1.16)	68.4 (1.25)	11.6 (0.85)	15.0 (1.71)	47.4 (2.31)	37.6 (2.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	22.0 (1.82)	75.1 (1.87)	2.9 (0.71)	21.9 (2.41)	71.0 (2.56)	7.1 (1.23)	24.6 (4.33)	54.9 (4.42)	20.6 (3.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	22.4 (1.58)	74.3 (1.61)	3.3 (0.64)	20.8 (1.75)	71.2 (1.98)	8.0 (1.31)	11.7 (1.54)	65.1 (2.47)	23.2 (2.13)

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 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, 2010.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	44,114	34,508	9,606	49,473	134,406
Sex						
Male	110,929	23,725	18,439	5,286	28,075	58,466
Female	118,576	20,389	16,069	4,320	21,398	75,940
Age						
18–44 years	110,615	23,693	17,581	6,113	14,007	72,403
45–64 years	80,198	16,793	13,879	2,914	20,357	42,382
65–74 years	21,291	2,748	2,352	396	8,361	10,046
75 years and over	17,401	880	696	184	6,749	9,575
Race						
One race[7]	226,314	43,343	33,902	9,441	48,713	132,765
White	185,330	36,196	28,579	7,617	43,031	104,992
Black or African American	27,807	5,596	4,163	1,434	3,877	18,092
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	440	318	*122	406	854
Asian	11,096	1,050	793	257	1,370	8,633
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*61	*49	†	†	194
Two or more races[8]	3,191	771	606	165	760	1,641
Black or African American, white	625	117	93	*23	*96	413
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	403	327	*76	428	545
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	3,977	2,376	1,600	4,670	23,225
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	2,401	1,327	1,074	2,689	14,502
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	40,137	32,131	8,006	44,803	111,181
White, single race	156,119	32,650	26,417	6,233	38,774	83,798
Black or African American, single race	26,689	5,440	4,082	1,358	3,692	17,317
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	7,005	5,940	1,066	6,551	14,334
High school diploma or GED[11]	53,058	13,738	11,479	2,259	13,113	25,747
Some college	56,710	12,107	9,518	2,589	14,728	29,488
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	5,204	3,297	1,908	13,084	42,630
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	74,281	19,518	15,752	3,765	14,373	39,848
$35,000 or more	141,904	22,582	17,204	5,378	31,710	86,908
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	6,946	5,431	1,514	6,860	17,844
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	7,107	5,589	1,518	8,658	22,853
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	4,227	3,150	1,077	5,806	16,226
$100,000 or more	44,877	4,302	3,034	1,269	10,385	29,986
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	28,677	8,232	6,582	1,650	4,032	16,200
Near poor	36,390	9,302	7,524	1,778	6,929	19,894
Not poor	145,271	23,124	17,674	5,450	33,907	87,448

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, 2010—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	123,257	19,667	14,725	4,942	24,776	78,116
Medicaid	18,030	5,449	4,573	876	2,229	10,207
Other	8,012	2,231	1,881	350	1,908	3,843
Uninsured	40,684	12,972	10,210	2,762	5,269	22,160
65 years and over:						
Private	20,579	1,630	1,360	270	8,227	10,618
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	458	403	*54	773	1,371
Medicare only	12,633	1,225	1,043	182	4,806	6,434
Other	2,406	267	197	*70	1,151	958
Uninsured	379	†	†	†	129	202
Marital status						
Married	124,307	18,229	14,447	3,783	31,114	74,292
Widowed	13,676	1,705	1,361	344	4,096	7,720
Divorced or separated	26,083	7,215	5,885	1,329	6,654	11,887
Never married	49,249	10,963	8,016	2,947	4,894	33,091
Living with a partner	15,915	5,949	4,753	1,197	2,649	7,266
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	121,307	20,582	15,286	5,296	24,888	75,014
Small MSA	71,921	14,114	11,143	2,971	16,184	41,108
Not in MSA	36,277	9,418	8,079	1,339	8,401	18,284
Region						
Northeast	40,577	7,005	5,552	1,453	9,402	23,937
Midwest	53,316	11,545	9,127	2,418	11,784	29,606
South	81,721	17,072	13,571	3,501	16,986	47,152
West	53,891	8,492	6,258	2,234	11,302	33,710
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	2,585	1,492	1,093	3,079	10,739
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	1,392	885	507	1,591	12,486
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,723	17,023	13,774	3,249	21,596	36,738
White, single race, female	80,396	15,628	12,643	2,985	17,178	47,061
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	2,946	2,242	704	2,026	6,917
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	2,494	1,840	654	1,665	10,401

* 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]Based on two survey questions: "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; and some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

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

[4]Persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years and over" column. Numbers 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	19.3 (0.32)	15.0 (0.29)	4.3 (0.15)	21.1 (0.29)	59.6 (0.40)
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	19.3 (0.32)	15.1 (0.29)	4.2 (0.15)	21.7 (0.32)	59.0 (0.40)
Sex						
Male	100.0	21.2 (0.46)	16.4 (0.42)	4.8 (0.23)	25.5 (0.45)	53.3 (0.57)
Female	100.0	17.5 (0.40)	13.7 (0.36)	3.8 (0.20)	17.3 (0.35)	65.2 (0.49)
Age[7]						
18–44 years	100.0	21.5 (0.49)	16.0 (0.43)	5.6 (0.26)	12.7 (0.35)	65.8 (0.55)
45–64 years	100.0	21.1 (0.52)	17.5 (0.49)	3.7 (0.22)	25.6 (0.56)	53.3 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	13.0 (0.71)	11.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.27)	39.5 (1.12)	47.5 (1.11)
75 years and over	100.0	5.1 (0.54)	4.0 (0.48)	1.1 (0.23)	39.2 (1.19)	55.7 (1.20)
Race						
One race[8]	100.0	19.3 (0.33)	15.0 (0.29)	4.3 (0.16)	21.0 (0.29)	59.7 (0.40)
White	100.0	19.8 (0.38)	15.5 (0.34)	4.3 (0.18)	22.4 (0.33)	57.8 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	19.5 (0.69)	14.5 (0.61)	5.0 (0.40)	14.8 (0.62)	65.6 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.6 (3.56)	18.5 (3.22)	8.1 (2.21)	22.8 (3.48)	50.6 (4.01)
Asian	100.0	9.3 (0.81)	7.1 (0.69)	2.2 (0.40)	12.9 (0.98)	77.8 (1.20)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*19.6 (6.38)	*16.3 (6.13)	†	17.1 (4.17)	63.2 (6.59)
Two or more races[9]	100.0	23.1 (2.28)	18.5 (2.00)	4.5 (0.98)	28.5 (2.59)	48.4 (2.78)
Black or African American, white	100.0	22.4 (6.21)	*19.4 (6.21)	*3.0 (1.30)	*17.0 (5.35)	60.6 (5.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	27.4 (4.00)	22.3 (3.60)	*5.1 (1.88)	31.5 (4.27)	41.0 (4.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.2 (0.57)	7.6 (0.45)	4.7 (0.35)	16.5 (0.69)	71.2 (0.81)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.0 (0.76)	7.0 (0.60)	5.0 (0.47)	16.0 (0.89)	72.0 (1.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.7 (0.37)	16.5 (0.34)	4.3 (0.17)	21.7 (0.32)	57.6 (0.44)
White, single race	100.0	21.7 (0.45)	17.4 (0.40)	4.3 (0.21)	23.4 (0.38)	54.9 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.8 (0.70)	14.8 (0.63)	5.0 (0.40)	14.6 (0.63)	65.5 (0.87)
Education[11]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.1 (0.92)	22.8 (0.88)	4.2 (0.38)	20.7 (0.81)	52.2 (1.06)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	27.1 (0.72)	22.5 (0.67)	4.6 (0.36)	23.4 (0.62)	49.5 (0.79)
Some college	100.0	21.2 (0.62)	16.6 (0.56)	4.6 (0.27)	26.2 (0.66)	52.6 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.3 (0.39)	5.2 (0.30)	3.1 (0.24)	22.1 (0.57)	69.6 (0.65)
Family income[13]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.6 (0.59)	22.3 (0.57)	5.3 (0.26)	18.4 (0.42)	54.0 (0.63)
$35,000 or more	100.0	15.6 (0.37)	11.8 (0.33)	3.8 (0.19)	22.6 (0.41)	61.8 (0.50)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	22.4 (0.84)	17.4 (0.76)	5.0 (0.43)	20.7 (0.74)	56.9 (0.98)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.0 (0.71)	14.1 (0.66)	3.9 (0.36)	22.5 (0.75)	59.6 (0.95)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.2 (0.85)	11.3 (0.76)	3.9 (0.45)	23.2 (0.98)	61.6 (1.15)
$100,000 or more	100.0	9.1 (0.58)	6.5 (0.49)	2.6 (0.30)	23.7 (0.83)	67.1 (0.92)
Poverty status[14]						
Poor	100.0	28.4 (0.87)	22.9 (0.83)	5.5 (0.39)	16.0 (0.65)	55.6 (0.98)
Near poor	100.0	26.2 (0.80)	21.3 (0.76)	4.9 (0.40)	19.1 (0.71)	54.7 (0.88)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.36)	11.9 (0.32)	3.9 (0.20)	22.9 (0.39)	61.3 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	16.1 (0.40)	11.9 (0.35)	4.2 (0.22)	18.9 (0.40)	65.0 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	30.7 (1.16)	25.8 (1.11)	4.9 (0.50)	13.1 (0.81)	56.2 (1.19)
Other	100.0	26.0 (1.96)	21.2 (1.77)	4.8 (0.95)	20.3 (1.71)	53.7 (2.24)
Uninsured	100.0	32.4 (0.82)	25.7 (0.78)	6.7 (0.42)	13.5 (0.61)	54.1 (0.90)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.9 (0.63)	6.5 (0.57)	1.3 (0.23)	40.2 (1.15)	52.0 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	16.9 (2.04)	14.9 (1.92)	*2.0 (0.66)	29.4 (2.50)	53.7 (2.67)
Medicare only	100.0	9.4 (0.80)	8.0 (0.74)	1.4 (0.29)	38.6 (1.41)	51.9 (1.38)
Other	100.0	11.0 (1.89)	8.0 (1.61)	*2.9 (1.06)	48.3 (2.99)	40.8 (2.93)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	30.5 (6.68)	52.1 (9.71)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	14.6 (0.41)	11.4 (0.38)	3.2 (0.20)	23.9 (0.45)	61.5 (0.54)
Widowed	100.0	25.4 (4.21)	20.6 (3.66)	†	18.9 (2.55)	55.7 (4.32)
Divorced or separated	100.0	28.2 (0.93)	22.8 (0.88)	5.4 (0.46)	23.5 (0.82)	48.4 (1.04)
Never married	100.0	21.7 (0.72)	16.3 (0.65)	5.3 (0.36)	15.6 (0.75)	62.7 (0.92)
Living with a partner	100.0	34.2 (1.49)	28.0 (1.45)	6.1 (0.63)	21.9 (1.55)	44.0 (1.68)
Place of residence[16]						
Large MSA	100.0	16.9 (0.41)	12.5 (0.36)	4.4 (0.21)	20.5 (0.39)	62.5 (0.53)
Small MSA	100.0	19.7 (0.62)	15.5 (0.55)	4.2 (0.28)	22.0 (0.55)	58.3 (0.75)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.9 (1.00)	23.0 (0.94)	3.9 (0.35)	21.2 (0.86)	51.9 (1.08)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.5 (0.71)	13.8 (0.65)	3.7 (0.41)	22.0 (0.75)	60.5 (0.95)
Midwest	100.0	21.9 (0.72)	17.2 (0.64)	4.7 (0.33)	21.6 (0.53)	56.6 (0.77)
South	100.0	20.9 (0.57)	16.5 (0.53)	4.4 (0.26)	20.4 (0.49)	58.7 (0.66)
West	100.0	15.7 (0.59)	11.5 (0.51)	4.2 (0.28)	21.2 (0.63)	63.1 (0.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	15.2 (0.89)	9.2 (0.72)	6.0 (0.56)	22.6 (1.10)	62.3 (1.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	9.0 (0.63)	5.8 (0.53)	3.2 (0.39)	11.1 (0.76)	79.9 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	23.0 (0.62)	18.4 (0.57)	4.6 (0.31)	27.3 (0.59)	49.7 (0.74)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.5 (0.57)	16.4 (0.51)	4.0 (0.28)	20.0 (0.47)	59.6 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.4 (1.12)	17.8 (1.03)	5.6 (0.63)	18.8 (1.05)	57.8 (1.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	16.7 (0.93)	12.3 (0.80)	4.4 (0.50)	11.6 (0.71)	71.6 (1.11)

* 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]Based on two survey questions: "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; and some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

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

[4]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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons age 65 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	46,846	19,398	13,143	30,778	114,977
Sex						
Male	110,929	16,265	8,358	7,705	11,257	64,885
Female	118,576	30,580	11,040	5,439	19,521	50,092
Age						
18–44 years	110,615	23,762	5,225	3,484	14,600	61,469
45–64 years	80,198	12,570	8,445	5,419	11,552	40,625
65–74 years	21,291	4,952	3,019	2,275	2,716	8,006
75 years and over	17,401	5,561	2,709	1,965	1,911	4,878
Race						
One race[6]	226,314	46,242	19,168	13,026	30,264	113,285
White	185,330	33,093	15,293	11,214	24,661	97,733
Black or African American	27,807	8,040	2,908	1,365	3,914	10,886
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	481	190	131	219	660
Asian	11,096	4,532	734	281	1,444	3,927
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*96	†	†	†	*78
Two or more races[7]	3,191	604	231	117	514	1,692
Black or African American, white	625	142	†	†	*93	348
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	308	*115	*56	258	639
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	9,956	2,266	1,830	4,106	13,102
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	5,999	1,443	1,279	2,435	8,086
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	36,889	17,132	11,314	26,672	101,875
White, single race	156,119	23,963	13,299	9,494	21,015	85,808
Black or African American, single race	26,689	7,745	2,815	1,318	3,718	10,408
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	8,696	3,876	2,953	3,217	8,779
High school diploma or GED[10]	53,058	10,606	6,186	3,796	7,798	23,448
Some college	56,710	8,694	5,088	3,368	9,092	29,504
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	8,537	3,364	2,476	7,744	38,199
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	74,281	20,266	8,155	5,927	9,414	28,944
$35,000 or more	141,904	23,568	9,937	6,627	19,865	79,855
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	6,853	3,087	1,873	4,851	14,595
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	7,373	2,925	2,004	5,823	20,054
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	4,060	1,868	1,022	3,579	15,478
$100,000 or more	44,877	5,282	2,057	1,728	5,612	29,727
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	28,677	9,121	2,919	2,075	3,746	10,091
Near poor	36,390	9,781	3,943	2,746	4,667	14,655
Not poor	145,271	22,726	10,510	7,158	19,920	82,803

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, 2010—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	123,257	18,702	7,933	4,693	17,276	72,604
Medicaid	18,030	6,151	1,873	1,294	2,635	5,561
Other	8,012	1,581	995	831	1,245	3,213
Uninsured	40,684	9,690	2,797	2,034	4,864	20,412
65 years and over:						
Private	20,579	5,015	3,004	1,995	2,704	7,620
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	1,121	445	449	211	358
Medicare only	12,633	3,746	1,954	1,365	1,380	3,843
Other	2,406	453	292	379	280	935
Uninsured	379	152	*29	*34	*50	114
Marital status						
Married	124,307	22,691	11,382	7,371	17,692	63,322
Widowed	13,676	4,825	2,203	1,292	1,604	3,409
Divorced or separated	26,083	3,918	2,757	2,011	4,005	12,694
Never married	49,249	13,681	2,271	1,515	5,087	25,460
Living with a partner	15,915	1,637	786	950	2,335	9,990
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	121,307	25,138	8,721	5,772	15,014	64,228
Small MSA	71,921	13,965	6,117	4,404	10,613	35,717
Not in MSA	36,277	7,742	4,560	2,967	5,152	15,032
Region						
Northeast	40,577	8,093	2,875	1,988	5,428	21,501
Midwest	53,316	8,730	4,421	3,087	8,011	27,853
South	81,721	18,803	8,280	4,665	10,678	37,829
West	53,891	11,219	3,822	3,404	6,661	27,793
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	3,497	986	1,163	1,644	8,670
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	6,460	1,280	667	2,462	4,432
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,723	8,392	5,758	5,528	7,582	47,135
White, single race, female	80,396	15,571	7,541	3,966	13,432	38,673
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	2,660	1,118	763	1,240	5,788
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	5,085	1,697	555	2,478	4,620

* 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]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]Categories 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; and 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 were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years and over" column. Numbers 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	21.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.19)	5.7 (0.17)	13.5 (0.26)	51.0 (0.44)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	20.7 (0.35)	8.6 (0.20)	5.8 (0.18)	13.6 (0.26)	50.9 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.3 (0.45)	7.6 (0.28)	7.0 (0.27)	10.3 (0.34)	59.2 (0.60)
Female	100.0	26.2 (0.49)	9.0 (0.28)	4.5 (0.21)	16.7 (0.39)	43.4 (0.56)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	100.0	21.8 (0.49)	4.8 (0.23)	3.2 (0.19)	13.4 (0.38)	56.4 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	16.0 (0.47)	10.7 (0.42)	6.9 (0.31)	14.7 (0.44)	51.6 (0.65)
65–74 years	100.0	23.6 (0.95)	14.4 (0.78)	10.8 (0.70)	12.9 (0.74)	38.1 (1.11)
75 years and over	100.0	32.6 (1.19)	15.9 (0.89)	11.5 (0.77)	11.2 (0.78)	28.6 (1.16)
Race						
One race[7]	100.0	21.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.19)	5.7 (0.18)	13.5 (0.27)	51.0 (0.45)
White	100.0	18.4 (0.39)	8.0 (0.21)	5.9 (0.20)	13.5 (0.30)	53.9 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	30.3 (0.93)	11.1 (0.55)	5.5 (0.42)	14.0 (0.66)	38.7 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.1 (4.38)	11.1 (2.42)	7.6 (1.97)	12.2 (2.60)	38.8 (3.62)
Asian	100.0	41.9 (1.49)	7.2 (0.85)	2.7 (0.40)	13.0 (0.96)	35.0 (1.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	34.7 (6.31)	*14.0 (6.21)	19.0 (5.52)	*8.0 (3.79)	24.3 (6.94)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	19.6 (2.43)	8.2 (1.47)	4.8 (1.33)	17.0 (2.14)	50.4 (2.90)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.2 (3.81)	†	†	24.3 (5.06)	51.1 (6.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	24.6 (4.16)	*7.3 (2.21)	*4.5 (1.75)	17.3 (3.19)	46.3 (4.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.0 (0.82)	8.1 (0.49)	6.9 (0.51)	13.0 (0.58)	39.4 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.2 (1.04)	8.5 (0.69)	8.1 (0.74)	12.4 (0.76)	39.1 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.2 (0.38)	8.3 (0.21)	5.5 (0.19)	13.7 (0.29)	53.0 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	15.6 (0.43)	7.9 (0.24)	5.7 (0.22)	13.7 (0.35)	56.8 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.4 (0.96)	11.2 (0.56)	5.5 (0.43)	13.9 (0.68)	38.6 (0.96)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	30.9 (1.00)	12.6 (0.67)	9.5 (0.55)	11.9 (0.69)	34.6 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	19.9 (0.63)	11.2 (0.47)	6.9 (0.41)	15.2 (0.57)	46.4 (0.82)
Some college	100.0	16.1 (0.57)	9.0 (0.39)	5.9 (0.33)	16.2 (0.56)	52.5 (0.78)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.8 (0.54)	5.7 (0.33)	4.2 (0.30)	12.7 (0.50)	62.5 (0.78)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.3 (0.57)	10.8 (0.39)	7.8 (0.31)	13.1 (0.41)	40.7 (0.66)
$35,000 or more	100.0	17.5 (0.43)	7.1 (0.25)	4.8 (0.22)	14.1 (0.36)	56.3 (0.55)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	21.7 (0.85)	9.4 (0.61)	5.7 (0.45)	15.5 (0.69)	47.2 (1.00)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	19.7 (0.80)	7.5 (0.46)	5.4 (0.43)	15.0 (0.64)	52.0 (0.94)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	16.2 (0.99)	7.2 (0.64)	4.1 (0.47)	13.7 (0.90)	58.5 (1.21)
$100,000 or more	100.0	13.1 (0.73)	4.8 (0.43)	4.0 (0.42)	12.6 (0.67)	65.4 (1.01)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	32.9 (0.92)	11.4 (0.60)	8.4 (0.53)	12.9 (0.63)	33.7 (0.92)
Near poor	100.0	27.0 (0.83)	11.0 (0.57)	7.7 (0.45)	13.1 (0.60)	40.9 (0.88)
Not poor	100.0	16.3 (0.42)	7.0 (0.23)	4.9 (0.20)	13.7 (0.35)	57.8 (0.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	15.8 (0.44)	6.0 (0.25)	3.6 (0.19)	14.0 (0.38)	60.2 (0.58)
Medicaid	100.0	34.5 (1.28)	11.1 (0.77)	7.8 (0.67)	14.6 (0.92)	31.2 (1.19)
Other	100.0	21.7 (2.03)	9.6 (1.15)	7.9 (1.15)	15.4 (1.56)	45.0 (2.36)
Uninsured	100.0	24.1 (0.78)	7.4 (0.50)	5.3 (0.39)	12.3 (0.59)	50.4 (0.91)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	24.8 (1.03)	14.8 (0.78)	9.8 (0.70)	13.3 (0.78)	37.2 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	44.2 (2.61)	17.0 (1.94)	17.1 (2.09)	8.0 (1.52)	13.5 (1.96)
Medicare only	100.0	30.9 (1.34)	16.0 (1.03)	11.1 (0.87)	11.1 (0.94)	30.7 (1.33)
Other	100.0	19.3 (2.33)	12.5 (2.11)	16.0 (2.34)	11.8 (1.97)	40.0 (3.05)
Uninsured	100.0	47.7 (7.30)	*8.5 (4.08)	*10.3 (4.74)	*9.9 (3.64)	23.6 (4.85)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	19.0 (0.48)	8.7 (0.28)	5.9 (0.25)	14.5 (0.39)	51.6 (0.61)
Widowed	100.0	29.8 (3.80)	14.0 (3.43)	5.6 (1.33)	16.6 (3.34)	33.6 (3.88)
Divorced or separated	100.0	16.0 (0.69)	9.7 (0.58)	6.8 (0.44)	15.4 (0.75)	51.8 (1.00)
Never married	100.0	27.3 (0.85)	7.7 (0.57)	5.6 (0.51)	11.4 (0.59)	47.5 (0.96)
Living with a partner	100.0	10.7 (1.13)	6.4 (0.99)	8.1 (1.11)	13.9 (1.13)	60.6 (1.81)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	21.6 (0.47)	7.2 (0.27)	4.9 (0.21)	12.5 (0.34)	53.5 (0.59)
Small MSA	100.0	19.9 (0.67)	8.4 (0.35)	6.0 (0.32)	14.9 (0.51)	50.6 (0.85)
Not in MSA	100.0	21.6 (1.05)	11.6 (0.64)	7.6 (0.54)	14.8 (0.70)	43.6 (1.18)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.8 (0.84)	6.7 (0.42)	4.6 (0.40)	13.6 (0.66)	54.1 (0.97)
Midwest	100.0	17.0 (0.63)	8.2 (0.40)	5.7 (0.34)	15.3 (0.56)	53.5 (0.85)
South	100.0	23.7 (0.63)	9.9 (0.35)	5.6 (0.29)	13.2 (0.43)	47.1 (0.82)
West	100.0	21.4 (0.76)	7.2 (0.37)	6.4 (0.38)	12.4 (0.50)	52.2 (0.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	20.8 (1.10)	7.1 (0.66)	9.0 (0.81)	10.8 (0.84)	51.2 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	42.8 (1.15)	9.0 (0.69)	4.9 (0.60)	15.5 (0.82)	27.4 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	11.7 (0.55)	7.2 (0.33)	6.9 (0.33)	10.2 (0.45)	63.6 (0.74)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.0 (0.60)	8.7 (0.35)	4.7 (0.28)	17.1 (0.53)	50.4 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.3 (1.42)	10.7 (0.88)	7.6 (0.74)	10.4 (0.86)	47.5 (1.55)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.8 (1.24)	11.8 (0.74)	4.1 (0.47)	16.7 (0.94)	31.5 (1.16)

* 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]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]Categories 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 one year AND had no drink in the past year; and a current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any one 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]						
		Aerobic guidelines only[2]			Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]			
		Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
	Number in thousands[4]							
Total[5]	229,505	73,724	45,866	105,497	111,088	8,347	59,428	45,741
Sex								
Male	110,929	32,197	19,937	56,640	47,652	4,387	29,350	27,075
Female	118,576	41,527	25,928	48,856	63,436	3,960	30,079	18,666
Age								
18–44 years	110,615	29,551	20,788	58,514	46,764	3,479	30,402	27,921
45–64 years	80,198	25,704	17,320	35,463	39,979	2,995	21,456	13,903
65–74 years	21,291	8,793	4,545	7,482	12,448	891	4,618	2,831
75 years and over	17,401	9,676	3,212	4,038	11,898	983	2,952	1,086
Race								
One race[6]	226,314	72,839	45,280	103,840	109,789	8,184	58,651	44,872
White	185,330	57,106	37,138	87,645	87,601	6,530	49,610	37,756
Black or African American	27,807	11,469	5,346	10,428	15,622	1,170	5,572	4,821
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	655	307	738	911	*51	518	220
Asian	11,096	3,547	2,423	4,881	5,528	430	2,887	1,991
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*63	*66	*148	127	†	*64	*84
Two or more races[7]	3,191	885	586	1,657	1,299	*163	777	869
Black or African American, white	625	152	*124	342	266	†	119	223
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	492	264	606	652	*104	330	270
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	13,480	5,956	12,292	18,349	1,078	7,258	5,005
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	8,206	3,776	7,557	11,359	620	4,651	2,895
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	60,244	39,909	93,205	92,739	7,269	52,170	40,736
White, single race	156,119	44,734	31,693	76,568	70,764	5,560	43,069	33,249
Black or African American, single race	26,689	11,014	5,140	9,984	14,994	1,137	5,299	4,650
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	15,758	4,868	6,937	19,692	931	5,061	1,866
High school diploma or GED[10]	53,058	22,668	10,532	18,650	31,262	1,926	12,537	6,073
Some college	56,710	16,585	12,696	26,089	26,804	2,420	15,455	10,526
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	10,928	12,413	36,963	21,243	2,047	18,195	18,616
Family income[11]								
Less than $35,000	74,281	33,476	13,735	25,552	44,382	2,777	15,835	9,682
$35,000 or more	141,904	35,786	29,900	73,858	60,578	5,006	40,029	33,583
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	11,187	6,705	13,361	16,718	1,160	8,036	5,258
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	11,248	8,608	18,333	18,151	1,676	10,466	7,823
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	5,992	5,563	14,370	10,716	807	7,838	6,496
$100,000 or more	44,877	7,358	9,025	27,793	14,992	1,362	13,689	14,005
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	28,677	13,541	4,944	9,690	17,411	1,042	5,955	3,731
Near poor	36,390	15,658	7,195	12,825	21,611	1,224	8,260	4,527
Not poor	145,271	36,469	30,306	75,922	61,347	5,331	40,876	34,812

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]						
		Aerobic guidelines only[2]			Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]			
		Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
Health insurance coverage[13]	Number in thousands[4]							
Under 65 years:								
Private	123,257	26,965	25,921	68,262	48,777	4,035	36,227	31,808
Medicaid	18,030	8,940	2,991	5,622	11,342	563	3,834	1,788
Other	8,012	3,370	1,580	2,935	4,500	435	1,653	1,281
Uninsured	40,684	15,649	7,522	16,788	21,736	1,402	9,878	6,842
65 years and over:								
Private	20,579	8,906	4,360	6,870	12,152	1,114	4,487	2,364
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	1,784	463	344	2,132	116	279	*66
Medicare only	12,633	6,463	2,365	3,439	8,277	544	2,213	1,223
Other	2,406	1,097	464	775	1,462	100	534	231
Uninsured	379	178	*91	*84	269	–	*54	†
Marital status								
Married	124,307	37,371	26,359	58,237	59,418	4,226	34,384	23,734
Widowed	13,676	7,551	2,662	3,166	9,512	693	2,138	1,013
Divorced or separated	26,083	9,753	5,168	10,514	13,792	1,113	5,974	4,469
Never married	49,249	13,934	8,590	25,848	20,703	1,776	12,281	13,479
Living with a partner	15,915	5,023	3,065	7,587	7,556	532	4,588	2,969
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	121,307	37,528	23,439	58,264	56,486	4,404	31,601	26,463
Small MSA	71,921	21,562	15,109	33,815	34,196	2,421	19,299	14,461
Not in MSA	36,277	14,634	7,318	13,418	20,406	1,523	8,528	4,816
Region								
Northeast	40,577	13,933	7,381	18,254	19,637	1,653	10,392	7,738
Midwest	53,316	16,406	11,827	23,835	25,996	2,147	13,194	10,568
South	81,721	28,799	15,802	35,905	41,915	2,662	21,002	14,828
West	53,891	14,586	10,855	27,503	23,540	1,885	14,840	12,607
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	6,305	2,778	7,250	8,399	680	3,835	3,390
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	7,175	3,178	5,042	9,950	399	3,423	1,615
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	75,723	19,899	13,679	40,669	30,704	2,809	21,494	19,015
White, single race, female	80,396	24,835	18,015	35,898	40,060	2,751	21,575	14,234
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	4,120	2,233	5,349	5,736	600	2,308	3,017
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	6,895	2,907	4,636	9,258	537	2,990	1,633

* 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]Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown are changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). This new table shows both frequencies for adults who met the guidelines' aerobic component and frequencies for adults who met the full physical activity guidelines, including strengthening as well as aerobic activities. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes that are preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. NHIS questions ask about frequency and duration of light- to moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activities, and frequency of leisure-time strengthening activities. Questions are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period.

[2]"Inactive" is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active," which meets 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, or in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination.

[3]Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of frequencies for adults who met the aerobic-only guidelines and for those who met both the aerobic and strengthening guidelines equals (within rounding error) the frequency of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	32.6 (0.48)	20.2 (0.34)	47.2 (0.46)	100.0	49.2 (0.46)	3.7 (0.15)	26.4 (0.39)	20.7 (0.35)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	32.8 (0.48)	20.4 (0.34)	46.9 (0.46)	100.0	49.5 (0.46)	3.7 (0.15)	26.5 (0.39)	20.4 (0.35)
Sex									
Male	100.0	29.7 (0.60)	18.2 (0.46)	52.1 (0.65)	100.0	43.9 (0.63)	4.1 (0.23)	26.9 (0.54)	25.1 (0.54)
Female	100.0	35.2 (0.59)	22.2 (0.44)	42.6 (0.56)	100.0	54.1 (0.57)	3.3 (0.19)	26.2 (0.49)	16.4 (0.41)
Age[6]									
18–44 years	100.0	27.1 (0.58)	19.1 (0.46)	53.8 (0.62)	100.0	43.1 (0.61)	3.2 (0.20)	28.0 (0.54)	25.7 (0.51)
45–64 years	100.0	32.7 (0.68)	22.1 (0.55)	45.2 (0.68)	100.0	51.0 (0.69)	3.8 (0.25)	27.4 (0.59)	17.7 (0.53)
65–74 years	100.0	42.2 (1.24)	21.8 (0.97)	35.9 (1.18)	100.0	59.9 (1.23)	4.3 (0.48)	22.2 (1.00)	13.6 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	57.2 (1.31)	19.0 (0.97)	23.9 (1.07)	100.0	70.3 (1.16)	5.8 (0.57)	17.4 (0.96)	6.4 (0.62)
Race									
One race[7]	100.0	32.6 (0.48)	20.2 (0.34)	47.1 (0.46)	100.0	49.2 (0.46)	3.7 (0.16)	26.5 (0.39)	20.6 (0.35)
White	100.0	31.0 (0.53)	20.2 (0.38)	48.8 (0.51)	100.0	47.7 (0.51)	3.5 (0.17)	27.4 (0.44)	21.3 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	43.2 (1.04)	19.5 (0.77)	37.3 (0.95)	100.0	58.5 (0.99)	4.3 (0.41)	20.1 (0.75)	17.2 (0.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.2 (4.47)	18.8 (3.43)	42.0 (4.53)	100.0	53.9 (4.35)	*4.2 (1.77)	29.5 (4.17)	12.5 (2.60)
Asian	100.0	33.3 (1.39)	22.5 (1.25)	44.2 (1.46)	100.0	51.7 (1.48)	4.1 (0.59)	26.4 (1.33)	17.8 (1.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*20.2 (7.22)	28.5 (7.89)	51.2 (8.61)	100.0	48.1 (8.49)	†	26.3 (6.41)	24.9 (6.16)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	30.9 (2.92)	19.3 (2.14)	49.8 (2.81)	100.0	45.2 (2.79)	5.2 (1.39)	24.0 (2.46)	25.7 (2.39)
Black or African American, white	100.0	28.2 (4.66)	24.8 (4.79)	47.1 (6.00)	100.0	51.9 (6.04)	†	20.9 (5.55)	26.2 (5.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	37.6 (5.26)	18.4 (3.30)	44.0 (4.75)	100.0	48.9 (4.76)	*7.4 (3.07)	24.4 (4.17)	19.3 (3.58)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	44.7 (0.98)	19.1 (0.72)	36.3 (0.88)	100.0	60.1 (0.92)	3.6 (0.37)	21.8 (0.78)	14.4 (0.65)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	44.2 (1.32)	19.9 (0.95)	35.9 (1.17)	100.0	60.7 (1.23)	3.4 (0.45)	22.6 (1.05)	13.2 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.6 (0.51)	20.4 (0.38)	49.0 (0.50)	100.0	47.3 (0.50)	3.7 (0.17)	27.1 (0.42)	21.8 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	28.1 (0.56)	20.5 (0.44)	51.4 (0.57)	100.0	45.1 (0.56)	3.5 (0.19)	28.5 (0.49)	22.8 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	43.1 (1.05)	19.6 (0.79)	37.3 (0.97)	100.0	58.4 (1.01)	4.3 (0.42)	19.9 (0.75)	17.3 (0.82)
Education[10]									
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	55.6 (1.11)	17.4 (0.77)	27.0 (0.97)	100.0	69.9 (1.00)	3.1 (0.34)	19.3 (0.85)	7.7 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	42.7 (0.91)	20.1 (0.66)	37.2 (0.83)	100.0	59.1 (0.87)	3.7 (0.31)	24.6 (0.73)	12.6 (0.57)
Some college	100.0	30.3 (0.72)	22.9 (0.63)	46.8 (0.74)	100.0	48.8 (0.75)	4.5 (0.30)	27.7 (0.70)	19.1 (0.59)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.2 (0.61)	20.5 (0.60)	60.4 (0.76)	100.0	36.1 (0.76)	3.6 (0.28)	30.0 (0.70)	30.3 (0.71)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
Family income[12]	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Less than $35,000	100.0	45.3 (0.75)	18.8 (0.50)	35.9 (0.66)	100.0	60.4 (0.67)	3.8 (0.23)	22.2 (0.54)	13.7 (0.47)
$35,000 or more	100.0	26.5 (0.52)	21.1 (0.44)	52.4 (0.55)	100.0	43.9 (0.55)	3.7 (0.20)	28.4 (0.48)	24.0 (0.46)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	35.3 (1.02)	21.3 (0.81)	43.4 (1.02)	100.0	53.0 (1.04)	3.7 (0.37)	25.9 (0.84)	17.4 (0.75)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	29.7 (0.90)	22.3 (0.81)	47.9 (0.94)	100.0	47.6 (0.98)	4.5 (0.43)	27.4 (0.86)	20.5 (0.73)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	24.3 (1.09)	21.6 (0.95)	54.1 (1.18)	100.0	42.3 (1.19)	3.6 (0.46)	29.4 (1.10)	24.8 (1.03)
$100,000 or more	100.0	18.7 (0.84)	19.8 (0.84)	61.5 (1.02)	100.0	35.4 (0.99)	3.1 (0.39)	30.2 (0.94)	31.2 (0.95)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	100.0	50.4 (1.04)	17.6 (0.74)	31.9 (0.92)	100.0	64.1 (0.95)	3.9 (0.40)	20.0 (0.74)	12.0 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	43.9 (1.00)	20.2 (0.72)	35.9 (0.89)	100.0	60.7 (0.93)	3.5 (0.32)	23.2 (0.79)	12.6 (0.62)
Not poor	100.0	25.7 (0.50)	20.9 (0.43)	53.4 (0.54)	100.0	42.8 (0.53)	3.8 (0.20)	28.5 (0.48)	24.9 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	100.0	21.7 (0.50)	21.1 (0.47)	57.2 (0.58)	100.0	39.6 (0.57)	3.3 (0.19)	30.0 (0.52)	27.2 (0.52)
Medicaid	100.0	51.7 (1.35)	17.1 (0.99)	31.3 (1.20)	100.0	65.4 (1.22)	3.3 (0.49)	21.5 (1.08)	9.8 (0.75)
Other	100.0	37.4 (2.19)	17.2 (1.47)	45.4 (2.25)	100.0	49.1 (2.25)	5.5 (1.15)	22.4 (1.98)	23.0 (1.92)
Uninsured	100.0	39.8 (0.95)	18.9 (0.71)	41.3 (0.91)	100.0	55.3 (0.93)	3.5 (0.33)	24.6 (0.80)	16.6 (0.66)
65 years and over:									
Private	100.0	44.5 (1.24)	21.6 (0.98)	33.9 (1.15)	100.0	60.6 (1.23)	5.6 (0.58)	22.2 (0.99)	11.6 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	69.2 (2.64)	17.7 (2.08)	13.1 (1.89)	100.0	82.7 (2.13)	4.2 (1.12)	10.6 (1.66)	*2.5 (0.84)
Medicare only	100.0	53.2 (1.49)	19.1 (1.16)	27.7 (1.36)	100.0	67.8 (1.42)	4.5 (0.60)	17.9 (1.09)	9.8 (0.99)
Other	100.0	47.3 (3.11)	20.0 (2.55)	32.7 (2.86)	100.0	63.2 (3.09)	4.3 (1.27)	22.7 (2.80)	9.7 (1.89)
Uninsured	100.0	58.2 (7.68)	21.2 (6.13)	*20.7 (6.33)	100.0	79.3 (6.33)	–	*13.4 (5.28)	†
Marital status									
Married	100.0	30.7 (0.62)	21.3 (0.48)	48.1 (0.62)	100.0	48.6 (0.62)	3.4 (0.21)	28.2 (0.53)	19.9 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	46.0 (4.32)	21.2 (3.30)	32.8 (3.96)	100.0	65.0 (3.96)	2.2 (0.33)	18.8 (3.31)	14.0 (2.94)
Divorced or separated	100.0	36.8 (1.07)	19.4 (0.80)	43.8 (1.05)	100.0	52.2 (1.04)	4.1 (0.38)	24.5 (0.93)	19.2 (0.80)
Never married	100.0	35.1 (0.95)	18.4 (0.76)	46.5 (0.95)	100.0	50.0 (0.96)	3.6 (0.34)	24.1 (0.79)	22.3 (0.67)
Living with a partner	100.0	35.6 (1.76)	18.5 (1.38)	45.9 (1.72)	100.0	51.3 (1.73)	2.8 (0.46)	28.8 (1.56)	17.0 (1.05)
Place of residence[15]									
Large MSA	100.0	31.8 (0.56)	19.5 (0.42)	48.7 (0.58)	100.0	47.6 (0.58)	3.7 (0.20)	26.4 (0.50)	22.3 (0.48)
Small MSA	100.0	30.3 (0.98)	21.2 (0.67)	48.4 (0.92)	100.0	48.2 (0.91)	3.4 (0.24)	27.5 (0.71)	20.9 (0.67)
Not in MSA	100.0	40.2 (1.38)	21.0 (0.96)	38.8 (1.07)	100.0	57.0 (1.15)	4.3 (0.50)	24.4 (1.03)	14.3 (0.80)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	34.8 (1.06)	18.4 (0.82)	46.8 (1.19)	100.0	49.2 (1.11)	4.1 (0.39)	26.4 (0.96)	20.2 (0.95)
Midwest	100.0	31.3 (0.98)	22.6 (0.72)	46.1 (0.92)	100.0	49.8 (0.94)	4.1 (0.37)	25.4 (0.79)	20.7 (0.66)
South	100.0	35.6 (0.85)	19.4 (0.56)	44.9 (0.77)	100.0	51.8 (0.79)	3.3 (0.23)	26.1 (0.65)	18.8 (0.53)
West	100.0	27.8 (0.96)	20.4 (0.68)	51.9 (0.88)	100.0	44.6 (0.89)	3.6 (0.29)	28.0 (0.78)	23.9 (0.76)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	40.5 (1.32)	18.0 (0.99)	41.4 (1.28)	100.0	54.4 (1.31)	4.2 (0.53)	22.6 (1.08)	18.8 (1.05)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	48.6 (1.25)	20.4 (0.96)	31.0 (1.06)	100.0	66.1 (1.14)	3.0 (0.46)	21.2 (0.99)	9.8 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	100.0	26.1 (0.71)	18.2 (0.59)	55.7 (0.81)	100.0	40.5 (0.78)	3.8 (0.29)	28.9 (0.67)	26.7 (0.70)
White, single race, female	100.0	29.9 (0.72)	22.8 (0.58)	47.4 (0.72)	100.0	49.4 (0.74)	3.3 (0.23)	28.2 (0.65)	19.1 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	36.9 (1.61)	19.1 (1.22)	44.0 (1.58)	100.0	51.0 (1.63)	5.0 (0.68)	19.3 (1.15)	24.6 (1.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	48.3 (1.26)	20.0 (0.98)	31.7 (1.17)	100.0	64.6 (1.19)	3.7 (0.53)	20.5 (0.98)	11.2 (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.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown are changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). This new table shows both percentages of adults who met the guidelines' aerobic component and percentages of adults who met the full physical activity guidelines, including strengthening as well as aerobic activities. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes that are preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. NHIS questions ask about frequency and duration of light- to moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activities, and frequency of leisure-time strengthening activities. Questions are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period.

[2]"Inactive" is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active," which meets 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, or in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination.

[3]Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of the percentages of adults who met the "aerobic only" guideline and the percentage who met both the "aerobic and strengthening" guidelines equals (within rounding error) the percentage of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.

[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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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: 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, 2010.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	3,920	78,847	76,771	62,026
Sex					
Male	110,929	1,071	32,207	44,970	30,868
Female	118,576	2,849	46,640	31,800	31,157
Age					
18–44 years	110,615	2,179	43,445	34,610	27,308
45–64 years	80,198	881	22,491	28,214	25,208
65–74 years	21,291	281	5,688	8,080	6,459
75 years and over	17,401	579	7,223	5,867	3,051
Race					
One race[4]	226,314	3,863	77,908	75,814	60,876
White	185,330	3,020	64,023	63,063	48,740
Black or African American	27,807	382	7,476	8,986	10,039
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	†	427	492	700
Asian	11,096	425	5,916	3,194	1,275
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	†	†	*79	*121
Two or more races[5]	3,191	*57	939	957	1,149
Black or African American, white	625	†	246	177	168
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	†	341	462	507
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	404	8,648	12,239	9,695
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	191	5,094	7,436	6,257
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	3,517	70,199	64,532	52,331
White, single race	156,119	2,667	56,149	51,740	40,092
Black or African American, single race	26,689	365	7,193	8,617	9,615
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	480	7,908	10,128	8,563
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	777	14,980	18,221	16,982
Some college	56,710	768	16,075	19,655	18,045
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	831	24,082	21,510	12,788
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	74,281	1,607	25,646	23,331	21,106
$35,000 or more	141,904	2,056	48,549	48,895	38,120
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	458	10,230	10,649	9,472
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	799	12,382	13,407	11,181
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	371	8,573	9,140	7,591
$100,000 or more	44,877	428	17,364	15,699	9,876
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	28,677	792	10,166	8,734	8,030
Near poor	36,390	553	11,898	11,514	11,290
Not poor	145,271	2,126	50,101	50,324	38,169

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, 2010—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	123,257	1,645	43,368	41,550	32,517
Medicaid	18,030	429	5,798	5,156	6,047
Other	8,012	178	2,251	2,652	2,773
Uninsured	40,684	768	14,165	13,287	10,965
65 years and over:					
Private	20,579	385	6,875	7,580	5,038
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	113	711	896	793
Medicare only	12,633	309	4,292	4,480	3,009
Other	2,406	*37	842	852	583
Uninsured	379	†	*140	130	84
Marital status					
Married	124,307	1,418	38,869	44,752	34,750
Widowed	13,676	439	4,860	4,200	3,607
Divorced or separated	26,083	430	7,571	9,006	8,065
Never married	49,249	1,404	21,364	13,468	11,643
Living with a partner	15,915	229	6,092	5,233	3,911
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	121,307	2,177	43,535	40,980	30,315
Small MSA	71,921	1,159	24,078	24,443	19,995
Not in MSA	36,277	585	11,233	11,348	11,716
Region					
Northeast	40,577	650	14,674	13,599	9,989
Midwest	53,316	879	17,626	17,570	15,400
South	81,721	1,470	26,735	26,968	23,758
West	53,891	921	19,813	18,635	12,878
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	*137	3,864	7,247	4,877
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	267	4,784	4,992	4,818
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,723	671	22,132	30,856	21,055
White, single race, female	80,396	1,996	34,017	20,884	19,036
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	*119	3,549	4,353	3,732
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	246	3,645	4,264	5,883

† 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]Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the ''All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.10)	36.2 (0.38)	34.4 (0.35)	27.6 (0.35)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	1.8 (0.10)	35.6 (0.39)	34.6 (0.35)	28.0 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.0 (0.11)	30.2 (0.54)	41.0 (0.53)	27.8 (0.50)
Female	100.0	2.6 (0.17)	42.0 (0.52)	28.0 (0.45)	27.3 (0.44)
Age[4]					
18–44 years	100.0	2.0 (0.16)	40.4 (0.56)	32.2 (0.51)	25.4 (0.50)
45–64 years	100.0	1.1 (0.13)	29.3 (0.61)	36.7 (0.62)	32.8 (0.63)
65–74 years	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	27.7 (0.98)	39.4 (1.05)	31.5 (1.05)
75 years and over	100.0	3.5 (0.40)	43.2 (1.23)	35.1 (1.15)	18.2 (0.94)
Race					
One race[5]	100.0	1.8 (0.10)	36.3 (0.39)	34.5 (0.35)	27.4 (0.35)
White	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	36.5 (0.44)	34.9 (0.40)	26.8 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	1.5 (0.23)	28.3 (0.80)	33.4 (0.85)	36.9 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	29.6 (3.47)	29.6 (4.09)	39.6 (4.00)
Asian	100.0	4.0 (0.55)	55.0 (1.64)	29.4 (1.46)	11.6 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*19.1 (6.79)	31.7 (7.75)	43.5 (7.50)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	*1.8 (0.61)	28.4 (2.57)	32.2 (2.76)	37.6 (2.99)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	33.9 (4.10)	32.4 (5.18)	30.9 (5.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	25.0 (3.88)	36.7 (4.86)	36.6 (5.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.4 (0.23)	27.4 (0.77)	39.3 (0.86)	31.9 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.1 (0.26)	25.9 (1.01)	38.9 (1.13)	34.1 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.9 (0.11)	37.7 (0.43)	33.4 (0.38)	27.0 (0.39)
White, single race	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	38.4 (0.51)	33.7 (0.45)	26.1 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.5 (0.23)	28.3 (0.83)	33.3 (0.88)	36.8 (0.88)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.6 (0.25)	29.1 (0.97)	37.3 (0.97)	32.0 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	29.3 (0.70)	35.9 (0.74)	33.4 (0.72)
Some college	100.0	1.5 (0.17)	30.2 (0.66)	35.9 (0.70)	32.5 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.5 (0.17)	41.3 (0.75)	36.1 (0.69)	21.1 (0.61)
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	2.2 (0.16)	35.6 (0.57)	32.4 (0.56)	29.8 (0.54)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.13)	36.0 (0.49)	35.3 (0.46)	27.0 (0.46)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	1.5 (0.22)	33.6 (0.91)	34.2 (0.94)	30.6 (0.94)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	2.2 (0.31)	33.4 (0.86)	35.4 (0.86)	29.1 (0.85)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	1.5 (0.30)	34.3 (1.22)	35.2 (1.16)	28.9 (1.14)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.2 (0.23)	41.3 (1.05)	36.0 (0.94)	21.5 (0.83)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	2.9 (0.31)	35.5 (0.88)	32.0 (0.87)	29.6 (0.85)
Near poor	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	33.3 (0.87)	32.7 (0.84)	32.4 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	1.6 (0.13)	36.6 (0.49)	35.4 (0.45)	26.3 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	1.5 (0.13)	37.5 (0.55)	34.4 (0.49)	26.6 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	2.4 (0.38)	32.7 (1.18)	29.5 (1.12)	35.3 (1.13)
Other	100.0	2.9 (0.86)	31.8 (1.97)	33.1 (2.18)	32.2 (2.08)
Uninsured	100.0	1.9 (0.23)	35.6 (0.83)	34.1 (0.79)	28.3 (0.81)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.30)	34.8 (1.03)	38.1 (1.06)	25.2 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.7 (1.36)	29.6 (2.42)	35.1 (2.77)	30.6 (2.36)
Medicare only	100.0	2.6 (0.41)	36.1 (1.34)	36.9 (1.40)	24.3 (1.23)
Other	100.0	*1.7 (0.72)	36.8 (3.17)	36.7 (3.38)	24.8 (2.78)
Uninsured	100.0	†	45.8 (7.89)	28.1 (5.89)	20.7 (5.72)
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.3 (0.12)	33.5 (0.54)	37.1 (0.51)	28.2 (0.50)
Widowed	100.0	†	33.6 (4.12)	27.1 (3.37)	36.4 (4.16)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.8 (0.28)	31.1 (0.98)	36.2 (1.06)	30.8 (0.94)
Never married	100.0	2.8 (0.34)	40.8 (0.90)	30.1 (0.87)	26.3 (0.80)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.3 (0.35)	36.7 (1.74)	36.5 (1.80)	25.5 (1.51)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	37.7 (0.52)	34.9 (0.49)	25.5 (0.48)
Small MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.19)	35.1 (0.71)	34.8 (0.63)	28.4 (0.64)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	33.1 (0.86)	31.9 (0.84)	33.2 (0.79)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.7 (0.27)	38.6 (0.98)	34.5 (0.88)	25.1 (0.83)
Midwest	100.0	1.8 (0.19)	34.9 (0.76)	33.8 (0.70)	29.6 (0.71)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.17)	34.5 (0.60)	34.1 (0.58)	29.4 (0.60)
West	100.0	1.8 (0.21)	38.2 (0.83)	35.6 (0.71)	24.4 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.9 (0.26)	23.8 (1.11)	44.6 (1.27)	30.7 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.9 (0.35)	31.4 (1.03)	33.6 (1.14)	33.1 (1.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.9 (0.14)	30.9 (0.70)	40.6 (0.69)	27.5 (0.64)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.7 (0.23)	46.0 (0.69)	26.8 (0.57)	24.5 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*1.1 (0.33)	30.4 (1.38)	36.9 (1.42)	31.6 (1.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.8 (0.31)	26.5 (1.10)	30.4 (1.10)	41.2 (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]Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	37,403	189,603	143,690	36,974	4,851	2,086
Sex							
Male	110,929	23,188	86,560	63,444	17,585	2,981	1,224
Female	118,576	14,215	103,043	80,246	19,389	1,870	862
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	26,987	82,626	57,775	19,572	2,672	1,227
45–64 years	80,198	9,223	69,900	55,189	12,061	1,521	575
65–74 years	21,291	761	20,342	16,715	3,084	354	130
75 years and over	17,401	432	16,735	14,011	2,256	304	154
Race							
One race[5]	226,314	36,628	187,221	142,131	36,309	4,753	2,047
White	185,330	29,220	154,252	118,988	29,056	2,964	1,690
Black or African American	27,807	4,886	22,543	15,296	5,142	1,587	252
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	391	1,304	633	553	†	*48
Asian	11,096	2,041	8,926	7,087	1,494	142	*57
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*89	195	*127	*64	†	–
Two or more races[6]	3,191	775	2,382	1,559	664	98	†
Black or African American, white	625	173	452	278	*92	*49	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	328	1,035	647	357	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	9,517	22,253	13,223	7,417	938	282
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	6,281	13,249	7,362	4,957	480	189
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	27,886	167,350	130,467	29,557	3,913	1,804
White, single race	156,119	20,635	133,913	106,980	22,229	2,096	1,421
Black or African American, single race	26,689	4,606	21,712	14,732	4,953	1,536	244
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	6,380	21,442	13,601	6,263	1,035	210
High school diploma or GED[9]	53,058	8,647	43,659	33,077	8,385	1,298	372
Some college	56,710	7,701	48,368	37,379	9,008	937	583
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	6,484	54,119	45,029	7,652	651	497
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	17,608	55,791	35,814	15,317	2,764	1,013
$35,000 or more	141,904	18,087	122,511	98,542	20,139	1,848	960
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	5,955	25,544	18,739	5,498	665	308
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	5,473	33,072	25,932	5,870	630	312
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	2,815	23,291	18,862	3,921	293	145
$100,000 or more	44,877	3,844	40,605	35,010	4,851	260	195
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	28,677	7,944	20,379	11,442	6,821	1,352	374
Near poor	36,390	8,777	27,256	17,867	7,358	1,126	395
Not poor	145,271	17,603	126,261	102,257	20,110	1,910	1,078

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	12,615	109,326	89,850	16,788	1,052	886
Medicaid	18,030	1,869	15,932	9,838	5,175	650	*85
Other	8,012	522	7,420	4,233	2,307	618	218
Uninsured	40,684	20,915	19,307	8,717	7,259	1,846	551
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	405	20,040	17,440	2,375	158	*51
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	75	2,528	1,844	562	*104	†
Medicare only	12,633	504	11,908	9,894	1,677	188	*105
Other	2,406	*54	2,314	1,411	632	165	106
Uninsured	379	149	230	*104	*76	*42	†
Marital status							
Married	124,307	15,038	108,141	86,153	18,564	1,735	848
Widowed	13,676	732	12,757	10,321	2,026	289	85
Divorced or separated	26,083	4,216	21,355	15,545	4,558	773	282
Never married	49,249	12,446	36,250	24,628	8,725	1,503	712
Living with a partner	15,915	4,904	10,898	6,887	3,071	542	159
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	121,307	19,742	100,106	78,097	16,777	2,898	1,017
Small MSA	71,921	12,121	59,120	44,602	11,964	1,431	713
Not in MSA	36,277	5,540	30,377	20,991	8,232	523	355
Region							
Northeast	40,577	4,696	35,408	30,361	3,735	768	*227
Midwest	53,316	7,278	45,364	31,716	11,839	1,038	399
South	81,721	15,259	65,687	50,935	11,012	2,074	791
West	53,891	10,171	43,144	30,678	10,387	972	668
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	5,863	10,501	6,201	3,397	500	143
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	3,653	11,752	7,022	4,020	439	*139
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	13,079	61,932	47,683	11,076	1,475	881
White, single race, female	80,396	7,556	71,981	59,296	11,153	621	540
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	2,720	9,075	5,869	2,035	861	140
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	1,886	12,638	8,863	2,918	676	103

† 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]Based on a survey question 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, 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 question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as 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 frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	17.1 (0.32)	82.9 (0.32)	100.0	75.7 (0.46)	20.4 (0.45)	2.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.09)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	16.5 (0.32)	83.5 (0.32)	100.0	76.6 (0.45)	19.7 (0.44)	2.6 (0.12)	1.1 (0.09)
Sex								
Male	100.0	21.5 (0.48)	78.5 (0.48)	100.0	73.6 (0.67)	21.3 (0.65)	3.6 (0.24)	1.5 (0.15)
Female	100.0	12.8 (0.37)	87.2 (0.37)	100.0	77.4 (0.50)	19.7 (0.48)	2.0 (0.15)	0.9 (0.11)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	100.0	24.6 (0.53)	75.4 (0.53)	100.0	71.1 (0.67)	24.1 (0.65)	3.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	11.7 (0.40)	88.3 (0.40)	100.0	79.6 (0.60)	17.4 (0.57)	2.2 (0.18)	0.8 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	3.6 (0.39)	96.4 (0.39)	100.0	82.4 (0.95)	15.2 (0.90)	1.7 (0.29)	0.6 (0.17)
75 years and over	100.0	2.5 (0.37)	97.5 (0.37)	100.0	83.8 (0.90)	13.5 (0.84)	1.8 (0.32)	0.9 (0.20)
Race								
One race[6]	100.0	17.0 (0.32)	83.0 (0.32)	100.0	75.8 (0.47)	20.4 (0.46)	2.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.09)
White	100.0	16.8 (0.37)	83.2 (0.37)	100.0	76.9 (0.52)	19.9 (0.51)	2.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	17.2 (0.71)	82.8 (0.71)	100.0	68.8 (1.07)	22.9 (0.92)	7.2 (0.50)	1.1 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	22.6 (3.40)	77.4 (3.40)	100.0	46.9 (5.81)	44.8 (6.37)	†	*4.1 (1.92)
Asian	100.0	17.9 (1.16)	82.1 (1.16)	100.0	80.5 (1.29)	17.3 (1.26)	1.6 (0.35)	*0.7 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	26.0 (6.42)	74.0 (6.42)	100.0	55.6 (8.45)	42.5 (8.65)	†	–
Two or more races[7]	100.0	21.3 (2.21)	78.7 (2.21)	100.0	67.0 (3.21)	27.3 (3.05)	3.8 (1.09)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.6 (3.66)	81.4 (3.66)	100.0	75.1 (5.44)	*15.2 (4.64)	*6.8 (2.78)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	23.5 (4.14)	76.5 (4.14)	100.0	62.4 (5.28)	34.6 (5.42)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	26.9 (0.78)	73.1 (0.78)	100.0	61.1 (1.16)	33.4 (1.14)	4.3 (0.41)	1.2 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	28.6 (1.01)	71.4 (1.01)	100.0	58.1 (1.57)	36.9 (1.55)	3.7 (0.50)	1.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.2 (0.34)	84.8 (0.34)	100.0	77.8 (0.49)	18.6 (0.48)	2.5 (0.14)	1.2 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	14.6 (0.41)	85.4 (0.41)	100.0	79.6 (0.56)	17.6 (0.55)	1.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.9 (0.72)	83.1 (0.72)	100.0	68.7 (1.08)	22.9 (0.94)	7.2 (0.52)	1.1 (0.24)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.6 (0.96)	73.4 (0.96)	100.0	59.2 (1.36)	33.9 (1.32)	5.8 (0.60)	1.1 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	18.5 (0.63)	81.5 (0.63)	100.0	74.7 (0.85)	21.0 (0.81)	3.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	13.9 (0.50)	86.1 (0.50)	100.0	77.7 (0.70)	19.0 (0.67)	2.0 (0.20)	1.3 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.4 (0.42)	89.6 (0.42)	100.0	83.4 (0.67)	14.4 (0.64)	1.3 (0.17)	1.0 (0.14)
Family income[11]								
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.3 (0.56)	74.7 (0.56)	100.0	62.5 (0.74)	30.0 (0.72)	5.6 (0.34)	2.0 (0.22)
$35,000 or more	100.0	13.0 (0.37)	87.0 (0.37)	100.0	80.7 (0.54)	16.9 (0.53)	1.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	19.9 (0.79)	80.1 (0.79)	100.0	73.0 (1.01)	22.9 (0.96)	2.8 (0.36)	1.3 (0.22)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	14.2 (0.67)	85.8 (0.67)	100.0	79.0 (0.86)	18.1 (0.83)	1.9 (0.27)	1.0 (0.23)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	10.6 (0.73)	89.4 (0.73)	100.0	80.8 (1.06)	17.1 (1.03)	1.4 (0.32)	0.7 (0.21)
$100,000 or more	100.0	8.6 (0.56)	91.4 (0.56)	100.0	86.4 (0.83)	12.4 (0.79)	0.8 (0.22)	0.5 (0.13)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	100.0	25.9 (0.83)	74.1 (0.83)	100.0	58.0 (1.20)	33.6 (1.11)	6.6 (0.55)	1.8 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	24.6 (0.78)	75.4 (0.78)	100.0	65.6 (1.07)	28.4 (0.99)	4.4 (0.43)	1.5 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	12.9 (0.36)	87.1 (0.36)	100.0	81.0 (0.53)	16.5 (0.52)	1.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.10)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	11.1 (0.37)	88.9 (0.37)	100.0	81.9 (0.53)	16.1 (0.52)	1.0 (0.11)	0.9 (0.12)
Medicaid	100.0	10.2 (0.76)	89.8 (0.76)	100.0	62.6 (1.38)	32.7 (1.33)	4.1 (0.46)	*0.5 (0.18)
Other	100.0	8.9 (1.41)	91.1 (1.41)	100.0	57.4 (2.25)	31.7 (2.03)	7.7 (1.06)	3.2 (0.83)
Uninsured	100.0	51.2 (0.93)	48.8 (0.93)	100.0	47.4 (1.38)	39.5 (1.42)	10.1 (0.76)	3.0 (0.42)
65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.33)	98.0 (0.33)	100.0	87.1 (0.89)	11.9 (0.87)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.11)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.9 (0.82)	97.1 (0.82)	100.0	73.2 (2.46)	22.0 (2.22)	*4.2 (1.28)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.0 (0.51)	96.0 (0.51)	100.0	83.5 (1.09)	14.0 (1.02)	1.6 (0.33)	0.9 (0.26)
Other	100.0	*2.3 (0.79)	97.7 (0.79)	100.0	61.0 (3.13)	27.4 (2.95)	6.9 (1.69)	4.7 (1.35)
Uninsured	100.0	40.6 (10.00)	59.4 (10.00)	100.0	43.8 (11.90)	32.7 (9.76)	*21.9 (9.05)	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	13.4 (0.42)	86.6 (0.42)	100.0	78.9 (0.59)	18.5 (0.57)	1.8 (0.16)	0.8 (0.11)
Widowed	100.0	8.5 (2.11)	91.5 (2.11)	100.0	71.7 (4.02)	19.7 (3.19)	*7.5 (3.02)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	18.8 (0.85)	81.2 (0.85)	100.0	71.7 (1.06)	23.2 (0.99)	3.7 (0.44)	1.4 (0.30)
Never married	100.0	20.7 (0.63)	79.3 (0.63)	100.0	70.8 (0.95)	23.0 (0.86)	4.3 (0.41)	1.9 (0.28)
Living with a partner	100.0	25.7 (1.24)	74.3 (1.24)	100.0	66.5 (1.70)	26.9 (1.54)	4.7 (0.72)	*1.8 (0.63)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	100.0	16.7 (0.40)	83.3 (0.40)	100.0	78.4 (0.54)	17.5 (0.50)	3.0 (0.19)	1.1 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	17.7 (0.62)	82.3 (0.62)	100.0	74.8 (0.89)	21.3 (0.89)	2.6 (0.25)	1.3 (0.18)
Not in MSA	100.0	16.8 (0.93)	83.2 (0.93)	100.0	68.5 (1.64)	28.3 (1.62)	1.9 (0.30)	1.4 (0.31)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	12.6 (0.69)	87.4 (0.69)	100.0	85.7 (0.75)	11.3 (0.67)	2.3 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	14.4 (0.65)	85.6 (0.65)	100.0	69.7 (1.10)	26.9 (1.09)	2.5 (0.28)	0.9 (0.16)
South	100.0	19.6 (0.56)	80.4 (0.56)	100.0	77.5 (0.69)	17.8 (0.67)	3.4 (0.26)	1.3 (0.16)
West	100.0	19.1 (0.65)	80.9 (0.65)	100.0	71.3 (1.08)	24.8 (1.07)	2.3 (0.25)	1.6 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.6 (1.19)	68.4 (1.19)	100.0	61.4 (1.62)	32.6 (1.58)	4.8 (0.66)	1.3 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	21.8 (0.94)	78.2 (0.94)	100.0	60.9 (1.42)	34.1 (1.39)	3.8 (0.50)	1.2 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	18.8 (0.59)	81.2 (0.59)	100.0	76.9 (0.83)	19.0 (0.81)	2.5 (0.26)	1.6 (0.19)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.5 (0.46)	89.5 (0.46)	100.0	81.8 (0.59)	16.4 (0.56)	1.0 (0.14)	0.8 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	21.9 (1.26)	78.1 (1.26)	100.0	66.2 (1.79)	22.3 (1.46)	9.8 (0.94)	1.6 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	12.8 (0.85)	87.2 (0.85)	100.0	70.5 (1.28)	23.3 (1.19)	5.4 (0.59)	0.8 (0.22)

† 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]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, 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 question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Number of office visits in past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	229,505	44,321	35,769	58,527	55,815	31,069
Sex						
Male	110,929	28,868	19,588	27,129	22,380	11,081
Female	118,576	15,453	16,181	31,397	33,435	19,988
Age						
18–44 years	110,615	29,566	19,809	27,329	21,124	11,174
45–64 years	80,198	12,471	12,231	21,638	20,177	12,163
65–74 years	21,291	1,436	2,150	5,600	7,640	4,107
75 years and over	17,401	847	1,579	3,960	6,875	3,625
Race						
One race[4]	226,314	43,697	35,177	57,778	55,184	30,514
White	185,330	34,224	28,154	47,078	46,449	26,387
Black or African American	27,807	6,154	4,509	7,287	6,147	3,106
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	431	285	391	371	206
Asian	11,096	2,781	2,152	3,002	2,144	808
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*108	*78	†	*72	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	625	592	748	632	555
Black or African American, white	625	104	201	154	*113	*51
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	242	*150	288	326	356
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	10,221	5,451	7,177	5,808	2,908
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	6,813	3,449	4,116	3,402	1,626
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	34,100	30,318	51,350	50,007	28,160
White, single race	156,119	24,742	23,304	40,620	41,067	23,837
Black or African American, single race	26,689	5,873	4,323	6,956	5,976	2,963
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	7,564	3,455	5,841	6,916	3,762
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	10,998	8,129	12,358	12,720	7,694
Some college	56,710	9,169	8,549	14,832	14,421	8,813
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	7,778	10,007	18,312	15,952	8,212
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	74,281	18,807	10,218	15,347	16,951	11,400
$35,000 or more	141,904	23,369	23,428	39,329	35,756	18,126
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	6,969	5,048	7,969	7,383	4,063
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	7,146	6,314	10,079	9,611	5,159
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	3,906	4,600	7,409	6,861	3,284
$100,000 or more	44,877	5,349	7,467	13,872	11,901	5,620
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	28,677	8,370	3,889	5,531	5,752	4,505
Near poor	36,390	9,561	5,360	8,009	7,649	5,184
Not poor	145,271	22,793	23,667	40,187	37,495	19,122

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Number of office visits in 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	123,257	18,452	21,704	36,470	29,744	15,047
Medicaid	18,030	2,806	2,297	3,713	4,541	4,296
Other	8,012	824	917	1,915	2,243	1,967
Uninsured	40,684	19,724	6,992	6,675	4,639	1,968
65 years and over:						
Private	20,579	918	1,916	5,354	7,785	4,313
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	145	149	494	947	832
Medicare only	12,633	1,008	1,366	3,076	4,705	2,059
Other	2,406	93	185	563	992	501
Uninsured	379	114	*105	*61	*64	†
Marital status						
Married	124,307	19,964	19,634	34,184	31,373	17,319
Widowed	13,676	1,176	1,204	3,103	4,927	2,880
Divorced or separated	26,083	4,834	3,899	5,926	6,374	4,332
Never married	49,249	13,981	8,443	11,720	9,583	4,653
Living with a partner	15,915	4,283	2,566	3,513	3,522	1,848
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	121,307	24,450	19,825	31,467	28,309	15,036
Small MSA	71,921	13,083	10,957	18,118	18,146	10,476
Not in MSA	36,277	6,788	4,986	8,942	9,360	5,557
Region						
Northeast	40,577	6,368	6,076	10,735	10,476	6,106
Midwest	53,316	9,030	8,790	14,348	13,017	7,195
South	81,721	16,555	12,020	20,438	20,484	10,903
West	53,891	12,368	8,884	13,005	11,839	6,864
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	6,838	2,976	3,365	2,210	896
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	3,383	2,475	3,812	3,598	2,012
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,723	16,076	12,954	19,496	17,125	8,904
White, single race, female	80,396	8,666	10,350	21,124	23,943	14,932
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	3,767	2,231	2,814	2,040	829
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	2,106	2,093	4,143	3,936	2,135

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and 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 aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.32)	16.0 (0.29)	25.8 (0.33)	24.5 (0.34)	13.6 (0.26)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	19.7 (0.33)	15.9 (0.29)	26.0 (0.33)	24.8 (0.35)	13.8 (0.27)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.7 (0.50)	17.9 (0.42)	24.7 (0.48)	20.6 (0.46)	10.1 (0.33)
Female	100.0	13.7 (0.38)	14.1 (0.36)	26.9 (0.45)	28.3 (0.46)	17.0 (0.40)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	27.1 (0.50)	18.2 (0.42)	25.1 (0.49)	19.4 (0.45)	10.3 (0.34)
45–64 years	100.0	15.9 (0.48)	15.5 (0.49)	27.5 (0.58)	25.6 (0.58)	15.5 (0.46)
65–74 years	100.0	6.9 (0.52)	10.3 (0.69)	26.8 (0.97)	36.5 (1.09)	19.6 (0.87)
75 years and over	100.0	5.0 (0.50)	9.4 (0.69)	23.4 (1.05)	40.7 (1.26)	21.5 (0.99)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	20.2 (0.33)	15.9 (0.29)	25.8 (0.34)	24.5 (0.35)	13.5 (0.27)
White	100.0	19.6 (0.37)	15.6 (0.33)	25.7 (0.39)	25.0 (0.40)	14.1 (0.31)
Black or African American	100.0	22.0 (0.79)	16.2 (0.74)	26.8 (0.84)	23.2 (0.75)	11.8 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.5 (3.40)	16.3 (3.25)	22.1 (3.23)	21.7 (3.14)	14.3 (2.96)
Asian	100.0	24.7 (1.26)	19.6 (1.17)	27.3 (1.32)	20.7 (1.16)	7.8 (0.75)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.4 (6.31)	*23.7 (8.25)	†	*23.0 (7.38)	9.9 (1.03)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	17.6 (2.02)	17.1 (2.23)	22.8 (2.19)	22.6 (2.40)	19.9 (2.48)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.9 (4.88)	22.0 (4.33)	24.8 (6.41)	28.0 (5.73)	*8.2 (3.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	17.2 (3.42)	11.3 (3.25)	20.2 (3.65)	24.5 (3.72)	26.8 (4.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.6 (0.81)	16.3 (0.65)	22.9 (0.73)	20.8 (0.73)	10.3 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.4 (1.04)	16.8 (0.84)	21.5 (0.91)	20.4 (0.95)	10.0 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.4 (0.35)	15.9 (0.32)	26.3 (0.38)	25.3 (0.37)	14.1 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	17.2 (0.41)	15.5 (0.38)	26.3 (0.45)	26.0 (0.45)	15.0 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	21.9 (0.81)	16.2 (0.75)	26.7 (0.86)	23.5 (0.77)	11.7 (0.58)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	31.4 (0.97)	13.2 (0.66)	20.8 (0.85)	22.4 (0.84)	12.3 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	23.2 (0.72)	16.0 (0.58)	23.8 (0.67)	23.1 (0.62)	14.0 (0.56)
Some college	100.0	16.3 (0.57)	15.2 (0.56)	26.5 (0.64)	26.2 (0.65)	15.8 (0.53)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.6 (0.47)	16.2 (0.52)	30.0 (0.66)	27.2 (0.66)	14.0 (0.48)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.0 (0.55)	14.3 (0.42)	21.0 (0.48)	22.3 (0.47)	15.3 (0.45)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.7 (0.40)	16.5 (0.38)	27.8 (0.46)	25.9 (0.47)	13.1 (0.35)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	23.0 (0.89)	16.4 (0.75)	25.3 (0.87)	22.8 (0.75)	12.5 (0.65)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.6 (0.70)	16.1 (0.66)	26.1 (0.80)	25.5 (0.81)	13.7 (0.63)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	14.8 (0.86)	17.0 (0.94)	27.9 (1.14)	27.0 (1.10)	13.3 (0.81)
$100,000 or more	100.0	11.9 (0.65)	16.3 (0.75)	30.9 (0.91)	27.9 (0.96)	13.0 (0.69)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	27.9 (0.82)	13.2 (0.64)	19.7 (0.75)	21.8 (0.75)	17.5 (0.75)
Near poor	100.0	26.9 (0.83)	15.0 (0.62)	22.3 (0.76)	21.2 (0.71)	14.5 (0.64)
Not poor	100.0	16.4 (0.38)	16.6 (0.37)	27.8 (0.44)	26.1 (0.45)	13.2 (0.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in 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	15.9 (0.40)	18.2 (0.44)	29.9 (0.52)	24.1 (0.48)	12.0 (0.35)
Medicaid	100.0	15.5 (0.94)	12.7 (0.86)	20.8 (1.10)	26.1 (1.13)	25.0 (1.14)
Other	100.0	11.6 (1.42)	15.0 (1.60)	24.5 (1.88)	24.4 (1.76)	24.6 (1.84)
Uninsured	100.0	48.7 (0.88)	17.6 (0.68)	16.8 (0.63)	11.9 (0.62)	5.1 (0.40)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.5 (0.49)	9.4 (0.65)	26.3 (1.04)	38.5 (1.14)	21.3 (1.00)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.7 (1.12)	6.0 (1.28)	19.1 (2.19)	36.9 (2.48)	32.3 (2.66)
Medicare only	100.0	8.1 (0.71)	11.1 (0.86)	25.0 (1.23)	38.8 (1.44)	16.9 (1.00)
Other	100.0	3.8 (1.03)	8.0 (1.91)	24.2 (2.52)	42.5 (3.02)	21.5 (2.61)
Uninsured	100.0	27.6 (6.25)	*32.7 (9.93)	*15.6 (5.57)	*19.0 (7.72)	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	17.4 (0.46)	16.2 (0.39)	27.5 (0.49)	25.0 (0.49)	13.8 (0.38)
Widowed	100.0	23.0 (3.94)	12.6 (2.75)	26.2 (3.77)	21.1 (2.66)	17.1 (3.37)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.5 (0.88)	16.6 (0.75)	23.1 (0.82)	24.4 (0.84)	15.5 (0.71)
Never married	100.0	24.6 (0.69)	15.5 (0.66)	23.7 (0.79)	24.1 (0.89)	12.0 (0.67)
Living with a partner	100.0	22.9 (1.16)	14.5 (1.00)	24.5 (1.57)	24.8 (1.61)	13.3 (1.33)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.7 (0.44)	16.6 (0.39)	26.3 (0.47)	23.9 (0.45)	12.6 (0.35)
Small MSA	100.0	19.0 (0.56)	15.6 (0.52)	25.5 (0.63)	25.3 (0.62)	14.6 (0.48)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.5 (0.87)	14.5 (0.78)	24.9 (0.78)	25.4 (0.97)	14.8 (0.74)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	16.8 (0.85)	15.5 (0.74)	27.0 (0.83)	25.8 (0.83)	14.8 (0.72)
Midwest	100.0	17.6 (0.66)	16.9 (0.63)	27.3 (0.73)	24.7 (0.72)	13.5 (0.58)
South	100.0	21.2 (0.51)	15.0 (0.47)	25.2 (0.54)	25.2 (0.58)	13.3 (0.40)
West	100.0	23.3 (0.68)	16.8 (0.56)	24.5 (0.66)	22.4 (0.68)	13.0 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.9 (1.24)	17.1 (0.97)	20.9 (1.07)	16.8 (1.03)	7.2 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	20.7 (0.94)	15.5 (0.82)	25.0 (1.06)	25.2 (1.02)	13.7 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.9 (0.64)	17.7 (0.54)	25.8 (0.63)	22.3 (0.60)	11.2 (0.44)
White, single race, female	100.0	11.5 (0.47)	13.3 (0.48)	26.9 (0.60)	29.6 (0.61)	18.7 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.7 (1.38)	18.4 (1.21)	24.2 (1.28)	18.9 (1.12)	7.8 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	14.5 (0.84)	14.4 (0.88)	28.7 (1.12)	27.5 (1.09)	14.9 (0.90)

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and telephone calls.

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	151,304	34,293	17,955	12,822	7,085	2,223
Sex							
Male	110,929	64,965	17,591	10,770	8,901	5,360	1,519
Female	118,576	86,339	16,703	7,185	3,921	1,724	705
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	62,256	20,056	12,049	8,953	4,116	1,497
45–64 years	80,198	56,250	10,955	4,970	3,346	2,641	591
65–74 years	21,291	17,797	1,932	597	335	232	102
75 years and over	17,401	15,000	1,350	339	189	96	†
Race							
One race[4]	226,314	149,359	33,665	17,648	12,653	6,982	2,219
White	185,330	123,930	26,982	13,921	10,284	5,664	1,678
Black or African American	27,807	17,791	4,528	2,369	1,567	770	215
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	1,099	166	163	*76	*92	*99
Asian	11,096	6,401	1,951	1,161	715	422	197
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	139	†	*33	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	3,191	1,945	629	307	169	103	†
Black or African American, white	625	297	244	*45	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	962	162	*124	*53	*61	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	17,006	5,249	3,139	3,238	1,999	926
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	9,862	3,207	2,116	2,323	1,358	543
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	134,298	29,045	14,817	9,584	5,085	1,297
White, single race	156,119	108,562	22,267	10,991	7,226	3,829	866
Black or African American, single race	26,689	17,118	4,312	2,278	1,476	745	200
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	17,674	3,340	1,985	2,199	1,799	641
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	34,190	7,828	4,197	3,307	1,992	438
Some college	56,710	39,386	8,134	3,651	2,715	1,488	410
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	43,162	9,738	4,042	2,145	941	265
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	45,983	9,945	6,812	5,338	3,646	1,113
$35,000 or more	141,904	96,110	22,596	10,340	6,924	3,105	944
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	20,293	5,002	2,750	2,017	1,095	256
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	25,940	5,968	2,933	2,201	955	349
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	17,732	4,654	1,927	1,135	471	*124
$100,000 or more	44,877	32,145	6,971	2,730	1,572	584	214
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	28,677	16,873	3,815	3,068	2,260	1,510	573
Near poor	36,390	22,113	5,273	3,396	2,801	1,688	540
Not poor	145,271	99,695	22,567	10,309	6,674	3,116	895

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	83,365	20,953	9,410	5,030	1,934	641
Medicaid	18,030	13,431	2,090	1,233	515	203	188
Other	8,012	6,380	830	366	141	*154	*27
Uninsured	40,684	14,891	6,964	5,965	6,498	4,450	1,211
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	18,123	1,466	499	167	*101	†
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	2,332	166	†	*43	†	†
Medicare only	12,633	10,037	1,388	331	264	171	86
Other	2,406	2,065	173	*41	†	*16	†
Uninsured	379	188	*79	*48	†	*27	†
Marital status							
Married	124,307	85,672	18,727	8,705	5,604	2,958	948
Widowed	13,676	11,215	1,137	484	262	204	*60
Divorced or separated	26,083	17,398	3,617	1,684	1,478	947	259
Never married	49,249	27,418	8,318	5,381	4,201	2,268	784
Living with a partner	15,915	9,452	2,465	1,680	1,258	685	157
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	121,307	78,144	18,974	9,965	7,103	3,557	1,311
Small MSA	71,921	48,620	10,580	5,057	3,851	2,227	584
Not in MSA	36,277	24,539	4,739	2,933	1,868	1,300	329
Region							
Northeast	40,577	28,297	5,973	2,596	1,746	705	480
Midwest	53,316	35,445	8,520	3,974	2,740	1,541	191
South	81,721	54,020	11,763	6,276	4,725	2,814	881
West	53,891	33,541	8,038	5,109	3,611	2,025	672
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	7,241	2,755	1,752	2,280	1,571	661
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	9,765	2,494	1,386	958	428	265
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	47,939	11,485	6,623	5,058	2,916	626
White, single race, female	80,396	60,623	10,781	4,368	2,168	912	239
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	6,409	2,205	1,445	1,019	508	110
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	10,709	2,107	833	457	237	90

† 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]Based on a survey question 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?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

[2]Unknowns for column variables are not shown in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	66.4 (0.38)	15.4 (0.28)	8.2 (0.21)	5.9 (0.18)	3.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	67.0 (0.38)	15.2 (0.28)	8.0 (0.20)	5.7 (0.18)	3.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	59.3 (0.56)	16.2 (0.42)	10.0 (0.34)	8.3 (0.30)	4.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.14)
Female	100.0	73.4 (0.47)	14.6 (0.37)	6.4 (0.25)	3.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	57.2 (0.56)	18.4 (0.43)	11.1 (0.34)	8.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.21)	1.4 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	71.4 (0.59)	13.9 (0.45)	6.3 (0.30)	4.2 (0.26)	3.4 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	84.8 (0.75)	9.2 (0.61)	2.8 (0.37)	1.6 (0.25)	1.1 (0.20)	0.5 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	88.2 (0.76)	7.9 (0.65)	2.0 (0.34)	1.1 (0.25)	0.6 (0.14)	†
Race							
One race[5]	100.0	66.4 (0.38)	15.3 (0.29)	8.2 (0.21)	5.9 (0.18)	3.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
White	100.0	66.9 (0.44)	15.1 (0.32)	8.0 (0.24)	5.9 (0.21)	3.2 (0.15)	1.0 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	66.2 (0.88)	16.3 (0.73)	8.5 (0.56)	5.5 (0.46)	2.7 (0.29)	0.8 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	64.6 (3.61)	10.0 (2.66)	10.2 (2.49)	*4.4 (1.56)	*5.1 (1.65)	*5.7 (1.90)
Asian	100.0	60.2 (1.49)	17.6 (1.16)	10.3 (0.85)	6.4 (0.77)	3.7 (0.67)	1.8 (0.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	51.2 (6.44)	†	15.6 (3.27)	†	*9.6 (4.27)	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	65.7 (2.51)	18.0 (2.14)	8.3 (1.43)	4.9 (1.21)	3.0 (0.77)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	61.4 (5.38)	28.5 (5.00)	*4.3 (1.76)	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	70.8 (4.04)	12.4 (2.95)	9.0 (2.68)	†	*4.2 (1.53)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.2 (0.89)	15.9 (0.66)	9.2 (0.48)	9.3 (0.55)	5.7 (0.40)	2.7 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	54.7 (1.19)	16.0 (0.88)	9.9 (0.60)	10.6 (0.76)	6.2 (0.54)	2.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.1 (0.40)	15.4 (0.31)	8.0 (0.23)	5.2 (0.19)	2.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	69.1 (0.48)	15.0 (0.37)	7.7 (0.27)	5.1 (0.22)	2.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	66.3 (0.90)	16.2 (0.74)	8.5 (0.57)	5.5 (0.47)	2.7 (0.30)	0.8 (0.15)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	59.8 (0.97)	12.8 (0.66)	7.9 (0.52)	9.1 (0.62)	7.5 (0.58)	2.8 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	63.5 (0.76)	15.7 (0.55)	8.7 (0.44)	7.1 (0.45)	4.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	70.8 (0.65)	14.5 (0.53)	6.5 (0.35)	4.9 (0.32)	2.6 (0.23)	0.7 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	72.2 (0.66)	15.9 (0.54)	6.5 (0.38)	3.5 (0.25)	1.5 (0.16)	0.4 (0.08)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	61.7 (0.60)	14.0 (0.40)	9.8 (0.35)	7.7 (0.33)	5.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.16)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.7 (0.50)	16.1 (0.39)	7.4 (0.27)	5.0 (0.22)	2.1 (0.14)	0.7 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	63.4 (0.94)	16.3 (0.73)	9.1 (0.60)	6.7 (0.52)	3.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	67.9 (0.86)	15.5 (0.67)	7.6 (0.48)	5.8 (0.43)	2.4 (0.29)	0.9 (0.19)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	68.7 (1.06)	17.4 (0.82)	7.3 (0.67)	4.2 (0.49)	1.9 (0.30)	*0.5 (0.15)
$100,000 or more	100.0	73.1 (0.89)	15.5 (0.75)	6.2 (0.47)	3.6 (0.36)	1.2 (0.21)	*0.5 (0.16)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	62.4 (0.89)	12.9 (0.61)	10.2 (0.57)	7.5 (0.47)	5.1 (0.40)	1.9 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	61.5 (0.88)	14.7 (0.60)	9.5 (0.53)	7.9 (0.51)	4.8 (0.40)	1.5 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	68.9 (0.48)	16.0 (0.38)	7.4 (0.26)	4.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.14)	0.6 (0.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	67.6 (0.54)	17.7 (0.42)	8.2 (0.30)	4.4 (0.22)	1.6 (0.13)	0.5 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	76.6 (1.08)	11.5 (0.81)	6.8 (0.62)	2.9 (0.40)	1.2 (0.27)	1.0 (0.27)
Other	100.0	78.8 (1.88)	11.5 (1.27)	5.1 (1.00)	2.3 (0.62)	*1.9 (0.74)	*0.4 (0.18)
Uninsured	100.0	37.9 (0.82)	17.2 (0.64)	14.7 (0.62)	15.9 (0.65)	11.3 (0.55)	3.0 (0.29)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	89.0 (0.69)	7.2 (0.57)	2.4 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)	0.5 (0.15)	†
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	90.4 (1.44)	6.5 (1.20)	†	*1.6 (0.61)	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	82.0 (1.07)	11.2 (0.92)	2.6 (0.38)	2.1 (0.39)	1.4 (0.27)	0.7 (0.20)
Other	100.0	88.6 (1.87)	7.4 (1.49)	*1.8 (0.89)	*1.4 (0.68)	*0.7 (0.33)	†
Uninsured	100.0	51.2 (10.04)	*24.1 (10.40)	*11.6 (4.97)	†	*6.4 (3.04)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	68.3 (0.52)	15.9 (0.40)	7.6 (0.29)	5.0 (0.24)	2.4 (0.17)	0.8 (0.10)
Widowed	100.0	64.5 (4.28)	15.2 (3.19)	9.3 (2.62)	*2.2 (0.74)	*7.7 (3.18)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.3 (1.00)	15.1 (0.77)	7.6 (0.55)	6.4 (0.56)	3.6 (0.42)	1.1 (0.22)
Never married	100.0	62.2 (0.83)	15.3 (0.64)	8.9 (0.43)	7.2 (0.43)	5.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.20)
Living with a partner	100.0	65.7 (1.30)	14.0 (0.97)	9.3 (0.83)	6.6 (0.66)	3.6 (0.48)	0.8 (0.22)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	65.5 (0.50)	16.0 (0.39)	8.4 (0.30)	6.0 (0.26)	3.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	67.8 (0.69)	15.2 (0.52)	7.4 (0.33)	5.6 (0.33)	3.2 (0.24)	0.9 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	66.8 (1.04)	13.8 (0.72)	9.0 (0.63)	5.6 (0.36)	3.8 (0.37)	1.0 (0.21)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	70.0 (1.07)	15.4 (0.74)	6.9 (0.48)	4.7 (0.45)	1.7 (0.20)	1.3 (0.24)
Midwest	100.0	67.0 (0.75)	16.5 (0.61)	7.8 (0.45)	5.4 (0.31)	2.9 (0.25)	0.4 (0.10)
South	100.0	66.4 (0.61)	14.8 (0.47)	8.0 (0.35)	6.1 (0.30)	3.5 (0.25)	1.1 (0.13)
West	100.0	63.3 (0.71)	15.2 (0.52)	9.7 (0.42)	6.8 (0.42)	3.8 (0.28)	1.3 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	49.5 (1.32)	16.2 (0.96)	9.7 (0.71)	12.6 (0.88)	8.5 (0.67)	3.6 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	65.7 (1.08)	15.6 (0.84)	8.6 (0.59)	5.7 (0.58)	2.7 (0.35)	1.6 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	62.4 (0.71)	15.9 (0.54)	9.5 (0.43)	7.3 (0.37)	4.0 (0.28)	0.9 (0.16)
White, single race, female	100.0	75.7 (0.59)	14.1 (0.48)	5.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.12)	0.3 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.8 (1.43)	18.1 (1.26)	11.8 (1.03)	8.3 (0.87)	4.1 (0.55)	0.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.3 (1.09)	14.5 (0.84)	5.7 (0.59)	3.1 (0.43)	1.6 (0.32)	0.7 (0.18)

† 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]Based on a survey question 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?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	98,875	38,039	29,734	28,065	29,805	1,579
Sex							
Male	110,929	44,373	17,570	14,820	14,929	16,438	1,136
Female	118,576	54,502	20,469	14,914	13,135	13,367	442
Age							
18–44 years	110,615	43,408	20,478	16,683	15,353	12,088	1,203
45–64 years	80,198	38,619	12,452	9,548	8,533	9,472	234
65–74 years	21,291	9,756	2,861	2,048	2,301	3,964	*85
75 years and over	17,401	7,092	2,249	1,455	1,877	4,281	*57
Race							
One race[4]	226,314	97,652	37,559	29,340	27,616	29,208	1,577
White	185,330	83,641	29,473	23,276	22,031	23,374	1,055
Black or African American	27,807	8,624	5,443	4,357	4,060	4,552	212
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	623	252	302	178	286	*46
Asian	11,096	4,678	2,320	1,373	1,300	951	265
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*86	*70	†	*48	*46	–
Two or more races[5]	3,191	1,223	481	394	449	597	†
Black or African American, white	625	263	*112	*45	97	98	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	483	194	143	190	352	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	9,427	5,724	5,198	5,216	5,221	834
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	5,259	3,363	3,353	3,309	3,592	584
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	89,448	32,315	24,537	22,849	24,584	745
White, single race	156,119	75,244	24,152	18,469	17,311	18,613	285
Black or African American, single race	26,689	8,227	5,245	4,217	3,863	4,393	192
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	6,257	3,914	3,864	4,147	8,882	585
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	18,851	8,382	7,254	8,021	9,236	343
Some college	56,710	25,665	9,658	7,746	6,594	6,165	84
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	37,227	9,739	5,918	4,615	2,694	218
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	74,281	20,256	11,188	11,289	12,649	16,786	885
$35,000 or more	141,904	72,239	24,737	17,002	14,048	11,630	585
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	11,876	5,753	4,711	4,436	4,420	229
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	17,729	6,889	5,040	4,501	4,018	234
$75,000–$99,999	26,379	13,742	4,780	3,069	2,663	1,801	†
$100,000 or more	44,877	28,892	7,315	4,182	2,448	1,391	*104
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	28,677	6,963	4,176	4,549	5,011	6,962	523
Near poor	36,390	9,808	5,627	5,693	6,653	7,713	454
Not poor	145,271	74,957	24,932	17,035	14,035	12,046	452

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	123,257	66,042	22,307	14,888	10,929	7,071	433
Medicaid	18,030	5,522	3,596	3,056	2,645	2,729	155
Other	8,012	3,087	1,165	1,007	1,168	1,448	†
Uninsured	40,684	7,101	5,672	7,166	9,109	10,172	829
65 years and over:							
Private	20,579	10,514	2,686	1,764	1,773	3,570	*81
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	473	299	310	431	1,065	†
Medicare only	12,633	4,859	1,671	1,234	1,527	2,987	*28
Other	2,406	908	401	171	349	502	†
Uninsured	379	*80	†	†	*98	92	†
Marital status							
Married	124,307	60,830	20,190	14,686	13,040	13,275	812
Widowed	13,676	5,027	1,853	1,444	1,657	3,351	*32
Divorced or separated	26,083	9,476	4,277	3,666	3,523	4,431	87
Never married	49,249	18,411	9,071	7,298	7,101	5,976	558
Living with a partner	15,915	5,024	2,585	2,632	2,716	2,735	*74
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	121,307	53,723	21,023	15,877	14,815	12,816	1,029
Small MSA	71,921	31,700	11,392	8,864	8,405	10,268	395
Not in MSA	36,277	13,453	5,624	4,993	4,845	6,722	*155
Region							
Northeast	40,577	19,138	7,470	4,889	4,043	4,211	170
Midwest	53,316	24,720	8,456	6,500	6,203	6,338	252
South	81,721	31,889	13,294	10,725	10,753	13,187	726
West	53,891	23,128	8,820	7,621	7,066	6,069	430
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	4,377	2,749	2,718	2,812	3,001	629
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	5,050	2,975	2,480	2,404	2,220	205
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,723	34,277	11,307	9,150	9,411	10,395	209
White, single race, female	80,396	40,967	12,845	9,319	7,900	8,218	*76
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	3,281	2,262	2,079	1,831	2,145	*124
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	4,946	2,983	2,138	2,032	2,248	69

* 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]Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were 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 frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	43.3 (0.44)	17.0 (0.30)	13.3 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)	13.2 (0.28)	0.7 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	43.7 (0.45)	16.8 (0.29)	13.2 (0.26)	12.4 (0.26)	13.2 (0.28)	0.7 (0.06)
Sex							
Male	100.0	40.2 (0.61)	16.1 (0.42)	13.6 (0.39)	13.8 (0.39)	15.3 (0.43)	1.1 (0.12)
Female	100.0	46.3 (0.55)	17.8 (0.41)	13.0 (0.34)	11.4 (0.32)	11.2 (0.31)	0.4 (0.06)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	39.7 (0.56)	18.8 (0.44)	15.3 (0.39)	14.1 (0.40)	11.1 (0.35)	1.1 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	49.0 (0.73)	15.8 (0.46)	12.1 (0.44)	10.8 (0.39)	12.0 (0.43)	0.3 (0.06)
65–74 years	100.0	46.4 (1.17)	13.6 (0.80)	9.7 (0.72)	11.0 (0.64)	18.9 (0.89)	*0.4 (0.17)
75 years and over	100.0	41.7 (1.21)	13.2 (0.76)	8.6 (0.64)	11.0 (0.75)	25.2 (1.10)	*0.3 (0.12)
Race							
One race[5]	100.0	43.3 (0.45)	17.0 (0.30)	13.3 (0.27)	12.5 (0.26)	13.1 (0.28)	0.7 (0.07)
White	100.0	45.1 (0.51)	16.3 (0.34)	13.0 (0.30)	12.3 (0.30)	12.6 (0.31)	0.6 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.1 (0.89)	19.8 (0.79)	16.0 (0.71)	14.8 (0.65)	17.6 (0.70)	0.8 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.9 (3.98)	16.1 (2.87)	16.6 (3.03)	11.0 (2.69)	16.6 (3.38)	*2.7 (1.23)
Asian	100.0	42.8 (1.45)	21.3 (1.18)	12.5 (1.04)	11.9 (1.01)	9.2 (0.82)	2.4 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	34.4 (7.05)	*21.6 (7.55)	*10.2 (5.01)	*14.3 (5.80)	19.6 (5.04)	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	39.6 (2.91)	14.8 (2.02)	12.6 (2.07)	13.7 (1.87)	19.3 (2.42)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.4 (5.72)	13.4 (3.88)	*5.1 (1.89)	17.0 (2.48)	21.9 (4.39)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	36.0 (4.64)	14.6 (3.28)	9.1 (2.43)	13.9 (2.94)	26.3 (4.63)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.8 (0.83)	17.9 (0.66)	16.3 (0.63)	16.4 (0.64)	17.2 (0.71)	2.5 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.8 (1.06)	17.2 (0.87)	17.2 (0.86)	17.0 (0.85)	18.9 (0.94)	2.8 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.4 (0.49)	16.9 (0.33)	12.9 (0.29)	12.0 (0.28)	12.4 (0.30)	0.4 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	48.1 (0.56)	16.1 (0.39)	12.4 (0.34)	11.5 (0.33)	11.6 (0.34)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.9 (0.91)	19.9 (0.82)	16.1 (0.73)	14.7 (0.65)	17.7 (0.72)	0.7 (0.16)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.8 (0.88)	14.4 (0.71)	14.8 (0.72)	15.4 (0.70)	30.2 (0.94)	2.5 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	35.5 (0.79)	16.3 (0.57)	14.3 (0.55)	15.7 (0.60)	17.5 (0.61)	0.8 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	45.6 (0.76)	17.3 (0.55)	13.8 (0.50)	11.9 (0.49)	11.2 (0.51)	*0.2 (0.05)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.6 (0.74)	16.0 (0.52)	9.6 (0.44)	7.7 (0.40)	4.6 (0.29)	0.4 (0.09)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.5 (0.57)	15.5 (0.44)	15.8 (0.45)	17.6 (0.44)	22.4 (0.53)	1.3 (0.14)
$35,000 or more	100.0	50.9 (0.56)	17.7 (0.40)	12.1 (0.32)	10.2 (0.32)	8.7 (0.31)	0.4 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	37.5 (0.96)	18.3 (0.70)	15.3 (0.73)	14.3 (0.70)	13.9 (0.66)	0.8 (0.19)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	46.2 (0.92)	17.9 (0.73)	12.9 (0.61)	11.7 (0.59)	10.7 (0.60)	0.6 (0.15)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	52.2 (1.22)	18.3 (0.94)	11.5 (0.81)	10.5 (0.80)	7.4 (0.72)	†
$100,000 or more	100.0	63.9 (1.00)	16.8 (0.81)	9.4 (0.62)	5.9 (0.53)	3.7 (0.43)	*0.3 (0.12)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	24.1 (0.80)	14.2 (0.63)	15.6 (0.65)	17.6 (0.71)	26.7 (0.83)	1.8 (0.23)
Near poor	100.0	27.1 (0.85)	15.8 (0.65)	15.9 (0.63)	18.6 (0.72)	21.4 (0.75)	1.2 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	51.4 (0.54)	17.6 (0.39)	12.0 (0.32)	10.0 (0.32)	8.6 (0.31)	0.3 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	53.4 (0.57)	18.7 (0.44)	12.5 (0.37)	9.2 (0.32)	5.8 (0.26)	0.4 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	30.7 (1.20)	20.0 (1.07)	17.2 (0.95)	15.0 (0.86)	16.1 (0.91)	0.8 (0.19)
Other	100.0	42.0 (2.13)	14.7 (1.39)	13.0 (1.47)	13.8 (1.35)	16.3 (1.64)	†
Uninsured	100.0	17.9 (0.69)	14.1 (0.60)	17.7 (0.68)	22.6 (0.74)	25.8 (0.78)	2.0 (0.24)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	51.4 (1.17)	13.2 (0.73)	8.6 (0.69)	8.7 (0.60)	17.7 (0.95)	*0.4 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	18.1 (2.07)	11.6 (1.63)	12.0 (1.54)	16.5 (2.08)	41.4 (2.74)	†
Medicare only	100.0	39.4 (1.47)	13.5 (0.96)	10.0 (0.86)	12.4 (0.90)	24.4 (1.20)	*0.2 (0.11)
Other	100.0	38.8 (3.21)	17.0 (2.44)	7.3 (1.55)	15.2 (2.29)	21.3 (2.47)	†
Uninsured	100.0	17.9 (4.90)	†	†	*29.0 (11.08)	25.9 (7.64)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	48.3 (0.61)	16.6 (0.41)	12.2 (0.37)	11.1 (0.36)	11.0 (0.37)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	33.5 (3.51)	16.7 (3.70)	14.4 (2.86)	16.4 (3.42)	18.9 (3.38)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	36.3 (1.01)	17.5 (0.79)	15.0 (0.75)	14.0 (0.67)	16.8 (0.83)	0.4 (0.10)
Never married	100.0	39.8 (0.96)	16.0 (0.59)	12.9 (0.56)	14.2 (0.65)	16.1 (0.71)	1.0 (0.16)
Living with a partner	100.0	34.4 (1.80)	14.8 (1.02)	14.1 (0.95)	17.9 (1.45)	18.5 (1.46)	*0.4 (0.12)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	44.6 (0.60)	17.7 (0.40)	13.4 (0.36)	12.5 (0.37)	11.0 (0.35)	0.9 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	44.2 (0.88)	16.2 (0.52)	12.6 (0.47)	12.0 (0.46)	14.4 (0.58)	0.6 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	37.2 (0.94)	16.1 (0.78)	14.4 (0.74)	14.1 (0.70)	17.7 (0.66)	*0.5 (0.14)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	47.3 (1.11)	19.1 (0.84)	12.7 (0.67)	10.3 (0.64)	10.2 (0.61)	0.4 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	46.6 (0.89)	16.3 (0.60)	12.5 (0.51)	12.1 (0.55)	12.0 (0.60)	0.5 (0.11)
South	100.0	39.2 (0.71)	16.6 (0.50)	13.4 (0.45)	13.5 (0.43)	16.4 (0.52)	0.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	43.3 (0.97)	16.6 (0.54)	14.3 (0.54)	13.4 (0.52)	11.6 (0.53)	0.8 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	27.6 (1.23)	16.3 (0.95)	17.1 (1.01)	16.8 (0.97)	18.6 (1.06)	3.6 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.4 (1.10)	19.3 (0.93)	15.8 (0.87)	15.7 (0.87)	15.4 (0.90)	1.3 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	45.0 (0.78)	15.3 (0.54)	12.6 (0.50)	13.0 (0.49)	13.7 (0.53)	0.3 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.1 (0.71)	16.8 (0.54)	12.2 (0.45)	10.1 (0.41)	9.6 (0.37)	*0.1 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	27.5 (1.36)	19.2 (1.18)	17.6 (1.13)	15.5 (1.00)	19.2 (1.13)	*1.0 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	33.8 (1.19)	20.5 (1.04)	14.9 (0.90)	14.0 (0.84)	16.2 (0.91)	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]Based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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]	229,505	87,227	132,391
Sex			
Male	110,929	38,268	67,883
Female	118,576	48,959	64,508
Age			
18–44 years	110,615	54,358	52,605
45–64 years	80,198	28,154	48,142
65–74 years	21,291	3,433	16,788
75 years and over	17,401	1,282	14,855
Race			
One race[4]	226,314	85,468	131,057
White	185,330	64,936	112,366
Black or African American	27,807	15,993	10,704
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,795	712	959
Asian	11,096	3,735	6,840
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	284	*92	*189
Two or more races[5]	3,191	1,760	1,333
Black or African American, white	625	406	209
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,394	703	608
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	32,094	13,604	17,280
Mexican or Mexican American	19,712	7,803	11,174
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,411	73,623	115,111
White, single race	156,119	52,905	96,310
Black or African American, single race	26,689	15,319	10,294
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	28,159	9,133	17,697
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,058	17,385	33,014
Some college	56,710	24,635	29,693
Bachelor's degree or higher	61,185	25,933	32,510
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	74,281	28,986	42,040
$35,000 or more	141,904	54,713	81,754
$35,000–$49,999	31,868	11,219	19,412
$50,000–$74,999	38,780	15,343	22,146
$75,000–'$99,999	26,379	9,775	15,545
$100,000 or more	44,877	18,377	24,650
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	28,677	12,971	14,494
Near poor	36,390	14,073	21,012
Not poor	145,271	54,895	84,527

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, 2010—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	123,257	50,200	68,060
Medicaid	18,030	9,948	7,242
Other	8,012	4,269	3,399
Uninsured	40,684	17,755	21,616
65 years and over:			
Private	20,579	2,148	17,392
Medicare and Medicaid	2,633	489	1,953
Medicare only	12,633	1,520	10,315
Other	2,406	449	1,701
Uninsured	379	*100	251
Marital status			
Married	124,307	44,897	73,902
Widowed	13,676	1,981	10,865
Divorced or separated	26,083	12,042	12,658
Never married	49,249	19,141	28,403
Living with a partner	15,915	9,032	6,453
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	121,307	50,248	65,249
Small MSA	71,921	25,844	43,386
Not in MSA	36,277	11,135	23,756
Region			
Northeast	40,577	15,337	23,328
Midwest	53,316	17,724	33,335
South	81,721	32,881	45,523
West	53,891	21,285	30,204
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	5,889	10,117
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	7,715	7,163
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	75,723	23,493	48,814
White, single race, female	80,396	29,412	47,495
Black or African American, single race, male	11,959	6,492	4,975
Black or African American, single race, female	14,730	8,827	5,319

* 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]Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	40.2 (0.41)	59.8 (0.41)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	39.7 (0.43)	60.3 (0.43)
Sex			
Male	100.0	35.6 (0.57)	64.4 (0.57)
Female	100.0	44.8 (0.52)	55.2 (0.52)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	100.0	50.8 (0.60)	49.2 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	36.9 (0.63)	63.1 (0.63)
65–74 years	100.0	17.0 (0.86)	83.0 (0.86)
75 years and over	100.0	7.9 (0.66)	92.1 (0.66)
Race			
One race[5]	100.0	40.0 (0.41)	60.0 (0.41)
White	100.0	37.6 (0.45)	62.4 (0.45)
Black or African American	100.0	57.8 (0.94)	42.2 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	41.0 (3.72)	59.0 (3.72)
Asian	100.0	34.1 (1.41)	65.9 (1.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	29.6 (6.80)	70.4 (6.80)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	51.5 (2.55)	48.5 (2.55)
Black or African American, white	100.0	60.6 (6.02)	39.4 (6.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	50.4 (4.47)	49.6 (4.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	41.0 (0.85)	59.0 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.7 (1.05)	62.3 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	40.2 (0.46)	59.8 (0.46)
White, single race	100.0	37.3 (0.52)	62.7 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	57.8 (0.97)	42.2 (0.97)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.8 (1.02)	62.2 (1.02)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	37.5 (0.77)	62.5 (0.77)
Some college	100.0	44.8 (0.71)	55.2 (0.71)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	43.0 (0.69)	57.0 (0.69)
Family income[10]			
Less than $35,000	100.0	42.5 (0.61)	57.5 (0.61)
$35,000 or more	100.0	39.5 (0.52)	60.5 (0.52)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	37.7 (1.01)	62.3 (1.01)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	40.4 (0.89)	59.6 (0.89)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	37.6 (1.22)	62.4 (1.22)
$100,000 or more	100.0	41.5 (0.96)	58.5 (0.96)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	100.0	44.7 (0.92)	55.3 (0.92)
Near poor	100.0	40.4 (0.89)	59.6 (0.89)
Not poor	100.0	39.9 (0.51)	60.1 (0.51)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	43.9 (0.57)	56.1 (0.57)
Medicaid	100.0	57.3 (1.30)	42.7 (1.30)
Other	100.0	61.8 (2.14)	38.2 (2.14)
Uninsured	100.0	44.5 (0.92)	55.5 (0.92)
65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	10.8 (0.73)	89.2 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	19.4 (2.24)	80.6 (2.24)
Medicare only	100.0	12.5 (0.89)	87.5 (0.89)
Other	100.0	20.3 (2.48)	79.7 (2.48)
Uninsured	100.0	*25.6 (8.34)	74.4 (8.34)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	40.3 (0.55)	59.7 (0.55)
Widowed	100.0	36.0 (4.10)	64.0 (4.10)
Divorced or separated	100.0	52.4 (1.02)	47.6 (1.02)
Never married	100.0	36.3 (0.83)	63.7 (0.83)
Living with a partner	100.0	53.8 (1.84)	46.2 (1.84)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	100.0	43.3 (0.54)	56.7 (0.54)
Small MSA	100.0	37.9 (0.74)	62.1 (0.74)
Not in MSA	100.0	33.9 (1.17)	66.1 (1.17)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	41.5 (0.98)	58.5 (0.98)
Midwest	100.0	35.2 (0.86)	64.8 (0.86)
South	100.0	42.3 (0.71)	57.7 (0.71)
West	100.0	40.9 (0.76)	59.1 (0.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.3 (1.23)	64.7 (1.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	47.8 (1.14)	52.2 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	32.9 (0.73)	67.1 (0.73)
White, single race, female	100.0	41.7 (0.69)	58.3 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.5 (1.56)	45.5 (1.56)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	61.0 (1.15)	39.0 (1.15)

* 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]Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Note that this question is different from 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for persons under age 65 (18–44 years and 45–64 years), and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

[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, 2010.

Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods (with Tables I–III)

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 2010 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 using the SUDAAN statistical package (19) are shown for all percentages in the tables. 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 greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger (†) and are not shown. RSEs are calculated as:

RSE = (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:

$$\text{Est} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i},$$

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 = 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, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. Table I provides 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 table footnotes). 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 Appendix III, Tables IV–XXIII.

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. resident population is available through the 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 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: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
Distribution #1 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41)		
18 years and over	203,851	1.000000
18–44 years	108,150	0.530535
45–64 years	60,991	0.299194
65–74 years	18,136	0.088967
75 years and over	16,574	0.081304
Distribution #2 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41—Education)		
25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
65–74 years	18,136	0.102121
75 years and over	16,574	0.093326
Distribution #3 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41—Health insurance coverage)		
18–64 years	169,141	1.000000
18–44 years	108,150	0.639406
45–64 years	60,991	0.360593
Distribution #4 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41—Health insurance coverage)		
65 years and over	34,710	1.000000
65–74 years	18,136	0.522501
75 years and over	16,574	0.477499

NOTE: 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 on reported income only 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, as well as for 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 they did 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. Based on results of the 2006 field test, NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2010 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 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 it was less than $35,000, whether 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 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 (b) if it was less than $100,000, whether the family income was less than (or at least) $75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: (a) those who supplied a dollar amount (82% of sample adults in 2010), (b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (13% of sample adults), (c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by answering only some of the applicable follow-up questions (2% of sample adults), and (d) those who provided no income information (3% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below $35,000 are included in the ''Less than $35,000'' category under ''Family income'' in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave an income range that was less than $35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $35,000 are included in the ''$35,000 or more''

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons aged 18 years and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent	Reference table
Total heart disease	310	0.14	1,2
Coronary heart disease	374	0.16	1,2
Hypertension	466	0.20	1,2
Stroke	239	0.10	3,4
Emphysema	160	0.07	3,4
Asthma (ever)	154	0.07	3,4
Asthma (still)	387	0.17	3,4
Hay fever	154	0.07	3,4
Sinusitis	186	0.08	3,4
Chronic bronchitis	118	0.05	3,4
Any cancer	143	0.06	5,6
Breast cancer	263	0.11	5,6
Cervical cancer (women only)	149	0.13	5,6
Prostate cancer (men only)	114	0.10	5,6
Diabetes[1]	2,954	1.29	7,8
Ulcers	197	0.09	7,8
Kidney disease	183	0.08	7,8
Liver disease	154	0.07	7,8
Arthritic diagnosis	56	0.02	7,8
Chronic joint symptoms	175	0.08	7,8
Migraine or severe headaches	122	0.05	9,10
Pain in neck	146	0.06	9,10
Pain in lower back	132	0.06	9,10
Pain in face or jaw	118	0.05	9,10
Hearing problems	131	0.06	11,12
Vision problems	115	0.05	11,12
Absence of all natural teeth	86	0.04	11,12
Sadness	1,562	0.68	13,14
Hopelessness	1,609	0.70	13,14
Worthlessness	1,635	0.71	13,14
Everything is an effort	1,717	0.75	13,14
Nervousness	1,533	0.67	15,16
Restlessness	1,522	0.66	15,16
Work-loss days	468	0.30	17
Bed days	1,454	0.64	17
Any difficulty in physical functioning	657	0.29	18,19
Difficulty walking quarter-mile[2]	5,152	2.25	18,19
Difficulty climbing 10 steps[2]	2,792	1.22	18,19
Difficulty standing 2 hours[2]	4,254	1.85	18,19
Difficulty sitting 2 hours[2]	1,629	0.71	18,19
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling[2]	2,402	1.05	18,19
Difficulty reaching over one's head[2]	1,266	0.55	18,19
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects[2]	946	0.41	18,19
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds[2]	2,780	1.21	18,19
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object[2]	6,379	2.78	18,19
Current health status	148	0.07	20–23
Change in health status since last year	446	0.19	22,23
Current cigarette smoking status	1,513	0.66	24,25
Alcohol drinking status	3,563	1.55	26,27
Current drinking frequency or amount (current drinkers only)	759	0.33	26,27
Former drinking frequency or amount (former drinkers only)	41	0.02	26,27
Leisure-time activity status	4,373	1.95	28,29
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity	2,787	1.21	28,29
Body mass index	7,941	3.46	30,31
Usual place of health care	2,500	1.09	32,33
Type of usual place of health care	2,002	1.06	32,33
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months	4,003	1.74	34,35
Length of time since last physician contact	3,823	1.67	36,37
Length of time since last dentist contact	3,407	1.48	38,39
HIV[3] testing status	9,887	4.31	40,41

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

category under "Family income," along with those respondents who gave an income range that was $35,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$35,000 or more" for this reason.

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2009 poverty threshold (given family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Different poverty thresholds were used in creating 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, consult the *2010 NHIS Survey Description* available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2010/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 family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" adults have family 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 8% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 3% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 9%

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons aged 18 years and over with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percentage	Reference table
Poverty status (total population aged 18 years and over)	19,167	8.35	1–41
Poverty status (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	9,898	6.38	17
Family income (total population aged 18 years and over)	8,193	3.57	1–41
Family income (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	4,526	2.92	17
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	947	0.47	1–41
Education (employed persons aged 25 years and over)	407	0.30	17
Health insurance (persons aged 18–64 years)	830	0.43	1–41
Health insurance (persons aged 65 years and over)	62	0.16	1–41
Health insurance (employed persons aged 18–64 years)	662	0.45	17
Health insurance (employed persons aged 65 years and over)	17	0.22	17
Marital status (total population aged 18 years and over)	276	0.12	1–41
Marital status (employed persons aged 18 years and over)	174	0.11	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—Categories of education are based on years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, 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 are (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 years and over.
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 interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained from their employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP–VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, 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 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 purchased through local or community programs.

Medicaid—Includes persons who do not have private coverage but who have Medicaid or other state-sponsored health plans, including CHIP.

Other coverage—Includes persons who do not have private insurance or Medicaid or other public coverage but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP–VA) or 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 interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased 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 covered by IHS only or who 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 purchased 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 who have Medicare and Medicaid 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 interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or obtained 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 covered by IHS only or who have only 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 0.43% of the adult population under age 65 years and less than 0.16% of the adult population aged 65 years and over fall 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 origin. 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 Hispanic persons). 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 the subset ''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 for 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 current (1997) OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, while 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 spouse.

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 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 1995–2005 NHIS data, MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to U.S. Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the MSA classification criteria as well as addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2010 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 definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2010 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on the U.S. 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 Bureau's website at: http://www.census.gov/population/metro/.

Poverty status—Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those 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 Hispanic persons). 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, and 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 and ethnicity editing procedures used by the Census Bureau can be found at: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (1997) 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 or Outcomes

Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms—In 2002, major changes were made to core questions about arthritis and joint symptoms. Questions about joint symptoms were altered to exclude the respondent's back and neck. The reference period was changed from ''past 12 months'' to ''past 30 days,'' and chronic joint symptoms were defined as having started ''more than 3 months ago.'' The arthritis diagnosis question (''Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have arthritis . . .'') was modified to include ''some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.'' These questions have remained unchanged since 2002, and estimates for adults with self-reported arthritis diagnosis and self-reported chronic joint symptoms are shown separately in Tables 7, 8, and VII.

Asthma—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—A general term that includes any specific illness (physical or mental) or injury. From 1978 through 1996, six chronic condition lists were used in NHIS. Those six lists covered 133 conditions. The 1997 (and beyond) NHIS chronic condition data cover a substantially reduced number of conditions. All data in the 2010 Sample Adult component are self-reported, and most questions ask whether a condition was diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional. Reference periods for the conditions vary. Four basic reference periods are used: ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and currently.

Difficulty in physical functioning—Refers to the degree of difficulty respondents experienced in 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 three 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 one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (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, and others.

Health status—Obtained from a survey question 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. Five alcohol consumption categories are used—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 or her lifetime and at least 12 drinks in the past year.

Current infrequent drinker—Had 12 drinks or more in his or her lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in the past year.

Former regular drinker—Had 12 drinks or more in his or 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 or 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 or 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. Persons with incomplete responses now are 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 BMI less than 18.5. ''Healthy weight'' is defined as BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. ''Overweight'' is defined as BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. ''Obese'' is defined as 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 survey questions. 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—Two categories of current smokers are used: One includes persons who smoke every day, and the second includes those who smoke only on some days.

Former smoker—Includes persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.

Nonsmoker—Includes persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status—Based on a survey question that asked whether the respondent has ever had his or 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 survey questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Starting with 1997 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' duration and how long these sessions generally last. Starting with ''Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010,'' measures of physical activity shown in this report are changed to reflect the federal ''2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans'' (available from: http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes and, preferably, should be spread throughout the week. The 2008 federal guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity that involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week for additional health benefits. Regarding aerobic leisure-time physical activity, ''Inactive'' is defined as participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. ''Insufficiently active'' is defined as participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more up to 150 minutes per week. ''Sufficiently active'' (which meets the 2008 federal guidelines) is defined as participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting the strengthening guidelines (only) is defined as participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 days or more per week and either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting the aerobic activity guidelines (only) is defined as participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Estimates presented in this report are limited to leisure-time physical activity only. The 2008 federal physical activity guidelines refer to any kind of aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities, not just to leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities; therefore, the leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity estimates in this report may underestimate the frequencies and percentages of adults who met the guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities.

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 or her 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?'' Response categories 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 survey question that asked whether respondents had a place they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. If the response was ''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?'' Response 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 (Tables IV–XXIII)

Table IV. Crude percentages of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.23)	6.7 (0.19)	25.9 (0.35)	2.7 (0.11)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	11.5 (0.21)	6.4 (0.17)	24.7 (0.29)	2.6 (0.11)
Sex				
Male	12.4 (0.36)	8.0 (0.30)	25.3 (0.49)	2.7 (0.17)
Female	11.3 (0.30)	5.4 (0.22)	26.4 (0.46)	2.7 (0.15)
Age				
18–44 years	4.4 (0.23)	1.4 (0.13)	9.3 (0.31)	0.6 (0.08)
45–64 years	13.2 (0.43)	7.3 (0.32)	34.4 (0.60)	3.0 (0.19)
65–74 years	24.3 (0.94)	16.5 (0.85)	54.2 (1.11)	6.1 (0.55)
75 years and over	37.1 (1.11)	25.8 (1.00)	57.3 (1.20)	10.7 (0.76)
Race				
One race[7]	11.8 (0.23)	6.6 (0.19)	25.9 (0.35)	2.7 (0.11)
White	12.4 (0.27)	6.9 (0.21)	25.4 (0.39)	2.7 (0.13)
Black or African American	10.1 (0.51)	5.7 (0.40)	32.3 (0.89)	3.4 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5 (2.51)	5.8 (1.65)	26.9 (3.76)	*4.0 (1.46)
Asian	6.3 (0.71)	4.1 (0.59)	18.4 (1.14)	1.6 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	*28.4 (10.88)	†
Two or more races[8]	12.6 (2.09)	8.0 (1.61)	21.5 (2.44)	*3.0 (0.97)
Black or African American, white	†	†	*9.3 (2.95)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	18.1 (3.76)	13.0 (3.23)	28.6 (4.05)	*5.2 (2.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	6.3 (0.40)	3.9 (0.32)	17.7 (0.68)	1.8 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.0 (0.51)	3.6 (0.41)	17.3 (0.90)	1.6 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.7 (0.26)	7.1 (0.21)	27.2 (0.38)	2.9 (0.13)
White, single race	13.5 (0.31)	7.5 (0.24)	26.9 (0.44)	2.8 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	10.3 (0.53)	5.7 (0.41)	32.8 (0.91)	3.5 (0.30)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	18.0 (0.76)	11.9 (0.61)	36.7 (0.93)	5.5 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14.3 (0.53)	8.9 (0.42)	33.6 (0.70)	3.8 (0.29)
Some college	12.7 (0.48)	7.0 (0.38)	29.5 (0.66)	2.9 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.9 (0.41)	4.8 (0.30)	21.8 (0.58)	1.5 (0.16)
Family income[12]				
Less than $35,000	15.2 (0.43)	9.6 (0.35)	29.7 (0.58)	4.4 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	9.9 (0.29)	5.0 (0.22)	23.7 (0.44)	1.8 (0.13)
$35,000–$49,999	12.3 (0.64)	7.2 (0.52)	26.0 (0.85)	2.7 (0.30)
$50,000–-$74,999	10.4 (0.55)	5.3 (0.40)	25.5 (0.79)	2.4 (0.30)
$75,000–$99,999	8.7 (0.65)	4.3 (0.49)	23.3 (1.03)	1.7 (0.27)
$100,000 or more	8.5 (0.54)	3.6 (0.34)	20.7 (0.74)	0.7 (0.14)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	12.9 (0.60)	7.7 (0.52)	24.2 (0.81)	3.9 (0.35)
Near poor	13.4 (0.57)	8.5 (0.47)	27.6 (0.82)	4.3 (0.36)
Not poor	10.7 (0.28)	5.6 (0.22)	25.0 (0.42)	1.9 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Crude percentages of selected circulatory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	7.3 (0.27)	3.0 (0.19)	19.5 (0.42)	1.1 (0.10)
Medicaid	13.8 (0.85)	7.7 (0.64)	25.6 (1.06)	4.4 (0.50)
Other	16.4 (1.28)	10.3 (1.05)	40.2 (1.76)	6.0 (0.83)
Uninsured	6.6 (0.44)	3.3 (0.30)	14.5 (0.63)	1.2 (0.17)
65 years and over:				
Private	32.0 (1.09)	21.4 (0.97)	55.3 (1.18)	7.1 (0.61)
Medicare and Medicaid	37.3 (2.63)	28.6 (2.54)	64.5 (2.62)	12.7 (1.76)
Medicare only	25.8 (1.14)	17.6 (1.00)	54.7 (1.42)	8.6 (0.76)
Other	30.0 (2.71)	23.3 (2.65)	56.9 (3.31)	10.8 (1.75)
Uninsured	*16.9 (8.07)	†	41.1 (7.84)	†
Marital status				
Married	12.2 (0.34)	6.9 (0.27)	27.4 (0.49)	2.5 (0.15)
Widowed	28.1 (1.06)	19.3 (0.95)	57.1 (1.22)	8.8 (0.73)
Divorced or separated	15.2 (0.64)	8.9 (0.52)	33.7 (0.79)	3.9 (0.33)
Never married	5.7 (0.39)	2.2 (0.23)	11.7 (0.48)	1.2 (0.16)
Living with a partner	7.8 (0.78)	3.8 (0.52)	18.4 (1.12)	2.1 (0.39)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	10.3 (0.30)	5.8 (0.24)	23.8 (0.46)	2.3 (0.15)
Small MSA	12.7 (0.44)	7.0 (0.35)	26.2 (0.67)	2.6 (0.19)
Not in MSA	15.0 (0.61)	8.9 (0.51)	32.2 (0.91)	4.4 (0.35)
Region				
Northeast	11.7 (0.55)	6.7 (0.48)	26.4 (0.89)	2.3 (0.23)
Midwest	12.6 (0.49)	6.9 (0.39)	26.0 (0.73)	3.0 (0.25)
South	12.6 (0.39)	7.4 (0.32)	28.4 (0.58)	3.0 (0.20)
West	9.9 (0.47)	5.3 (0.33)	21.6 (0.67)	2.4 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.8 (0.57)	4.0 (0.48)	16.3 (0.92)	1.5 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.8 (0.53)	3.7 (0.39)	19.3 (0.92)	2.2 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	14.5 (0.48)	9.3 (0.39)	27.3 (0.63)	2.9 (0.22)
White, single race, female	12.5 (0.40)	5.8 (0.30)	26.4 (0.58)	2.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.6 (0.87)	6.1 (0.70)	28.2 (1.42)	3.4 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.8 (0.66)	5.5 (0.50)	36.5 (1.16)	3.7 (0.41)

* 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). 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 I).

[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, 2010.

Table V. Crude percentages of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma				
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	1.9 (0.10)	12.7 (0.26)	8.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.21)	13.0 (0.27)	4.3 (0.15)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.09)	12.7 (0.27)	8.2 (0.21)	7.6 (0.21)	12.7 (0.27)	4.2 (0.15)
Sex						
Male	2.0 (0.15)	10.7 (0.35)	5.8 (0.27)	6.8 (0.29)	9.9 (0.35)	3.1 (0.20)
Female	1.7 (0.13)	14.5 (0.38)	10.4 (0.32)	8.8 (0.29)	15.9 (0.38)	5.5 (0.23)
Age						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	13.6 (0.38)	8.1 (0.30)	6.0 (0.27)	10.5 (0.35)	3.0 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.1 (0.17)	12.1 (0.43)	8.4 (0.36)	10.8 (0.41)	16.3 (0.49)	5.3 (0.27)
65–74 years	5.4 (0.50)	11.7 (0.72)	8.7 (0.62)	7.9 (0.63)	15.2 (0.75)	6.0 (0.49)
75 years and over	6.3 (0.61)	10.5 (0.74)	7.4 (0.65)	5.5 (0.55)	11.4 (0.71)	6.3 (0.64)
Race						
One race[4]	1.9 (0.10)	12.6 (0.26)	8.1 (0.21)	7.8 (0.22)	13.0 (0.28)	4.3 (0.16)
White	2.1 (0.12)	12.3 (0.29)	7.9 (0.24)	8.1 (0.25)	13.1 (0.31)	4.5 (0.18)
Black or African American	1.0 (0.15)	15.4 (0.74)	10.6 (0.63)	6.5 (0.45)	14.1 (0.67)	4.0 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	13.1 (2.56)	11.3 (2.47)	4.8 (1.34)	13.3 (2.70)	*4.1 (1.46)
Asian	*0.8 (0.25)	9.1 (0.85)	4.9 (0.63)	6.5 (0.73)	7.8 (0.91)	1.2 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	*12.7 (5.08)	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	*3.1 (0.94)	20.4 (2.28)	15.6 (2.10)	10.5 (1.78)	16.0 (2.17)	7.1 (1.45)
Black or African American, white	†	23.9 (5.85)	17.9 (4.67)	*6.7 (2.54)	*10.0 (3.26)	*5.1 (2.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*4.4 (1.67)	21.4 (3.70)	17.1 (3.52)	11.7 (3.20)	22.7 (4.02)	8.9 (2.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.7 (0.14)	10.3 (0.56)	6.9 (0.48)	4.5 (0.34)	8.7 (0.48)	2.7 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.6 (0.14)	8.6 (0.64)	6.0 (0.55)	4.1 (0.42)	7.8 (0.60)	2.6 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.1 (0.11)	13.1 (0.30)	8.4 (0.24)	8.4 (0.24)	13.7 (0.30)	4.6 (0.17)
White, single race	2.3 (0.14)	12.8 (0.33)	8.1 (0.27)	8.8 (0.29)	13.9 (0.36)	4.8 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	1.0 (0.16)	15.5 (0.76)	10.7 (0.64)	6.5 (0.46)	14.4 (0.70)	4.0 (0.32)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	4.4 (0.38)	11.6 (0.64)	8.2 (0.55)	5.1 (0.41)	11.6 (0.62)	6.2 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[8]	2.5 (0.24)	10.3 (0.46)	7.3 (0.41)	6.6 (0.37)	13.1 (0.52)	5.1 (0.32)
Some college	1.9 (0.21)	14.0 (0.53)	9.6 (0.45)	9.0 (0.43)	15.5 (0.52)	4.8 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.0 (0.15)	12.1 (0.49)	7.0 (0.36)	10.8 (0.46)	14.3 (0.53)	2.9 (0.25)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	3.1 (0.20)	14.0 (0.41)	9.8 (0.36)	6.1 (0.29)	12.3 (0.40)	6.1 (0.27)
$35,000 or more	1.2 (0.10)	12.3 (0.34)	7.6 (0.27)	8.8 (0.29)	13.5 (0.36)	3.4 (0.19)
$35,000–$49,999	2.0 (0.26)	12.6 (0.67)	8.1 (0.54)	7.6 (0.54)	13.4 (0.70)	3.8 (0.40)
$50,000–$74,999	1.3 (0.19)	12.0 (0.63)	7.6 (0.51)	7.3 (0.48)	13.5 (0.66)	3.5 (0.34)
$75,000–$99,999	1.0 (0.28)	11.2 (0.75)	6.9 (0.61)	8.9 (0.68)	11.9 (0.72)	3.5 (0.45)
$100,000 or more	0.6 (0.13)	13.1 (0.65)	7.6 (0.51)	10.8 (0.57)	14.4 (0.67)	2.8 (0.33)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	2.3 (0.28)	15.3 (0.66)	10.8 (0.57)	5.3 (0.43)	11.0 (0.59)	6.3 (0.45)
Near poor	3.3 (0.32)	13.5 (0.64)	9.0 (0.52)	6.7 (0.49)	12.4 (0.63)	5.4 (0.40)
Not poor	1.4 (0.11)	12.2 (0.34)	7.5 (0.27)	8.7 (0.28)	13.7 (0.35)	3.6 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percentages of selected respiratory diseases among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	0.7 (0.08)	12.7 (0.37)	7.6 (0.29)	9.1 (0.32)	14.1 (0.39)	3.3 (0.20)
Medicaid	2.6 (0.34)	17.9 (0.95)	13.6 (0.84)	6.3 (0.68)	12.1 (0.81)	7.7 (0.61)
Other	5.3 (0.82)	16.5 (1.29)	12.7 (1.24)	12.2 (1.30)	18.3 (1.62)	9.7 (1.22)
Uninsured	0.9 (0.17)	10.9 (0.56)	6.6 (0.45)	4.7 (0.36)	8.4 (0.48)	3.1 (0.31)
65 years and over:						
Private	5.6 (0.53)	10.7 (0.70)	7.6 (0.60)	7.3 (0.62)	14.5 (0.78)	5.4 (0.52)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.3 (1.65)	21.2 (2.08)	17.0 (1.96)	6.2 (1.30)	18.2 (2.04)	11.9 (1.81)
Medicare only	5.1 (0.66)	9.8 (0.89)	7.2 (0.79)	6.4 (0.69)	11.1 (0.81)	5.4 (0.66)
Other	7.1 (1.63)	12.5 (2.06)	8.0 (1.55)	7.6 (1.74)	13.5 (2.06)	8.4 (1.76)
Uninsured	†	†	†	–	*10.5 (5.01)	*16.5 (8.24)
Marital status						
Married	1.7 (0.14)	11.0 (0.34)	6.9 (0.27)	8.9 (0.30)	13.6 (0.40)	3.8 (0.20)
Widowed	5.5 (0.60)	12.8 (0.80)	9.3 (0.71)	6.3 (0.58)	14.7 (0.81)	8.4 (0.68)
Divorced or separated	3.1 (0.32)	15.0 (0.62)	11.0 (0.54)	8.4 (0.50)	16.2 (0.67)	6.0 (0.41)
Never married	0.6 (0.11)	15.1 (0.62)	9.3 (0.52)	6.3 (0.43)	10.3 (0.50)	3.6 (0.33)
Living with a partner	1.9 (0.43)	14.1 (1.03)	8.9 (0.86)	4.8 (0.67)	10.1 (0.86)	4.2 (0.65)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	1.3 (0.12)	12.6 (0.35)	7.9 (0.28)	7.9 (0.29)	12.1 (0.34)	3.7 (0.19)
Small MSA	2.2 (0.20)	13.0 (0.50)	8.4 (0.41)	8.2 (0.40)	13.4 (0.52)	4.7 (0.31)
Not in MSA	3.2 (0.30)	12.4 (0.63)	8.6 (0.54)	6.9 (0.50)	15.3 (0.80)	5.5 (0.43)
Region						
Northeast	1.9 (0.24)	12.6 (0.69)	8.6 (0.58)	8.4 (0.52)	12.1 (0.66)	4.0 (0.34)
Midwest	2.4 (0.26)	12.3 (0.57)	8.2 (0.46)	7.1 (0.46)	13.1 (0.58)	4.9 (0.34)
South	2.0 (0.16)	12.2 (0.41)	7.8 (0.33)	7.3 (0.34)	16.0 (0.49)	4.9 (0.28)
West	1.2 (0.16)	13.8 (0.53)	8.4 (0.43)	9.0 (0.45)	9.0 (0.48)	3.1 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	0.7 (0.22)	8.1 (0.78)	4.9 (0.68)	3.6 (0.46)	6.3 (0.64)	1.9 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.7 (0.17)	12.6 (0.78)	9.1 (0.69)	5.4 (0.54)	11.1 (0.73)	3.6 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.4 (0.21)	11.0 (0.44)	5.7 (0.32)	7.8 (0.40)	10.6 (0.45)	3.5 (0.26)
White, single race, female	2.2 (0.18)	14.5 (0.48)	10.3 (0.40)	9.7 (0.39)	17.1 (0.51)	6.1 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.4 (0.29)	13.0 (1.07)	7.6 (0.90)	5.3 (0.65)	11.9 (0.99)	2.6 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.7 (0.17)	17.5 (0.98)	13.2 (0.87)	7.5 (0.64)	16.4 (0.92)	5.2 (0.48)

† 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 are 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.

[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 years 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 4.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VI. Crude percentages of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	8.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	8.2 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.10)	2.4 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	7.6 (0.29)	*0.0 (0.02)	...	2.2 (0.15)
Female	9.3 (0.27)	2.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.10)	...
Age				
18–44 years	2.2 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.03)	1.2 (0.15)	†
45–64 years	9.9 (0.37)	1.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.25)
65–74 years	20.4 (0.90)	3.8 (0.43)	*0.9 (0.29)	6.9 (0.78)
75 years and over	27.2 (1.03)	5.1 (0.48)	*0.8 (0.31)	16.4 (1.46)
Race				
One race[4]	8.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
White	9.4 (0.24)	1.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)	2.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	4.6 (0.33)	1.1 (0.16)	0.7 (0.18)	2.1 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.1 (2.33)	†	†	†
Asian	2.6 (0.44)	0.9 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.07)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5]	7.1 (1.41)	*1.3 (0.55)	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.8 (2.87)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.0 (0.26)	0.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.6 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.6 (0.31)	0.6 (0.16)	0.9 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.4 (0.23)	1.5 (0.09)	1.3 (0.11)	2.5 (0.18)
White, single race	10.7 (0.27)	1.6 (0.10)	1.5 (0.14)	2.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	4.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.16)	0.7 (0.17)	2.3 (0.35)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.8 (0.51)	1.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.29)	2.4 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[8]	9.8 (0.43)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.25)	2.5 (0.34)
Some college	10.0 (0.41)	1.6 (0.18)	1.8 (0.22)	2.6 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5 (0.43)	1.4 (0.15)	0.8 (0.16)	2.6 (0.35)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	8.8 (0.32)	1.5 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)	2.1 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	8.1 (0.26)	1.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.14)	2.2 (0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	9.3 (0.56)	1.4 (0.23)	1.2 (0.28)	2.9 (0.43)
$50,000–$74,999	7.5 (0.45)	1.4 (0.20)	1.7 (0.31)	2.0 (0.34)
$75,000–$99,999	8.3 (0.64)	1.5 (0.26)	*1.0 (0.29)	2.1 (0.44)
$100,000 or more	7.6 (0.48)	0.8 (0.13)	0.9 (0.23)	2.1 (0.40)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	5.3 (0.39)	0.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.20)	0.8 (0.22)
Near poor	7.9 (0.46)	1.2 (0.17)	1.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.28)
Not poor	8.9 (0.26)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.14)	2.5 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percentages of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	6.0 (0.25)	0.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.16)
Medicaid	5.9 (0.53)	0.9 (0.20)	2.3 (0.47)	†
Other	10.0 (1.11)	*0.9 (0.32)	*1.3 (0.53)	*1.0 (0.45)
Uninsured	2.8 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.08)	1.2 (0.24)	†
65 years and over:				
Private	25.2 (0.97)	4.6 (0.46)	*0.9 (0.28)	12.2 (1.17)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.3 (2.18)	4.3 (1.09)	†	*7.8 (2.60)
Medicare only	21.3 (1.16)	4.4 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.32)	9.8 (1.24)
Other	28.3 (2.55)	*3.4 (1.19)	–	10.3 (2.18)
Uninsured	†	–	–	–
Marital status				
Married	9.4 (0.30)	1.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.14)	3.0 (0.24)
Widowed	19.8 (0.84)	5.7 (0.54)	1.4 (0.33)	8.8 (1.29)
Divorced or separated	11.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.28)	2.2 (0.36)	1.4 (0.29)
Never married	2.8 (0.23)	0.3 (0.06)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.11)
Living with a partner	4.9 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.22)	*1.3 (0.40)	*0.7 (0.35)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	7.8 (0.27)	1.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.14)	2.2 (0.21)
Small MSA	8.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.18)	2.4 (0.27)
Not in MSA	10.1 (0.57)	1.5 (0.18)	1.7 (0.28)	2.1 (0.37)
Region				
Northeast	8.5 (0.48)	1.5 (0.17)	1.0 (0.21)	2.3 (0.38)
Midwest	9.1 (0.46)	1.3 (0.16)	1.4 (0.22)	2.5 (0.33)
South	8.9 (0.33)	1.4 (0.13)	1.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.24)
West	7.3 (0.39)	1.4 (0.16)	1.0 (0.16)	1.8 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.9 (0.31)	–	. . .	*0.6 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.1 (0.41)	1.3 (0.25)	0.9 (0.21)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.9 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.02)	. . .	2.7 (0.21)
White, single race, female	11.3 (0.37)	3.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.14)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	4.1 (0.50)	–	. . .	2.3 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.2 (0.48)	2.1 (0.29)	0.7 (0.17)	. . .

* 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.

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table VII. Crude percentages of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	9.3 (0.20)	6.5 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	22.7 (0.33)	29.2 (0.36)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	8.8 (0.19)	6.4 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)	21.6 (0.28)	28.2 (0.33)
Sex						
Male	9.9 (0.32)	6.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.6 (0.14)	19.1 (0.47)	27.2 (0.51)
Female	8.7 (0.27)	7.0 (0.24)	1.8 (0.12)	1.3 (0.10)	26.0 (0.45)	31.1 (0.49)
Age						
18–44 years	2.8 (0.17)	4.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.09)	0.9 (0.10)	7.1 (0.28)	17.0 (0.42)
45–64 years	12.3 (0.39)	8.0 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	2.3 (0.18)	30.3 (0.59)	38.4 (0.65)
65–74 years	22.0 (0.93)	10.5 (0.71)	3.5 (0.38)	1.5 (0.24)	49.0 (1.07)	45.0 (1.09)
75 years and over	21.7 (0.97)	10.0 (0.74)	4.7 (0.47)	1.0 (0.21)	54.1 (1.16)	45.3 (1.20)
Race						
One race[6]	9.2 (0.20)	6.5 (0.18)	1.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.09)	22.6 (0.34)	29.1 (0.36)
White	8.8 (0.23)	6.7 (0.21)	1.7 (0.09)	1.4 (0.10)	23.6 (0.38)	30.3 (0.41)
Black or African American	11.9 (0.52)	5.8 (0.41)	2.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.23)	21.1 (0.75)	26.5 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.5 (3.35)	9.5 (2.24)	*1.3 (0.61)	*2.6 (0.86)	23.9 (4.56)	33.3 (4.81)
Asian	8.2 (0.80)	4.1 (0.53)	0.8 (0.18)	1.6 (0.33)	10.7 (0.86)	15.5 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	*10.8 (4.44)	*13.5 (4.87)
Two or more races[7]	10.6 (1.73)	9.1 (1.85)	*0.8 (0.40)	†	23.4 (2.47)	36.3 (2.86)
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	†	*13.1 (4.83)	25.5 (5.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	19.0 (3.60)	16.1 (3.85)	†	–	33.0 (4.38)	45.9 (4.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10.0 (0.50)	4.7 (0.36)	1.7 (0.20)	1.8 (0.23)	11.8 (0.51)	18.8 (0.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.1 (0.66)	4.6 (0.45)	1.9 (0.28)	1.7 (0.28)	10.7 (0.63)	18.3 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.1 (0.22)	6.8 (0.20)	1.7 (0.09)	1.4 (0.09)	24.4 (0.37)	30.9 (0.39)
White, single race	8.6 (0.25)	7.1 (0.24)	1.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.11)	25.8 (0.43)	32.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	12.0 (0.53)	5.8 (0.42)	2.6 (0.29)	1.4 (0.22)	21.3 (0.77)	26.6 (0.90)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	17.4 (0.70)	10.6 (0.61)	3.5 (0.31)	2.2 (0.25)	29.7 (0.89)	33.9 (0.92)
High school diploma or GED[10]	11.7 (0.46)	7.6 (0.40)	2.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.19)	29.4 (0.69)	35.3 (0.77)
Some college	10.3 (0.42)	8.0 (0.39)	2.1 (0.20)	1.6 (0.17)	27.7 (0.65)	35.1 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.6 (0.36)	4.5 (0.30)	0.9 (0.12)	1.1 (0.15)	18.9 (0.57)	24.7 (0.61)
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	11.9 (0.37)	8.5 (0.33)	2.8 (0.18)	1.9 (0.15)	26.4 (0.58)	32.5 (0.59)
$35,000 or more	7.8 (0.25)	5.7 (0.21)	1.2 (0.10)	1.3 (0.11)	20.5 (0.42)	27.6 (0.47)
$35,000–$49,999	10.0 (0.58)	7.1 (0.50)	2.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.23)	23.1 (0.87)	30.9 (0.92)
$50,000–$74,999	8.9 (0.47)	6.3 (0.42)	1.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.18)	22.5 (0.78)	28.1 (0.82)
$75,000–$99,999	7.4 (0.64)	5.0 (0.49)	1.4 (0.25)	1.4 (0.25)	18.7 (0.90)	27.2 (1.08)
$100,000 or more	5.5 (0.42)	4.6 (0.39)	0.4 (0.12)	1.3 (0.24)	17.9 (0.69)	25.1 (0.82)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	10.1 (0.53)	7.6 (0.49)	3.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.25)	21.6 (0.87)	29.3 (0.89)
Near poor	11.3 (0.55)	8.1 (0.48)	2.1 (0.23)	1.7 (0.21)	24.1 (0.76)	31.2 (0.87)
Not poor	8.2 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)	1.3 (0.10)	1.3 (0.11)	21.9 (0.40)	28.7 (0.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages of selected diseases and conditions among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	6.0 (0.24)	5.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	1.2 (0.12)	16.9 (0.40)	25.9 (0.50)
Medicaid	11.2 (0.77)	9.3 (0.73)	3.7 (0.47)	3.4 (0.44)	22.1 (1.07)	28.4 (1.18)
Other	17.1 (1.31)	10.4 (1.08)	3.6 (0.65)	4.3 (0.76)	36.9 (1.82)	43.6 (1.95)
Uninsured	5.0 (0.37)	5.1 (0.38)	1.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.15)	10.6 (0.58)	22.0 (0.73)
65 years and over:						
Private	20.2 (0.92)	9.9 (0.70)	3.3 (0.36)	0.9 (0.21)	52.9 (1.15)	45.2 (1.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	28.8 (2.33)	15.2 (1.99)	10.3 (1.53)	3.4 (1.01)	58.2 (2.62)	51.1 (2.58)
Medicare only	22.5 (1.26)	9.3 (0.82)	3.8 (0.50)	1.0 (0.25)	48.0 (1.30)	44.8 (1.45)
Other	27.4 (2.78)	14.9 (2.37)	5.1 (1.42)	*2.3 (0.87)	52.3 (3.34)	44.3 (3.48)
Uninsured	*9.7 (3.97)	†	†	†	23.1 (6.25)	22.1 (6.27)
Marital status						
Married	10.0 (0.31)	6.6 (0.27)	1.5 (0.11)	1.3 (0.12)	24.2 (0.47)	30.2 (0.53)
Widowed	20.5 (0.94)	11.5 (0.76)	4.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.24)	51.9 (1.19)	46.3 (1.22)
Divorced or separated	12.5 (0.57)	9.9 (0.51)	2.6 (0.29)	2.3 (0.25)	30.7 (0.85)	37.7 (0.90)
Never married	3.9 (0.28)	3.4 (0.27)	1.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.18)	8.8 (0.40)	18.2 (0.66)
Living with a partner	5.2 (0.60)	6.0 (0.67)	1.6 (0.32)	1.6 (0.36)	15.6 (1.02)	27.3 (1.25)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	8.5 (0.28)	5.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.5 (0.12)	20.1 (0.45)	26.0 (0.49)
Small MSA	9.1 (0.37)	6.6 (0.33)	1.8 (0.16)	1.2 (0.12)	23.5 (0.64)	31.0 (0.67)
Not in MSA	12.2 (0.53)	9.4 (0.52)	2.5 (0.24)	1.8 (0.23)	29.4 (0.83)	36.5 (0.98)
Region						
Northeast	7.8 (0.49)	4.7 (0.38)	1.4 (0.19)	1.3 (0.21)	22.4 (0.79)	26.8 (0.91)
Midwest	9.3 (0.42)	7.6 (0.40)	1.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.18)	26.1 (0.79)	33.3 (0.79)
South	10.5 (0.35)	6.9 (0.30)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)	23.1 (0.51)	29.7 (0.56)
West	8.3 (0.39)	6.3 (0.39)	1.4 (0.14)	1.6 (0.18)	18.7 (0.65)	26.4 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.0 (0.68)	3.9 (0.48)	1.4 (0.26)	1.8 (0.37)	8.3 (0.68)	16.2 (0.97)
Hispanic or Latina, female	11.1 (0.70)	5.5 (0.55)	2.0 (0.30)	1.8 (0.28)	15.5 (0.75)	21.6 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	9.7 (0.41)	6.6 (0.35)	1.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.17)	22.6 (0.63)	31.5 (0.65)
White, single race, female	7.6 (0.33)	7.6 (0.32)	1.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.13)	28.9 (0.59)	33.6 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.2 (0.83)	5.6 (0.67)	2.7 (0.46)	1.6 (0.38)	15.1 (0.90)	20.6 (1.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.8 (0.71)	5.9 (0.54)	2.4 (0.34)	1.1 (0.25)	26.3 (1.10)	31.5 (1.15)

* 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table VIII. Crude percentages of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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] (crude)	16.4 (0.27)	15.8 (0.28)	28.8 (0.37)	5.0 (0.17)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	16.6 (0.28)	15.4 (0.27)	28.5 (0.36)	4.9 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	11.0 (0.36)	13.4 (0.38)	26.7 (0.51)	3.4 (0.21)
Female	21.4 (0.40)	18.0 (0.40)	30.8 (0.48)	6.5 (0.25)
Age				
18–44 years	20.4 (0.45)	13.1 (0.37)	25.2 (0.49)	4.9 (0.25)
45–64 years	15.6 (0.44)	20.0 (0.51)	32.4 (0.61)	6.0 (0.31)
65–74 years	7.4 (0.58)	15.5 (0.81)	32.5 (1.02)	3.4 (0.40)
75 years and over	5.1 (0.52)	14.0 (0.77)	30.9 (1.07)	2.9 (0.34)
Race				
One race[7]	16.3 (0.28)	15.7 (0.28)	28.8 (0.37)	5.0 (0.17)
White	16.3 (0.31)	16.4 (0.32)	29.6 (0.42)	5.3 (0.20)
Black or African American	18.6 (0.76)	13.4 (0.58)	27.1 (0.82)	3.8 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.7 (3.01)	17.0 (2.89)	30.2 (3.44)	5.7 (1.54)
Asian	10.4 (0.94)	9.6 (0.85)	18.5 (1.11)	2.7 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*12.2 (5.08)	†	*19.5 (8.21)	–
Two or more races[8]	22.4 (2.33)	20.1 (1.90)	33.2 (2.68)	5.1 (1.07)
Black or African American, white	20.2 (4.47)	12.6 (3.26)	26.3 (4.78)	*4.7 (1.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	30.8 (4.31)	28.2 (3.34)	41.8 (4.50)	*5.4 (1.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	17.1 (0.65)	14.3 (0.63)	26.3 (0.77)	4.4 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.6 (0.80)	13.8 (0.82)	25.2 (0.98)	4.4 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.2 (0.30)	16.0 (0.30)	29.2 (0.40)	5.1 (0.19)
White, single race	16.1 (0.34)	16.8 (0.36)	30.3 (0.47)	5.5 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	18.8 (0.77)	13.4 (0.58)	27.1 (0.84)	3.8 (0.33)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.1 (0.73)	19.4 (0.79)	35.1 (0.95)	5.4 (0.45)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16.3 (0.57)	17.0 (0.53)	32.4 (0.73)	4.7 (0.31)
Some college	18.0 (0.56)	19.6 (0.58)	33.3 (0.70)	6.0 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0 (0.48)	13.1 (0.48)	23.3 (0.61)	4.0 (0.28)
Family income[12]				
Less than $35,000	19.6 (0.50)	19.0 (0.51)	33.9 (0.65)	6.4 (0.29)
$35,000 or more	15.0 (0.36)	14.4 (0.33)	26.4 (0.44)	4.4 (0.21)
$35,000–$49,999	16.9 (0.77)	16.9 (0.73)	30.3 (0.88)	5.5 (0.47)
$50,000–$74,999	15.9 (0.66)	14.3 (0.67)	27.4 (0.79)	4.3 (0.38)
$75,000–$99,999	13.5 (0.79)	13.2 (0.77)	25.6 (1.01)	3.7 (0.41)
$100,000 or more	13.8 (0.64)	13.5 (0.63)	23.2 (0.76)	4.2 (0.36)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	23.9 (0.80)	19.8 (0.81)	34.2 (0.95)	7.9 (0.52)
Near poor	19.6 (0.75)	18.4 (0.69)	32.7 (0.83)	5.9 (0.44)
Not poor	14.5 (0.33)	14.7 (0.33)	26.7 (0.43)	4.4 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percentages of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	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	16.1 (0.39)	14.9 (0.38)	26.0 (0.46)	4.8 (0.22)
Medicaid	28.5 (1.13)	20.5 (1.08)	37.7 (1.23)	8.1 (0.67)
Other	24.2 (1.66)	26.0 (1.61)	41.7 (1.86)	8.7 (1.04)
Uninsured	19.6 (0.67)	15.2 (0.63)	28.1 (0.83)	5.3 (0.41)
65 years and over:				
Private	5.8 (0.57)	13.7 (0.76)	32.3 (1.09)	3.3 (0.38)
Medicare and Medicaid	12.3 (1.66)	25.7 (2.35)	38.4 (2.52)	6.6 (1.23)
Medicare only	6.4 (0.69)	14.3 (0.97)	29.6 (1.25)	2.5 (0.39)
Other	4.9 (1.17)	16.2 (2.55)	33.4 (3.17)	*2.4 (0.81)
Uninsured	†	†	23.4 (6.78)	–
Marital status				
Married	15.0 (0.38)	15.9 (0.39)	29.2 (0.50)	4.8 (0.23)
Widowed	9.4 (0.74)	17.3 (0.92)	32.9 (1.17)	4.0 (0.41)
Divorced or separated	19.5 (0.71)	21.4 (0.76)	35.5 (0.88)	6.5 (0.46)
Never married	18.3 (0.69)	11.8 (0.52)	22.5 (0.68)	4.6 (0.37)
Living with a partner	22.1 (1.21)	16.6 (1.05)	31.3 (1.39)	6.0 (0.69)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	15.3 (0.38)	14.6 (0.37)	26.4 (0.50)	4.4 (0.22)
Small MSA	17.5 (0.48)	16.3 (0.51)	29.9 (0.64)	5.4 (0.32)
Not in MSA	17.7 (0.68)	18.8 (0.75)	34.6 (0.94)	6.0 (0.50)
Region				
Northeast	14.7 (0.70)	15.1 (0.71)	28.6 (0.83)	4.0 (0.37)
Midwest	16.5 (0.62)	16.3 (0.55)	28.5 (0.83)	5.3 (0.39)
South	17.9 (0.44)	15.1 (0.47)	28.7 (0.58)	5.2 (0.28)
West	15.2 (0.52)	16.8 (0.54)	29.5 (0.78)	5.1 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.7 (0.73)	10.4 (0.82)	23.3 (1.13)	3.0 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	24.9 (1.01)	18.5 (0.93)	29.4 (1.04)	5.8 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	11.3 (0.46)	14.9 (0.50)	28.9 (0.66)	3.7 (0.27)
White, single race, female	20.6 (0.52)	18.7 (0.52)	31.6 (0.62)	7.1 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.2 (1.00)	9.8 (0.77)	21.9 (1.19)	2.5 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	24.0 (1.03)	16.3 (0.88)	31.4 (1.10)	4.9 (0.51)

* 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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 10.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table IX. Crude percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth[3]
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Total[5] (crude)	16.2 (0.29)	9.4 (0.22)	7.6 (0.20)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	15.7 (0.26)	9.1 (0.22)	7.5 (0.19)
Sex			
Male	19.0 (0.44)	8.0 (0.29)	7.1 (0.28)
Female	13.5 (0.35)	10.7 (0.32)	8.1 (0.28)
Age			
18–44 years	6.7 (0.29)	6.2 (0.26)	2.1 (0.17)
45–64 years	18.9 (0.53)	11.6 (0.41)	7.3 (0.31)
65–74 years	31.2 (1.03)	12.2 (0.72)	19.3 (0.90)
75 years and over	45.2 (1.12)	16.1 (0.88)	30.5 (1.14)
Race			
One race[6]	16.1 (0.30)	9.4 (0.23)	7.7 (0.20)
White	17.7 (0.34)	9.2 (0.26)	7.9 (0.23)
Black or African American	9.5 (0.48)	11.8 (0.61)	7.7 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.5 (3.96)	13.5 (2.54)	6.2 (1.71)
Asian	6.9 (0.70)	5.0 (0.61)	4.6 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	20.2 (2.35)	10.9 (1.59)	5.4 (1.31)
Black or African American, white	*11.6 (3.50)	*9.1 (3.39)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.9 (4.03)	13.2 (2.72)	9.0 (2.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.49)	8.0 (0.46)	4.7 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.5 (0.64)	7.6 (0.60)	3.3 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.4 (0.32)	9.6 (0.25)	8.1 (0.23)
White, single race	19.4 (0.38)	9.5 (0.29)	8.5 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	9.6 (0.49)	11.9 (0.62)	7.7 (0.44)
Education[9]			
Less than a high school diploma	23.6 (0.86)	15.3 (0.71)	19.7 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED[10]	19.9 (0.62)	11.1 (0.46)	10.9 (0.47)
Some college	18.2 (0.57)	10.2 (0.46)	6.6 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.9 (0.51)	6.1 (0.35)	3.2 (0.24)
Family income[11]			
Less than $35,000	19.0 (0.50)	13.5 (0.44)	12.5 (0.38)
$35,000 or more	14.5 (0.35)	7.4 (0.26)	5.0 (0.23)
$35,000–$49,999	17.2 (0.71)	10.8 (0.63)	8.5 (0.55)
$50,000–$74,999	15.5 (0.67)	8.1 (0.49)	5.6 (0.42)
$75,000–$99,999	14.0 (0.85)	5.8 (0.53)	4.1 (0.48)
$100,000 or more	12.2 (0.63)	5.4 (0.40)	2.4 (0.30)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	14.6 (0.65)	13.9 (0.65)	10.6 (0.57)
Near poor	18.0 (0.70)	12.4 (0.62)	11.4 (0.56)
Not poor	15.4 (0.35)	7.7 (0.25)	5.4 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		Absence of all natural teeth[3]
	Hearing trouble[1]	Vision trouble[2]	
Health insurance coverage[13]	Percent[4] (standard error)		
Under 65 years:			
Private	11.3 (0.35)	6.8 (0.27)	3.1 (0.20)
Medicaid	13.5 (0.88)	14.6 (0.93)	8.6 (0.66)
Other	23.1 (1.68)	14.4 (1.32)	12.4 (1.22)
Uninsured	10.9 (0.56)	9.8 (0.50)	4.4 (0.36)
65 years and over:			
Private	38.7 (1.15)	12.9 (0.79)	20.7 (0.92)
Medicare and Medicaid	35.5 (2.51)	26.7 (2.35)	43.5 (2.58)
Medicare only	35.7 (1.33)	12.7 (0.91)	25.4 (1.24)
Other	41.6 (3.06)	14.8 (2.21)	27.9 (3.09)
Uninsured	*16.5 (5.15)	*12.5 (5.11)	23.3 (6.23)
Marital status			
Married	16.9 (0.41)	8.3 (0.31)	6.8 (0.28)
Widowed	36.7 (1.14)	17.6 (0.91)	29.0 (1.10)
Divorced or separated	19.9 (0.72)	13.8 (0.64)	10.2 (0.61)
Never married	7.6 (0.43)	7.6 (0.41)	3.3 (0.28)
Living with a partner	13.2 (0.97)	9.5 (0.83)	4.9 (0.60)
Place of residence[14]			
Large MSA	13.5 (0.37)	8.0 (0.28)	6.1 (0.26)
Small MSA	17.4 (0.54)	10.1 (0.39)	8.0 (0.38)
Not in MSA	22.8 (0.93)	12.5 (0.73)	11.9 (0.56)
Region			
Northeast	15.2 (0.70)	8.1 (0.54)	7.3 (0.47)
Midwest	18.2 (0.64)	9.3 (0.45)	8.9 (0.48)
South	16.6 (0.49)	10.9 (0.41)	8.0 (0.32)
West	14.3 (0.58)	8.0 (0.41)	6.1 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.3 (0.75)	6.9 (0.59)	3.9 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.6 (0.60)	9.2 (0.68)	5.6 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	23.3 (0.58)	7.9 (0.38)	8.2 (0.37)
White, single race, female	15.7 (0.47)	11.0 (0.42)	8.8 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.8 (0.75)	11.0 (0.91)	6.7 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.4 (0.68)	12.7 (0.79)	8.5 (0.63)

† 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table X. Crude percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	3.2 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	4.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)	9.6 (0.22)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.2 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)	9.6 (0.23)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.18)	7.2 (0.29)	2.0 (0.16)	3.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.14)	2.9 (0.19)	5.7 (0.25)	8.6 (0.32)
Female	3.7 (0.18)	10.4 (0.30)	2.4 (0.14)	5.4 (0.22)	2.0 (0.13)	4.1 (0.19)	6.8 (0.24)	10.5 (0.30)
Age								
18–44 years	2.9 (0.18)	8.0 (0.29)	2.0 (0.14)	4.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)	6.3 (0.26)	10.1 (0.33)
45–64 years	3.9 (0.23)	9.6 (0.37)	2.9 (0.21)	5.3 (0.29)	2.3 (0.18)	4.2 (0.26)	6.7 (0.31)	9.6 (0.39)
65–74 years	2.5 (0.31)	9.6 (0.65)	1.5 (0.23)	3.7 (0.37)	1.5 (0.23)	2.8 (0.34)	4.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.57)
75 years and over	3.0 (0.38)	9.6 (0.67)	1.2 (0.22)	3.4 (0.41)	1.6 (0.29)	3.1 (0.39)	6.2 (0.61)	8.2 (0.65)
Race								
One race[4]	3.2 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	4.6 (0.16)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)	9.5 (0.22)
White	3.1 (0.15)	8.4 (0.24)	2.2 (0.12)	4.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.11)	3.4 (0.16)	5.7 (0.20)	9.3 (0.25)
Black or African American	4.4 (0.35)	11.9 (0.61)	2.5 (0.27)	5.5 (0.39)	2.2 (0.26)	4.0 (0.38)	10.1 (0.54)	11.5 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.7 (1.00)	11.9 (2.91)	*2.0 (0.87)	7.2 (1.82)	*2.9 (1.26)	*3.6 (1.13)	11.3 (2.70)	11.9 (2.59)
Asian	1.9 (0.36)	7.5 (0.75)	1.3 (0.30)	3.7 (0.50)	0.7 (0.20)	2.5 (0.41)	3.9 (0.56)	7.8 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	5.3 (1.14)	13.3 (2.00)	4.3 (1.10)	6.1 (1.53)	*3.5 (1.08)	5.9 (1.23)	13.5 (1.95)	14.6 (2.24)
Black or African American, white	*3.9 (1.56)	19.2 (5.45)	†	†	†	*5.8 (2.53)	*14.0 (4.29)	*8.0 (3.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.2 (1.91)	12.5 (2.88)	*3.3 (1.47)	*8.4 (2.61)	*3.9 (1.91)	*6.7 (2.22)	14.0 (3.41)	15.8 (3.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.2 (0.34)	10.2 (0.51)	3.0 (0.29)	5.6 (0.37)	2.1 (0.24)	3.6 (0.30)	6.5 (0.44)	8.7 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.8 (0.43)	9.5 (0.61)	2.5 (0.35)	5.7 (0.47)	1.9 (0.29)	3.3 (0.37)	5.8 (0.53)	8.4 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.1 (0.14)	8.6 (0.23)	2.1 (0.11)	4.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.11)	3.5 (0.15)	6.2 (0.20)	9.7 (0.25)
White, single race	2.9 (0.16)	8.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.14)	4.3 (0.19)	1.8 (0.12)	3.4 (0.18)	5.6 (0.22)	9.4 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	4.3 (0.35)	12.1 (0.63)	2.5 (0.28)	5.5 (0.41)	2.2 (0.27)	4.1 (0.39)	10.1 (0.56)	11.7 (0.58)
Education[7]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.7 (0.49)	14.6 (0.68)	4.4 (0.39)	7.6 (0.51)	3.4 (0.35)	6.7 (0.52)	10.7 (0.63)	11.8 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED[8]	4.2 (0.28)	11.0 (0.48)	2.4 (0.22)	5.9 (0.35)	2.4 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)	7.8 (0.40)	10.1 (0.45)
Some college	3.2 (0.25)	8.8 (0.40)	2.7 (0.23)	4.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.20)	3.8 (0.27)	6.4 (0.34)	10.0 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4 (0.15)	4.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)	2.6 (0.23)	0.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.19)	2.6 (0.21)	7.5 (0.37)
Family income[9]								
Less than $35,000	6.0 (0.29)	13.9 (0.42)	4.2 (0.24)	7.0 (0.31)	3.6 (0.22)	5.5 (0.29)	10.8 (0.39)	12.1 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	1.9 (0.13)	6.5 (0.25)	1.2 (0.10)	3.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.10)	2.6 (0.15)	4.1 (0.19)	8.4 (0.28)
$35,000–$49,999	2.8 (0.32)	9.5 (0.58)	1.9 (0.26)	4.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.25)	3.6 (0.34)	6.6 (0.48)	9.2 (0.57)
$50,000–$74,999	2.2 (0.26)	7.4 (0.51)	1.4 (0.21)	4.1 (0.37)	1.2 (0.20)	2.8 (0.30)	4.5 (0.39)	8.8 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999	1.5 (0.29)	5.9 (0.55)	0.6 (0.16)	3.6 (0.45)	0.7 (0.18)	2.7 (0.39)	3.3 (0.43)	9.3 (0.66)
$100,000 or more	1.1 (0.21)	3.8 (0.37)	0.9 (0.19)	2.1 (0.28)	0.5 (0.14)	1.7 (0.24)	2.4 (0.30)	7.1 (0.48)
Poverty status[10]								
Poor	7.9 (0.50)	15.9 (0.69)	5.6 (0.43)	8.8 (0.53)	4.6 (0.39)	6.4 (0.49)	13.2 (0.66)	13.6 (0.60)
Near poor	4.5 (0.37)	12.0 (0.57)	3.2 (0.29)	6.7 (0.47)	2.6 (0.26)	5.3 (0.41)	9.1 (0.51)	11.7 (0.57)
Not poor	1.9 (0.13)	6.5 (0.23)	1.4 (0.11)	3.4 (0.18)	1.2 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.2 (0.18)	8.4 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	1.8 (0.13)	6.2 (0.25)	1.2 (0.11)	3.2 (0.18)	1.0 (0.10)	2.4 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)	8.5 (0.30)
Medicaid	7.9 (0.65)	17.1 (0.91)	5.7 (0.56)	9.3 (0.70)	4.9 (0.51)	7.1 (0.65)	14.8 (0.84)	14.2 (0.87)
Other	7.4 (1.00)	14.9 (1.31)	5.5 (0.84)	9.2 (1.00)	5.4 (0.84)	7.1 (0.88)	13.7 (1.22)	12.5 (1.24)
Uninsured	5.1 (0.38)	11.2 (0.53)	4.0 (0.35)	7.0 (0.44)	2.6 (0.28)	5.2 (0.38)	8.7 (0.48)	11.7 (0.56)
65 years and over:								
Private	2.4 (0.34)	8.6 (0.64)	1.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.23)	2.1 (0.32)	4.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.61)
Medicare and Medicaid	6.5 (1.27)	15.1 (1.96)	5.2 (1.09)	6.7 (1.24)	4.9 (1.05)	6.6 (1.31)	10.8 (1.81)	13.4 (1.79)
Medicare only	2.7 (0.41)	10.1 (0.84)	1.3 (0.26)	3.8 (0.51)	1.7 (0.32)	3.2 (0.48)	5.1 (0.63)	7.3 (0.67)
Other	*2.5 (0.78)	9.3 (1.55)	*1.3 (0.53)	3.7 (0.99)	*1.6 (0.62)	*3.2 (1.02)	6.4 (1.58)	6.7 (1.50)
Uninsured	–	*12.6 (5.01)	–	†	–	†	†	*12.8 (5.35)
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.15)	6.9 (0.27)	1.6 (0.14)	3.6 (0.19)	1.4 (0.12)	2.8 (0.17)	4.6 (0.22)	8.5 (0.30)
Widowed	5.1 (0.56)	14.6 (0.91)	2.5 (0.32)	6.3 (0.60)	2.6 (0.36)	4.8 (0.54)	8.1 (0.66)	10.0 (0.72)
Divorced or separated	6.1 (0.43)	13.2 (0.62)	4.5 (0.37)	6.9 (0.43)	3.4 (0.31)	5.6 (0.44)	9.7 (0.54)	11.4 (0.56)
Never married	3.6 (0.29)	9.6 (0.48)	2.5 (0.23)	5.2 (0.34)	2.0 (0.20)	3.6 (0.31)	7.4 (0.42)	10.5 (0.51)
Living with a partner	2.8 (0.49)	10.1 (0.85)	2.2 (0.43)	5.4 (0.61)	1.7 (0.39)	3.9 (0.53)	8.8 (0.78)	11.7 (0.91)
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	3.0 (0.17)	8.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.14)	4.2 (0.20)	1.6 (0.12)	3.1 (0.17)	5.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.31)
Small MSA	3.4 (0.24)	9.2 (0.38)	2.4 (0.20)	5.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.18)	3.7 (0.26)	6.4 (0.31)	9.5 (0.40)
Not in MSA	3.8 (0.36)	9.8 (0.60)	2.5 (0.27)	5.2 (0.42)	2.4 (0.30)	4.5 (0.42)	7.7 (0.50)	10.5 (0.63)
Region								
Northeast	3.7 (0.35)	9.4 (0.55)	2.1 (0.25)	4.7 (0.37)	1.9 (0.26)	3.3 (0.31)	5.3 (0.41)	8.8 (0.54)
Midwest	2.6 (0.25)	8.2 (0.39)	2.1 (0.25)	4.2 (0.29)	1.7 (0.22)	3.3 (0.32)	6.1 (0.39)	9.7 (0.51)
South	3.6 (0.22)	9.2 (0.38)	2.3 (0.16)	4.8 (0.27)	1.8 (0.16)	3.8 (0.25)	7.2 (0.31)	9.9 (0.37)
West	3.0 (0.25)	8.5 (0.43)	2.4 (0.23)	4.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.25)	5.7 (0.33)	9.6 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.5 (0.48)	8.8 (0.72)	2.6 (0.43)	4.5 (0.50)	2.0 (0.36)	2.4 (0.38)	6.2 (0.63)	7.7 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.9 (0.49)	11.7 (0.72)	3.4 (0.38)	6.8 (0.56)	2.3 (0.31)	4.8 (0.49)	6.8 (0.57)	9.8 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.5 (0.23)	6.3 (0.34)	1.9 (0.20)	3.6 (0.25)	1.6 (0.17)	2.9 (0.24)	5.0 (0.32)	8.4 (0.40)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.38)	2.1 (0.18)	5.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.16)	3.9 (0.23)	6.2 (0.30)	10.3 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.1 (0.46)	10.2 (0.90)	2.1 (0.35)	4.1 (0.54)	1.7 (0.32)	3.0 (0.49)	9.5 (0.83)	10.6 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.3 (0.49)	13.6 (0.82)	2.9 (0.41)	6.7 (0.60)	2.5 (0.40)	5.1 (0.55)	10.6 (0.71)	12.7 (0.79)

* 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XI. Crude percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	4.6 (0.16)	12.9 (0.27)	6.3 (0.19)	13.2 (0.26)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.6 (0.16)	13.0 (0.27)	6.2 (0.19)	13.2 (0.26)
Sex				
Male	3.9 (0.22)	11.1 (0.36)	5.9 (0.28)	12.3 (0.37)
Female	5.4 (0.22)	14.6 (0.38)	6.7 (0.24)	14.1 (0.35)
Age				
18–44 years	4.7 (0.24)	14.1 (0.38)	6.6 (0.28)	13.9 (0.39)
45–64 years	5.3 (0.28)	12.8 (0.44)	6.9 (0.30)	13.7 (0.45)
65–74 years	3.2 (0.37)	10.1 (0.67)	4.0 (0.43)	11.4 (0.67)
75 years and over	2.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.62)	4.0 (0.47)	8.7 (0.66)
Race				
One race[4]	4.6 (0.16)	12.8 (0.27)	6.2 (0.19)	13.2 (0.26)
White	4.9 (0.19)	13.3 (0.31)	6.2 (0.21)	13.3 (0.31)
Black or African American	3.9 (0.31)	11.4 (0.58)	7.5 (0.47)	14.0 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.0 (1.63)	10.2 (2.27)	10.7 (3.08)	12.8 (2.57)
Asian	1.8 (0.33)	9.8 (0.84)	2.3 (0.40)	8.2 (0.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	†	*10.2 (4.96)
Two or more races[5]	5.8 (1.31)	19.8 (2.36)	10.6 (1.72)	16.5 (2.19)
Black or African American, white	†	24.5 (5.70)	*8.7 (3.05)	21.5 (5.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*7.9 (2.50)	21.6 (3.86)	14.5 (3.36)	11.9 (2.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.2 (0.40)	11.5 (0.54)	5.6 (0.42)	10.0 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.6 (0.49)	11.9 (0.73)	4.8 (0.51)	10.2 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.17)	13.1 (0.30)	6.4 (0.21)	13.7 (0.29)
White, single race	4.8 (0.21)	13.6 (0.36)	6.3 (0.24)	14.0 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race	3.9 (0.31)	11.4 (0.59)	7.6 (0.49)	14.3 (0.67)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.2 (0.52)	13.7 (0.65)	9.8 (0.59)	14.3 (0.68)
High school diploma or GED[8]	5.3 (0.33)	12.2 (0.52)	7.4 (0.39)	13.3 (0.54)
Some college	4.8 (0.31)	13.5 (0.49)	6.8 (0.38)	13.9 (0.51)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.3 (0.24)	11.2 (0.48)	3.0 (0.26)	11.2 (0.45)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	7.4 (0.31)	14.8 (0.43)	9.6 (0.35)	15.1 (0.42)
$35,000 or more	3.3 (0.18)	12.3 (0.36)	4.7 (0.22)	12.5 (0.35)
$35,000–$49,999	4.4 (0.42)	14.0 (0.68)	6.5 (0.53)	13.7 (0.72)
$50,000–$74,999	3.6 (0.34)	12.3 (0.62)	5.3 (0.41)	12.4 (0.64)
$75,000–$99,999	3.4 (0.47)	12.0 (0.79)	3.6 (0.41)	12.4 (0.79)
$100,000 or more	2.3 (0.29)	11.4 (0.60)	3.5 (0.38)	11.9 (0.64)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	9.8 (0.53)	15.7 (0.69)	12.0 (0.60)	16.8 (0.70)
Near poor	6.1 (0.42)	14.9 (0.67)	8.1 (0.51)	14.4 (0.62)
Not poor	3.4 (0.18)	12.1 (0.34)	4.9 (0.22)	12.4 (0.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	3.4 (0.20)	12.5 (0.37)	4.5 (0.22)	12.9 (0.36)
Medicaid	10.0 (0.69)	17.2 (0.95)	14.0 (0.87)	17.9 (1.00)
Other	9.6 (1.14)	16.7 (1.46)	12.6 (1.19)	17.0 (1.32)
Uninsured	6.6 (0.44)	14.6 (0.66)	8.8 (0.50)	14.1 (0.61)
65 years and over:				
Private	2.5 (0.34)	8.9 (0.62)	3.5 (0.45)	9.4 (0.65)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.4 (1.48)	16.6 (2.03)	9.4 (1.61)	16.7 (1.93)
Medicare only	2.8 (0.41)	10.1 (0.89)	3.7 (0.50)	10.6 (0.88)
Other	*2.6 (0.82)	5.6 (1.27)	4.2 (1.24)	8.2 (1.59)
Uninsured	–	*11.2 (4.96)	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.8 (0.21)	11.4 (0.36)	5.0 (0.25)	11.8 (0.33)
Widowed	4.8 (0.52)	11.7 (0.77)	5.8 (0.57)	11.8 (0.79)
Divorced or separated	6.9 (0.45)	15.1 (0.68)	9.2 (0.53)	15.3 (0.67)
Never married	5.1 (0.35)	14.5 (0.61)	6.9 (0.41)	14.9 (0.61)
Living with a partner	5.7 (0.66)	17.0 (1.04)	10.0 (0.90)	16.9 (1.05)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	4.2 (0.21)	12.8 (0.36)	5.6 (0.24)	12.6 (0.36)
Small MSA	4.8 (0.31)	13.3 (0.49)	6.5 (0.33)	13.3 (0.50)
Not in MSA	5.8 (0.41)	12.6 (0.81)	7.8 (0.56)	15.1 (0.64)
Region				
Northeast	4.6 (0.38)	13.7 (0.79)	6.3 (0.48)	13.6 (0.64)
Midwest	4.5 (0.35)	13.4 (0.59)	6.5 (0.39)	13.2 (0.55)
South	4.9 (0.28)	12.1 (0.42)	6.7 (0.32)	13.2 (0.44)
West	4.5 (0.29)	13.0 (0.50)	5.4 (0.35)	12.9 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.4 (0.59)	10.3 (0.77)	5.1 (0.62)	8.7 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.0 (0.54)	12.8 (0.75)	6.1 (0.55)	11.5 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	4.1 (0.29)	11.7 (0.47)	6.1 (0.35)	13.3 (0.49)
White, single race, female	5.6 (0.29)	15.3 (0.49)	6.6 (0.31)	14.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.0 (0.39)	8.8 (0.82)	6.2 (0.66)	12.2 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.6 (0.49)	13.5 (0.86)	8.8 (0.68)	16.0 (0.94)

– Quantity zero.

† 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XII. Crude percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	15.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.19)	5.2 (0.16)	9.3 (0.21)	3.2 (0.13)	9.2 (0.22)	2.7 (0.11)	1.7 (0.09)	4.4 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	15.1 (0.27)	7.1 (0.17)	5.0 (0.15)	9.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.13)	8.8 (0.20)	2.6 (0.11)	1.7 (0.08)	4.2 (0.13)	6.1 (0.17)
Sex										
Male	12.0 (0.36)	5.8 (0.24)	3.7 (0.20)	7.5 (0.28)	2.7 (0.18)	7.3 (0.28)	2.0 (0.14)	1.4 (0.13)	2.5 (0.15)	4.3 (0.21)
Female	19.0 (0.43)	8.7 (0.27)	6.5 (0.24)	11.0 (0.31)	3.7 (0.18)	10.9 (0.32)	3.3 (0.17)	2.0 (0.12)	6.2 (0.23)	8.3 (0.27)
Age										
18–44 years	5.4 (0.25)	1.8 (0.14)	1.1 (0.12)	2.9 (0.18)	1.5 (0.14)	2.7 (0.17)	0.8 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)	1.7 (0.13)
45–64 years	19.1 (0.51)	8.2 (0.33)	5.9 (0.28)	11.3 (0.37)	4.9 (0.26)	12.0 (0.41)	3.4 (0.22)	2.3 (0.17)	5.6 (0.26)	8.2 (0.35)
65–74 years	30.4 (0.98)	15.6 (0.82)	11.3 (0.68)	18.6 (0.80)	4.2 (0.41)	18.0 (0.85)	4.9 (0.48)	3.3 (0.39)	8.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.73)
75 years and over	46.1 (1.14)	28.0 (1.02)	19.6 (0.90)	29.6 (1.07)	4.7 (0.46)	26.0 (1.02)	8.4 (0.63)	4.8 (0.44)	16.1 (0.88)	19.5 (0.92)
Race										
One race[5]	15.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	9.3 (0.21)	3.2 (0.13)	9.1 (0.22)	2.7 (0.11)	1.7 (0.09)	4.4 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)
White	15.8 (0.34)	7.3 (0.22)	5.0 (0.19)	9.3 (0.25)	3.1 (0.15)	9.3 (0.25)	2.7 (0.13)	1.7 (0.10)	4.2 (0.16)	6.2 (0.21)
Black or African American	17.1 (0.64)	8.8 (0.44)	6.9 (0.40)	10.6 (0.47)	4.0 (0.30)	10.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.27)	1.9 (0.25)	5.7 (0.38)	7.7 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.3 (2.78)	8.7 (2.11)	6.9 (1.88)	10.5 (2.18)	8.7 (2.21)	8.8 (2.00)	*2.4 (0.93)	*1.4 (0.61)	6.9 (1.81)	6.8 (1.66)
Asian	7.8 (0.74)	2.8 (0.43)	2.7 (0.45)	4.9 (0.57)	1.9 (0.39)	4.6 (0.57)	1.7 (0.37)	1.0 (0.24)	3.9 (0.49)	4.4 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*19.1 (7.86)	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†
Two or more races[6]	17.1 (1.99)	7.6 (1.51)	6.7 (1.46)	10.8 (1.47)	4.2 (0.81)	11.1 (1.62)	4.1 (1.07)	*2.0 (0.67)	5.5 (1.23)	8.5 (1.67)
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.1 (3.72)	13.1 (3.05)	13.1 (3.05)	17.4 (2.74)	6.4 (1.63)	18.9 (3.24)	*7.2 (2.25)	*3.9 (1.44)	10.3 (2.62)	14.0 (3.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	11.2 (0.54)	4.5 (0.34)	4.3 (0.34)	6.1 (0.39)	2.6 (0.25)	6.4 (0.41)	2.2 (0.22)	1.3 (0.17)	3.8 (0.29)	4.8 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.3 (0.64)	4.0 (0.39)	3.9 (0.44)	5.8 (0.48)	2.2 (0.28)	5.8 (0.49)	2.2 (0.30)	1.2 (0.21)	3.6 (0.37)	4.5 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.3 (0.32)	7.8 (0.21)	5.3 (0.18)	9.8 (0.23)	3.3 (0.15)	9.6 (0.24)	2.8 (0.12)	1.8 (0.10)	4.5 (0.16)	6.6 (0.19)
White, single race	16.7 (0.38)	7.9 (0.25)	5.1 (0.21)	9.9 (0.28)	3.2 (0.18)	9.8 (0.29)	2.8 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	4.3 (0.18)	6.4 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	17.3 (0.66)	8.9 (0.45)	7.0 (0.41)	10.8 (0.48)	3.9 (0.31)	10.2 (0.50)	2.9 (0.28)	1.9 (0.25)	5.8 (0.39)	7.8 (0.41)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	29.5 (0.89)	15.9 (0.72)	12.6 (0.59)	18.4 (0.69)	6.9 (0.47)	17.2 (0.71)	5.6 (0.41)	4.0 (0.34)	10.6 (0.55)	14.1 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[9]	21.8 (0.61)	10.5 (0.42)	7.4 (0.36)	12.7 (0.48)	4.6 (0.31)	13.2 (0.49)	3.8 (0.27)	2.4 (0.22)	5.9 (0.31)	8.7 (0.43)
Some college	17.0 (0.55)	7.6 (0.37)	5.1 (0.31)	10.3 (0.44)	3.5 (0.26)	10.2 (0.44)	2.8 (0.24)	1.9 (0.20)	4.5 (0.30)	6.8 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.4 (0.39)	3.4 (0.25)	2.1 (0.21)	4.8 (0.30)	1.3 (0.16)	4.8 (0.31)	1.3 (0.16)	0.7 (0.10)	2.0 (0.20)	2.8 (0.22)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	24.7 (0.57)	13.0 (0.42)	9.7 (0.36)	15.8 (0.45)	5.8 (0.30)	14.4 (0.44)	4.6 (0.23)	3.3 (0.20)	8.2 (0.32)	11.4 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	10.8 (0.30)	4.3 (0.18)	2.9 (0.16)	5.9 (0.23)	1.9 (0.13)	6.4 (0.24)	1.6 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)	2.5 (0.15)	3.8 (0.18)
$35,000–$49,999	16.2 (0.70)	7.2 (0.47)	5.1 (0.42)	9.0 (0.56)	3.0 (0.34)	9.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.34)	1.5 (0.21)	3.9 (0.33)	6.4 (0.45)
$50,000–$74,999	11.9 (0.59)	4.8 (0.35)	3.5 (0.31)	7.0 (0.45)	2.2 (0.26)	6.9 (0.46)	1.5 (0.22)	1.0 (0.18)	2.7 (0.30)	4.1 (0.36)
$75,000–$99,999	9.4 (0.67)	3.2 (0.41)	1.8 (0.29)	5.0 (0.52)	1.6 (0.30)	5.6 (0.55)	1.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.22)	1.9 (0.34)	3.0 (0.41)
$100,000 or more	6.9 (0.45)	2.4 (0.27)	1.5 (0.22)	3.3 (0.30)	1.2 (0.17)	4.2 (0.37)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.4 (0.13)	1.5 (0.22)	2.1 (0.25)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	23.8 (0.87)	12.4 (0.61)	9.4 (0.56)	15.4 (0.66)	7.1 (0.49)	13.4 (0.64)	4.6 (0.39)	3.5 (0.34)	8.8 (0.50)	11.8 (0.60)
Near poor	21.4 (0.74)	11.1 (0.53)	8.2 (0.48)	13.5 (0.60)	4.5 (0.35)	12.6 (0.59)	4.6 (0.35)	2.8 (0.25)	6.8 (0.41)	9.7 (0.51)
Not poor	11.9 (0.31)	4.9 (0.19)	3.3 (0.16)	6.6 (0.23)	2.1 (0.13)	7.1 (0.25)	1.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.09)	2.7 (0.16)	4.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	7.9 (0.29)	2.5 (0.16)	1.6 (0.14)	3.9 (0.20)	1.6 (0.12)	4.8 (0.24)	1.1 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)	1.6 (0.12)	2.6 (0.17)
Medicaid	27.5 (1.13)	14.6 (0.87)	10.9 (0.75)	18.4 (0.93)	8.6 (0.67)	16.2 (0.93)	5.1 (0.52)	3.7 (0.46)	9.9 (0.67)	14.3 (0.86)
Other	35.0 (1.88)	19.1 (1.38)	14.5 (1.27)	25.4 (1.67)	11.8 (1.23)	23.0 (1.50)	8.8 (1.09)	5.6 (0.86)	12.3 (1.21)	17.9 (1.39)
Uninsured	9.1 (0.51)	3.1 (0.30)	2.1 (0.25)	5.0 (0.37)	2.8 (0.30)	4.6 (0.36)	1.3 (0.21)	0.9 (0.16)	2.0 (0.24)	3.0 (0.31)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.3 (1.09)	18.9 (0.87)	13.2 (0.74)	21.0 (0.91)	3.0 (0.39)	20.1 (0.92)	5.2 (0.51)	2.7 (0.35)	9.9 (0.68)	13.3 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	56.6 (2.74)	37.8 (2.68)	31.7 (2.47)	40.8 (2.46)	11.2 (1.51)	37.8 (2.54)	15.9 (2.02)	12.5 (1.83)	29.4 (2.35)	33.1 (2.47)
Medicare only	38.7 (1.37)	21.6 (1.16)	14.9 (1.01)	24.2 (1.19)	4.9 (0.54)	20.4 (1.16)	6.8 (0.67)	4.2 (0.52)	11.6 (0.89)	16.0 (1.00)
Other	39.8 (2.97)	20.7 (2.65)	13.6 (2.05)	24.0 (2.57)	6.1 (1.50)	24.3 (2.67)	5.1 (1.24)	4.5 (1.11)	10.1 (1.84)	16.2 (2.29)
Uninsured	22.3 (6.14)	*13.8 (5.29)	*12.6 (5.03)	*13.8 (4.88)	†	*13.2 (5.26)	†	†	*10.6 (4.71)	†
Marital status										
Married	14.0 (0.37)	6.1 (0.24)	4.2 (0.21)	7.9 (0.27)	2.7 (0.17)	8.5 (0.30)	2.4 (0.15)	1.5 (0.11)	3.6 (0.18)	5.4 (0.23)
Widowed	45.8 (1.18)	27.1 (1.09)	20.2 (1.01)	30.4 (1.16)	5.9 (0.57)	26.4 (1.09)	8.8 (0.68)	5.3 (0.51)	17.5 (0.96)	21.1 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	24.3 (0.77)	11.7 (0.56)	8.6 (0.49)	15.7 (0.62)	6.2 (0.43)	14.3 (0.64)	4.1 (0.38)	2.8 (0.27)	7.0 (0.42)	10.5 (0.54)
Never married	8.0 (0.40)	3.4 (0.25)	2.3 (0.22)	4.6 (0.29)	2.0 (0.20)	4.1 (0.28)	1.2 (0.16)	0.9 (0.14)	2.1 (0.19)	3.2 (0.25)
Living with a partner	11.8 (0.98)	4.9 (0.63)	3.0 (0.52)	6.5 (0.78)	3.5 (0.54)	7.2 (0.76)	2.0 (0.46)	*1.2 (0.39)	2.2 (0.44)	3.8 (0.53)
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	13.4 (0.38)	6.0 (0.23)	4.4 (0.22)	7.7 (0.27)	2.6 (0.15)	7.8 (0.29)	2.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.11)	3.9 (0.20)	5.5 (0.24)
Small MSA	16.1 (0.56)	7.5 (0.35)	5.2 (0.29)	9.8 (0.42)	3.4 (0.25)	9.3 (0.42)	2.8 (0.20)	1.7 (0.15)	4.2 (0.26)	6.1 (0.31)
Not in MSA	22.2 (0.86)	11.1 (0.61)	7.7 (0.50)	13.4 (0.59)	4.9 (0.49)	13.3 (0.59)	4.3 (0.36)	2.6 (0.27)	6.7 (0.43)	9.7 (0.57)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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										
Northeast	14.2 (0.68)	6.5 (0.42)	4.1 (0.33)	8.0 (0.46)	2.8 (0.31)	8.3 (0.54)	2.5 (0.25)	1.4 (0.20)	3.9 (0.33)	5.9 (0.47)
Midwest	16.3 (0.65)	7.8 (0.43)	4.9 (0.30)	9.5 (0.46)	3.1 (0.25)	9.2 (0.44)	2.7 (0.22)	1.8 (0.18)	4.2 (0.27)	5.9 (0.37)
South	17.0 (0.48)	8.1 (0.32)	6.1 (0.28)	10.4 (0.35)	3.7 (0.25)	10.2 (0.36)	3.0 (0.20)	2.1 (0.15)	4.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.30)
West	13.9 (0.58)	6.1 (0.34)	4.8 (0.36)	8.2 (0.42)	2.9 (0.25)	8.2 (0.46)	2.2 (0.22)	1.4 (0.16)	4.3 (0.31)	5.5 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.3 (0.72)	3.0 (0.42)	2.7 (0.39)	4.4 (0.49)	2.0 (0.33)	4.7 (0.52)	1.4 (0.29)	1.1 (0.23)	1.6 (0.28)	2.8 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14.2 (0.76)	6.1 (0.48)	5.9 (0.50)	7.9 (0.56)	3.3 (0.38)	8.2 (0.59)	3.0 (0.35)	1.5 (0.25)	6.1 (0.48)	6.9 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	13.2 (0.45)	6.5 (0.33)	3.8 (0.25)	8.2 (0.35)	2.8 (0.24)	7.9 (0.36)	2.1 (0.18)	1.6 (0.17)	2.7 (0.20)	4.6 (0.27)
White, single race, female	20.0 (0.57)	9.1 (0.35)	6.4 (0.32)	11.5 (0.42)	3.6 (0.24)	11.6 (0.42)	3.4 (0.22)	2.1 (0.16)	5.8 (0.29)	8.2 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.7 (0.88)	6.3 (0.60)	5.0 (0.57)	8.4 (0.68)	3.1 (0.42)	7.7 (0.68)	2.2 (0.37)	1.4 (0.30)	2.4 (0.36)	4.6 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.0 (0.94)	11.0 (0.65)	8.6 (0.56)	12.8 (0.67)	4.6 (0.44)	12.2 (0.74)	3.4 (0.41)	2.3 (0.35)	8.5 (0.64)	10.5 (0.64)

* 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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 (0.41)	26.9 (0.33)	12.7 (0.25)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.0 (0.40)	26.7 (0.33)	12.3 (0.23)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.9 (0.57)	26.2 (0.48)	11.9 (0.34)
Female	100.0	58.9 (0.54)	27.5 (0.45)	13.5 (0.33)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	70.2 (0.52)	23.3 (0.47)	6.4 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	55.1 (0.67)	28.5 (0.56)	16.4 (0.48)
65–74 years	100.0	46.4 (1.12)	33.1 (1.07)	20.5 (0.83)
75 years and over	100.0	39.0 (1.09)	34.7 (1.02)	26.3 (1.00)
Race				
One race[4]	100.0	60.4 (0.41)	26.9 (0.34)	12.7 (0.25)
White	100.0	61.9 (0.45)	26.2 (0.37)	11.9 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	49.7 (0.96)	31.6 (0.86)	18.7 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.3 (4.39)	35.9 (4.21)	21.8 (3.91)
Asian	100.0	65.5 (1.38)	25.3 (1.21)	9.2 (0.83)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	51.0 (12.42)	*28.4 (9.51)	*20.6 (8.23)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	55.4 (2.81)	29.4 (2.55)	15.2 (2.03)
Black or African American, white	100.0	66.7 (4.94)	25.1 (4.43)	*8.2 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.2 (4.64)	30.7 (4.25)	23.1 (3.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.2 (0.89)	29.9 (0.83)	13.9 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	54.5 (1.17)	31.9 (1.08)	13.6 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	61.0 (0.44)	26.4 (0.36)	12.5 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	63.0 (0.50)	25.5 (0.41)	11.5 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.5 (0.98)	31.6 (0.88)	18.9 (0.68)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	35.7 (1.03)	34.3 (0.91)	30.1 (0.88)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	49.6 (0.71)	33.1 (0.69)	17.4 (0.54)
Some college	100.0	59.8 (0.70)	28.1 (0.61)	12.1 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	75.0 (0.62)	19.7 (0.56)	5.3 (0.29)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	45.6 (0.66)	31.7 (0.55)	22.7 (0.52)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.0 (0.48)	24.4 (0.42)	7.6 (0.26)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	56.7 (0.98)	30.7 (0.91)	12.6 (0.64)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	64.0 (0.93)	26.9 (0.86)	9.1 (0.51)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	70.5 (1.11)	23.3 (1.00)	6.2 (0.59)
$100,000 or more	100.0	78.0 (0.78)	18.3 (0.71)	3.7 (0.34)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	44.3 (1.06)	30.2 (0.90)	25.5 (0.87)
Near poor	100.0	47.7 (0.94)	32.4 (0.86)	19.9 (0.72)
Not poor	100.0	67.7 (0.46)	24.4 (0.41)	7.9 (0.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions of health status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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 (0.49)	22.5 (0.43)	6.1 (0.26)
Medicaid	100.0	42.4 (1.34)	29.5 (1.21)	28.0 (1.14)
Other	100.0	37.5 (1.91)	30.9 (1.80)	31.5 (1.83)
Uninsured	100.0	55.8 (0.90)	31.8 (0.85)	12.4 (0.57)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	47.4 (1.16)	33.7 (1.06)	18.9 (0.88)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	21.2 (2.28)	28.3 (2.32)	50.5 (2.80)
Medicare only	100.0	40.9 (1.33)	34.9 (1.35)	24.1 (1.13)
Other	100.0	41.7 (3.46)	34.4 (3.10)	24.0 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	38.9 (7.68)	40.3 (8.44)	20.8 (5.79)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	62.8 (0.53)	26.1 (0.45)	11.1 (0.34)
Widowed	100.0	39.0 (1.11)	34.7 (1.11)	26.4 (1.00)
Divorced or separated	100.0	48.8 (0.87)	30.4 (0.80)	20.8 (0.74)
Never married	100.0	65.1 (0.84)	25.5 (0.75)	9.4 (0.45)
Living with a partner	100.0	63.9 (1.44)	25.3 (1.27)	10.7 (0.87)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	62.7 (0.55)	26.2 (0.46)	11.1 (0.33)
Small MSA	100.0	60.1 (0.76)	26.9 (0.63)	13.0 (0.44)
Not in MSA	100.0	53.2 (1.10)	29.4 (0.79)	17.5 (0.78)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	61.8 (0.91)	26.9 (0.81)	11.4 (0.56)
Midwest	100.0	60.7 (0.85)	27.5 (0.70)	11.9 (0.53)
South	100.0	57.7 (0.72)	27.4 (0.56)	14.9 (0.44)
West	100.0	63.1 (0.80)	25.6 (0.67)	11.3 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	59.4 (1.23)	28.7 (1.14)	11.9 (0.79)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	52.8 (1.21)	31.2 (1.08)	16.0 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	63.9 (0.69)	25.0 (0.58)	11.0 (0.43)
White, single race, female	100.0	62.1 (0.68)	26.0 (0.56)	11.9 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.9 (1.58)	30.1 (1.40)	17.0 (1.05)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.8 (1.26)	32.7 (1.14)	20.4 (0.90)

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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)	19.5 (0.39)	77.2 (0.41)	3.3 (0.18)	18.7 (0.55)	71.8 (0.64)	9.5 (0.41)	14.3 (0.70)	53.4 (0.92)	32.4 (0.88)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	19.1 (0.38)	77.5 (0.41)	3.4 (0.18)	19.4 (0.59)	71.2 (0.67)	9.4 (0.42)	16.0 (0.95)	53.3 (1.17)	30.8 (1.09)
Sex									
Male	19.2 (0.58)	77.7 (0.61)	3.2 (0.26)	17.1 (0.79)	74.3 (0.90)	8.7 (0.56)	14.6 (1.13)	53.7 (1.48)	31.7 (1.37)
Female	19.8 (0.54)	76.7 (0.56)	3.5 (0.24)	20.1 (0.75)	69.6 (0.83)	10.3 (0.54)	14.0 (0.87)	53.1 (1.24)	33.0 (1.24)
Age									
18–44 years	20.9 (0.54)	76.0 (0.56)	3.1 (0.23)	22.6 (0.95)	68.4 (1.04)	9.0 (0.62)	18.6 (1.66)	53.6 (2.04)	27.8 (1.91)
45–64 years	19.3 (0.70)	77.2 (0.75)	3.4 (0.32)	17.4 (0.88)	72.1 (1.04)	10.5 (0.66)	13.7 (0.99)	50.1 (1.45)	36.2 (1.37)
65–74 years	15.6 (1.15)	81.4 (1.25)	3.0 (0.59)	16.0 (1.40)	76.7 (1.67)	7.4 (0.99)	13.7 (1.66)	56.8 (2.22)	29.4 (2.06)
75 years and over	10.4 (1.10)	84.1 (1.40)	5.5 (1.02)	9.9 (1.12)	79.7 (1.49)	10.4 (1.13)	9.4 (1.46)	59.2 (2.13)	31.4 (2.05)
Race									
One race[4]	19.5 (0.39)	77.3 (0.41)	3.3 (0.18)	18.6 (0.56)	71.9 (0.65)	9.5 (0.41)	14.1 (0.70)	53.7 (0.92)	32.2 (0.87)
White	19.0 (0.43)	77.7 (0.45)	3.3 (0.20)	18.0 (0.63)	72.0 (0.74)	10.0 (0.47)	13.6 (0.80)	52.0 (1.09)	34.4 (1.06)
Black or African American	22.5 (1.21)	74.2 (1.26)	3.3 (0.51)	22.1 (1.39)	70.2 (1.54)	7.7 (0.89)	16.1 (1.62)	60.2 (1.90)	23.7 (1.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.3 (5.39)	62.8 (5.45)	*2.9 (1.38)	*16.0 (4.80)	78.3 (5.66)	†	*18.6 (6.33)	38.1 (8.99)	43.3 (11.15)
Asian	18.4 (1.39)	79.0 (1.43)	2.6 (0.56)	17.3 (2.03)	74.1 (2.30)	8.6 (1.43)	13.6 (3.33)	61.9 (4.34)	24.5 (3.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*37.9 (11.74)	59.4 (11.94)	†	*38.7 (15.77)	56.5 (15.56)	†	†	65.3 (19.03)	†
Two or more races[5]	23.8 (3.29)	70.5 (3.46)	*5.7 (1.81)	25.6 (4.84)	67.6 (5.45)	*6.8 (2.86)	21.3 (5.43)	33.3 (6.32)	45.4 (6.73)
Black or African American, white	27.6 (6.98)	69.5 (7.11)	†	†	84.4 (8.22)	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	22.9 (5.48)	65.7 (5.98)	*11.5 (3.81)	33.2 (9.13)	61.0 (9.35)	†	*19.0 (6.65)	32.9 (8.17)	48.2 (8.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	22.6 (0.96)	74.2 (0.98)	3.2 (0.40)	23.3 (1.28)	69.2 (1.41)	7.5 (0.74)	20.5 (1.80)	57.3 (2.19)	22.2 (1.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	24.6 (1.34)	71.7 (1.35)	3.7 (0.56)	24.3 (1.60)	69.1 (1.78)	6.6 (0.87)	21.9 (2.42)	56.5 (2.91)	21.6 (2.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.0 (0.42)	77.6 (0.44)	3.3 (0.19)	17.8 (0.61)	72.3 (0.70)	9.9 (0.46)	13.1 (0.74)	52.7 (1.02)	34.2 (0.98)
White, single race	18.5 (0.46)	78.2 (0.50)	3.3 (0.22)	17.0 (0.72)	72.5 (0.83)	10.5 (0.55)	12.3 (0.88)	50.5 (1.24)	37.2 (1.23)
Black or African American, single race	22.7 (1.24)	73.9 (1.30)	3.4 (0.52)	21.2 (1.40)	70.9 (1.57)	7.9 (0.92)	15.7 (1.63)	60.4 (1.93)	24.0 (1.56)
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	16.5 (1.21)	78.7 (1.34)	4.8 (0.71)	16.1 (1.15)	74.9 (1.27)	9.0 (0.91)	14.7 (1.17)	54.7 (1.63)	30.6 (1.55)
High school diploma or GED[8]	17.0 (0.83)	80.1 (0.86)	2.9 (0.34)	16.4 (0.92)	74.4 (1.13)	9.2 (0.74)	11.6 (1.12)	57.1 (1.66)	31.3 (1.57)
Some college	19.9 (0.73)	76.2 (0.78)	3.9 (0.36)	18.6 (0.99)	71.5 (1.18)	10.0 (0.82)	14.0 (1.43)	49.8 (2.05)	36.2 (2.00)
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.7 (0.65)	77.3 (0.71)	2.9 (0.29)	21.0 (1.26)	68.8 (1.44)	10.2 (0.89)	17.4 (2.31)	48.9 (2.86)	33.7 (2.75)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	19.7 (0.67)	76.3 (0.72)	4.0 (0.32)	18.3 (0.75)	71.4 (0.93)	10.3 (0.65)	13.9 (0.83)	52.4 (1.18)	33.7 (1.09)
$35,000 or more	19.7 (0.47)	77.2 (0.50)	3.1 (0.22)	18.6 (0.77)	72.0 (0.88)	9.3 (0.56)	15.1 (1.24)	53.7 (1.56)	31.2 (1.51)
$35,000–$49,999	18.1 (0.96)	78.4 (1.03)	3.5 (0.55)	16.9 (1.37)	74.3 (1.54)	8.8 (0.96)	10.2 (1.56)	57.7 (2.60)	32.1 (2.50)
$50,000–$74,999	20.4 (0.94)	76.1 (1.01)	3.5 (0.41)	19.5 (1.41)	71.2 (1.60)	9.3 (1.00)	16.9 (2.33)	54.9 (2.80)	28.3 (2.49)
$75,000–$99,999	21.2 (1.19)	75.1 (1.25)	3.7 (0.57)	20.2 (1.89)	70.0 (2.20)	9.8 (1.42)	16.5 (3.71)	54.6 (4.37)	28.9 (4.22)
$100,000 or more	19.1 (0.79)	78.5 (0.86)	2.4 (0.34)	18.5 (1.74)	71.9 (1.96)	9.5 (1.29)	22.1 (3.92)	40.4 (4.37)	37.5 (4.48)
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	21.1 (1.18)	74.3 (1.27)	4.6 (0.60)	19.8 (1.29)	69.4 (1.51)	10.9 (1.08)	15.2 (1.35)	50.0 (1.81)	34.8 (1.68)
Near poor	18.9 (1.05)	77.1 (1.14)	4.0 (0.55)	18.0 (1.22)	73.1 (1.36)	8.9 (0.86)	12.6 (1.22)	55.9 (1.81)	31.5 (1.69)
Not poor	19.6 (0.47)	77.5 (0.49)	3.0 (0.21)	18.6 (0.74)	71.7 (0.85)	9.7 (0.56)	14.9 (1.13)	52.5 (1.53)	32.7 (1.46)
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	20.3 (0.49)	76.8 (0.51)	2.9 (0.21)	21.0 (0.92)	70.1 (1.01)	8.9 (0.60)	16.0 (1.47)	52.7 (1.89)	31.4 (1.82)
Medicaid	24.6 (1.87)	71.8 (1.97)	3.7 (0.69)	21.4 (1.84)	67.8 (2.08)	10.7 (1.43)	18.1 (1.72)	46.8 (2.24)	35.1 (2.08)
Other	19.8 (2.37)	77.2 (2.44)	*2.9 (1.04)	21.2 (2.77)	66.8 (3.34)	12.1 (2.23)	12.3 (2.13)	49.9 (3.33)	37.8 (3.17)
Uninsured	19.1 (0.92)	76.4 (0.97)	4.4 (0.50)	17.7 (1.17)	71.7 (1.41)	10.6 (0.97)	13.1 (1.60)	54.9 (2.43)	32.0 (2.40)
65 years and over:									
Private	13.3 (1.19)	83.2 (1.32)	3.5 (0.67)	12.0 (1.21)	78.8 (1.52)	9.2 (1.11)	13.3 (1.91)	54.8 (2.52)	31.9 (2.46)
Medicare and Medicaid	12.6 (3.31)	80.1 (4.58)	†	13.5 (2.82)	79.5 (3.47)	*7.0 (2.29)	8.0 (1.72)	60.1 (3.44)	31.9 (3.23)
Medicare only	13.5 (1.41)	82.2 (1.65)	4.3 (1.01)	14.9 (1.73)	76.5 (1.98)	8.6 (1.24)	9.5 (1.56)	60.3 (2.52)	30.2 (2.45)
Other	15.3 (3.56)	79.4 (4.10)	*5.3 (2.17)	14.3 (3.50)	77.9 (4.20)	*7.7 (2.85)	15.3 (4.30)	62.9 (5.10)	21.8 (4.60)
Uninsured	†	75.4 (10.48)	†	†	86.1 (8.47)	†	†	61.5 (15.02)	†
Marital status									
Married	18.5 (0.52)	78.4 (0.56)	3.1 (0.23)	17.0 (0.77)	73.7 (0.87)	9.4 (0.55)	14.0 (1.08)	53.2 (1.41)	32.8 (1.33)
Widowed	14.9 (1.27)	81.0 (1.40)	4.0 (0.72)	16.3 (1.56)	73.4 (1.82)	10.3 (1.23)	10.2 (1.27)	56.4 (2.30)	33.3 (2.16)
Divorced or separated	21.8 (1.01)	73.9 (1.06)	4.3 (0.52)	22.3 (1.37)	66.8 (1.57)	10.9 (1.00)	14.6 (1.35)	50.2 (1.95)	35.2 (1.87)
Never married	21.3 (0.89)	75.8 (0.92)	2.9 (0.35)	21.4 (1.35)	70.8 (1.50)	7.8 (0.86)	17.5 (1.93)	56.8 (2.35)	25.8 (2.12)
Living with a partner	20.6 (1.45)	74.6 (1.55)	4.8 (0.78)	19.4 (2.20)	68.1 (2.65)	12.5 (2.10)	15.1 (3.21)	49.2 (4.16)	35.7 (3.94)
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	20.2 (0.54)	76.6 (0.57)	3.2 (0.25)	19.3 (0.81)	71.7 (0.91)	9.0 (0.58)	15.0 (1.03)	54.9 (1.36)	30.1 (1.27)
Small MSA	19.6 (0.70)	77.2 (0.72)	3.2 (0.30)	18.8 (0.94)	72.6 (1.10)	8.7 (0.75)	15.2 (1.28)	52.6 (1.72)	32.3 (1.68)
Not in MSA	16.7 (0.87)	79.5 (0.99)	3.8 (0.48)	16.8 (1.30)	70.8 (1.48)	12.5 (1.01)	11.3 (1.33)	51.3 (1.83)	37.4 (1.76)
Region									
Northeast	16.9 (0.90)	80.2 (0.93)	2.9 (0.39)	14.7 (1.13)	76.3 (1.51)	9.0 (1.06)	12.0 (1.59)	56.5 (2.34)	31.6 (2.33)
Midwest	18.6 (0.87)	78.3 (0.93)	3.2 (0.35)	16.8 (1.18)	73.7 (1.32)	9.5 (0.80)	13.5 (1.57)	54.3 (1.97)	32.2 (1.94)
South	19.7 (0.62)	77.0 (0.65)	3.3 (0.28)	20.1 (0.98)	70.0 (1.09)	9.9 (0.67)	13.7 (1.06)	53.4 (1.43)	32.9 (1.33)
West	22.0 (0.79)	74.2 (0.85)	3.8 (0.40)	21.4 (1.11)	69.4 (1.28)	9.2 (0.84)	17.8 (1.57)	50.0 (1.94)	32.2 (1.83)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Hispanic or Latino, male	21.8 (1.36)	75.6 (1.40)	2.6 (0.54)	21.3 (1.76)	72.9 (1.96)	5.7 (0.96)	22.2 (3.05)	56.4 (3.38)	21.4 (2.73)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23.5 (1.37)	72.6 (1.42)	3.9 (0.60)	25.1 (1.74)	65.6 (1.91)	9.3 (1.19)	19.1 (2.06)	58.0 (2.78)	22.9 (2.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	18.0 (0.68)	78.8 (0.73)	3.2 (0.32)	15.2 (1.01)	75.2 (1.18)	9.6 (0.78)	11.6 (1.35)	51.7 (1.90)	36.8 (1.83)
White, single race, female	19.0 (0.66)	77.6 (0.70)	3.5 (0.31)	18.6 (0.98)	70.1 (1.08)	11.3 (0.73)	12.9 (1.21)	49.4 (1.74)	37.7 (1.81)
Black or African American, single race, male	22.5 (1.82)	74.1 (1.90)	3.5 (0.86)	21.5 (2.30)	70.9 (2.48)	7.6 (1.31)	20.1 (3.00)	58.1 (3.50)	21.9 (2.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	23.0 (1.66)	73.7 (1.70)	3.3 (0.66)	21.0 (1.73)	70.9 (1.95)	8.0 (1.26)	12.7 (1.54)	61.9 (2.36)	25.4 (2.18)

* 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.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on a survey question 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	19.3 (0.32)	15.1 (0.29)	4.2 (0.15)	21.7 (0.32)	59.0 (0.40)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.3 (0.32)	15.0 (0.29)	4.3 (0.15)	21.1 (0.29)	59.6 (0.40)
Sex						
Male	100.0	21.5 (0.47)	16.7 (0.42)	4.8 (0.23)	25.5 (0.50)	53.0 (0.59)
Female	100.0	17.3 (0.40)	13.6 (0.36)	3.7 (0.19)	18.2 (0.37)	64.5 (0.49)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	21.5 (0.49)	16.0 (0.43)	5.6 (0.26)	12.7 (0.35)	65.8 (0.55)
45–64 years	100.0	21.1 (0.52)	17.5 (0.49)	3.7 (0.22)	25.6 (0.56)	53.3 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	13.0 (0.71)	11.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.27)	39.5 (1.12)	47.5 (1.11)
75 years and over	100.0	5.1 (0.54)	4.0 (0.48)	1.1 (0.23)	39.2 (1.19)	55.7 (1.20)
Race						
One race[7]	100.0	19.3 (0.32)	15.1 (0.29)	4.2 (0.15)	21.7 (0.32)	59.1 (0.40)
White	100.0	19.6 (0.37)	15.5 (0.34)	4.1 (0.17)	23.4 (0.37)	57.0 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	20.3 (0.72)	15.1 (0.64)	5.2 (0.41)	14.1 (0.61)	65.6 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.9 (3.50)	18.7 (3.25)	7.2 (1.96)	23.9 (3.58)	50.2 (4.09)
Asian	100.0	9.5 (0.80)	7.2 (0.67)	2.3 (0.43)	12.4 (0.96)	78.1 (1.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*21.4 (7.18)	*17.3 (7.65)	†	*10.2 (4.61)	68.4 (7.58)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	24.3 (2.47)	19.1 (2.16)	5.2 (1.10)	24.0 (2.50)	51.7 (2.95)
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.6 (4.23)	14.9 (4.06)	*3.7 (1.46)	15.4 (4.55)	66.0 (5.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.2 (4.15)	23.7 (3.70)	*5.5 (1.96)	31.1 (4.34)	39.6 (4.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.5 (0.58)	7.5 (0.44)	5.0 (0.37)	14.7 (0.62)	72.9 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.3 (0.76)	6.8 (0.55)	5.5 (0.51)	13.7 (0.78)	74.0 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.5 (0.36)	16.4 (0.33)	4.1 (0.16)	22.8 (0.36)	56.7 (0.44)
White, single race	100.0	21.0 (0.43)	17.0 (0.39)	4.0 (0.19)	25.0 (0.42)	54.0 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.6 (0.73)	15.4 (0.66)	5.1 (0.41)	14.0 (0.63)	65.5 (0.87)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	25.1 (0.85)	21.3 (0.81)	3.8 (0.34)	23.5 (0.88)	51.4 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	26.1 (0.70)	21.8 (0.65)	4.3 (0.32)	24.9 (0.66)	48.9 (0.78)
Some college	100.0	21.5 (0.63)	16.9 (0.57)	4.6 (0.27)	26.1 (0.68)	52.4 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.5 (0.40)	5.4 (0.31)	3.1 (0.25)	21.5 (0.58)	70.0 (0.66)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.5 (0.59)	21.4 (0.57)	5.1 (0.26)	19.5 (0.46)	54.0 (0.65)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.0 (0.38)	12.2 (0.33)	3.8 (0.19)	22.5 (0.43)	61.5 (0.50)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	21.9 (0.84)	17.2 (0.75)	4.8 (0.41)	21.7 (0.82)	56.4 (0.98)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.4 (0.72)	14.5 (0.67)	3.9 (0.36)	22.4 (0.78)	59.2 (0.96)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	16.1 (0.88)	12.0 (0.79)	4.1 (0.46)	22.1 (0.96)	61.8 (1.14)
$100,000 or more	100.0	9.6 (0.57)	6.8 (0.48)	2.8 (0.31)	23.2 (0.76)	67.1 (0.86)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	28.9 (0.93)	23.1 (0.87)	5.8 (0.43)	14.2 (0.61)	56.9 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	25.7 (0.79)	20.8 (0.74)	4.9 (0.40)	19.2 (0.72)	55.1 (0.90)
Not poor	100.0	16.0 (0.36)	12.2 (0.32)	3.8 (0.19)	23.5 (0.42)	60.5 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	16.0 (0.39)	12.0 (0.34)	4.0 (0.21)	20.2 (0.42)	63.7 (0.54)
Medicaid	100.0	30.5 (1.17)	25.6 (1.11)	4.9 (0.51)	12.5 (0.77)	57.1 (1.23)
Other	100.0	27.9 (1.64)	23.6 (1.54)	4.4 (0.70)	23.9 (1.67)	48.2 (1.90)
Uninsured	100.0	32.1 (0.82)	25.3 (0.78)	6.8 (0.43)	13.0 (0.60)	54.8 (0.91)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	8.0 (0.65)	6.6 (0.58)	1.3 (0.24)	40.2 (1.15)	51.9 (1.14)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	17.6 (2.12)	15.5 (1.99)	*2.1 (0.71)	29.7 (2.54)	52.7 (2.77)
Medicare only	100.0	9.8 (0.84)	8.4 (0.78)	1.5 (0.31)	38.6 (1.42)	51.6 (1.40)
Other	100.0	11.2 (1.95)	8.3 (1.68)	*3.0 (1.05)	48.4 (3.00)	40.3 (2.95)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	34.1 (7.20)	53.2 (8.19)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	14.7 (0.40)	11.7 (0.37)	3.1 (0.18)	25.2 (0.48)	60.1 (0.54)
Widowed	100.0	12.6 (0.77)	10.1 (0.69)	2.5 (0.38)	30.3 (1.14)	57.1 (1.18)
Divorced or separated	100.0	28.0 (0.79)	22.9 (0.74)	5.2 (0.36)	25.8 (0.77)	46.2 (0.86)
Never married	100.0	22.4 (0.69)	16.4 (0.59)	6.0 (0.39)	10.0 (0.44)	67.6 (0.77)
Living with a partner	100.0	37.5 (1.39)	30.0 (1.33)	7.5 (0.78)	16.7 (1.05)	45.8 (1.44)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	17.1 (0.42)	12.7 (0.37)	4.4 (0.21)	20.7 (0.42)	62.3 (0.54)
Small MSA	100.0	19.8 (0.63)	15.6 (0.56)	4.2 (0.27)	22.7 (0.61)	57.6 (0.77)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.1 (0.95)	22.4 (0.88)	3.7 (0.31)	23.3 (0.96)	50.6 (1.06)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.4 (0.69)	13.8 (0.63)	3.6 (0.38)	23.3 (0.83)	59.3 (0.97)
Midwest	100.0	21.8 (0.72)	17.2 (0.63)	4.6 (0.32)	22.3 (0.59)	55.9 (0.78)
South	100.0	21.0 (0.58)	16.7 (0.53)	4.3 (0.25)	20.9 (0.55)	58.1 (0.66)
West	100.0	15.9 (0.59)	11.7 (0.52)	4.2 (0.28)	21.1 (0.67)	63.0 (0.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	15.8 (0.91)	9.1 (0.70)	6.7 (0.61)	18.8 (0.98)	65.5 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	9.0 (0.63)	5.7 (0.50)	3.3 (0.39)	10.3 (0.70)	80.7 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.6 (0.60)	18.3 (0.56)	4.3 (0.28)	28.7 (0.65)	48.8 (0.75)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.6 (0.53)	15.8 (0.48)	3.7 (0.25)	21.5 (0.50)	58.9 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	24.8 (1.19)	18.9 (1.10)	5.9 (0.68)	17.0 (1.02)	58.2 (1.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	17.1 (0.96)	12.6 (0.82)	4.5 (0.51)	11.4 (0.74)	71.4 (1.13)

* 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]Based on two survey questions: "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; and some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

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

[4]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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	20.7 (0.35)	8.6 (0.20)	5.8 (0.18)	13.6 (0.26)	50.9 (0.44)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	21.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.19)	5.7 (0.17)	13.5 (0.26)	51.0 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	14.9 (0.45)	7.7 (0.29)	7.1 (0.27)	10.3 (0.34)	59.5 (0.60)
Female	100.0	26.2 (0.49)	9.4 (0.29)	4.7 (0.22)	16.7 (0.39)	42.9 (0.56)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	21.8 (0.49)	4.8 (0.23)	3.2 (0.19)	13.4 (0.38)	56.4 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	16.0 (0.47)	10.7 (0.42)	6.9 (0.31)	14.7 (0.44)	51.6 (0.65)
65–74 years	100.0	23.6 (0.95)	14.4 (0.78)	10.8 (0.70)	12.9 (0.74)	38.1 (1.11)
75 years and over	100.0	32.6 (1.19)	15.9 (0.89)	11.5 (0.77)	11.2 (0.78)	28.6 (1.16)
Race						
One race[6]	100.0	20.8 (0.35)	8.6 (0.20)	5.8 (0.18)	13.6 (0.26)	50.9 (0.45)
White	100.0	18.1 (0.38)	8.4 (0.23)	6.1 (0.21)	13.5 (0.30)	53.5 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	29.5 (0.94)	10.7 (0.55)	5.0 (0.41)	14.4 (0.69)	40.0 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.5 (4.15)	11.3 (2.47)	7.8 (1.96)	13.0 (2.93)	39.1 (3.70)
Asian	100.0	41.4 (1.50)	6.7 (0.82)	2.6 (0.40)	13.2 (0.97)	35.9 (1.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	34.5 (8.48)	†	†	*9.3 (4.36)	28.1 (8.04)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	19.1 (2.37)	7.3 (1.36)	3.7 (0.99)	16.3 (2.20)	53.5 (2.89)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.2 (4.97)	†	†	*15.1 (5.13)	56.6 (6.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	22.4 (3.88)	8.4 (2.43)	*4.1 (1.39)	18.8 (3.58)	46.4 (4.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.6 (0.82)	7.2 (0.44)	5.8 (0.44)	13.0 (0.57)	41.6 (0.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	30.9 (1.03)	7.4 (0.59)	6.6 (0.60)	12.6 (0.75)	41.7 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.0 (0.37)	8.8 (0.22)	5.8 (0.19)	13.7 (0.29)	52.4 (0.47)
White, single race	100.0	15.6 (0.41)	8.6 (0.26)	6.2 (0.23)	13.6 (0.34)	55.7 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.7 (0.97)	10.8 (0.57)	5.0 (0.42)	14.2 (0.70)	39.9 (1.02)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	31.5 (0.97)	14.0 (0.70)	10.7 (0.58)	11.6 (0.67)	31.8 (0.93)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	20.4 (0.63)	11.9 (0.48)	7.3 (0.41)	15.0 (0.55)	45.1 (0.81)
Some college	100.0	15.6 (0.56)	9.1 (0.41)	6.0 (0.33)	16.3 (0.56)	52.8 (0.77)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.1 (0.52)	5.6 (0.32)	4.1 (0.29)	12.8 (0.49)	63.3 (0.77)
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.8 (0.58)	11.2 (0.39)	8.1 (0.33)	12.9 (0.40)	39.6 (0.66)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.8 (0.41)	7.1 (0.25)	4.7 (0.21)	14.2 (0.35)	57.0 (0.54)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	21.8 (0.85)	9.8 (0.63)	6.0 (0.47)	15.5 (0.69)	46.5 (0.99)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	19.2 (0.78)	7.6 (0.49)	5.2 (0.41)	15.2 (0.65)	52.3 (0.93)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.6 (0.94)	7.2 (0.61)	3.9 (0.43)	13.7 (0.84)	59.4 (1.20)
$100,000 or more	100.0	11.9 (0.61)	4.6 (0.38)	3.9 (0.36)	12.6 (0.61)	66.9 (0.92)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	32.4 (0.94)	10.4 (0.56)	7.4 (0.48)	13.3 (0.64)	35.8 (1.00)
Near poor	100.0	27.2 (0.83)	11.0 (0.56)	7.6 (0.46)	13.0 (0.59)	40.8 (0.89)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.40)	7.3 (0.24)	5.0 (0.21)	13.9 (0.34)	57.7 (0.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	15.4 (0.43)	6.5 (0.26)	3.9 (0.20)	14.2 (0.38)	59.7 (0.57)
Medicaid	100.0	34.9 (1.30)	10.6 (0.75)	7.3 (0.64)	14.9 (0.94)	31.5 (1.20)
Other	100.0	20.0 (1.55)	12.6 (1.34)	10.5 (1.17)	15.7 (1.33)	40.6 (2.00)
Uninsured	100.0	24.2 (0.78)	7.0 (0.47)	5.1 (0.37)	12.2 (0.59)	51.0 (0.92)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	24.6 (1.03)	14.7 (0.78)	9.8 (0.70)	13.3 (0.78)	37.4 (1.15)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	43.3 (2.65)	17.2 (1.96)	17.3 (2.15)	8.2 (1.57)	13.8 (1.97)
Medicare only	100.0	30.4 (1.35)	15.9 (1.02)	11.1 (0.87)	11.2 (0.95)	31.2 (1.35)
Other	100.0	19.3 (2.33)	12.4 (2.11)	16.1 (2.40)	11.9 (1.98)	39.8 (3.08)
Uninsured	100.0	40.2 (8.46)	*7.5 (3.61)	*9.0 (3.92)	*13.1 (5.14)	30.1 (6.98)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	18.5 (0.46)	9.3 (0.30)	6.0 (0.25)	14.4 (0.38)	51.6 (0.60)
Widowed	100.0	36.1 (1.25)	16.5 (0.89)	9.7 (0.78)	12.0 (0.89)	25.5 (1.11)
Divorced or separated	100.0	15.4 (0.61)	10.8 (0.57)	7.9 (0.47)	15.7 (0.68)	49.8 (0.91)
Never married	100.0	28.3 (0.80)	4.7 (0.31)	3.1 (0.26)	10.5 (0.48)	52.7 (0.89)
Living with a partner	100.0	10.4 (0.89)	5.0 (0.60)	6.0 (0.66)	14.8 (1.08)	63.5 (1.48)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	21.1 (0.47)	7.3 (0.28)	4.8 (0.21)	12.6 (0.34)	53.9 (0.59)
Small MSA	100.0	19.7 (0.66)	8.6 (0.35)	6.2 (0.33)	14.9 (0.51)	50.3 (0.83)
Not in MSA	100.0	21.7 (1.04)	12.8 (0.68)	8.3 (0.57)	14.4 (0.66)	42.1 (1.15)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.3 (0.82)	7.2 (0.47)	5.0 (0.42)	13.6 (0.64)	53.8 (0.96)
Midwest	100.0	16.7 (0.61)	8.5 (0.44)	5.9 (0.37)	15.3 (0.55)	53.3 (0.86)
South	100.0	23.3 (0.62)	10.3 (0.36)	5.8 (0.30)	13.3 (0.43)	47.0 (0.81)
West	100.0	21.1 (0.76)	7.2 (0.36)	6.4 (0.38)	12.5 (0.51)	52.3 (0.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	21.7 (1.11)	6.1 (0.57)	7.2 (0.64)	10.2 (0.77)	53.7 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	42.1 (1.15)	8.3 (0.63)	4.3 (0.52)	16.0 (0.85)	28.9 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	11.2 (0.52)	7.7 (0.36)	7.4 (0.35)	10.1 (0.44)	63.1 (0.73)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.6 (0.58)	9.5 (0.37)	5.0 (0.28)	16.9 (0.51)	48.8 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	22.8 (1.45)	9.6 (0.85)	6.5 (0.71)	10.7 (0.90)	49.7 (1.64)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.2 (1.24)	11.7 (0.74)	3.8 (0.46)	17.1 (0.97)	32.0 (1.19)

† 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]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]Categories 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; and 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 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both aerobic and muscle-strengthening guidelines
	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	32.8 (0.48)	20.4 (0.34)	46.9 (0.46)	100.0	49.5 (0.46)	3.7 (0.15)	26.5 (0.39)	20.4 (0.35)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	32.6 (0.48)	20.2 (0.34)	47.2 (0.46)	100.0	49.2 (0.46)	3.7 (0.15)	26.4 (0.39)	20.7 (0.35)
Sex									
Male	100.0	29.6 (0.60)	18.3 (0.46)	52.1 (0.66)	100.0	43.9 (0.64)	4.0 (0.23)	27.1 (0.54)	25.0 (0.55)
Female	100.0	35.7 (0.59)	22.3 (0.44)	42.0 (0.55)	100.0	54.6 (0.57)	3.4 (0.19)	25.9 (0.48)	16.1 (0.40)
Age									
18–44 years	100.0	27.1 (0.58)	19.1 (0.46)	53.8 (0.62)	100.0	43.1 (0.61)	3.2 (0.20)	28.0 (0.54)	25.7 (0.51)
45–64 years	100.0	32.7 (0.68)	22.1 (0.55)	45.2 (0.68)	100.0	51.0 (0.69)	3.8 (0.25)	27.4 (0.59)	17.7 (0.53)
65–74 years	100.0	42.2 (1.24)	21.8 (0.97)	35.9 (1.18)	100.0	59.9 (1.23)	4.3 (0.48)	22.2 (1.00)	13.6 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	57.2 (1.31)	19.0 (0.97)	23.9 (1.07)	100.0	70.3 (1.16)	5.8 (0.57)	17.4 (0.96)	6.4 (0.62)
Race									
One race[6]	100.0	32.8 (0.48)	20.4 (0.34)	46.8 (0.47)	100.0	49.6 (0.46)	3.7 (0.16)	26.5 (0.39)	20.3 (0.35)
White	100.0	31.4 (0.53)	20.4 (0.38)	48.2 (0.52)	100.0	48.3 (0.51)	3.6 (0.17)	27.3 (0.44)	20.8 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	42.1 (1.07)	19.6 (0.77)	38.3 (1.00)	100.0	57.5 (1.03)	4.3 (0.42)	20.5 (0.77)	17.7 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	38.5 (4.41)	18.1 (3.07)	43.4 (4.41)	100.0	53.6 (4.28)	*3.0 (1.19)	30.5 (4.21)	12.9 (2.69)
Asian	100.0	32.7 (1.41)	22.3 (1.25)	45.0 (1.49)	100.0	51.0 (1.49)	4.0 (0.58)	26.6 (1.35)	18.4 (1.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*22.6 (8.54)	*24.0 (9.10)	53.4 (11.50)	100.0	45.8 (11.39)	†	*23.1 (7.54)	30.3 (8.73)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	28.3 (2.80)	18.7 (2.10)	53.0 (2.91)	100.0	41.8 (2.87)	5.3 (1.53)	25.0 (2.63)	28.0 (2.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	24.6 (4.99)	20.1 (4.93)	55.3 (6.64)	100.0	43.0 (6.69)	†	19.3 (4.51)	36.0 (6.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	36.1 (5.11)	19.4 (3.35)	44.5 (4.54)	100.0	48.0 (4.60)	*7.7 (3.06)	24.4 (4.07)	19.9 (3.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.5 (0.97)	18.8 (0.68)	38.7 (0.93)	100.0	57.9 (0.94)	3.4 (0.31)	22.9 (0.81)	15.8 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.0 (1.29)	19.3 (0.90)	38.7 (1.21)	100.0	58.2 (1.25)	3.2 (0.39)	23.8 (1.08)	14.8 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.2 (0.52)	20.6 (0.38)	48.2 (0.51)	100.0	48.1 (0.50)	3.8 (0.17)	27.0 (0.42)	21.1 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	29.2 (0.57)	20.7 (0.43)	50.0 (0.58)	100.0	46.4 (0.57)	3.6 (0.19)	28.2 (0.48)	21.8 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	42.1 (1.08)	19.7 (0.79)	38.2 (1.01)	100.0	57.5 (1.05)	4.4 (0.43)	20.3 (0.77)	17.8 (0.87)
Education[9]									
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	57.2 (1.05)	17.7 (0.75)	25.2 (0.90)	100.0	71.5 (0.95)	3.4 (0.36)	18.4 (0.80)	6.8 (0.52)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	43.7 (0.89)	20.3 (0.65)	36.0 (0.80)	100.0	60.4 (0.84)	3.7 (0.31)	24.2 (0.71)	11.7 (0.52)
Some college	100.0	30.0 (0.72)	22.9 (0.62)	47.1 (0.75)	100.0	48.6 (0.75)	4.4 (0.29)	28.0 (0.71)	19.1 (0.59)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	18.1 (0.59)	20.6 (0.61)	61.3 (0.76)	100.0	35.3 (0.75)	3.4 (0.27)	30.3 (0.69)	31.0 (0.72)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both aerobic and muscle-strengthening guidelines
	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Family income[11]									
Less than $35,000	100.0	46.0 (0.76)	18.9 (0.50)	35.1 (0.67)	100.0	61.1 (0.68)	3.8 (0.23)	21.8 (0.53)	13.3 (0.46)
$35,000 or more	100.0	25.6 (0.51)	21.4 (0.44)	52.9 (0.56)	100.0	43.5 (0.55)	3.6 (0.20)	28.8 (0.48)	24.1 (0.47)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	35.8 (1.03)	21.5 (0.81)	42.7 (1.03)	100.0	53.6 (1.04)	3.7 (0.37)	25.8 (0.83)	16.9 (0.75)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	29.5 (0.89)	22.5 (0.82)	48.0 (0.95)	100.0	47.6 (0.98)	4.4 (0.41)	27.5 (0.87)	20.5 (0.73)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	23.1 (1.05)	21.5 (0.92)	55.4 (1.19)	100.0	41.4 (1.17)	3.1 (0.39)	30.3 (1.10)	25.1 (1.03)
$100,000 or more	100.0	16.7 (0.73)	20.4 (0.80)	62.9 (0.97)	100.0	34.0 (0.94)	3.1 (0.36)	31.1 (0.90)	31.8 (0.91)
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	100.0	48.1 (1.09)	17.5 (0.74)	34.4 (1.01)	100.0	61.9 (1.02)	3.7 (0.38)	21.2 (0.79)	13.3 (0.75)
Near poor	100.0	43.9 (1.00)	20.2 (0.71)	35.9 (0.90)	100.0	60.7 (0.94)	3.4 (0.31)	23.2 (0.79)	12.7 (0.63)
Not poor	100.0	25.6 (0.51)	21.2 (0.43)	53.2 (0.55)	100.0	43.1 (0.54)	3.7 (0.20)	28.7 (0.47)	24.5 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Under 65 years:									
Private	100.0	22.3 (0.50)	21.4 (0.46)	56.3 (0.57)	100.0	40.4 (0.57)	3.3 (0.19)	30.0 (0.51)	26.3 (0.52)
Medicaid	100.0	50.9 (1.36)	17.0 (0.99)	32.0 (1.23)	100.0	64.7 (1.24)	3.2 (0.47)	21.9 (1.10)	10.2 (0.77)
Other	100.0	42.7 (1.86)	20.0 (1.60)	37.2 (1.83)	100.0	57.2 (1.95)	5.5 (0.91)	21.0 (1.51)	16.3 (1.32)
Uninsured	100.0	39.2 (0.94)	18.8 (0.71)	42.0 (0.92)	100.0	54.5 (0.93)	3.5 (0.34)	24.8 (0.80)	17.2 (0.68)
65 years and over:									
Private	100.0	44.2 (1.25)	21.7 (0.98)	34.1 (1.16)	100.0	60.4 (1.23)	5.5 (0.58)	22.3 (1.00)	11.7 (0.74)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	68.8 (2.65)	17.9 (2.10)	13.3 (1.89)	100.0	82.2 (2.18)	4.5 (1.20)	10.8 (1.67)	*2.5 (0.85)
Medicare only	100.0	52.7 (1.52)	19.3 (1.17)	28.0 (1.40)	100.0	67.5 (1.46)	4.4 (0.59)	18.1 (1.10)	10.0 (1.02)
Other	100.0	47.0 (3.10)	19.9 (2.54)	33.2 (2.89)	100.0	62.8 (3.11)	4.3 (1.25)	23.0 (2.80)	9.9 (1.96)
Uninsured	100.0	50.6 (8.31)	25.7 (6.88)	23.7 (6.84)	100.0	76.3 (6.84)	–	*15.2 (5.30)	†
Marital status									
Married	100.0	30.6 (0.61)	21.6 (0.47)	47.7 (0.61)	100.0	48.8 (0.61)	3.5 (0.21)	28.2 (0.52)	19.5 (0.47)
Widowed	100.0	56.4 (1.24)	19.9 (0.96)	23.7 (0.97)	100.0	71.2 (1.04)	5.2 (0.53)	16.0 (0.85)	7.6 (0.61)
Divorced or separated	100.0	38.3 (0.99)	20.3 (0.75)	41.3 (0.93)	100.0	54.4 (0.93)	4.4 (0.35)	23.6 (0.82)	17.6 (0.66)
Never married	100.0	28.8 (0.78)	17.8 (0.67)	53.4 (0.89)	100.0	42.9 (0.88)	3.7 (0.34)	25.5 (0.73)	27.9 (0.75)
Living with a partner	100.0	32.0 (1.45)	19.6 (1.18)	48.4 (1.47)	100.0	48.3 (1.48)	3.4 (0.56)	29.3 (1.38)	19.0 (1.14)
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	100.0	31.5 (0.57)	19.7 (0.42)	48.9 (0.60)	100.0	47.5 (0.59)	3.7 (0.20)	26.6 (0.51)	22.2 (0.49)
Small MSA	100.0	30.6 (0.98)	21.4 (0.67)	48.0 (0.93)	100.0	48.6 (0.92)	3.4 (0.24)	27.4 (0.71)	20.5 (0.67)
Not in MSA	100.0	41.4 (1.34)	20.7 (0.89)	37.9 (1.06)	100.0	57.9 (1.16)	4.3 (0.50)	24.2 (1.01)	13.7 (0.75)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	35.2 (1.06)	18.7 (0.82)	46.1 (1.19)	100.0	49.8 (1.11)	4.2 (0.38)	26.4 (0.96)	19.6 (0.95)
Midwest	100.0	31.5 (0.98)	22.7 (0.72)	45.8 (0.94)	100.0	50.1 (0.95)	4.1 (0.37)	25.4 (0.79)	20.4 (0.67)
South	100.0	35.8 (0.86)	19.6 (0.56)	44.6 (0.78)	100.0	52.1 (0.79)	3.3 (0.23)	26.1 (0.65)	18.4 (0.53)
West	100.0	27.5 (0.96)	20.5 (0.67)	51.9 (0.90)	100.0	44.5 (0.91)	3.6 (0.29)	28.1 (0.78)	23.8 (0.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"[1]								
	Aerobic guidelines only[2]				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)[3]				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both aerobic and muscle-strengthening guidelines
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.6 (1.33)	17.0 (0.90)	44.4 (1.33)	100.0	51.5 (1.35)	4.2 (0.49)	23.5 (1.12)	20.8 (1.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	46.6 (1.24)	20.6 (0.95)	32.8 (1.12)	100.0	64.7 (1.15)	2.6 (0.36)	22.2 (1.04)	10.5 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	100.0	26.8 (0.72)	18.4 (0.58)	54.8 (0.82)	100.0	41.5 (0.79)	3.8 (0.29)	29.0 (0.67)	25.7 (0.67)
White, single race, female	100.0	31.5 (0.72)	22.9 (0.57)	45.6 (0.71)	100.0	51.0 (0.72)	3.5 (0.24)	27.4 (0.62)	18.1 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	35.2 (1.67)	19.1 (1.24)	45.7 (1.67)	100.0	49.2 (1.71)	5.1 (0.70)	19.8 (1.21)	25.9 (1.49)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	47.8 (1.27)	20.1 (0.98)	32.1 (1.20)	100.0	64.2 (1.22)	3.7 (0.53)	20.7 (1.00)	11.3 (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.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown are changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). This new table shows both percentages of adults who met the guidelines' aerobic component and percentages of adults who met the full physical activity guidelines, including strengthening as well as aerobic activities. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes that are preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. NHIS questions ask about frequency and duration of light- to moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activities, and frequency of leisure-time strengthening activities. Questions are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period.

[2]"Inactive" is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active," which meets the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, or in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination.

[3]Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or in vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of percentages of adults who met the aerobic-only guidelines and of those who met both the aerobic and strengthening guidelines equals (within rounding error) the percentage of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.

[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 are 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.

[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 years 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 29.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	1.8 (0.10)	35.6 (0.39)	34.6 (0.35)	28.0 (0.35)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.10)	36.2 (0.38)	34.4 (0.35)	27.6 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.0 (0.11)	29.5 (0.54)	41.2 (0.54)	28.3 (0.51)
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.16)	41.5 (0.52)	28.3 (0.45)	27.7 (0.44)
Age					
18–44 years	100.0	2.0 (0.16)	40.4 (0.56)	32.2 (0.51)	25.4 (0.50)
45–64 years	100.0	1.1 (0.13)	29.3 (0.61)	36.7 (0.62)	32.8 (0.63)
65–74 years	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	27.7 (0.98)	39.4 (1.05)	31.5 (1.05)
75 years and over	100.0	3.5 (0.40)	43.2 (1.23)	35.1 (1.15)	18.2 (0.94)
Race					
One race[4]	100.0	1.8 (0.10)	35.7 (0.39)	34.7 (0.35)	27.9 (0.36)
White	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	35.8 (0.44)	35.3 (0.40)	27.3 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	27.8 (0.83)	33.4 (0.87)	37.3 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	26.1 (3.48)	30.0 (3.80)	42.7 (4.33)
Asian	100.0	3.9 (0.55)	54.7 (1.70)	29.5 (1.50)	11.8 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*23.2 (8.49)	*28.0 (9.46)	42.8 (8.83)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	*1.8 (0.65)	30.3 (2.70)	30.8 (2.67)	37.1 (3.01)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	40.4 (6.49)	29.0 (5.52)	27.6 (5.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	25.6 (3.71)	34.6 (4.57)	37.9 (4.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.3 (0.21)	27.9 (0.77)	39.5 (0.85)	31.3 (0.81)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.0 (0.22)	26.8 (0.97)	39.2 (1.07)	33.0 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	36.8 (0.43)	33.9 (0.38)	27.5 (0.39)
White, single race	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	37.3 (0.51)	34.3 (0.44)	26.6 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	27.9 (0.86)	33.4 (0.90)	37.3 (0.90)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.8 (0.25)	29.2 (0.89)	37.4 (0.93)	31.6 (0.94)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	29.4 (0.68)	35.8 (0.73)	33.3 (0.70)
Some college	100.0	1.4 (0.16)	29.5 (0.65)	36.0 (0.70)	33.1 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.4 (0.15)	40.7 (0.75)	36.3 (0.68)	21.6 (0.63)
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	2.2 (0.16)	35.8 (0.57)	32.5 (0.55)	29.4 (0.54)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	35.3 (0.49)	35.5 (0.46)	27.7 (0.46)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	1.5 (0.21)	33.2 (0.92)	34.6 (0.95)	30.7 (0.95)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	2.1 (0.29)	32.8 (0.86)	35.5 (0.84)	29.6 (0.87)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	1.4 (0.29)	33.4 (1.17)	35.6 (1.14)	29.6 (1.08)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.0 (0.18)	40.0 (0.98)	36.2 (0.88)	22.8 (0.84)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	2.9 (0.32)	36.7 (0.92)	31.5 (0.88)	29.0 (0.84)
Near poor	100.0	1.6 (0.20)	33.7 (0.90)	32.7 (0.84)	32.0 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	1.5 (0.11)	35.6 (0.48)	35.8 (0.45)	27.1 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions of body mass index among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	1.4 (0.12)	36.4 (0.54)	34.9 (0.49)	27.3 (0.50)
Medicaid	100.0	2.5 (0.40)	33.3 (1.22)	29.6 (1.12)	34.7 (1.14)
Other	100.0	2.3 (0.56)	28.7 (1.63)	33.8 (1.86)	35.3 (1.76)
Uninsured	100.0	2.0 (0.24)	36.1 (0.85)	33.9 (0.79)	28.0 (0.81)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	1.9 (0.30)	34.6 (1.04)	38.1 (1.06)	25.3 (0.97)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.5 (1.28)	28.3 (2.45)	35.7 (2.81)	31.5 (2.48)
Medicare only	100.0	2.6 (0.40)	35.5 (1.36)	37.1 (1.41)	24.9 (1.27)
Other	100.0	*1.6 (0.68)	36.4 (3.23)	36.8 (3.40)	25.2 (2.86)
Uninsured	100.0	†	37.8 (8.77)	34.9 (7.52)	22.7 (5.94)
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.2 (0.11)	32.4 (0.52)	37.4 (0.50)	29.0 (0.50)
Widowed	100.0	3.3 (0.45)	37.1 (1.19)	32.0 (1.17)	27.5 (1.07)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.7 (0.22)	30.2 (0.85)	35.9 (0.90)	32.2 (0.83)
Never married	100.0	2.9 (0.30)	44.6 (0.85)	28.1 (0.73)	24.3 (0.70)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.5 (0.37)	39.4 (1.50)	33.8 (1.41)	25.3 (1.27)
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.2 (0.53)	35.0 (0.49)	25.9 (0.49)
Small MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	34.6 (0.72)	35.1 (0.62)	28.7 (0.66)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	32.2 (0.84)	32.5 (0.85)	33.6 (0.74)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	37.7 (0.97)	34.9 (0.86)	25.7 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	34.2 (0.79)	34.1 (0.73)	29.9 (0.71)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.17)	33.9 (0.61)	34.2 (0.57)	30.1 (0.61)
West	100.0	1.8 (0.21)	37.9 (0.85)	35.7 (0.72)	24.6 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.8 (0.28)	24.0 (1.12)	44.9 (1.25)	30.2 (1.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.8 (0.32)	32.2 (1.05)	33.6 (1.12)	32.4 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.9 (0.13)	29.6 (0.69)	41.3 (0.69)	28.2 (0.64)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.6 (0.21)	44.8 (0.68)	27.5 (0.56)	25.1 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*1.0 (0.32)	30.2 (1.45)	37.0 (1.48)	31.8 (1.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.8 (0.30)	26.0 (1.11)	30.4 (1.11)	41.9 (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]Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	16.5 (0.32)	83.5 (0.32)	100.0	76.6 (0.45)	19.7 (0.44)	2.6 (0.12)	1.1 (0.09)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	17.1 (0.32)	82.9 (0.32)	100.0	75.7 (0.46)	20.4 (0.45)	2.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.09)
Sex								
Male	100.0	21.1 (0.50)	78.9 (0.50)	100.0	74.4 (0.65)	20.6 (0.62)	3.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.14)
Female	100.0	12.1 (0.35)	87.9 (0.35)	100.0	78.4 (0.48)	18.9 (0.46)	1.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.10)
Age								
18–44 years	100.0	24.6 (0.53)	75.4 (0.53)	100.0	71.1 (0.67)	24.1 (0.65)	3.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	11.7 (0.40)	88.3 (0.40)	100.0	79.6 (0.60)	17.4 (0.57)	2.2 (0.18)	0.8 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	3.6 (0.39)	96.4 (0.39)	100.0	82.4 (0.95)	15.2 (0.90)	1.7 (0.29)	0.6 (0.17)
75 years and over	100.0	2.5 (0.37)	97.5 (0.37)	100.0	83.8 (0.90)	13.5 (0.84)	1.8 (0.32)	0.9 (0.20)
Race								
One race[5]	100.0	16.4 (0.33)	83.6 (0.33)	100.0	76.7 (0.46)	19.6 (0.44)	2.6 (0.12)	1.1 (0.09)
White	100.0	15.9 (0.37)	84.1 (0.37)	100.0	77.9 (0.49)	19.0 (0.48)	1.9 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	17.8 (0.76)	82.2 (0.76)	100.0	68.7 (1.08)	23.1 (0.93)	7.1 (0.49)	1.1 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.1 (3.61)	76.9 (3.61)	100.0	49.0 (5.82)	42.8 (6.04)	†	*3.7 (1.75)
Asian	100.0	18.6 (1.23)	81.4 (1.23)	100.0	80.7 (1.31)	17.0 (1.27)	1.6 (0.35)	*0.6 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	31.3 (9.24)	68.7 (9.24)	100.0	65.1 (11.34)	*32.9 (11.36)	†	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	24.5 (2.64)	75.5 (2.64)	100.0	66.1 (3.34)	28.2 (3.15)	4.1 (1.21)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	27.7 (5.08)	72.3 (5.08)	100.0	63.1 (7.64)	21.0 (6.03)	*11.2 (4.54)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	24.0 (4.26)	76.0 (4.26)	100.0	62.5 (5.05)	34.5 (5.19)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.0 (0.88)	70.0 (0.88)	100.0	60.5 (1.19)	33.9 (1.17)	4.3 (0.42)	1.3 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.2 (1.14)	67.8 (1.14)	100.0	56.7 (1.64)	38.2 (1.62)	3.7 (0.49)	1.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	14.3 (0.33)	85.7 (0.33)	100.0	78.7 (0.47)	17.8 (0.46)	2.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	13.4 (0.38)	86.6 (0.38)	100.0	80.6 (0.52)	16.7 (0.51)	1.6 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	17.5 (0.78)	82.5 (0.78)	100.0	68.6 (1.09)	23.1 (0.95)	7.2 (0.51)	1.1 (0.23)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.9 (0.88)	77.1 (0.88)	100.0	64.4 (1.18)	29.7 (1.12)	4.9 (0.45)	1.0 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	16.5 (0.59)	83.5 (0.59)	100.0	76.7 (0.77)	19.4 (0.73)	3.0 (0.27)	0.9 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	13.7 (0.52)	86.3 (0.52)	100.0	78.0 (0.69)	18.8 (0.67)	2.0 (0.20)	1.2 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.7 (0.45)	89.3 (0.45)	100.0	83.7 (0.67)	14.2 (0.64)	1.2 (0.16)	0.9 (0.14)
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	100.0	24.0 (0.55)	76.0 (0.55)	100.0	65.2 (0.70)	27.9 (0.68)	5.0 (0.30)	1.8 (0.20)
$35,000 or more	100.0	12.9 (0.37)	87.1 (0.37)	100.0	81.1 (0.53)	16.6 (0.52)	1.5 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	18.9 (0.80)	81.1 (0.80)	100.0	74.3 (0.97)	21.8 (0.93)	2.6 (0.33)	1.2 (0.20)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	14.2 (0.68)	85.8 (0.68)	100.0	79.2 (0.84)	17.9 (0.81)	1.9 (0.27)	1.0 (0.21)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	10.8 (0.75)	89.2 (0.75)	100.0	81.2 (1.03)	16.9 (1.01)	1.3 (0.28)	0.6 (0.18)
$100,000 or more	100.0	8.6 (0.56)	91.4 (0.56)	100.0	86.8 (0.75)	12.0 (0.72)	0.6 (0.16)	0.5 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	100.0	28.0 (0.91)	72.0 (0.91)	100.0	57.2 (1.20)	34.1 (1.11)	6.8 (0.58)	1.9 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	24.4 (0.79)	75.6 (0.79)	100.0	66.8 (1.03)	27.5 (0.96)	4.2 (0.40)	1.5 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	12.2 (0.35)	87.8 (0.35)	100.0	81.6 (0.51)	16.0 (0.50)	1.5 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	10.3 (0.35)	89.7 (0.35)	100.0	82.8 (0.51)	15.5 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)
Medicaid	100.0	10.5 (0.79)	89.5 (0.79)	100.0	62.5 (1.39)	32.9 (1.34)	4.1 (0.46)	*0.5 (0.17)
Other	100.0	6.6 (0.95)	93.4 (0.95)	100.0	57.4 (1.96)	31.3 (1.87)	8.4 (1.01)	3.0 (0.64)
Uninsured	100.0	52.0 (0.94)	48.0 (0.94)	100.0	47.4 (1.39)	39.5 (1.42)	10.0 (0.76)	3.0 (0.42)
65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.33)	98.0 (0.33)	100.0	87.1 (0.89)	11.9 (0.87)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.11)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.9 (0.84)	97.1 (0.84)	100.0	73.1 (2.44)	22.3 (2.22)	4.1 (1.22)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.1 (0.52)	95.9 (0.52)	100.0	83.4 (1.10)	14.1 (1.04)	1.6 (0.32)	*0.9 (0.27)
Other	100.0	*2.3 (0.77)	97.7 (0.77)	100.0	61.0 (3.14)	27.3 (2.95)	7.1 (1.76)	4.6 (1.32)
Uninsured	100.0	39.3 (8.24)	60.7 (8.24)	100.0	45.7 (10.03)	33.3 (8.82)	*18.7 (7.36)	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	12.2 (0.39)	87.8 (0.39)	100.0	80.3 (0.56)	17.3 (0.54)	1.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	5.4 (0.52)	94.6 (0.52)	100.0	81.1 (0.99)	15.9 (0.94)	2.3 (0.36)	0.7 (0.17)
Divorced or separated	100.0	16.5 (0.69)	83.5 (0.69)	100.0	73.5 (0.90)	21.5 (0.82)	3.7 (0.38)	1.3 (0.28)
Never married	100.0	25.6 (0.73)	74.4 (0.73)	100.0	69.2 (0.93)	24.5 (0.87)	4.2 (0.36)	2.0 (0.26)
Living with a partner	100.0	31.0 (1.42)	69.0 (1.42)	100.0	64.6 (1.64)	28.8 (1.57)	5.1 (0.77)	1.5 (0.40)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	100.0	16.5 (0.41)	83.5 (0.41)	100.0	79.1 (0.53)	17.0 (0.49)	2.9 (0.18)	1.0 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	17.0 (0.63)	83.0 (0.63)	100.0	76.0 (0.86)	20.4 (0.86)	2.4 (0.23)	1.2 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.4 (0.87)	84.6 (0.87)	100.0	69.7 (1.60)	27.3 (1.58)	1.7 (0.26)	1.2 (0.25)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	11.7 (0.66)	88.3 (0.66)	100.0	86.5 (0.68)	10.6 (0.61)	2.2 (0.24)	0.6 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	13.8 (0.64)	86.2 (0.64)	100.0	70.5 (1.07)	26.3 (1.06)	2.3 (0.25)	0.9 (0.15)
South	100.0	18.9 (0.57)	81.1 (0.57)	100.0	78.6 (0.67)	17.0 (0.64)	3.2 (0.24)	1.2 (0.14)
West	100.0	19.1 (0.67)	80.9 (0.67)	100.0	71.8 (1.08)	24.3 (1.07)	2.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.8 (1.34)	64.2 (1.34)	100.0	60.6 (1.67)	33.2 (1.63)	4.9 (0.68)	1.4 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	23.7 (1.04)	76.3 (1.04)	100.0	60.4 (1.45)	34.6 (1.41)	3.8 (0.50)	*1.2 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	17.4 (0.57)	82.6 (0.57)	100.0	78.0 (0.76)	18.1 (0.73)	2.4 (0.23)	1.4 (0.17)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.5 (0.40)	90.5 (0.40)	100.0	82.8 (0.55)	15.6 (0.53)	0.9 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.1 (1.38)	76.9 (1.38)	100.0	65.9 (1.80)	22.9 (1.48)	9.7 (0.90)	1.6 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.0 (0.88)	87.0 (0.88)	100.0	70.6 (1.28)	23.2 (1.20)	5.4 (0.58)	0.8 (0.22)

† 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]Based on a survey question 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 question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as 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]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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XX. Crude percent distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	19.7 (0.33)	15.9 (0.29)	26.0 (0.33)	24.8 (0.35)	13.8 (0.27)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.32)	16.0 (0.29)	25.8 (0.33)	24.5 (0.34)	13.6 (0.26)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.5 (0.52)	18.0 (0.43)	24.9 (0.48)	20.5 (0.48)	10.2 (0.34)
Female	100.0	13.3 (0.37)	13.9 (0.36)	27.0 (0.45)	28.7 (0.46)	17.2 (0.40)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	27.1 (0.50)	18.2 (0.42)	25.1 (0.49)	19.4 (0.45)	10.3 (0.34)
45–64 years	100.0	15.9 (0.48)	15.5 (0.49)	27.5 (0.58)	25.6 (0.58)	15.5 (0.46)
65–74 years	100.0	6.9 (0.52)	10.3 (0.69)	26.8 (0.97)	36.5 (1.09)	19.6 (0.87)
75 years and over	100.0	5.0 (0.50)	9.4 (0.69)	23.4 (1.05)	40.7 (1.26)	21.5 (0.99)
Race						
One race[4]	100.0	19.7 (0.33)	15.8 (0.29)	26.0 (0.34)	24.8 (0.35)	13.7 (0.27)
White	100.0	18.8 (0.37)	15.4 (0.33)	25.8 (0.39)	25.5 (0.41)	14.5 (0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	22.6 (0.85)	16.6 (0.76)	26.8 (0.86)	22.6 (0.76)	11.4 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.6 (3.71)	16.9 (3.43)	23.2 (3.30)	22.0 (3.46)	12.2 (2.42)
Asian	100.0	25.5 (1.32)	19.8 (1.17)	27.6 (1.34)	19.7 (1.15)	7.4 (0.73)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.8 (8.98)	*27.3 (9.53)	†	*25.3 (8.60)	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	19.8 (2.32)	18.8 (2.40)	23.7 (2.19)	20.0 (2.21)	17.6 (2.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.7 (4.15)	32.3 (6.68)	24.7 (4.86)	18.1 (5.31)	*8.1 (3.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	17.8 (3.47)	11.0 (3.11)	21.2 (3.78)	23.9 (3.56)	26.1 (4.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.4 (0.90)	17.3 (0.67)	22.7 (0.73)	18.4 (0.69)	9.2 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.1 (1.16)	17.8 (0.85)	21.2 (0.89)	17.5 (0.88)	8.4 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.6 (0.35)	15.6 (0.31)	26.5 (0.37)	25.8 (0.38)	14.5 (0.31)
White, single race	100.0	16.1 (0.39)	15.2 (0.37)	26.5 (0.44)	26.7 (0.46)	15.5 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	22.5 (0.86)	16.6 (0.77)	26.7 (0.87)	22.9 (0.78)	11.4 (0.58)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.5 (0.93)	12.5 (0.61)	21.2 (0.83)	25.1 (0.87)	13.7 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	21.2 (0.68)	15.7 (0.57)	23.8 (0.66)	24.5 (0.65)	14.8 (0.57)
Some college	100.0	16.4 (0.58)	15.3 (0.57)	26.6 (0.65)	25.9 (0.66)	15.8 (0.53)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.9 (0.49)	16.6 (0.54)	30.4 (0.67)	26.5 (0.66)	13.6 (0.47)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.9 (0.55)	14.1 (0.41)	21.1 (0.47)	23.3 (0.50)	15.7 (0.45)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.7 (0.41)	16.7 (0.39)	28.1 (0.46)	25.5 (0.47)	12.9 (0.34)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	22.2 (0.88)	16.1 (0.74)	25.4 (0.86)	23.5 (0.78)	12.9 (0.67)
$50,000–-$74,999	100.0	18.7 (0.73)	16.5 (0.67)	26.3 (0.80)	25.1 (0.82)	13.5 (0.62)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	15.0 (0.84)	17.7 (0.96)	28.4 (1.11)	26.3 (1.05)	12.6 (0.74)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.1 (0.65)	16.9 (0.72)	31.4 (0.86)	26.9 (0.88)	12.7 (0.62)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	29.8 (0.87)	13.9 (0.67)	19.7 (0.77)	20.5 (0.72)	16.1 (0.73)
Near poor	100.0	26.7 (0.86)	15.0 (0.62)	22.4 (0.76)	21.4 (0.72)	14.5 (0.64)
Not poor	100.0	15.9 (0.37)	16.5 (0.37)	28.1 (0.44)	26.2 (0.45)	13.3 (0.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XX. Crude percent distributions of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	15.2 (0.39)	17.9 (0.43)	30.0 (0.51)	24.5 (0.48)	12.4 (0.35)
Medicaid	100.0	15.9 (0.96)	13.0 (0.89)	21.0 (1.12)	25.7 (1.13)	24.3 (1.15)
Other	100.0	10.5 (1.20)	11.7 (1.17)	24.3 (1.63)	28.5 (1.75)	25.0 (1.56)
Uninsured	100.0	49.3 (0.89)	17.5 (0.68)	16.7 (0.62)	11.6 (0.60)	4.9 (0.39)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.5 (0.49)	9.4 (0.66)	26.4 (1.05)	38.4 (1.15)	21.3 (0.99)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.7 (1.12)	5.8 (1.23)	19.3 (2.24)	36.9 (2.47)	32.4 (2.65)
Medicare only	100.0	8.3 (0.71)	11.2 (0.86)	25.2 (1.23)	38.5 (1.44)	16.9 (0.99)
Other	100.0	4.0 (1.07)	7.9 (1.89)	24.1 (2.52)	42.5 (3.04)	21.5 (2.62)
Uninsured	100.0	31.6 (7.07)	*28.9 (8.83)	*16.7 (5.59)	*17.6 (6.24)	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	16.3 (0.44)	16.0 (0.39)	27.9 (0.48)	25.6 (0.50)	14.1 (0.39)
Widowed	100.0	8.8 (0.65)	9.1 (0.68)	23.3 (1.03)	37.1 (1.24)	21.7 (1.07)
Divorced or separated	100.0	19.1 (0.75)	15.4 (0.62)	23.4 (0.73)	25.1 (0.76)	17.1 (0.68)
Never married	100.0	28.9 (0.75)	17.5 (0.65)	24.2 (0.70)	19.8 (0.70)	9.6 (0.49)
Living with a partner	100.0	27.2 (1.34)	16.3 (1.05)	22.3 (1.18)	22.4 (1.22)	11.7 (0.96)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.5 (0.45)	16.6 (0.39)	26.4 (0.47)	23.8 (0.46)	12.6 (0.35)
Small MSA	100.0	18.5 (0.59)	15.5 (0.52)	25.6 (0.62)	25.6 (0.63)	14.8 (0.50)
Not in MSA	100.0	19.0 (0.81)	14.0 (0.74)	25.1 (0.75)	26.3 (1.01)	15.6 (0.76)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	16.0 (0.82)	15.3 (0.72)	27.0 (0.83)	26.3 (0.83)	15.4 (0.73)
Midwest	100.0	17.2 (0.68)	16.8 (0.64)	27.4 (0.72)	24.9 (0.75)	13.7 (0.59)
South	100.0	20.6 (0.52)	14.9 (0.47)	25.4 (0.54)	25.5 (0.59)	13.6 (0.41)
West	100.0	23.4 (0.70)	16.8 (0.56)	24.6 (0.66)	22.4 (0.69)	13.0 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	42.0 (1.34)	18.3 (0.99)	20.7 (1.07)	13.6 (0.90)	5.5 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	22.1 (1.04)	16.2 (0.86)	24.9 (1.07)	23.5 (1.00)	13.2 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	21.6 (0.63)	17.4 (0.53)	26.2 (0.63)	23.0 (0.61)	11.9 (0.47)
White, single race, female	100.0	11.0 (0.44)	13.1 (0.46)	26.7 (0.58)	30.3 (0.60)	18.9 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.3 (1.51)	19.1 (1.26)	24.1 (1.30)	17.5 (1.15)	7.1 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	14.6 (0.86)	14.5 (0.89)	28.7 (1.13)	27.3 (1.09)	14.8 (0.91)

* 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]Based on a survey question 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 were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XXI. Crude percent distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	67.0 (0.38)	15.2 (0.28)	8.0 (0.20)	5.7 (0.18)	3.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.4 (0.38)	15.4 (0.28)	8.2 (0.21)	5.9 (0.18)	3.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	59.5 (0.59)	16.1 (0.41)	9.9 (0.34)	8.2 (0.30)	4.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.14)
Female	100.0	74.1 (0.46)	14.3 (0.36)	6.2 (0.24)	3.4 (0.19)	1.5 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	57.2 (0.56)	18.4 (0.43)	11.1 (0.34)	8.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.21)	1.4 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	71.4 (0.59)	13.9 (0.45)	6.3 (0.30)	4.2 (0.26)	3.4 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	84.8 (0.75)	9.2 (0.61)	2.8 (0.37)	1.6 (0.25)	1.1 (0.20)	0.5 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	88.2 (0.76)	7.9 (0.65)	2.0 (0.34)	1.1 (0.25)	0.6 (0.14)	†
Race							
One race[4]	100.0	67.1 (0.39)	15.1 (0.28)	7.9 (0.21)	5.7 (0.18)	3.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.08)
White	100.0	67.9 (0.44)	14.8 (0.32)	7.6 (0.23)	5.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	65.3 (0.94)	16.6 (0.75)	8.7 (0.58)	5.8 (0.49)	2.8 (0.31)	0.8 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	64.8 (3.91)	9.8 (2.56)	9.6 (2.37)	*4.5 (1.63)	*5.4 (1.74)	*5.9 (2.02)
Asian	100.0	59.0 (1.56)	18.0 (1.18)	10.7 (0.88)	6.6 (0.81)	3.9 (0.70)	1.8 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	48.9 (8.84)	†	*11.6 (4.48)	†	†	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	61.6 (2.78)	19.9 (2.28)	9.7 (1.76)	5.4 (1.35)	3.3 (0.84)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	47.5 (6.29)	39.1 (6.42)	*7.2 (2.98)	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	70.6 (4.02)	11.9 (2.79)	9.1 (2.69)	*3.9 (1.86)	*4.5 (1.57)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	53.9 (0.94)	16.6 (0.67)	9.9 (0.51)	10.3 (0.59)	6.3 (0.44)	2.9 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.8 (1.22)	16.5 (0.86)	10.9 (0.65)	12.0 (0.83)	7.0 (0.60)	2.8 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.2 (0.40)	15.0 (0.30)	7.6 (0.22)	4.9 (0.18)	2.6 (0.13)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	70.6 (0.47)	14.5 (0.35)	7.1 (0.25)	4.7 (0.21)	2.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	65.5 (0.96)	16.5 (0.76)	8.7 (0.59)	5.7 (0.49)	2.9 (0.31)	0.8 (0.15)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	64.0 (0.96)	12.1 (0.61)	7.2 (0.47)	8.0 (0.55)	6.5 (0.50)	2.3 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	65.8 (0.75)	15.1 (0.53)	8.1 (0.41)	6.4 (0.40)	3.8 (0.29)	0.8 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	70.6 (0.68)	14.6 (0.54)	6.5 (0.35)	4.9 (0.32)	2.7 (0.23)	0.7 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	71.6 (0.68)	16.2 (0.55)	6.7 (0.38)	3.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.17)	0.4 (0.08)
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	63.1 (0.60)	13.7 (0.39)	9.4 (0.34)	7.3 (0.32)	5.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.6 (0.51)	16.1 (0.38)	7.4 (0.27)	4.9 (0.22)	2.2 (0.15)	0.7 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	64.6 (0.96)	15.9 (0.71)	8.8 (0.58)	6.4 (0.50)	3.5 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	67.6 (0.88)	15.6 (0.66)	7.6 (0.49)	5.7 (0.43)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.19)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	68.1 (1.05)	17.9 (0.83)	7.4 (0.65)	4.4 (0.51)	1.8 (0.29)	*0.5 (0.15)
$100,000 or more	100.0	72.7 (0.88)	15.8 (0.73)	6.2 (0.45)	3.6 (0.35)	1.3 (0.25)	0.5 (0.14)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	60.0 (0.94)	13.6 (0.65)	10.9 (0.59)	8.0 (0.52)	5.4 (0.43)	2.0 (0.23)
Near poor	100.0	61.8 (0.91)	14.7 (0.60)	9.5 (0.53)	7.8 (0.52)	4.7 (0.39)	1.5 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	69.6 (0.48)	15.8 (0.36)	7.2 (0.25)	4.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.14)	0.6 (0.08)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXI. Crude percent distributions of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	68.7 (0.52)	17.3 (0.40)	7.8 (0.28)	4.1 (0.21)	1.6 (0.13)	0.5 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	76.1 (1.10)	11.8 (0.84)	7.0 (0.62)	2.9 (0.41)	1.2 (0.25)	1.1 (0.27)
Other	100.0	80.8 (1.53)	10.5 (1.09)	4.6 (0.81)	1.8 (0.41)	*1.9 (0.61)	*0.3 (0.14)
Uninsured	100.0	37.2 (0.82)	17.4 (0.65)	14.9 (0.62)	16.3 (0.65)	11.1 (0.55)	3.0 (0.30)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	88.9 (0.70)	7.2 (0.58)	2.4 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.5 (0.15)	†
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	90.5 (1.44)	6.4 (1.18)	†	*1.7 (0.64)	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	81.8 (1.08)	11.3 (0.92)	2.7 (0.40)	2.1 (0.38)	1.4 (0.27)	0.7 (0.20)
Other	100.0	88.5 (1.88)	7.4 (1.51)	*1.8 (0.85)	†	*0.7 (0.34)	†
Uninsured	100.0	50.7 (8.31)	*21.3 (8.47)	*12.9 (5.17)	†	*7.3 (3.52)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	69.9 (0.51)	15.3 (0.39)	7.1 (0.27)	4.6 (0.22)	2.4 (0.17)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	83.9 (0.91)	8.5 (0.71)	3.6 (0.43)	2.0 (0.33)	1.5 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.15)
Divorced or separated	100.0	68.5 (0.88)	14.2 (0.64)	6.6 (0.42)	5.8 (0.49)	3.7 (0.37)	1.0 (0.16)
Never married	100.0	56.7 (0.83)	17.2 (0.64)	11.1 (0.53)	8.7 (0.48)	4.7 (0.33)	1.6 (0.22)
Living with a partner	100.0	60.2 (1.41)	15.7 (1.02)	10.7 (0.89)	8.0 (0.77)	4.4 (0.56)	1.0 (0.26)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	65.6 (0.52)	15.9 (0.39)	8.4 (0.30)	6.0 (0.26)	3.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	68.6 (0.70)	14.9 (0.51)	7.1 (0.33)	5.4 (0.32)	3.1 (0.23)	0.8 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	68.7 (0.97)	13.3 (0.69)	8.2 (0.56)	5.2 (0.32)	3.6 (0.34)	0.9 (0.18)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	71.1 (1.08)	15.0 (0.73)	6.5 (0.45)	4.4 (0.43)	1.8 (0.21)	1.2 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	67.6 (0.77)	16.3 (0.59)	7.6 (0.44)	5.2 (0.31)	2.9 (0.25)	0.4 (0.09)
South	100.0	67.1 (0.62)	14.6 (0.47)	7.8 (0.34)	5.9 (0.29)	3.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.13)
West	100.0	63.3 (0.73)	15.2 (0.53)	9.6 (0.43)	6.8 (0.42)	3.8 (0.29)	1.3 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	44.5 (1.38)	16.9 (0.96)	10.8 (0.78)	14.0 (0.91)	9.7 (0.75)	4.1 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	63.8 (1.12)	16.3 (0.85)	9.1 (0.62)	6.3 (0.66)	2.8 (0.37)	1.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	64.2 (0.72)	15.4 (0.52)	8.9 (0.41)	6.8 (0.34)	3.9 (0.28)	0.8 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	76.6 (0.56)	13.6 (0.45)	5.5 (0.31)	2.7 (0.22)	1.2 (0.12)	0.3 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.8 (1.59)	18.9 (1.33)	12.4 (1.09)	8.7 (0.95)	4.3 (0.59)	0.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.2 (1.10)	14.6 (0.85)	5.8 (0.59)	3.2 (0.44)	1.6 (0.33)	0.6 (0.17)

† 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]Based on a survey question 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?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XXII. Crude percent distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last dental visit[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	43.7 (0.45)	16.8 (0.29)	13.2 (0.26)	12.4 (0.26)	13.2 (0.28)	0.7 (0.06)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	43.3 (0.44)	17.0 (0.30)	13.3 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)	13.2 (0.28)	0.7 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	40.6 (0.62)	16.1 (0.42)	13.6 (0.40)	13.7 (0.38)	15.0 (0.43)	1.0 (0.11)
Female	100.0	46.7 (0.55)	17.5 (0.40)	12.8 (0.33)	11.2 (0.31)	11.4 (0.31)	0.4 (0.05)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	39.7 (0.56)	18.8 (0.44)	15.3 (0.39)	14.1 (0.40)	11.1 (0.35)	1.1 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	49.0 (0.73)	15.8 (0.46)	12.1 (0.44)	10.8 (0.39)	12.0 (0.43)	0.3 (0.06)
65–74 years	100.0	46.4 (1.17)	13.6 (0.80)	9.7 (0.72)	11.0 (0.64)	18.9 (0.89)	*0.4 (0.17)
75 years and over	100.0	41.7 (1.21)	13.2 (0.76)	8.6 (0.64)	11.0 (0.75)	25.2 (1.10)	*0.3 (0.12)
Race							
One race[4]	100.0	43.8 (0.46)	16.8 (0.30)	13.2 (0.27)	12.4 (0.26)	13.1 (0.29)	0.7 (0.06)
White	100.0	45.7 (0.51)	16.1 (0.33)	12.7 (0.29)	12.0 (0.29)	12.8 (0.32)	0.6 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.7 (0.90)	20.0 (0.80)	16.0 (0.73)	14.9 (0.66)	16.7 (0.70)	0.8 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.9 (4.32)	15.0 (2.54)	17.9 (3.17)	10.5 (2.44)	17.0 (3.41)	*2.7 (1.24)
Asian	100.0	43.0 (1.48)	21.3 (1.17)	12.6 (1.07)	11.9 (1.01)	8.7 (0.79)	2.4 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	30.4 (7.81)	*24.8 (8.78)	*11.7 (5.68)	*17.0 (7.53)	*16.1 (6.01)	–
Two or more races[5]	100.0	38.9 (2.86)	15.3 (2.08)	12.5 (2.09)	14.3 (2.00)	19.0 (2.34)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.6 (6.44)	18.2 (5.25)	*7.3 (2.72)	15.7 (4.24)	15.9 (4.08)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	35.4 (4.43)	14.2 (3.07)	10.5 (2.74)	14.0 (2.92)	25.8 (4.38)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.8 (0.85)	18.1 (0.65)	16.4 (0.64)	16.5 (0.65)	16.5 (0.69)	2.6 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.0 (1.03)	17.3 (0.83)	17.2 (0.86)	17.0 (0.85)	18.5 (0.90)	3.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.0 (0.49)	16.6 (0.32)	12.6 (0.29)	11.7 (0.28)	12.6 (0.31)	0.4 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	48.8 (0.56)	15.7 (0.37)	12.0 (0.32)	11.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.35)	0.2 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.5 (0.93)	20.1 (0.82)	16.1 (0.75)	14.8 (0.67)	16.8 (0.71)	0.7 (0.17)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.6 (0.84)	14.2 (0.67)	14.0 (0.66)	15.0 (0.65)	32.1 (0.93)	2.1 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	36.2 (0.78)	16.1 (0.56)	13.9 (0.53)	15.4 (0.57)	17.7 (0.62)	0.7 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	45.9 (0.78)	17.3 (0.56)	13.9 (0.51)	11.8 (0.49)	11.0 (0.50)	0.1 (0.04)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.6 (0.73)	16.1 (0.52)	9.8 (0.44)	7.6 (0.39)	4.5 (0.28)	0.4 (0.08)
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.7 (0.56)	15.3 (0.43)	15.5 (0.44)	17.3 (0.43)	23.0 (0.54)	1.2 (0.13)
$35,000 or more	100.0	51.5 (0.56)	17.6 (0.39)	12.1 (0.32)	10.0 (0.31)	8.3 (0.29)	0.4 (0.06)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	37.8 (0.96)	18.3 (0.70)	15.0 (0.71)	14.1 (0.69)	14.1 (0.66)	0.7 (0.17)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	46.2 (0.92)	17.9 (0.72)	13.1 (0.62)	11.7 (0.59)	10.5 (0.59)	0.6 (0.14)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	52.7 (1.16)	18.3 (0.93)	11.8 (0.78)	10.2 (0.76)	6.9 (0.62)	†
$100,000 or more	100.0	65.2 (0.92)	16.5 (0.72)	9.4 (0.60)	5.5 (0.46)	3.1 (0.34)	*0.2 (0.09)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	24.7 (0.84)	14.8 (0.66)	16.1 (0.68)	17.8 (0.72)	24.7 (0.84)	1.9 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	27.3 (0.85)	15.7 (0.64)	15.8 (0.63)	18.5 (0.71)	21.5 (0.76)	1.3 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	52.3 (0.54)	17.4 (0.38)	11.9 (0.31)	9.8 (0.30)	8.4 (0.29)	0.3 (0.05)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXII. Crude percent distributions of length of time since last contact with dentist or other dental health professional among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last dental visit[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	54.3 (0.57)	18.3 (0.43)	12.2 (0.36)	9.0 (0.31)	5.8 (0.26)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	31.2 (1.23)	20.3 (1.08)	17.3 (0.95)	14.9 (0.86)	15.4 (0.90)	0.9 (0.20)
Other	100.0	39.1 (1.91)	14.8 (1.24)	12.8 (1.25)	14.8 (1.25)	18.3 (1.60)	†
Uninsured	100.0	17.7 (0.68)	14.2 (0.60)	17.9 (0.69)	22.7 (0.74)	25.4 (0.77)	2.1 (0.25)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	51.6 (1.17)	13.2 (0.73)	8.7 (0.69)	8.7 (0.60)	17.5 (0.94)	*0.4 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	18.3 (2.08)	11.6 (1.60)	12.0 (1.55)	16.7 (2.10)	41.2 (2.71)	†
Medicare only	100.0	39.5 (1.47)	13.6 (0.96)	10.0 (0.87)	12.4 (0.90)	24.3 (1.19)	*0.2 (0.11)
Other	100.0	38.8 (3.23)	17.1 (2.48)	7.3 (1.56)	14.9 (2.28)	21.5 (2.51)	†
Uninsured	100.0	22.4 (6.66)	*13.5 (6.27)	†	*27.6 (8.68)	25.9 (6.65)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	49.5 (0.61)	16.4 (0.39)	12.0 (0.36)	10.6 (0.34)	10.8 (0.36)	0.7 (0.08)
Widowed	100.0	37.6 (1.16)	13.9 (0.81)	10.8 (0.73)	12.4 (0.79)	25.1 (1.03)	*0.2 (0.10)
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.2 (0.90)	16.8 (0.70)	14.4 (0.65)	13.8 (0.58)	17.4 (0.77)	0.3 (0.08)
Never married	100.0	38.0 (0.82)	18.7 (0.64)	15.1 (0.60)	14.7 (0.60)	12.3 (0.52)	1.2 (0.17)
Living with a partner	100.0	31.9 (1.34)	16.4 (1.06)	16.7 (1.05)	17.2 (1.09)	17.3 (1.13)	*0.5 (0.16)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.0 (0.61)	17.6 (0.40)	13.3 (0.36)	12.4 (0.36)	10.7 (0.35)	0.9 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	44.6 (0.90)	16.0 (0.52)	12.5 (0.47)	11.8 (0.46)	14.5 (0.57)	0.6 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	37.6 (0.94)	15.7 (0.73)	13.9 (0.69)	13.5 (0.61)	18.8 (0.71)	*0.4 (0.14)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	47.9 (1.10)	18.7 (0.80)	12.2 (0.66)	10.1 (0.62)	10.5 (0.62)	0.4 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	47.1 (0.90)	16.1 (0.59)	12.4 (0.50)	11.8 (0.55)	12.1 (0.60)	0.5 (0.10)
South	100.0	39.6 (0.73)	16.5 (0.50)	13.3 (0.45)	13.3 (0.43)	16.4 (0.52)	0.9 (0.12)
West	100.0	43.5 (0.98)	16.6 (0.54)	14.3 (0.55)	13.3 (0.51)	11.4 (0.53)	0.8 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	26.9 (1.18)	16.9 (0.96)	16.7 (0.96)	17.3 (0.96)	18.4 (1.05)	3.9 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.9 (1.14)	19.4 (0.92)	16.2 (0.88)	15.7 (0.86)	14.5 (0.87)	1.3 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	45.9 (0.78)	15.1 (0.52)	12.2 (0.48)	12.6 (0.47)	13.9 (0.53)	0.3 (0.08)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.6 (0.69)	16.2 (0.50)	11.7 (0.42)	10.0 (0.39)	10.4 (0.39)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.0 (1.39)	19.3 (1.19)	17.7 (1.17)	15.6 (1.03)	18.3 (1.13)	*1.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.3 (1.21)	20.7 (1.04)	14.8 (0.91)	14.1 (0.84)	15.6 (0.90)	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]Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were 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 are 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.

[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 years 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, 2010.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

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	39.7 (0.43)	60.3 (0.43)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	40.2 (0.41)	59.8 (0.41)
Sex			
Male	100.0	36.1 (0.60)	63.9 (0.60)
Female	100.0	43.1 (0.54)	56.9 (0.54)
Age			
18–44 years	100.0	50.8 (0.60)	49.2 (0.60)
45–64 years	100.0	36.9 (0.63)	63.1 (0.63)
65–74 years	100.0	17.0 (0.86)	83.0 (0.86)
75 years and over	100.0	7.9 (0.66)	92.1 (0.66)
Race			
One race[4]	100.0	39.5 (0.43)	60.5 (0.43)
White	100.0	36.6 (0.47)	63.4 (0.47)
Black or African American	100.0	59.9 (1.00)	40.1 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.6 (3.96)	57.4 (3.96)
Asian	100.0	35.3 (1.48)	64.7 (1.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.7 (8.95)	67.3 (8.95)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	56.9 (2.74)	43.1 (2.74)
Black or African American, white	100.0	66.1 (5.91)	33.9 (5.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	53.6 (4.63)	46.4 (4.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	44.0 (0.89)	56.0 (0.89)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	41.1 (1.11)	58.9 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	39.0 (0.48)	61.0 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	35.5 (0.53)	64.5 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	59.8 (1.03)	40.2 (1.03)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	34.0 (0.97)	66.0 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	34.5 (0.78)	65.5 (0.78)
Some college	100.0	45.3 (0.76)	54.7 (0.76)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	44.4 (0.75)	55.6 (0.75)
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	100.0	40.8 (0.62)	59.2 (0.62)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.1 (0.55)	59.9 (0.55)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	36.6 (1.05)	63.4 (1.05)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	40.9 (0.93)	59.1 (0.93)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	38.6 (1.21)	61.4 (1.21)
$100,000 or more	100.0	42.7 (0.98)	57.3 (0.98)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	100.0	47.2 (0.97)	52.8 (0.97)
Near poor	100.0	40.1 (0.89)	59.9 (0.89)
Not poor	100.0	39.4 (0.53)	60.6 (0.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—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	42.4 (0.56)	57.6 (0.56)
Medicaid	100.0	57.9 (1.31)	42.1 (1.31)
Other	100.0	55.7 (1.92)	44.3 (1.92)
Uninsured	100.0	45.1 (0.93)	54.9 (0.93)
65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	11.0 (0.74)	89.0 (0.74)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	20.0 (2.29)	80.0 (2.29)
Medicare only	100.0	12.8 (0.92)	87.2 (0.92)
Other	100.0	20.9 (2.64)	79.1 (2.64)
Uninsured	100.0	28.5 (7.62)	71.5 (7.62)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	37.8 (0.57)	62.2 (0.57)
Widowed	100.0	15.4 (0.88)	84.6 (0.88)
Divorced or separated	100.0	48.8 (0.92)	51.2 (0.92)
Never married	100.0	40.3 (0.83)	59.7 (0.83)
Living with a partner	100.0	58.3 (1.45)	41.7 (1.45)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100.0	43.5 (0.57)	56.5 (0.57)
Small MSA	100.0	37.3 (0.78)	62.7 (0.78)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.9 (1.15)	68.1 (1.15)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	39.7 (0.99)	60.3 (0.99)
Midwest	100.0	34.7 (0.93)	65.3 (0.93)
South	100.0	41.9 (0.74)	58.1 (0.74)
West	100.0	41.3 (0.80)	58.7 (0.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	36.8 (1.25)	63.2 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	51.9 (1.24)	48.1 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	32.5 (0.73)	67.5 (0.73)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.2 (0.68)	61.8 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.6 (1.61)	43.4 (1.61)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	62.4 (1.24)	37.6 (1.24)

[1]Based on a survey question that asked respondents, ''Have you ever been tested for HIV?'' 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 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 are 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.

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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, 2010.

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