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Vital and Health Statistics

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# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2007



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

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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 240

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

Data From the National Health  
Interview Survey

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

Hyattsville, Maryland  
May 2009  
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**Objectives**

This report presents health statistics from the 2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and ethnicity, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, and place and region of residence. Estimates are presented for selected chronic conditions and mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age adjusted and unadjusted versions.

**Source of Data**

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2007, data were collected on 23,393 adults in the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 78.3%, and the final response rate was 67.8%. 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 him- or herself, a proxy was used.

**Highlights**

In 2007, 61% of adults 18 years of age or over reported excellent or very good health. Sixty-one percent of adults never participated in any type of vigorous leisure-time physical activity, and 15% of adults did not have a usual place of health care. Eleven percent of adults had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had heart disease, and 23% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension. Twenty percent of all adults were current smokers and 21% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 35% of adults were overweight and 26% were obese.

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

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

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## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2007 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 non-institutionalized population of adults. Two other reports in this year's set provide estimates for selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children under 18 years of age (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

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

The 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 to 15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of the NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is in [Appendix IV](#) of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic or Latino persons (11).

The 1997 NHIS featured both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of questionnaire content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the 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 the NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the NHIS became completely compliant with all of the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

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

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

## Methods

### Data Source

The main objective of the 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 the 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, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, 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 the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on 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 the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS *Field Representative’s Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family. The sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. In rare instances when the sample adult is mentally or physically incapable of responding, proxy responses are accepted for this person. The Sample Adult Core, the primary source of data for this report, collects information on health conditions, activity limitations, health behaviors, and access to and utilization of health care services from one randomly selected adult per family.

The information regarding demographic characteristics in this report is obtained from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2007 consisted of 29,266 households, which yielded 75,764 persons in 29,915 families. There were 29,875 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 23,393 adults, a conditional response rate of 78.3% (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 86.6%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 67.8% (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 make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in [Table II](#) in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the

percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 6% of sample adults in the 2007 survey, and about 21% of sample adults only provided a broad range for their family's income (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (see [Appendix I](#)) (15). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for sample adults with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See [Table III](#) in Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

## Transition to the 2000 Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (16).

## Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 Summary Health Statistics report, estimates have been provided in two sets of tables. Percentages in the first set ([Tables 1–41](#)) were age adjusted to the 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 (see [Table I](#) in Appendix I). Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (see relevant footnotes on tables for age groups). The age-adjusted estimates shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. [Tables IV–XXIII](#) in Appendix III provide unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2007 estimates (see [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

## Sample Reductions in the 2007 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006, the 2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics decided to reduce the size of the 2007 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2007 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during July–September 2007. The 2007 sample reduction was implemented in the same way and during the same time of year as the 2006 sample reduction. Overall, about 13% of the households in the

2007 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the previously mentioned 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

## New Metropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

OMB defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data from 1995 through 2005, the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006 and beyond with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to the change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2007 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas see the census website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

## Income and Poverty Status Changes

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

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

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

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997 and 2006 and 2007, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

## Limitations of the Data

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2007 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2007 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2007 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, the NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

Interpretation of estimates should be made only after reviewing [Appendix I](#), which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and any measurement issues that are currently being evaluated.

## Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

## Further Information

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

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

## Selected Highlights

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

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

- Overall, 11% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 23% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 2% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults 18 years of age and over, men were more likely to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease than were women. No differences were seen in the prevalence of hypertension between men and women.

- There was a positive relationship between age and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have ever been told they had any type of heart disease than were white adults. Asian adults and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told than they had any type of heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. Thirty-two percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 21% of Hispanic adults and 23% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with heart disease (any type), hypertension, and stroke; as the educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.
- Poverty level was inversely associated with heart disease (any type) and hypertension; adults in families that were poor and 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 or “other” insurance were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with either private insurance or no insurance. Among adults 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.

- Thirty-five percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 22% of non-Hispanic white women and 22% of Hispanic women. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 23% of non-Hispanic white men and 19% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of heart disease (any type) compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

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

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had emphysema. Eleven percent had ever been told they had asthma and 7% still had asthma. Eight percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 11% had been told they had sinusitis, and 3% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis than were men. Men were more likely to have been told they had emphysema than were women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months they had sinusitis or to have been ever told they had asthma than either black or white adults.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than non-Hispanic white adults and had lower rates for sinusitis and chronic bronchitis than did 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 when compared with other education groups.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in families that were not poor. However, adults in families that were not poor had higher percentages of hay fever than adults in poor families.
- Among adults under age 65 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 age 65 years and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- The percentage of adults with sinusitis was higher in the South than in any other region of the United States. The percentage of adults with hay fever was highest in the West and the Northeast.
- Compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to have sinusitis or chronic bronchitis.

### Selected Cancers (Tables 5,6)

- Overall, 7% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had some form of cancer.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer, breast cancer, or prostate cancer increased.
- Eight 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-ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white women and men had the highest overall percentages of ever having been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer.

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

- Overall, 8% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 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 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 24% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).
- Women were more likely to be diagnosed with arthritis or to have chronic joint symptoms than were men.
- Age was positively associated both with arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-three percent of adults 75 years of age and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 7% of adults 18–44 years of age; 43% of adults 75 years of age and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 13% of adults 18–44 years of age.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian and Alaska Native adults as well as black adults had higher percentages of diabetes compared with white adults. Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health

professional that they had diabetes compared with non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms compared with non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

- There was an inverse relationship of diabetes with level of education: 13% of adults with less than a high school diploma had diabetes compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. A similar pattern was seen for ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms.
- Adults in poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, arthritis, or chronic joint symptoms than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 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, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those with private insurance or who had only Medicare health care coverage.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men and women were less likely to have been told they had diabetes than Hispanic or non-Hispanic black men and women. Hispanic men and women and non-Hispanic black men were less likely to have chronic joint symptoms than were non-Hispanic white men and women and non-Hispanic black women.

## Pain (Tables 9,10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 12% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 13% had experienced pain in the neck area, 25% had experienced pain in the lower back,

and 4% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.

- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain) than men. Women were twice as likely to experience migraines or severe headaches, or pain in the face or jaw, than men.
- The percentage of persons experiencing migraines or severe headaches was inversely related to age. Fifteen percent of adults 18–44 years of age experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 12% of adults 45–64 years of age, 6% of adults 65–74 years of age, and 4% of adults 75 years of age and over.
- Adults 18–44 years of age were less likely to have experienced pain in the lower back during the 3 months prior to the interview compared with older adults.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have pain in the lower back when compared with white adults and black adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain compared with adults who did not graduate from high school.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain in the 3 months prior to the interview than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw compared with those with private insurance or those who were uninsured. Among adults age 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 11,12)

- Overall, 15% of adults 18 years of age and over experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as “a little trouble hearing,” “moderate trouble,” “a lot of trouble,” or “deaf”). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than were women.
- Ten percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.
- Eight percent of the adult population in the United States had lost all their natural teeth.
- Age was positively associated with hearing difficulties (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), and the loss of all natural teeth; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and black adults were less likely to have experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) than were white adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Six percent of Asian adults had experienced some form of vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 10% of white adults, 11% of black adults, and 18% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 17% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 8% of non-Hispanic black adults and 11% of Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth than were Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic

white adults.

- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education; 15% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all their natural teeth compared with 3% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Sixteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 9% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all 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 age 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 an MSA were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those living in a large MSA.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men were more likely to have had hearing trouble compared with other men or women.

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

- Overall, 10% of adults experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview; 6% felt hopelessness; 5% felt worthlessness; and 13% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.

- Twelve percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 8% of men. Women were also more likely to have feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to feel that everything is an effort all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic white adults or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings was for adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to feel sad, hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 25% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 15% of those who were uninsured and 6% of those who had private health insurance. Also, 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 were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 19% 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 11% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 8% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults aged 65 years and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were at least two times as likely to feel everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview as those who had private health insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.
- Divorced adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married or adults who have never married.

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

- Overall, 13% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness and 15% of adults experienced feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Sixteen percent of women felt nervous for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 11% of men. Similarly, women were more likely to feel restless all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults had more feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with non-Hispanic black adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of nervousness or restlessness; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these

feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Adults in poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to feel nervous or restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 26% 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 15% of those who were uninsured and 12% of those who had private health insurance. Also, 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 who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 25% 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 11% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage or 11% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 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 age 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 a MSA were more likely to have feelings of restlessness when compared with adults who lived in a large MSA.

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

- Employed adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of approximately 628 million work-loss days.
- Adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 992 million 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 4 bed days per person for Hispanic adults. The comparison between non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults was not statistically significant.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per adult with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in poor families averaged 9 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 13 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person for those who were uninsured. Among adults at least 65 years of age, those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had 13 bed days per person compared with 5 bed days per person for those with private insurance. The comparison between

persons with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage and those with only Medicare health care coverage was not statistically significant.

- Adults who were divorced or separated had 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person for those who were married, 3 bed days per person for those who were living with a partner, and 3 bed days per person for those who were never married.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women had 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for Hispanic women. The difference between non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic white women was not statistically significant. Hispanic men had 2 bed days per person compared with 4 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white men. The difference between Hispanic men and non-Hispanic black men was not statistically significant.

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

- Overall, 15% of adults had great difficulty with at least one of nine physical activities performed without help and without the use of special equipment (responding "very difficult to do" or "can't do at all" to walking a quarter of a mile; climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over the head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds; or pushing or pulling large objects).
- Only 2% of adults had difficulty grasping or handling small objects; 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours, or stooping, bending, or kneeling; 7% had difficulty walking a quarter of a mile; 6% had difficulty pushing or pulling large objects; and 5% had difficulty climbing 10 steps without resting.

- Seventeen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 12% of men, and more women than men had difficulty performing each of the nine physical activities.
- 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, 18% of black adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 14% of white adults and 9% of Asian adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do, compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with difficulty in any and in each of the nine activities; as education increased, the percentage of adults with difficulty performing the nine physical activities decreased.
- Adults in poor families were more than twice as likely to have difficulty with each of the nine activities as were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among all ages, Medicaid health care coverage was associated with increased difficulty in performing at least one of the nine physical activities. For adults less than 65 years of age, those with Medicaid health care coverage were at least three times as likely to have at least one physical difficulty when compared with adults with private insurance and adults who were uninsured. Similarly for adults at least 65 years of age, 61% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage reported at least one

physical difficulty compared with 35% of those with private insurance and 38% of those with only Medicare health care coverage.

- When results are considered by single race, sex, and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women were more likely to find at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do, when compared with the other combined single race, sex, and ethnicity groupings.

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

- Overall, 61% of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health, 26% were in good health, and 13% were in fair or poor health.
- Health status was inversely associated with age; as age increased the percentage of adults with excellent health or very good health decreased, and the percentage of adults with fair or poor health increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 43% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults had excellent or very good health compared with 63% of white adults, 59% of Asian adults, and 53% of black adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have excellent or very good health and were less likely to have fair or poor health than either non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was positively associated with health status; 74% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 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-to-poor health compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with adults in poor and near poor families, and adults in near poor and poor families were two to three times as likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 55% of adults under age 65 without health insurance coverage and 38% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage. Only 6% of adults under age 65 years with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 14% of those without health insurance coverage and 33% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults age 65 years and over, 52% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 29% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 22% of those with private health insurance.
- Married adults were less likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, never married, or were living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a large or small MSA.
- Adults living in the South were more likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults living in other regions.
- Sixty-four percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 50% of Hispanic women and 51% of non-Hispanic black women. Conversely, only 12% of non-Hispanic white women were in fair or poor health compared with 19% of Hispanic women and 21% of non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 64% of non-Hispanic white men were in excellent or very

good health compared with 56% of Hispanic men and 54% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 12% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 15% of Hispanic men and 17% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2007, the health of 79% was about the same as a year ago and the health of 17% had improved. Among adults with good health in 2007, the health of 73% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 19% had improved, and the health of 9% was worse than in 2006. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2007, the health of 54% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 15% had improved, and the health of 32% was worse than last year.

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

- Overall, 20% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 59% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Twenty-two 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. However, adults who were 18–44 years of age were more likely to have never smoked than adults 45 years of age and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 9% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 19% of black adults, 20% of white adults, and 28% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.

- Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 67% of non-Hispanic black adults and 71% of Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults were nearly one-half as likely to be everyday smokers when compared to non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults. However, no statistically significant differences were seen for some day smokers by race and ethnicity.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and more likely to have never smoked.
- Adults in families that were not poor were less likely to be current smokers and more likely to be former smokers than adults in families that were near poor or poor.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 17% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 33% who were uninsured and 33% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under 65 years of age who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Adults living in the West were more likely to have never smoked compared with adults living in other regions.
- Eight percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 15% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Eighty-one percent of non-Hispanic black women had never smoked compared with 58% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 17% of Hispanic men, 24% of non-Hispanic black men, and 24% of non-Hispanic white men were current smokers; 60% of Hispanic men and 57% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 49% of non-Hispanic white men.

### Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26,27)

- Overall, 49% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular drinkers, 12% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 24% were lifetime abstainers.
- Fifty-eight percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 40% of women. Men were also more likely to be former regular drinkers than were women. Women were more likely to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers than were men.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- Asian adults were more likely to be lifetime abstainers compared with other single race groups (excluding Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 54% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 38% of Hispanic adults and 36% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to be lifetime abstainers.
- Educational attainment and family income were positively associated with current regular drinking status and inversely associated with being a lifetime abstainer.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 57% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 47% of those who were uninsured and 29% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 35% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 28% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 11% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Adults who were living with a partner were more likely to be current regular drinkers compared with other marital status categories.
- Regionally, 28% of adults living in the South were lifetime abstainers, in contrast to 25% in the West, 21% in the Midwest, and 19% in the Northeast.
- Twenty-two percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 50% of Hispanic women and 42% of non-Hispanic black women. Conversely, 47% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 27% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of Hispanic women. Among men, 14% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 21% of Hispanic men and 25% of non-Hispanic black men; 62% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 54% of Hispanic men and 47% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- When considering all leisure-time physical activity, 39% of adults were considered inactive, 30% of adults had some leisure-time physical activity, and 31% of adults engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 61% of adults 18 years of age and over never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 24% engaged in such activity three or more times per week.
  - Regarding all leisure-time physical activity, women were more inactive than men and men engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis more often than women. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 56%
- of men never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 66% of women. Twenty-seven percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 22% of women.
- When all leisure-time physical activity is considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more active than Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, 58% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 69% of non-Hispanic black adults and 72% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-seven percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black adults and 18% of Hispanic adults.
  - When considering all leisure-time physical activity, inactive adults were more likely to have lower levels of educational attainment and income and were more likely to be poor or near poor. The converse was true for adults who engaged in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis. Regarding vigorous leisure-time physical activity, educational attainment, family income, and nonpoverty status were inversely associated with engaging in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity; 84% of adults with less than a high school diploma never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 46% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher; 76% of adults in poor families never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 55% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-five percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 10% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-eight percent of adults in
- families that were not poor engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 15% of those in poor families.
- Regarding overall leisure-time physical activity status, adults living in a MSA were less likely to be inactive and more likely to engage in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis than were adults who did not live in a MSA. Also, a higher percentage of adults who did not reside in an MSA had never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults who resided in an MSA.
  - When considering overall leisure-time physical activity, adults living in the South were more likely to be inactive and less likely to have engaged in any leisure-time physical activity when compared with other regions. In addition, a greater percentage of adults in the South never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults living in other regions.

### **Body Mass Index (Tables 30,31)**

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over were underweight, 37% were at a healthy weight, 35% were overweight (but not obese), and 26% were obese.
- Forty-four percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 30% of men. Forty-two percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were nearly three times as likely to be underweight than were men. Obesity percentages were similar between men and women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 57% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of white adults, 33% of

American Indian or Alaska Native adults, and 28% of black adults. Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were three to four times as likely to be obese as Asian adults. White adults were about three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 36% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 28% of Hispanic adults and 25% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.
- Educational attainment was positively associated with a healthy weight and inversely associated with being obese.
- Thirty-four percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 25% of those who had private health insurance and 28% of those who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 years and over, there were no statistically significant differences in obesity by insurance (private, Medicaid and Medicare, only Medicare).
- 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-seven percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 36% of Hispanic women and 28% of non-Hispanic black women; 31% of non-Hispanic white men, 28% of non-Hispanic black men, and 26% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Thirty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 28% of Hispanic women and 23% of non-Hispanic white women; 31% of non-Hispanic black men, 27% of Hispanic men, and 26% of non-Hispanic white men were obese.

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

- Overall, 15% of adults 18 years of age and over were without a usual place of health care. Of those with a usual place of care, 79% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of care, 18% considered a clinic or health center to be their usual place of care, and 2% considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.
- Twenty percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 11% of women. Of those with a usual place of care, men were more likely to consider a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care than were women.
- Not having a usual place of health care was inversely related to age; as age increased, the percentage of adults without a usual place of health care decreased.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 26% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of care compared with 13% of non-Hispanic white adults and 14% of non-Hispanic black adults. Of those adults with a usual place of care, 82% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of care compared with 77% of non-Hispanic black adults and 66% of Hispanic adults. One percent of non-Hispanic white adults who had a usual place of care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of care, compared with 6% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic 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 care than those with lower educational attainment and family income.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 48% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 10% 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 care, 21% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage considered a clinic or health center their usual place of care compared with 13% of those who had private health insurance and 13% 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 care than were adults living in an MSA.
- Eighteen percent of adults living in the South and 17% of adults living in the West were without a usual place of care compared with 14% in the Midwest and 11% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-three percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of care compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black men and 17% of non-Hispanic white men. Eighteen percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of care compared with 11% of non-Hispanic black women and 10% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 20% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 18% had one office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 23% had 4–9 visits, and 13% 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, 31% of Hispanic adults had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have made two or more office visits in the past 12 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults.
- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to the level of education; 28% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 14% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with other adults. Adults in families that were poor were more likely to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months than were adults who were not poor.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 46% who were uninsured had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 17% with private health care coverage and 15% 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 no insurance coverage.
- Eleven 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 7% of those with private health insurance coverage and 7% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage. Adults in this age

group who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private or only Medicare health care coverage.

- Twenty-two percent of adults who lived in the West and 21% of adults in the South had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of adults in the Midwest and 17% of those in the Northeast.
- Forty percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 27% of non-Hispanic black men and 23% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 14% of non-Hispanic black women and 12% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 67% of adults 18 years of age 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; 5% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. Two percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.
- Seventy-four percent of women last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 15% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months but not more than 1 year ago. In contrast, 60% of men last contacted a doctor or other

health professional within the previous 6 months, and 16% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months but not more than 1 year ago. Men were more likely to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor, than were women.

- Older adults (aged 65 years and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than were younger adults (under 65 years of age).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were two times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black adults, and at least four times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional than were non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were less likely to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months, and were more likely to have never seen a doctor, than adults with more education.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than adults in poor or near poor families.
- Adults under 65 years of age who were uninsured were much less likely to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months than were insured adults.
- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men; 7% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 4% of

non-Hispanic black men and 2% of non-Hispanic white men. Also, among women, Hispanic women were less likely to have had contact with a doctor in the last 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 44% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months; 18% more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 13% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 11% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 12% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. Two percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.
- Forty-seven percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 41% of men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (49%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (33%) or Hispanic adults (31%). Five percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with 2% of non-Hispanic black adults and 1% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were considerably more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months than were those with lower educational attainment and lower family income.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 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 19% of adults who were uninsured.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 51% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 32% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 22% 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) when compared to other marital status categories.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA.

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

- Overall, 37% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for HIV.
- Women were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than were men.
- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; 47% of adults aged 18–44 had ever been tested for HIV compared with 33% of those aged 45–64, 15% aged 65–74, and 8% aged 75 and over.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 52% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults, 35% of white adults, and 31% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 52% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 38% of Hispanic adults and 34% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and those with at

least a bachelor's degree, had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults with less education.

- Among adults under age 65, 55% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 40% of those who had private health insurance and 41% who were uninsured.
- Fifty percent of those who were living with a partner and 49% of adults who were divorced or separated had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of married adults and 34% of never married adults.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA or resided in a small MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a large MSA.
- Adults who lived in the South were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in other regions.
- Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 44% of Hispanic women and 37% of non-Hispanic white women. Fifty percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 33% of Hispanic men and 32% of non-Hispanic white men.

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**Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>				
	All persons 18 years of age and over	All types	Heart disease <sup>2</sup> Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
Total <sup>6</sup>	223,181	25,095	13,674	52,920	5,426
Sex					
Male	107,750	12,790	8,099	24,959	2,293
Female	115,431	12,305	5,575	27,961	3,133
Age					
18–44 years	110,890	4,591	1,041	9,094	285
45–64 years	76,136	9,266	5,091	24,383	2,156
65–74 years	19,258	5,199	3,571	9,763	1,205
75 years and over	16,897	6,040	3,971	9,679	1,780
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	220,175	24,638	13,434	52,229	5,334
White	180,815	21,439	11,666	42,217	4,211
Black or African American	26,366	2,384	1,321	7,681	829
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,222	201	*78	474	†
Asian	10,437	607	370	1,758	199
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	335	†	–	*98	–
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	3,006	457	240	691	91
Black or African American, white	378	†	†	*52	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,578	339	*159	398	*83
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	29,857	1,969	1,136	4,537	489
Mexican or Mexican American	18,309	947	597	2,381	249
Not Hispanic or Latino	193,324	23,126	12,538	48,383	4,937
White, single race	153,359	19,676	10,618	38,021	3,764
Black or African American, single race	25,574	2,292	1,270	7,581	812
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	29,790	5,459	3,568	10,152	1,449
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	55,363	6,770	4,187	16,316	1,789
Some college	50,281	6,304	3,239	13,268	1,254
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,971	5,584	2,510	11,586	846
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	69,738	10,612	6,236	20,319	2,779
\$35,000 or more	130,163	11,879	5,875	26,760	1,952
\$35,000–\$49,999	30,247	3,546	2,025	6,681	702
\$50,000–\$74,999	37,717	3,391	1,727	7,747	673
\$75,000–\$99,999	24,193	1,928	869	4,851	281
\$100,000 or more	38,006	3,014	1,254	7,481	296
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	23,083	2,897	1,648	5,653	775
Near poor	31,110	3,957	2,347	8,027	1,251
Not poor	139,879	14,326	7,451	30,880	2,469
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	127,870	8,680	3,423	22,094	1,154
Medicaid	14,440	1,907	993	3,965	459
Other	6,933	1,175	795	2,387	446
Uninsured	36,974	2,043	889	4,973	382
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,872	6,535	4,290	11,302	1,510
Medicaid and Medicare	2,238	938	728	1,440	308
Medicare only	10,166	2,778	1,914	5,298	853
Other	2,612	965	594	1,319	304
Uninsured	223	†	†	*74	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>				
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
		All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
<b>Marital status</b>					
Married . . . . .	124,214	14,388	8,244	31,345	2,808
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	4,076	2,564	7,571	1,277
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	3,330	1,781	7,332	890
Never married . . . . .	45,472	2,245	711	4,629	240
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	1,027	361	1,879	184
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>					
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	10,588	5,759	23,556	2,212
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	8,500	4,401	17,754	1,877
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	6,007	3,514	11,610	1,336
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	4,237	2,168	8,675	878
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	6,721	3,645	13,000	1,265
South . . . . .	81,850	9,125	5,175	20,802	2,223
West . . . . .	49,320	5,012	2,686	10,443	1,060
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	966	607	2,042	188
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,003	529	2,495	301
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	10,321	6,598	18,442	1,638
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	9,355	4,021	19,578	2,126
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	909	507	2,953	263
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,383	763	4,628	549

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>			Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	11.2 (0.24)	6.1 (0.18)	23.2 (0.29)	2.4 (0.12)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude). . . . .	11.3 (0.27)	6.1 (0.20)	23.7 (0.35)	2.4 (0.12)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	12.5 (0.37)	8.0 (0.30)	23.3 (0.43)	2.3 (0.17)
Female . . . . .	10.2 (0.30)	4.5 (0.20)	22.9 (0.39)	2.5 (0.15)
Age <sup>7</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.1 (0.24)	0.9 (0.10)	8.2 (0.32)	0.3 (0.05)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.2 (0.47)	6.7 (0.36)	32.1 (0.62)	2.8 (0.24)
65–74 years . . . . .	27.1 (1.13)	18.6 (0.97)	50.9 (1.18)	6.3 (0.57)
75 years and over. . . . .	35.8 (1.23)	23.6 (1.07)	57.4 (1.35)	10.6 (0.79)
Race				
1 race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	11.1 (0.24)	6.0 (0.18)	23.1 (0.29)	2.4 (0.12)
White . . . . .	11.4 (0.27)	6.1 (0.20)	22.2 (0.32)	2.2 (0.12)
Black or African American. . . . .	10.2 (0.53)	6.0 (0.43)	31.7 (0.81)	3.7 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	10.5 (2.50)	*5.6 (1.77)	25.5 (3.29)	†
Asian . . . . .	6.9 (0.88)	4.3 (0.73)	19.5 (1.28)	2.6 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. . . . .	†	–	*28.5 (9.30)	–
2 or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	17.3 (2.44)	9.6 (1.95)	28.3 (2.51)	4.1 (1.21)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	20.9 (5.36)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white. . . . .	21.0 (3.52)	9.8 (2.52)	25.8 (3.53)	*5.9 (1.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.8 (0.62)	5.7 (0.52)	20.6 (0.76)	2.5 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American. . . . .	8.2 (0.80)	5.7 (0.72)	19.8 (1.02)	2.3 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.4 (0.26)	6.1 (0.19)	23.6 (0.32)	2.4 (0.12)
White, single race . . . . .	11.8 (0.30)	6.2 (0.21)	22.5 (0.36)	2.2 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race. . . . .	10.1 (0.54)	5.9 (0.45)	32.0 (0.81)	3.7 (0.39)
Education <sup>11</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma. . . . .	15.2 (0.68)	9.7 (0.51)	29.7 (0.90)	4.0 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	11.1 (0.46)	6.7 (0.34)	26.9 (0.65)	2.9 (0.26)
Some college. . . . .	13.4 (0.56)	7.1 (0.42)	27.2 (0.70)	2.7 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher. . . . .	11.4 (0.50)	5.6 (0.37)	22.2 (0.58)	1.9 (0.24)
Family income <sup>13</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	13.8 (0.42)	7.9 (0.32)	27.3 (0.48)	3.6 (0.23)
\$35,000 or more. . . . .	10.5 (0.34)	5.5 (0.26)	21.7 (0.41)	1.8 (0.15)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	11.8 (0.65)	6.7 (0.54)	22.0 (0.79)	2.3 (0.30)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	10.5 (0.61)	5.6 (0.46)	22.1 (0.79)	2.3 (0.33)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	10.3 (0.82)	5.3 (0.68)	22.2 (1.03)	1.4 (0.30)
\$100,000 or more. . . . .	9.1 (0.74)	4.1 (0.52)	21.5 (0.82)	1.4 (0.31)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	15.0 (0.80)	8.9 (0.64)	29.5 (0.93)	4.2 (0.41)
Near poor. . . . .	12.9 (0.65)	7.6 (0.51)	26.6 (0.85)	4.2 (0.45)
Not poor. . . . .	10.8 (0.31)	5.7 (0.23)	21.9 (0.37)	1.9 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	6.2 (0.25)	2.3 (0.16)	15.5 (0.36)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.9 (0.95)	7.5 (0.73)	28.9 (1.18)	3.5 (0.53)
Other . . . . .	12.5 (1.46)	7.8 (1.01)	26.2 (2.09)	4.3 (0.74)
Uninsured . . . . .	6.0 (0.46)	2.7 (0.32)	15.1 (0.69)	1.2 (0.22)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	31.5 (1.13)	20.7 (1.02)	54.3 (1.19)	7.3 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	42.0 (3.02)	32.7 (2.98)	65.1 (3.07)	13.8 (2.17)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.4 (1.43)	18.9 (1.28)	52.4 (1.64)	8.4 (0.86)
Other . . . . .	37.2 (3.19)	22.9 (2.59)	50.9 (3.44)	12.0 (2.33)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*35.4 (11.82)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	11.1 (0.33)	6.3 (0.25)	23.2 (0.42)	2.2 (0.16)
Widowed . . . . .	18.9 (3.71)	7.7 (0.98)	31.1 (3.48)	3.5 (0.55)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	12.9 (0.69)	6.8 (0.46)	27.9 (0.84)	3.3 (0.36)
Never married . . . . .	9.8 (0.69)	4.4 (0.51)	21.2 (0.94)	1.5 (0.31)
Living with a partner . . . . .	13.1 (1.63)	7.5 (1.38)	20.1 (1.73)	3.1 (0.89)
<b>Place of residence<sup>16</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	10.0 (0.33)	5.6 (0.25)	21.6 (0.42)	2.1 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	11.5 (0.43)	5.9 (0.31)	23.7 (0.53)	2.5 (0.23)
Not in MSA . . . . .	14.0 (0.68)	7.8 (0.47)	26.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.24)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	10.6 (0.58)	5.3 (0.41)	21.3 (0.69)	2.2 (0.27)
Midwest . . . . .	12.3 (0.49)	6.7 (0.37)	23.4 (0.61)	2.3 (0.20)
South . . . . .	11.3 (0.41)	6.4 (0.32)	25.1 (0.48)	2.7 (0.23)
West . . . . .	10.2 (0.51)	5.5 (0.35)	21.0 (0.57)	2.2 (0.20)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	9.6 (0.99)	6.9 (0.89)	19.0 (1.14)	2.2 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8.4 (0.78)	4.9 (0.61)	21.9 (1.00)	2.9 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	13.4 (0.46)	8.4 (0.34)	23.4 (0.53)	2.1 (0.18)
White, single race, female . . . . .	10.6 (0.38)	4.3 (0.24)	21.6 (0.49)	2.2 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.6 (0.85)	5.7 (0.67)	28.7 (1.30)	2.8 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	10.5 (0.70)	6.0 (0.56)	34.5 (0.99)	4.2 (0.52)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	3,736	24,402	16,177	16,882	25,953	7,604
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	2,018	10,383	5,825	7,120	9,748	2,559
Female . . . . .	115,431	1,718	14,020	10,351	9,763	16,205	5,045
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	226	12,996	7,996	7,420	10,261	2,515
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	1,765	7,895	5,476	7,210	11,154	3,226
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	861	2,030	1,591	1,302	2,589	1,050
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	884	1,481	1,113	950	1,949	813
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	3,612	23,824	15,781	16,589	25,555	7,367
White . . . . .	180,815	3,341	19,997	13,229	14,265	21,990	6,356
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	210	2,699	2,025	1,489	2,872	825
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	†	*241	*146	*159	186	*58
Asian . . . . .	10,437	*21	842	357	675	502	121
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	–	†	†	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	*124	579	396	293	398	237
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	–	*55	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	*105	247	165	168	271	161
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	262	2,687	1,664	1,471	2,053	503
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	97	1,331	784	862	1,161	206
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	3,474	21,715	14,512	15,411	23,900	7,101
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	3,093	17,615	11,743	12,933	20,080	5,914
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	199	2,585	1,963	1,447	2,817	805
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	1,288	3,011	2,329	1,876	3,329	1,520
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	1,310	5,068	3,560	3,156	6,841	2,353
Some college . . . . .	50,281	831	5,936	4,168	4,675	7,028	2,042
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	268	6,174	3,683	5,883	7,146	1,076
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	2,158	9,084	6,503	4,445	8,488	3,882
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	1,366	13,457	8,502	11,099	14,967	3,139
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	514	3,062	2,037	2,081	3,104	818
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	531	4,285	2,849	3,021	4,467	992
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	*203	2,167	1,384	2,080	3,055	707
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	*118	3,943	2,233	3,917	4,340	621
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	596	3,315	2,454	1,312	2,552	1,244
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	937	3,853	2,649	2,186	3,491	1,584
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	1,725	14,644	9,290	11,903	17,229	3,865
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	777	13,770	8,637	10,814	15,530	2,892
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	409	2,497	1,979	1,184	1,834	1,023
Other . . . . .	6,933	448	927	618	585	1,085	576
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	348	3,591	2,212	2,036	2,912	1,226
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	904	2,044	1,516	1,409	2,496	1,004
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	178	343	305	152	346	226
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	431	798	647	521	1,269	420
Other . . . . .	2,612	210	312	228	153	404	209
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	†	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Marital status</b>							
Married . . . . .	124,214	1,870	11,691	7,900	10,319	15,850	3,783
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	747	1,563	1,243	896	1,870	900
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	648	3,198	2,224	1,864	3,501	1,177
Never married . . . . .	45,472	219	5,651	3,236	2,556	3,455	1,057
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	246	2,226	1,524	1,225	1,218	663
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,2</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	1,237	11,683	7,474	8,597	11,700	3,031
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	1,455	8,724	5,769	5,521	8,903	2,774
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	1,044	3,995	2,934	2,764	5,350	1,799
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	456	4,460	2,932	3,163	3,950	1,085
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	983	6,141	4,245	3,387	6,096	1,733
South . . . . .	81,850	1,527	8,131	5,464	5,850	11,604	3,346
West . . . . .	49,320	770	5,670	3,535	4,483	4,303	1,440
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	90	1,137	515	646	918	190
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	172	1,550	1,149	825	1,135	313
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	1,703	7,658	4,397	5,521	7,690	1,989
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	1,390	9,956	7,346	7,412	12,390	3,925
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	102	904	589	514	750	227
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	*96	1,681	1,373	933	2,067	578

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay Fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	11.0 (0.25)	7.3 (0.22)	7.5 (0.22)	11.4 (0.30)	3.4 (0.14)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.7 (0.10)	10.9 (0.25)	7.3 (0.22)	7.6 (0.22)	11.6 (0.30)	3.4 (0.14)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	1.9 (0.17)	9.7 (0.36)	5.4 (0.28)	6.5 (0.29)	9.0 (0.39)	2.4 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	1.4 (0.12)	12.2 (0.36)	9.0 (0.32)	8.4 (0.31)	13.8 (0.40)	4.2 (0.21)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.2 (0.06)	11.7 (0.40)	7.2 (0.34)	6.7 (0.31)	9.3 (0.37)	2.3 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.22)	10.4 (0.44)	7.2 (0.36)	9.5 (0.38)	14.7 (0.50)	4.2 (0.28)
65–74 years . . . . .	4.5 (0.48)	10.6 (0.73)	8.3 (0.64)	6.8 (0.64)	13.5 (0.82)	5.5 (0.55)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.2 (0.57)	8.8 (0.72)	6.6 (0.61)	5.6 (0.52)	11.6 (0.86)	4.8 (0.51)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1.6 (0.09)	10.9 (0.25)	7.2 (0.22)	7.4 (0.23)	11.4 (0.30)	3.3 (0.14)
White . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	11.1 (0.29)	7.3 (0.26)	7.8 (0.26)	11.9 (0.35)	3.4 (0.16)
Black or African American . . . . .	0.9 (0.22)	10.2 (0.60)	7.7 (0.52)	5.6 (0.46)	11.2 (0.60)	3.2 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	10.8 (2.63)	6.7 (1.68)	*7.5 (2.40)	7.8 (1.78)	*3.6 (1.59)
Asian . . . . .	*0.3 (0.13)	7.9 (0.97)	3.5 (0.54)	6.7 (0.84)	5.0 (0.73)	1.3 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	*13.2 (6.56)	†	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	*5.2 (1.68)	18.9 (2.27)	13.0 (1.84)	9.4 (1.77)	14.7 (2.33)	9.0 (1.90)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	*17.6 (5.69)	†	*13.4 (5.99)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*6.7 (2.33)	15.4 (3.25)	10.4 (2.58)	10.0 (2.59)	18.4 (3.23)	10.5 (2.79)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.3 (0.23)	9.1 (0.57)	5.9 (0.45)	5.4 (0.46)	7.4 (0.53)	1.8 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	1.0 (0.27)	6.9 (0.62)	4.1 (0.49)	5.7 (0.65)	7.3 (0.72)	1.3 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.7 (0.10)	11.4 (0.29)	7.5 (0.25)	7.8 (0.25)	12.1 (0.33)	3.6 (0.15)
White, single race . . . . .	1.8 (0.12)	11.7 (0.35)	7.7 (0.31)	8.3 (0.30)	12.8 (0.40)	3.7 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	0.9 (0.22)	10.1 (0.60)	7.7 (0.53)	5.6 (0.47)	11.3 (0.61)	3.2 (0.34)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	3.8 (0.38)	10.1 (0.61)	7.8 (0.55)	6.3 (0.49)	10.5 (0.67)	4.9 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2.1 (0.22)	9.2 (0.49)	6.4 (0.44)	5.6 (0.35)	12.0 (0.52)	4.1 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	1.8 (0.24)	11.7 (0.52)	8.2 (0.45)	9.0 (0.44)	13.7 (0.55)	4.1 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.6 (0.12)	10.8 (0.50)	6.6 (0.40)	10.1 (0.49)	12.4 (0.56)	2.0 (0.22)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	2.9 (0.23)	13.3 (0.46)	9.5 (0.40)	6.5 (0.32)	12.2 (0.46)	5.6 (0.31)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.2 (0.13)	10.3 (0.36)	6.6 (0.31)	8.3 (0.31)	11.2 (0.39)	2.5 (0.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.28)	10.1 (0.68)	6.7 (0.60)	6.9 (0.54)	10.3 (0.60)	2.7 (0.31)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.30)	11.3 (0.68)	7.5 (0.59)	7.9 (0.52)	11.5 (0.66)	2.7 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	*0.9 (0.30)	9.0 (0.81)	5.9 (0.67)	8.5 (0.71)	12.2 (1.00)	3.0 (0.43)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*0.4 (0.17)	10.3 (0.71)	5.9 (0.54)	9.7 (0.65)	10.7 (0.73)	1.6 (0.26)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.41)	14.9 (0.80)	11.3 (0.70)	6.3 (0.54)	12.4 (0.80)	6.0 (0.54)
Near poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.42)	12.6 (0.69)	8.7 (0.59)	7.2 (0.53)	11.7 (0.67)	5.4 (0.52)
Not poor . . . . .	1.3 (0.12)	10.6 (0.34)	6.7 (0.29)	8.3 (0.31)	12.1 (0.41)	2.8 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.5 (0.08)	10.9 (0.35)	6.8 (0.29)	8.3 (0.33)	11.9 (0.42)	2.2 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	3.1 (0.42)	17.5 (1.11)	14.0 (0.96)	8.5 (0.84)	13.1 (0.99)	7.3 (0.75)
Other . . . . .	4.0 (0.83)	13.5 (1.69)	8.5 (1.31)	7.0 (1.01)	12.2 (1.27)	7.1 (1.35)
Uninsured . . . . .	1.1 (0.23)	9.6 (0.62)	5.9 (0.51)	5.7 (0.44)	8.3 (0.54)	3.6 (0.36)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.3 (0.51)	9.8 (0.70)	7.3 (0.57)	6.8 (0.64)	12.0 (0.79)	4.8 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	8.0 (1.69)	15.4 (2.21)	13.7 (2.06)	6.8 (1.64)	15.5 (2.27)	10.1 (1.95)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.2 (0.63)	7.9 (0.85)	6.4 (0.80)	5.1 (0.66)	12.5 (1.11)	4.1 (0.56)
Other . . . . .	8.2 (1.89)	12.2 (2.27)	8.9 (2.00)	5.9 (1.43)	15.4 (2.28)	8.0 (1.80)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay Fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
			Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	1.4 (0.12)	9.4 (0.33)	6.3 (0.28)	8.1 (0.32)	12.4 (0.44)	2.9 (0.19)
Widowed . . . . .	2.8 (0.55)	13.7 (3.30)	12.6 (3.28)	9.4 (2.64)	14.3 (3.08)	*10.7 (3.58)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	2.2 (0.27)	12.9 (0.72)	8.7 (0.59)	7.4 (0.59)	13.4 (0.71)	4.3 (0.40)
Never married . . . . .	1.2 (0.29)	11.4 (0.60)	7.0 (0.50)	6.5 (0.53)	8.8 (0.57)	2.9 (0.34)
Living with a partner . . . . .	3.2 (0.95)	12.6 (1.33)	8.5 (1.23)	8.6 (0.99)	9.2 (1.22)	5.8 (1.03)
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,3</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	1.2 (0.13)	10.5 (0.36)	6.7 (0.31)	7.6 (0.33)	10.4 (0.40)	2.7 (0.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	1.9 (0.20)	11.9 (0.47)	7.9 (0.41)	7.4 (0.40)	11.9 (0.56)	3.7 (0.26)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.2 (0.23)	10.6 (0.56)	7.6 (0.53)	7.2 (0.49)	13.6 (0.77)	4.4 (0.39)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	1.1 (0.18)	11.8 (0.62)	7.7 (0.51)	8.2 (0.59)	10.1 (0.70)	2.8 (0.31)
Midwest . . . . .	1.8 (0.22)	11.6 (0.59)	7.9 (0.55)	6.3 (0.46)	11.2 (0.69)	3.2 (0.27)
South . . . . .	1.8 (0.16)	10.0 (0.38)	6.7 (0.33)	7.0 (0.34)	14.0 (0.47)	4.0 (0.25)
West . . . . .	1.6 (0.21)	11.5 (0.52)	7.2 (0.44)	8.9 (0.49)	8.6 (0.56)	2.9 (0.27)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	0.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.77)	4.0 (0.61)	4.2 (0.51)	6.0 (0.70)	1.4 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	1.7 (0.36)	10.9 (0.77)	8.0 (0.67)	6.3 (0.69)	8.5 (0.68)	2.2 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.1 (0.20)	10.6 (0.49)	6.0 (0.40)	7.3 (0.38)	10.2 (0.54)	2.6 (0.24)
White, single race, female . . . . .	1.5 (0.14)	12.7 (0.49)	9.3 (0.43)	9.3 (0.42)	15.3 (0.54)	4.7 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.4 (0.39)	7.8 (0.88)	5.2 (0.73)	4.7 (0.76)	6.7 (0.81)	2.1 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	*0.7 (0.31)	11.9 (0.79)	9.8 (0.71)	6.5 (0.66)	14.9 (0.92)	4.1 (0.48)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "1 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 "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	107,750	115,431	16,370	2,630	1,011	2,037
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	107,750	...	7,152	†	...	2,037
Female . . . . .	115,431	...	115,431	9,218	2,616	1,011	...
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	55,258	55,632	2,085	178	437	–
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	37,077	39,059	6,305	1,028	417	543
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	8,816	10,442	3,757	626	*92	651
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	6,600	10,297	4,223	798	*65	843
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	106,222	113,953	16,284	2,607	998	2,037
White . . . . .	180,815	88,047	92,768	14,906	2,323	885	1,697
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	11,867	14,499	1,030	227	100	272
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	1,168	1,054	*46	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	10,437	4,976	5,461	282	*55	†	*43
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	164	171	†	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	1,529	1,477	86	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	145	233	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	813	764	*54	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	15,375	14,482	775	161	62	118
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	9,714	8,596	381	*85	*35	*47
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	92,375	100,949	15,595	2,469	949	1,919
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	73,878	79,480	14,191	2,183	825	1,579
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	11,482	14,092	1,008	215	*98	272
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	14,661	15,130	2,542	507	169	387
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	26,139	29,224	4,741	845	261	534
Some college . . . . .	50,281	22,735	27,546	3,871	616	325	420
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	28,984	27,987	4,892	639	184	680
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	30,245	39,494	5,721	1,023	452	687
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	66,972	63,192	8,908	1,224	530	1,165
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	15,068	15,179	2,295	309	180	351
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	19,337	18,381	2,250	273	*127	363
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	12,396	11,797	1,527	250	*114	*120
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	20,171	17,835	2,836	392	*109	331
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	9,389	13,693	1,266	266	144	*64
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	14,335	16,775	2,156	324	179	249
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	71,299	68,579	10,419	1,516	614	1,385
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	63,757	64,113	6,060	935	413	449
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	4,715	9,725	777	154	150	†
Other . . . . .	6,933	3,558	3,376	503	*66	*48	*53
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	19,941	17,033	1,025	†	244	†
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	8,887	11,985	5,192	879	*79	931
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	798	1,440	415	*92	†	*108
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	4,176	5,991	1,830	377	*59	307
Other . . . . .	2,612	1,446	1,165	533	*76	–	*149
Uninsured . . . . .	223	79	144	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	124,214	62,486	61,728	9,732	1,314	350	1,605
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	2,818	11,261	2,610	694	*96	230
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	9,804	14,203	2,313	483	280	123
Never married . . . . .	45,472	24,772	20,701	1,032	92	124	*42
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	7,545	7,074	671	†	161	†
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	53,275	58,084	6,950	1,414	418	802
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	36,210	37,608	5,977	809	293	822
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	18,265	19,738	3,443	408	301	412
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	18,213	19,996	2,831	521	204	323
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	25,825	27,977	4,087	673	211	543
South . . . . .	81,850	39,058	42,792	6,090	915	407	844
West . . . . .	49,320	24,655	24,666	3,362	522	190	327
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	15,375	...	225	—	...	118
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	...	14,482	550	161	62	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	73,878	...	6,337	†	...	1,579
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	...	79,480	7,855	2,177	825	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	11,482	...	445	†	...	272
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	...	14,092	562	206	*98	...

... Category not applicable.

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

— Quantity zero.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	7.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.07)	0.9 (0.09)	2.1 (0.16)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude). . . . .	7.3 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.09)	1.9 (0.15)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	7.1 (0.28)	†	...	2.1 (0.16)
Female . . . . .	7.6 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)	...
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	1.9 (0.15)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.12)	–
45–64 years . . . . .	8.3 (0.38)	1.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)	1.5 (0.25)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.6 (0.92)	3.3 (0.40)	*0.9 (0.27)	7.4 (0.89)
75 years and over. . . . .	25.0 (1.12)	4.7 (0.55)	*0.6 (0.26)	12.8 (1.47)
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.07)	0.9 (0.09)	2.2 (0.16)
White . . . . .	7.9 (0.22)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.10)	2.1 (0.17)
Black or African American. . . . .	4.6 (0.40)	1.1 (0.18)	0.7 (0.20)	3.6 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*2.1 (0.93)	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	3.3 (0.63)	*0.7 (0.26)	†	*1.5 (0.68)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. . . . .	†	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3.9 (1.11)	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white. . . . .	*4.1 (1.48)	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.8 (0.38)	0.8 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)	1.6 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American. . . . .	3.5 (0.49)	*0.8 (0.24)	*0.4 (0.19)	*1.1 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.6 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.10)	2.2 (0.17)
White, single race . . . . .	8.4 (0.24)	1.3 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	2.1 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race. . . . .	4.7 (0.40)	1.0 (0.18)	0.7 (0.20)	3.6 (0.69)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma. . . . .	6.7 (0.42)	1.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.26)	2.2 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	7.7 (0.41)	1.3 (0.15)	1.0 (0.20)	2.1 (0.31)
Some college. . . . .	8.5 (0.41)	1.4 (0.17)	1.2 (0.19)	2.6 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher. . . . .	10.0 (0.47)	1.4 (0.19)	0.7 (0.17)	2.9 (0.36)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	7.1 (0.33)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.18)	2.0 (0.26)
\$35,000 or more. . . . .	7.8 (0.29)	1.1 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)	2.5 (0.26)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.7 (0.49)	1.0 (0.18)	1.1 (0.26)	2.6 (0.49)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.3 (0.52)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.8 (0.27)	2.7 (0.48)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	7.9 (0.70)	1.4 (0.41)	*0.9 (0.28)	*1.6 (0.60)
\$100,000 or more. . . . .	8.4 (0.68)	1.2 (0.33)	*0.6 (0.18)	2.5 (0.55)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	6.5 (0.55)	1.4 (0.30)	1.2 (0.25)	*1.0 (0.33)
Near poor. . . . .	6.9 (0.46)	1.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.27)	2.0 (0.43)
Not poor. . . . .	7.8 (0.26)	1.1 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)	2.4 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	4.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.08)	0.6 (0.10)	0.6 (0.11)
Medicaid . . . . .	5.6 (0.71)	1.1 (0.25)	1.7 (0.44)	†
Other . . . . .	5.7 (0.92)	*0.6 (0.22)	*1.7 (0.68)	*0.8 (0.37)
Uninsured . . . . .	3.1 (0.35)	†	1.4 (0.30)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	25.0 (1.04)	4.2 (0.45)	*0.7 (0.24)	10.7 (1.07)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	18.5 (2.58)	*4.1 (1.59)	†	*14.0 (4.30)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.0 (1.21)	3.7 (0.61)	*1.0 (0.39)	7.5 (1.38)
Other . . . . .	20.9 (2.55)	*3.0 (1.11)	–	11.7 (3.19)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status				
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	7.4 (0.27)	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.09)	2.3 (0.20)
Widowed . . . . .	6.4 (0.57)	1.8 (0.26)	*0.5 (0.19)	2.3 (0.57)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	8.7 (0.60)	1.9 (0.27)	1.6 (0.31)	1.2 (0.28)
Never married . . . . .	5.3 (0.60)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.8 (0.32)	*0.9 (0.35)
Living with a partner . . . . .	9.4 (1.43)	†	2.2 (0.62)	*2.6 (1.21)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	6.5 (0.25)	1.3 (0.12)	0.7 (0.11)	1.9 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	8.1 (0.37)	1.1 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)	2.6 (0.29)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.46)	0.9 (0.15)	1.5 (0.28)	1.9 (0.35)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	7.0 (0.43)	1.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.23)	1.8 (0.31)
Midwest . . . . .	7.4 (0.36)	1.2 (0.16)	0.8 (0.18)	2.3 (0.37)
South . . . . .	7.5 (0.34)	1.1 (0.12)	1.0 (0.14)	2.6 (0.29)
West . . . . .	6.9 (0.39)	1.1 (0.15)	0.7 (0.16)	1.5 (0.26)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.8 (0.51)	—	...	1.6 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.60)	1.4 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.13)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.2 (0.36)	†	...	2.1 (0.18)
White, single race, female . . . . .	8.7 (0.32)	2.3 (0.16)	1.0 (0.12)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	5.5 (0.75)	†	...	3.6 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.3 (0.49)	1.6 (0.30)	0.7 (0.20)	...

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

... Category not applicable.

— Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, while the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. Percentages in this table are rounded.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>							
Total <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	223,181	17,273	14,501	3,343	2,649	46,429	53,945
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	8,391	6,591	1,482	1,200	18,584	23,574
Female . . . . .	115,431	8,882	7,910	1,861	1,449	27,845	30,371
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	2,432	4,616	759	749	7,810	14,776
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	8,093	5,641	1,226	1,374	21,428	24,820
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	3,840	2,119	593	368	8,322	7,140
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	2,908	2,125	766	158	8,870	7,210
Race							
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	220,175	17,014	14,280	3,231	2,562	45,726	52,982
White . . . . .	180,815	12,936	12,567	2,547	2,181	39,515	45,344
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	2,857	1,226	576	243	4,801	5,580
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	325	*162	†	†	522	611
Asian . . . . .	10,437	823	300	*74	97	846	1,407
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	3,006	259	221	*112	*87	703	963
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	†	†	†	†	*60	*61
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	181	148	*55	*75	492	667
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	2,316	1,190	429	388	3,410	4,645
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	1,422	688	282	220	1,742	2,584
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	14,957	13,311	2,914	2,261	43,019	49,300
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	10,765	11,460	2,163	1,841	36,523	41,227
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	2,822	1,185	576	243	4,662	5,455
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	4,394	3,009	898	640	8,623	8,821
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	55,363	5,498	3,928	1,195	738	14,350	15,303
Some college . . . . .	50,281	3,781	3,879	703	803	12,298	15,046
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	3,225	2,880	438	369	10,161	12,296
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	7,556	6,425	1,877	1,257	18,202	19,731
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	7,871	7,108	1,176	1,226	24,069	29,848
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	2,488	2,153	404	419	6,160	7,484
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	2,526	2,059	452	407	6,712	8,148
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	1,291	1,097	*157	*163	4,466	5,457
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	1,567	1,799	*163	237	6,729	8,760
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	2,277	1,919	504	500	4,850	5,743
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	3,103	2,630	881	498	7,278	8,334
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	9,196	8,337	1,445	1,335	27,982	33,363
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	6,293	6,236	749	1,142	20,061	26,510
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	1,608	1,336	557	470	3,050	3,868
Other . . . . .	6,933	869	599	273	214	2,275	2,337
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	1,716	2,062	379	286	3,761	6,721
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	3,490	2,508	687	286	9,882	8,223
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	669	384	179	*35	1,282	1,068
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	1,985	1,015	393	155	4,636	3,825
Other . . . . .	2,612	531	334	*98	*51	1,322	1,160
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*67	†	–	–	*53	*60

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Marital status							
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>							
Married . . . . .	124,214	10,249	7,768	1,645	1,334	27,914	31,398
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	2,304	1,457	571	137	6,822	5,756
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	2,434	2,399	511	625	6,328	7,568
Never married . . . . .	45,472	1,625	1,818	411	326	3,158	6,012
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	622	1,027	*191	221	2,091	3,049
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	7,744	6,029	1,319	1,241	20,442	23,510
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	5,631	4,985	1,266	872	15,896	19,160
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	3,899	3,487	758	536	10,092	11,275
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	2,522	1,928	537	350	7,983	8,574
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	4,223	4,086	739	685	12,190	13,657
South . . . . .	81,850	6,825	5,346	1,267	816	16,684	19,368
West . . . . .	49,320	3,704	3,142	799	797	9,571	12,345
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	1,113	517	204	155	1,180	2,179
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,203	673	224	234	2,230	2,466
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	5,319	5,260	911	828	14,988	18,105
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	5,447	6,200	1,251	1,013	21,535	23,122
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	1,176	539	285	138	1,535	1,982
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,647	646	291	105	3,126	3,472

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	7.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	20.3 (0.31)	23.6 (0.37)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude). . . . .	7.8 (0.22)	6.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.2 (0.08)	20.8 (0.36)	24.2 (0.40)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	8.0 (0.31)	6.3 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.11)	17.5 (0.44)	21.9 (0.46)
Female . . . . .	7.3 (0.26)	6.7 (0.25)	1.6 (0.13)	1.2 (0.11)	22.8 (0.43)	25.2 (0.50)
Age <sup>6</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	2.2 (0.19)	4.2 (0.24)	0.7 (0.09)	0.7 (0.09)	7.1 (0.31)	13.3 (0.41)
45–64 years . . . . .	10.7 (0.42)	7.4 (0.38)	1.6 (0.16)	1.8 (0.16)	28.2 (0.65)	32.6 (0.70)
65–74 years . . . . .	20.3 (0.95)	11.0 (0.72)	3.1 (0.43)	1.9 (0.32)	43.4 (1.25)	37.2 (1.16)
75 years and over. . . . .	17.6 (1.00)	12.6 (0.86)	4.5 (0.49)	0.9 (0.21)	52.7 (1.36)	42.9 (1.30)
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	7.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	20.2 (0.32)	23.5 (0.37)
White . . . . .	6.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.23)	1.4 (0.09)	1.2 (0.09)	20.8 (0.36)	24.2 (0.42)
Black or African American. . . . .	12.3 (0.59)	5.2 (0.38)	2.5 (0.30)	0.9 (0.15)	20.4 (0.71)	22.6 (0.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	17.2 (3.07)	*6.5 (2.60)	†	†	26.8 (2.80)	29.7 (3.13)
Asian . . . . .	8.9 (1.02)	3.0 (0.56)	*0.9 (0.27)	0.9 (0.26)	9.9 (1.04)	14.6 (1.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. . . . .	*20.6 (7.04)	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	10.3 (1.91)	8.0 (1.56)	*3.6 (1.11)	*3.1 (1.02)	27.4 (2.54)	34.8 (2.92)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*14.0 (5.16)	†	†	†	31.3 (5.17)	30.2 (5.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white. . . . .	10.5 (2.24)	9.8 (2.44)	*3.9 (1.70)	*5.2 (1.93)	30.6 (3.63)	42.9 (4.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.1 (0.64)	4.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.27)	1.6 (0.25)	15.7 (0.77)	19.0 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American. . . . .	12.5 (0.90)	5.2 (0.65)	2.1 (0.45)	1.7 (0.39)	14.9 (0.97)	19.3 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.3 (0.22)	6.7 (0.23)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	21.0 (0.35)	24.4 (0.41)
White, single race . . . . .	6.4 (0.25)	7.2 (0.27)	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.10)	21.8 (0.40)	25.3 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race. . . . .	12.5 (0.59)	5.1 (0.39)	2.5 (0.31)	0.9 (0.16)	20.3 (0.72)	22.7 (0.82)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma. . . . .	13.2 (0.61)	9.2 (0.62)	2.7 (0.32)	2.1 (0.28)	25.0 (0.85)	27.0 (0.91)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	9.2 (0.46)	6.7 (0.39)	2.0 (0.24)	1.3 (0.17)	23.8 (0.69)	26.1 (0.77)
Some college. . . . .	7.8 (0.47)	8.0 (0.49)	1.5 (0.19)	1.6 (0.18)	25.5 (0.65)	30.1 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher. . . . .	6.4 (0.40)	5.3 (0.35)	1.0 (0.17)	0.7 (0.12)	19.3 (0.61)	22.1 (0.67)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	10.4 (0.37)	8.9 (0.39)	2.6 (0.19)	1.9 (0.18)	24.3 (0.54)	27.5 (0.62)
\$35,000 or more. . . . .	6.5 (0.29)	5.7 (0.29)	1.0 (0.12)	0.9 (0.11)	19.4 (0.42)	23.1 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	8.2 (0.57)	7.1 (0.56)	1.3 (0.24)	1.4 (0.29)	20.4 (0.78)	24.7 (0.93)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.2 (0.60)	5.8 (0.56)	1.4 (0.25)	1.1 (0.20)	19.2 (0.83)	22.2 (0.89)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	5.9 (0.67)	4.6 (0.53)	*0.9 (0.36)	*0.8 (0.25)	19.3 (1.04)	23.2 (1.15)
\$100,000 or more. . . . .	4.5 (0.53)	5.2 (0.54)	*0.5 (0.16)	0.6 (0.13)	19.0 (0.86)	23.0 (0.94)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	12.2 (0.67)	9.3 (0.68)	2.6 (0.30)	2.5 (0.31)	25.2 (0.86)	28.2 (0.96)
Near poor. . . . .	10.6 (0.72)	8.7 (0.65)	2.9 (0.35)	1.8 (0.31)	24.1 (0.82)	27.8 (0.93)
Not poor. . . . .	6.6 (0.26)	6.1 (0.25)	1.1 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)	19.8 (0.38)	23.3 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	4.4 (0.19)	4.7 (0.23)	0.5 (0.07)	0.8 (0.10)	14.1 (0.37)	19.3 (0.44)
Medicaid . . . . .	12.0 (1.16)	9.4 (1.09)	4.1 (0.60)	3.4 (0.50)	22.1 (1.17)	27.7 (1.30)
Other . . . . .	9.8 (1.32)	6.3 (0.91)	3.2 (0.84)	2.1 (0.45)	25.8 (1.84)	27.2 (1.79)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.3 (0.46)	5.9 (0.44)	1.0 (0.18)	0.9 (0.18)	11.6 (0.61)	19.7 (0.77)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	17.1 (0.92)	12.0 (0.76)	3.3 (0.42)	1.4 (0.26)	47.7 (1.18)	39.7 (1.14)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	30.5 (2.89)	17.2 (2.20)	8.0 (1.48)	*1.5 (0.64)	57.6 (3.14)	48.8 (2.93)
Medicare only . . . . .	19.9 (1.37)	10.0 (0.95)	3.9 (0.61)	1.5 (0.38)	45.7 (1.65)	37.6 (1.55)
Other . . . . .	20.6 (2.68)	13.2 (2.20)	*3.8 (1.30)	*1.9 (0.80)	51.1 (3.23)	44.7 (3.37)
Uninsured . . . . .	*17.3 (5.29)	†	–	–	*13.6 (5.21)	*24.9 (10.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Marital status						
Married . . . . .	7.6 (0.28)	6.0 (0.27)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.10)	20.7 (0.46)	23.6 (0.49)
Widowed . . . . .	9.9 (1.38)	*7.0 (2.80)	*3.2 (1.22)	†	26.6 (3.32)	29.5 (3.85)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	9.2 (0.50)	9.7 (0.61)	2.2 (0.29)	2.1 (0.28)	24.1 (0.83)	28.6 (0.95)
Never married . . . . .	8.1 (0.72)	5.3 (0.49)	2.0 (0.39)	1.3 (0.23)	15.6 (0.89)	19.9 (0.89)
Living with a partner . . . . .	6.8 (1.03)	7.6 (0.99)	*1.7 (0.64)	1.8 (0.43)	22.9 (1.84)	28.0 (1.89)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	7.2 (0.27)	5.5 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.10)	18.8 (0.43)	21.1 (0.48)
Small MSA . . . . .	7.6 (0.38)	6.7 (0.39)	1.7 (0.18)	1.2 (0.16)	21.3 (0.59)	25.6 (0.70)
Not in MSA . . . . .	8.9 (0.54)	8.5 (0.53)	1.8 (0.23)	1.3 (0.18)	23.1 (0.82)	27.2 (0.98)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	6.3 (0.44)	4.9 (0.39)	1.3 (0.21)	0.9 (0.15)	19.8 (0.71)	21.6 (0.74)
Midwest . . . . .	7.7 (0.43)	7.5 (0.50)	1.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.16)	21.9 (0.65)	24.8 (0.77)
South . . . . .	8.3 (0.34)	6.5 (0.32)	1.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.11)	20.1 (0.54)	23.3 (0.67)
West . . . . .	7.6 (0.47)	6.4 (0.39)	1.7 (0.20)	1.6 (0.21)	19.3 (0.66)	24.6 (0.71)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11.2 (1.01)	4.6 (0.63)	2.0 (0.49)	1.1 (0.29)	11.2 (1.07)	17.4 (1.17)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	10.9 (0.85)	5.3 (0.63)	1.8 (0.34)	1.9 (0.39)	19.5 (1.01)	20.3 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	6.8 (0.38)	7.0 (0.39)	1.2 (0.14)	1.1 (0.14)	19.2 (0.57)	23.6 (0.61)
White, single race, female . . . . .	6.1 (0.32)	7.4 (0.34)	1.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.14)	24.0 (0.56)	26.8 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	12.2 (1.04)	5.5 (0.69)	2.6 (0.50)	1.2 (0.26)	15.9 (1.06)	18.9 (1.14)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12.7 (0.74)	4.9 (0.47)	2.3 (0.34)	0.7 (0.19)	23.6 (1.02)	25.5 (1.10)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Total <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	223,181	27,364	29,019	57,070	9,062
Sex					
Male . . . . .	107,750	7,956	11,665	25,334	2,581
Female . . . . .	115,431	19,409	17,354	31,736	6,481
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	16,427	11,833	24,555	4,649
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	9,277	12,073	21,860	3,455
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	1,075	2,833	5,650	607
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	585	2,280	5,005	350
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	220,175	26,792	28,485	56,016	8,825
White . . . . .	180,815	22,241	24,727	47,523	7,532
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	3,010	2,473	6,006	814
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	463	336	543	*192
Asian . . . . .	10,437	1,049	897	1,799	264
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	†	*146	†
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	3,006	572	534	1,053	237
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	*51	*43	115	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	351	378	657	*156
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	3,462	3,321	6,851	970
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	1,928	1,925	3,955	516
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	23,902	25,698	50,218	8,092
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	19,132	21,729	41,463	6,711
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	2,933	2,408	5,666	759
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	3,829	4,610	9,436	1,173
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	55,363	6,771	7,458	15,831	2,124
Some college . . . . .	50,281	7,199	7,850	14,353	2,644
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	5,832	6,909	11,976	1,882
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	11,023	11,076	21,864	3,769
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	14,522	15,716	30,466	4,583
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	3,468	4,004	7,571	1,112
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	4,660	4,398	9,420	1,278
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	2,471	2,824	5,500	1,015
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	3,922	4,490	7,975	1,179
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	23,083	4,395	3,762	7,292	1,579
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	4,967	4,937	9,353	1,478
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	15,654	17,219	33,672	5,074
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	127,870	15,407	15,039	28,685	4,751
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	3,544	2,677	5,360	1,297
Other . . . . .	6,933	1,388	1,414	2,462	572
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	5,344	4,722	9,725	1,484
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	20,872	801	2,806	6,304	482
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	254	490	985	165
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	495	1,461	2,622	237
Other . . . . .	2,612	*87	315	681	*53
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	†	*47	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Marital status					
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Married . . . . .	124,214	14,808	16,312	31,507	4,696
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	884	1,929	4,199	452
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	3,742	4,363	7,708	1,446
Never married . . . . .	45,472	5,353	4,462	9,228	1,842
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	2,531	1,870	4,290	612
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	12,720	12,933	25,926	4,160
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	9,539	10,362	20,034	3,323
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	5,106	5,724	11,110	1,579
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	4,322	4,808	9,897	1,465
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	6,387	6,868	13,983	2,212
South . . . . .	81,850	10,237	10,071	19,654	3,420
West . . . . .	49,320	6,418	7,272	13,536	1,965
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	872	1,377	3,034	253
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	2,590	1,943	3,818	717
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	5,828	8,862	18,743	1,765
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	13,304	12,866	22,720	4,945
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	731	824	2,095	229
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	2,202	1,584	3,570	530

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	12.3 (0.28)	12.8 (0.28)	25.4 (0.38)	4.0 (0.17)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	12.3 (0.27)	13.0 (0.28)	25.6 (0.38)	4.1 (0.17)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	7.3 (0.32)	10.7 (0.39)	23.4 (0.51)	2.4 (0.19)
Female . . . . .	17.2 (0.44)	14.8 (0.38)	27.2 (0.51)	5.6 (0.27)
Age <sup>7</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	14.8 (0.43)	10.7 (0.36)	22.2 (0.53)	4.2 (0.24)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.2 (0.47)	15.9 (0.51)	28.7 (0.63)	4.5 (0.28)
65–74 years . . . . .	5.6 (0.51)	14.7 (0.86)	29.4 (1.04)	3.2 (0.40)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.5 (0.42)	13.5 (0.87)	29.7 (1.16)	2.1 (0.33)
Race				
1 race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	12.2 (0.28)	12.8 (0.28)	25.3 (0.38)	4.0 (0.17)
White . . . . .	12.5 (0.31)	13.4 (0.32)	26.0 (0.43)	4.2 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	11.1 (0.59)	9.6 (0.57)	23.0 (0.82)	3.0 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	18.8 (3.94)	16.1 (2.95)	24.2 (3.08)	*8.1 (2.89)
Asian . . . . .	9.6 (0.99)	8.8 (0.96)	17.8 (1.46)	2.5 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	37.1 (9.44)	†
2 or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	18.2 (2.39)	17.1 (2.28)	36.2 (3.32)	7.5 (1.70)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*13.1 (5.31)	*17.0 (5.43)	31.8 (7.24)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	22.7 (3.87)	23.3 (3.75)	42.0 (5.00)	*9.8 (3.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.4 (0.63)	12.5 (0.67)	24.3 (0.94)	3.4 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	10.6 (0.79)	12.7 (0.93)	23.3 (1.24)	3.0 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.6 (0.31)	13.1 (0.31)	25.7 (0.42)	4.2 (0.19)
White, single race . . . . .	13.0 (0.36)	13.9 (0.37)	26.7 (0.50)	4.5 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	11.2 (0.61)	9.5 (0.58)	22.4 (0.81)	2.9 (0.32)
Education <sup>11</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	13.9 (0.81)	15.3 (0.72)	31.2 (0.97)	4.0 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	12.8 (0.58)	13.1 (0.56)	28.3 (0.72)	3.9 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	13.9 (0.54)	15.5 (0.61)	28.6 (0.71)	5.1 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	9.8 (0.47)	12.0 (0.51)	21.2 (0.66)	3.2 (0.25)
Family income <sup>13</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	16.8 (0.56)	16.2 (0.47)	31.6 (0.69)	5.6 (0.34)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	10.8 (0.34)	12.1 (0.39)	23.5 (0.49)	3.4 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	11.4 (0.66)	13.2 (0.72)	25.0 (0.91)	3.6 (0.37)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	11.9 (0.66)	11.7 (0.66)	24.9 (0.86)	3.3 (0.36)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	9.7 (0.71)	11.5 (0.87)	23.1 (1.16)	3.9 (0.52)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	10.0 (0.66)	11.9 (0.76)	20.9 (0.92)	3.0 (0.36)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	18.7 (0.94)	17.6 (0.82)	33.5 (1.21)	7.0 (0.58)
Near poor . . . . .	16.3 (0.76)	16.5 (0.75)	30.6 (0.91)	4.9 (0.48)
Not poor . . . . .	11.1 (0.34)	12.1 (0.38)	23.9 (0.48)	3.6 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	12.3 (0.38)	11.5 (0.38)	22.0 (0.48)	3.7 (0.22)
Medicaid . . . . .	24.6 (1.22)	19.1 (1.09)	37.8 (1.50)	9.1 (0.96)
Other . . . . .	20.8 (1.88)	17.5 (1.55)	33.3 (2.27)	7.9 (1.19)
Uninsured . . . . .	14.5 (0.73)	13.2 (0.67)	27.1 (0.88)	4.1 (0.40)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	3.8 (0.42)	13.5 (0.79)	30.3 (1.04)	2.3 (0.33)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	11.4 (1.86)	22.0 (2.63)	44.3 (3.11)	7.4 (1.65)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.9 (0.70)	14.4 (1.12)	25.8 (1.42)	2.3 (0.49)
Other . . . . .	*3.2 (1.04)	12.1 (2.16)	25.9 (3.00)	*2.0 (0.68)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*18.1 (8.00)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	12.3 (0.39)	12.8 (0.39)	25.0 (0.51)	3.8 (0.24)
Widowed . . . . .	12.0 (3.11)	14.4 (3.24)	31.3 (4.57)	*2.7 (0.89)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.2 (0.80)	17.8 (0.82)	30.8 (1.01)	5.7 (0.49)
Never married . . . . .	10.6 (0.59)	11.4 (0.68)	23.2 (0.92)	3.9 (0.42)
Living with a partner . . . . .	15.0 (1.12)	14.0 (1.49)	32.3 (1.87)	4.0 (0.67)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	11.3 (0.37)	11.5 (0.38)	23.3 (0.51)	3.7 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	12.9 (0.50)	14.0 (0.52)	27.1 (0.72)	4.5 (0.32)
Not in MSA . . . . .	14.4 (0.71)	14.5 (0.65)	28.5 (0.94)	4.3 (0.44)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	11.6 (0.56)	12.5 (0.71)	25.7 (1.07)	3.9 (0.39)
Midwest . . . . .	11.9 (0.61)	12.6 (0.56)	25.9 (0.73)	4.1 (0.33)
South . . . . .	12.5 (0.46)	12.1 (0.46)	23.8 (0.65)	4.1 (0.29)
West . . . . .	13.0 (0.59)	14.6 (0.56)	27.2 (0.68)	4.0 (0.37)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.7 (0.71)	10.3 (0.97)	21.0 (1.28)	1.8 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	17.4 (1.00)	14.6 (0.98)	27.5 (1.24)	5.1 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.1 (0.44)	11.7 (0.49)	25.2 (0.67)	2.4 (0.23)
White, single race, female . . . . .	17.8 (0.59)	16.0 (0.52)	28.0 (0.67)	6.4 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	6.2 (0.73)	7.2 (0.85)	18.3 (1.21)	2.0 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	15.3 (0.88)	11.3 (0.77)	25.5 (1.02)	3.7 (0.44)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Total <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	223,181	33,318	22,378	16,997
Sex				
Male . . . . .	107,750	19,287	9,063	7,724
Female . . . . .	115,431	14,030	13,315	9,273
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	6,597	7,596	2,066
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	13,400	9,297	5,606
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	5,739	2,472	4,284
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	7,581	3,012	5,041
Race				
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	220,175	32,660	21,897	16,697
White . . . . .	180,815	29,618	18,358	13,997
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	1,926	2,586	1,896
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	321	356	208
Asian . . . . .	10,437	667	569	564
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*128	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	3,006	657	481	299
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	446	312	242
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	2,290	2,481	1,404
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	1,286	1,475	563
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	31,028	19,897	15,592
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	27,502	16,131	12,759
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	1,876	2,536	1,844
Education <sup>9</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	6,325	4,398	5,707
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	55,363	10,326	6,311	5,923
Some college . . . . .	50,281	8,335	5,630	3,254
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	6,864	3,971	1,544
Family income <sup>11</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	13,124	10,290	8,860
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	17,058	10,525	6,525
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	4,309	2,662	2,354
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	5,081	3,117	1,889
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	3,097	1,812	960
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	4,571	2,934	1,323
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	23,083	3,321	3,345	2,286
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	5,062	4,214	3,783
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	20,131	12,202	7,937
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	127,870	12,907	9,647	3,832
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	2,130	2,237	1,230
Other . . . . .	6,933	1,641	1,102	855
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	3,288	3,805	1,664
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	20,872	7,873	2,980	4,511
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	795	559	953
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	3,487	1,478	3,151
Other . . . . .	2,612	1,089	422	655
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*71	*36	*52

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
Marital status				
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	124,214	20,180	11,493	8,933
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	4,605	2,569	3,929
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	4,194	3,337	2,237
Never married . . . . .	45,472	2,637	3,175	1,192
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	1,640	1,779	642
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	13,990	9,771	6,582
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	11,551	7,949	6,105
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	7,777	4,658	4,310
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	5,373	3,231	2,806
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	8,795	5,624	4,530
South . . . . .	81,850	11,468	8,317	6,612
West . . . . .	49,320	7,682	5,207	3,049
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	1,286	1,052	641
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,004	1,429	763
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	16,285	6,528	5,878
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	11,217	9,603	6,881
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	784	904	692
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,092	1,632	1,152

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table "A little trouble hearing," "Moderate trouble," "A lot of trouble," and "Deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "Good," "A little trouble," "A lot of trouble," "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.

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	14.7 (0.27)	9.9 (0.26)	7.6 (0.21)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.9 (0.29)	10.0 (0.26)	7.6 (0.22)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	18.4 (0.42)	8.5 (0.34)	7.7 (0.30)
Female . . . . .	11.6 (0.33)	11.2 (0.38)	7.6 (0.26)
Age <sup>6</sup>			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.0 (0.28)	6.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.6 (0.55)	12.2 (0.48)	7.4 (0.42)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.8 (1.05)	12.9 (0.83)	22.4 (1.01)
75 years and over . . . . .	45.0 (1.29)	17.9 (0.99)	30.1 (1.17)
Race			
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	14.6 (0.26)	9.8 (0.26)	7.6 (0.21)
White . . . . .	15.7 (0.30)	9.9 (0.29)	7.5 (0.23)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.5 (0.51)	10.5 (0.57)	9.0 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	18.1 (2.59)	18.2 (3.13)	13.9 (1.89)
Asian . . . . .	8.0 (0.84)	5.7 (0.73)	7.0 (0.84)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	31.6 (7.61)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	24.3 (2.87)	16.9 (2.45)	12.9 (2.14)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*9.7 (4.56)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	27.9 (3.69)	20.6 (3.74)	15.5 (3.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	10.8 (0.67)	9.9 (0.63)	7.4 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11.7 (0.89)	10.1 (0.84)	6.2 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.3 (0.29)	10.0 (0.29)	7.7 (0.23)
White, single race . . . . .	16.6 (0.33)	10.1 (0.33)	7.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8.4 (0.51)	10.6 (0.59)	8.9 (0.53)
Education <sup>10</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.0 (0.77)	13.4 (0.72)	15.3 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	17.3 (0.58)	10.9 (0.49)	9.6 (0.47)
Some college . . . . .	17.6 (0.63)	11.3 (0.54)	7.2 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	13.6 (0.52)	7.3 (0.42)	3.2 (0.31)
Family income <sup>12</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	17.1 (0.49)	14.6 (0.56)	11.0 (0.37)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	14.3 (0.36)	8.2 (0.31)	5.8 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.4 (0.70)	8.8 (0.58)	7.8 (0.55)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	14.9 (0.67)	8.6 (0.58)	5.7 (0.48)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	15.3 (0.91)	7.8 (0.73)	4.8 (0.69)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	12.7 (0.78)	7.4 (0.57)	4.2 (0.53)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	16.9 (0.86)	16.0 (0.92)	12.5 (0.66)
Near poor . . . . .	16.3 (0.75)	14.0 (0.74)	12.3 (0.61)
Not poor . . . . .	14.7 (0.32)	8.7 (0.29)	6.1 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	9.2 (0.31)	7.2 (0.28)	2.7 (0.19)
Medicaid . . . . .	15.3 (1.08)	16.0 (1.10)	9.1 (0.89)
Other . . . . .	18.9 (1.71)	12.6 (1.42)	8.9 (1.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	9.9 (0.58)	10.9 (0.68)	5.2 (0.46)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	37.9 (1.13)	14.4 (0.86)	21.8 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	35.8 (3.11)	25.2 (2.53)	42.9 (3.18)
Medicare only . . . . .	34.3 (1.66)	14.6 (1.15)	31.3 (1.61)
Other . . . . .	42.4 (3.32)	16.5 (2.37)	25.7 (3.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	*33.2 (11.57)	*12.5 (5.62)	*16.6 (6.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Marital status			
Married . . . . .	15.4 (0.37)	8.8 (0.33)	6.9 (0.28)
Widowed . . . . .	15.8 (3.12)	11.7 (2.55)	10.0 (0.72)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.2 (0.73)	13.2 (0.75)	9.1 (0.61)
Never married . . . . .	10.5 (0.78)	8.7 (0.61)	6.3 (0.64)
Living with a partner . . . . .	17.1 (1.70)	13.6 (1.43)	7.9 (1.39)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	13.0 (0.35)	8.8 (0.35)	6.3 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.5 (0.51)	10.7 (0.48)	8.4 (0.40)
Not in MSA . . . . .	18.2 (0.71)	11.4 (0.65)	9.5 (0.47)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	13.4 (0.55)	8.1 (0.50)	6.9 (0.41)
Midwest . . . . .	16.0 (0.52)	10.3 (0.57)	8.3 (0.48)
South . . . . .	14.1 (0.46)	10.1 (0.47)	8.2 (0.36)
West . . . . .	15.6 (0.58)	10.5 (0.48)	6.4 (0.39)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	12.7 (1.11)	8.5 (0.96)	7.6 (0.86)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	9.1 (0.75)	11.3 (0.86)	7.4 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	21.0 (0.53)	8.5 (0.41)	7.7 (0.37)
White, single race, female . . . . .	12.6 (0.40)	11.5 (0.49)	7.5 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.7 (0.87)	8.4 (0.80)	7.9 (0.88)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	8.4 (0.67)	12.1 (0.80)	9.5 (0.63)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>									
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	6,306	15,521	4,366	8,279	3,871	6,521	10,583	16,898
Sex									
Male . . . . .	107,750	2,284	6,008	1,615	3,251	1,434	2,667	4,404	6,878
Female . . . . .	115,431	4,022	9,513	2,752	5,028	2,437	3,854	6,179	10,020
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	2,865	7,325	1,924	4,016	1,600	3,207	5,075	8,632
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	2,578	5,485	1,923	3,177	1,703	2,333	4,066	5,577
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	422	1,479	346	650	274	558	791	1,479
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	441	1,232	173	437	294	422	650	1,210
Race									
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	6,072	15,233	4,233	8,072	3,780	6,276	10,230	16,559
White . . . . .	180,815	4,750	12,118	3,557	6,465	3,279	5,099	7,955	13,565
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	982	2,172	509	1,098	345	784	1,809	2,137
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	*131	†	†	*179	*48	*137	135	*195
Asian . . . . .	10,437	209	696	148	309	*107	236	311	656
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	–	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	233	288	133	207	*92	245	352	339
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	†	†	†	†	†	†	*32	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	*114	193	*74	*114	†	183	218	181
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	1,211	2,140	821	1,195	631	756	1,344	1,707
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	644	1,169	461	684	323	463	761	965
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	5,095	13,381	3,545	7,085	3,240	5,765	9,238	15,191
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	3,724	10,116	2,824	5,397	2,695	4,476	6,821	12,091
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	951	2,152	494	1,075	331	765	1,753	2,070
Education <sup>7</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	1,754	3,219	1,042	1,998	1,052	1,337	2,029	2,931
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	1,958	4,487	1,524	2,442	1,226	1,990	3,214	4,602
Some college . . . . .	50,281	1,171	3,731	877	2,129	811	1,705	2,549	3,828
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	659	1,963	380	867	301	666	1,276	3,148
Family income <sup>9</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	3,751	7,768	2,772	4,602	2,484	3,662	5,971	7,424
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	2,200	6,762	1,363	3,242	1,229	2,442	4,080	8,457
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	914	2,176	423	1,163	359	900	1,360	2,641
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	665	2,312	400	1,177	397	829	1,419	2,418
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	*363	979	*332	299	*310	237	658	1,274
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	258	1,295	209	604	*163	476	642	2,124

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	1,711	3,093	1,257	1,809	1,110	1,451	2,480	2,854
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	1,383	3,074	1,028	1,982	825	1,693	2,639	3,156
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	2,421	7,590	1,548	3,601	1,488	2,647	4,368	9,130
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	127,870	1,896	5,993	1,354	2,988	1,137	2,403	3,941	8,095
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	1,276	2,251	833	1,501	785	1,166	1,821	2,072
Other . . . . .	6,933	427	956	396	646	290	572	753	939
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	1,820	3,541	1,215	2,047	1,091	1,392	2,571	3,028
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	20,872	346	1,374	215	493	304	508	680	1,449
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	132	288	*65	205	*65	96	227	308
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	282	855	181	302	104	332	422	660
Other . . . . .	2,612	*77	160	*58	*76	*95	*32	*108	250
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	124,214	2,598	6,540	1,924	3,482	1,696	2,954	4,615	8,126
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	638	1,536	281	654	267	547	788	1,269
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	1,300	2,624	920	1,597	895	1,096	1,983	2,218
Never married . . . . .	45,472	1,364	3,355	871	1,584	682	1,396	2,453	3,664
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	391	1,417	345	942	303	521	719	1,579
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	3,032	7,348	1,866	3,635	1,668	2,605	4,699	7,462
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	2,028	5,079	1,542	3,038	1,273	2,604	3,651	6,128
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	1,245	3,093	959	1,606	930	1,312	2,233	3,308
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	800	2,784	589	1,399	483	936	1,536	2,755
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	1,454	3,738	1,114	1,676	976	1,570	2,472	4,081
South . . . . .	81,850	2,705	5,568	1,831	3,364	1,656	2,645	4,410	6,178
West . . . . .	49,320	1,347	3,431	832	1,840	757	1,369	2,164	3,884
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	438	761	323	382	234	254	515	647
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	773	1,379	498	812	397	502	829	1,060
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	1,345	3,972	1,030	2,175	979	1,851	2,904	5,049
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	2,379	6,143	1,794	3,222	1,715	2,625	3,917	7,043
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	285	807	147	375	91	257	643	779
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	666	1,345	347	700	240	508	1,110	1,291

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	2.8 (0.13)	7.0 (0.21)	1.9 (0.11)	3.7 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	4.8 (0.17)	7.7 (0.22)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	2.9 (0.13)	7.1 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	3.8 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	4.8 (0.18)	7.7 (0.21)
Sex								
Male	2.1 (0.16)	5.7 (0.29)	1.5 (0.14)	3.0 (0.20)	1.3 (0.13)	2.5 (0.19)	4.1 (0.24)	6.5 (0.29)
Female	3.5 (0.20)	8.3 (0.28)	2.4 (0.17)	4.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.17)	3.4 (0.19)	5.4 (0.24)	8.9 (0.31)
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years	2.6 (0.18)	6.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.16)	3.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.15)	2.9 (0.20)	4.6 (0.26)	7.9 (0.31)
45–64 years	3.4 (0.24)	7.3 (0.36)	2.6 (0.24)	4.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.23)	3.1 (0.23)	5.4 (0.31)	7.4 (0.36)
65–74 years	2.2 (0.35)	7.9 (0.65)	1.8 (0.33)	3.5 (0.45)	1.5 (0.28)	3.0 (0.47)	4.2 (0.49)	7.9 (0.66)
75 years and over	2.7 (0.38)	7.5 (0.64)	1.1 (0.22)	2.7 (0.36)	1.8 (0.36)	2.6 (0.37)	4.0 (0.44)	7.4 (0.66)
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	2.8 (0.13)	7.0 (0.21)	1.9 (0.11)	3.7 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.14)	4.7 (0.17)	7.6 (0.22)
White	2.6 (0.14)	6.8 (0.24)	2.0 (0.13)	3.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.13)	2.9 (0.15)	4.4 (0.19)	7.7 (0.24)
Black or African American	3.7 (0.35)	8.4 (0.49)	1.9 (0.26)	4.2 (0.35)	1.3 (0.19)	3.0 (0.33)	6.8 (0.50)	8.1 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.9 (1.97)	10.5 (3.02)	†	*7.6 (2.33)	*2.0 (0.89)	*6.3 (2.36)	*5.5 (1.65)	9.9 (2.56)
Asian	2.0 (0.44)	6.9 (0.88)	1.4 (0.38)	2.9 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.33)	2.4 (0.55)	2.9 (0.53)	6.3 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	7.8 (1.55)	10.3 (1.97)	4.2 (1.17)	7.4 (1.84)	*3.2 (1.18)	8.0 (1.65)	12.9 (2.12)	11.7 (2.18)
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	*10.4 (4.80)	†	†	*11.9 (5.03)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*7.4 (2.24)	13.2 (3.36)	*4.6 (1.79)	*7.7 (2.60)	†	11.6 (2.78)	15.2 (3.07)	12.2 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.9 (0.44)	7.5 (0.55)	3.1 (0.36)	4.3 (0.39)	2.6 (0.35)	2.6 (0.34)	4.8 (0.42)	6.2 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.6 (0.62)	6.7 (0.64)	3.1 (0.52)	4.1 (0.50)	2.4 (0.48)	2.8 (0.54)	4.6 (0.59)	6.1 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.6 (0.14)	7.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.12)	3.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.12)	3.0 (0.15)	4.8 (0.20)	8.0 (0.24)
White, single race	2.4 (0.16)	6.7 (0.26)	1.8 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)	1.8 (0.15)	3.0 (0.17)	4.5 (0.22)	8.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	3.7 (0.36)	8.6 (0.50)	1.9 (0.26)	4.2 (0.35)	1.3 (0.20)	3.1 (0.33)	6.8 (0.52)	8.1 (0.54)
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	6.0 (0.45)	11.0 (0.63)	3.7 (0.39)	7.1 (0.54)	3.7 (0.38)	4.7 (0.44)	7.1 (0.52)	10.0 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	3.7 (0.32)	8.3 (0.44)	2.8 (0.27)	4.5 (0.34)	2.2 (0.25)	3.7 (0.29)	5.9 (0.41)	8.5 (0.45)
Some college	2.2 (0.21)	7.5 (0.40)	1.7 (0.21)	4.2 (0.33)	1.6 (0.20)	3.3 (0.29)	5.0 (0.34)	7.7 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1 (0.15)	3.4 (0.28)	0.7 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)	0.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.16)	2.2 (0.26)	5.5 (0.35)
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	5.7 (0.29)	11.5 (0.42)	4.3 (0.28)	7.0 (0.35)	3.8 (0.27)	5.5 (0.29)	9.0 (0.39)	11.0 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more	1.7 (0.15)	5.3 (0.26)	1.0 (0.13)	2.5 (0.18)	0.9 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)	3.1 (0.20)	6.6 (0.27)
\$35,000–\$49,999	3.1 (0.40)	7.3 (0.60)	1.4 (0.27)	3.9 (0.44)	1.2 (0.26)	3.0 (0.40)	4.5 (0.46)	8.9 (0.64)
\$50,000–\$74,999	1.8 (0.29)	6.2 (0.50)	1.0 (0.25)	3.1 (0.38)	1.1 (0.26)	2.2 (0.31)	3.7 (0.44)	6.5 (0.50)
\$75,000–\$99,999	1.3 (0.38)	4.2 (0.53)	*1.2 (0.38)	1.2 (0.27)	*1.2 (0.40)	0.9 (0.21)	2.5 (0.43)	5.4 (0.58)
\$100,000 or more	0.7 (0.15)	3.4 (0.47)	0.5 (0.14)	1.6 (0.28)	*0.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.27)	1.7 (0.29)	5.8 (0.50)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>								
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort		
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Poor . . . . .	7.9 (0.60)	14.5 (0.79)	5.9 (0.56)	8.1 (0.56)	5.3 (0.54)	6.5 (0.52)	11.3 (0.73)	12.9 (0.77)	
Near poor . . . . .	4.7 (0.42)	10.1 (0.64)	3.5 (0.39)	6.6 (0.53)	2.8 (0.35)	5.6 (0.53)	8.8 (0.59)	10.4 (0.67)	
Not poor . . . . .	1.7 (0.14)	5.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.12)	2.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	6.7 (0.26)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	1.5 (0.13)	4.7 (0.23)	1.0 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)	0.9 (0.11)	1.9 (0.16)	3.1 (0.20)	6.5 (0.26)	
Medicaid . . . . .	9.2 (0.80)	16.1 (1.05)	6.1 (0.71)	10.8 (0.90)	5.7 (0.72)	8.3 (0.85)	13.2 (0.96)	14.7 (1.09)	
Other . . . . .	5.1 (0.83)	12.5 (1.47)	5.1 (0.92)	8.6 (1.31)	3.7 (0.72)	7.2 (1.13)	10.0 (1.23)	12.4 (1.68)	
Uninsured . . . . .	5.1 (0.46)	9.6 (0.57)	3.4 (0.36)	5.6 (0.44)	3.1 (0.36)	3.8 (0.37)	7.2 (0.53)	8.3 (0.57)	
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	1.7 (0.28)	6.7 (0.58)	1.0 (0.23)	2.4 (0.38)	1.5 (0.30)	2.5 (0.43)	3.3 (0.38)	7.1 (0.63)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	6.1 (1.40)	13.2 (1.94)	*3.0 (0.92)	9.6 (1.74)	*3.0 (0.99)	4.5 (1.25)	10.5 (1.96)	14.4 (2.26)	
Medicare only . . . . .	2.8 (0.55)	8.6 (0.85)	1.8 (0.42)	3.0 (0.55)	1.1 (0.28)	3.4 (0.58)	4.3 (0.64)	6.7 (0.78)	
Other . . . . .	*3.1 (1.05)	6.5 (1.56)	*2.3 (1.00)	*3.0 (0.97)	*3.8 (1.24)	*1.3 (0.57)	*4.3 (1.34)	10.2 (2.10)	
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†	
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	2.1 (0.17)	5.3 (0.24)	1.5 (0.14)	2.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.14)	2.4 (0.17)	3.7 (0.22)	6.7 (0.29)	
Widowed . . . . .	*7.3 (3.31)	21.9 (4.57)	1.5 (0.36)	*14.5 (4.54)	†	*10.1 (4.14)	*7.0 (2.41)	15.4 (4.41)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.5 (0.49)	10.7 (0.67)	3.6 (0.38)	6.7 (0.56)	3.7 (0.41)	4.7 (0.44)	7.8 (0.59)	9.3 (0.60)	
Never married . . . . .	3.2 (0.37)	8.0 (0.61)	2.1 (0.28)	3.7 (0.40)	1.8 (0.28)	3.4 (0.40)	5.5 (0.47)	8.3 (0.59)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	2.9 (0.56)	8.8 (1.05)	2.3 (0.50)	5.9 (0.78)	2.9 (0.83)	3.3 (0.62)	4.9 (0.73)	10.1 (1.13)	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	2.7 (0.18)	6.8 (0.29)	1.7 (0.17)	3.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)	4.2 (0.24)	6.8 (0.29)	
Small MSA . . . . .	2.7 (0.20)	6.9 (0.37)	2.1 (0.21)	4.1 (0.31)	1.7 (0.16)	3.6 (0.29)	5.0 (0.31)	8.4 (0.41)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.36)	8.1 (0.51)	2.5 (0.25)	4.3 (0.41)	2.5 (0.31)	3.4 (0.30)	6.1 (0.47)	9.0 (0.54)	
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	2.1 (0.23)	7.3 (0.50)	1.5 (0.22)	3.8 (0.33)	1.3 (0.20)	2.5 (0.27)	4.1 (0.37)	7.4 (0.49)	
Midwest . . . . .	2.7 (0.28)	7.1 (0.45)	2.1 (0.28)	3.1 (0.29)	1.8 (0.26)	3.0 (0.27)	4.6 (0.37)	7.8 (0.42)	
South . . . . .	3.3 (0.22)	6.9 (0.31)	2.2 (0.18)	4.1 (0.26)	2.0 (0.18)	3.3 (0.24)	5.4 (0.30)	7.6 (0.36)	
West . . . . .	2.7 (0.26)	7.0 (0.47)	1.7 (0.23)	3.8 (0.34)	1.5 (0.21)	2.8 (0.31)	4.4 (0.35)	8.0 (0.49)	
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.8 (0.62)	5.3 (0.76)	2.3 (0.49)	2.5 (0.39)	1.8 (0.45)	1.6 (0.37)	3.5 (0.53)	4.6 (0.64)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.0 (0.65)	9.8 (0.81)	3.8 (0.50)	6.0 (0.65)	3.3 (0.54)	3.6 (0.50)	6.1 (0.63)	7.7 (0.67)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.8 (0.21)	5.5 (0.36)	1.4 (0.18)	3.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.17)	2.5 (0.23)	3.9 (0.31)	7.0 (0.38)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.0 (0.25)	7.8 (0.37)	2.2 (0.21)	4.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.23)	3.4 (0.25)	4.9 (0.30)	9.1 (0.40)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.4 (0.49)	7.4 (0.79)	1.2 (0.34)	3.2 (0.50)	0.7 (0.20)	2.4 (0.46)	5.5 (0.76)	6.6 (0.74)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.53)	9.7 (0.67)	2.5 (0.40)	5.0 (0.50)	1.7 (0.30)	3.7 (0.45)	7.9 (0.70)	9.2 (0.74)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>		
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	8,176	21,203	10,631	22,519	
Sex						
Male . . . . .	107,750	2,932	8,534	4,600	10,142	
Female . . . . .	115,431	5,244	12,669	6,030	12,377	
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	3,909	11,056	5,744	11,443	
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	3,054	7,190	3,653	7,852	
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	657	1,578	724	1,771	
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	556	1,379	510	1,453	
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	7,970	20,820	10,258	22,165	
White . . . . .	180,815	6,848	17,483	8,933	18,771	
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	769	2,294	920	2,516	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	*83	*177	*125	*174	
Asian . . . . .	10,437	250	839	*259	676	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	†	†	†	
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	205	383	373	354	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	†	*46	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	145	198	254	164	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	1,192	2,225	1,393	2,003	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	655	1,192	777	1,048	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	6,984	18,978	9,238	20,516	
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	5,801	15,498	7,706	16,938	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	730	2,195	884	2,437	
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	1,914	3,050	2,059	3,112	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	2,399	5,388	2,826	5,824	
Some college . . . . .	50,281	1,747	4,980	2,700	5,418	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	928	4,690	1,368	5,041	
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	4,465	8,673	5,332	8,953	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	3,309	11,295	4,842	12,292	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	1,076	3,021	1,529	3,042	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	865	3,470	1,281	3,696	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	614	1,651	976	1,745	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	754	3,152	1,056	3,809	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	23,083	2,090	3,056	2,369	3,080	
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	1,624	4,013	2,123	3,930	
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	3,584	12,129	5,212	13,264	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	127,870	2,980	11,345	4,438	11,807	
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	1,440	2,216	1,849	2,430	
Other . . . . .	6,933	638	972	721	1,218	
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	1,876	3,618	2,341	3,743	
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	20,872	529	1,720	579	1,785	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	212	316	200	376	
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	378	701	334	841	
Other . . . . .	2,612	*83	167	110	185	
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	*52	†	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status					
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	124,214	3,753	10,260	5,133	10,579
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	669	1,510	594	1,514
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	1,443	2,954	1,552	3,017
Never married . . . . .	45,472	1,753	4,627	2,371	5,203
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	545	1,814	972	2,145
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	3,707	9,459	4,476	10,183
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	2,398	8,077	3,747	8,120
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	2,071	3,668	2,408	4,215
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	1,370	3,996	1,707	4,510
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	1,858	5,285	2,487	5,681
South . . . . .	81,850	3,489	7,111	4,368	7,694
West . . . . .	49,320	1,458	4,811	2,069	4,635
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	346	906	543	761
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	846	1,318	850	1,242
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	2,104	6,342	3,415	7,726
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	3,697	9,156	4,292	9,212
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	277	816	306	1,057
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	454	1,379	578	1,380

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.8 (0.18)	10.2 (0.26)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.8 (0.18)	10.2 (0.25)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	2.7 (0.19)	8.0 (0.34)	4.3 (0.25)	9.5 (0.37)
Female . . . . .	4.6 (0.24)	11.2 (0.34)	5.3 (0.26)	10.9 (0.35)
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.6 (0.23)	10.1 (0.36)	5.2 (0.27)	10.4 (0.39)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.1 (0.28)	9.6 (0.41)	4.9 (0.30)	10.5 (0.41)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.5 (0.47)	8.4 (0.74)	3.9 (0.47)	9.4 (0.72)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.4 (0.45)	8.4 (0.70)	3.1 (0.42)	8.8 (0.75)
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.7 (0.18)	10.2 (0.26)
White . . . . .	3.8 (0.18)	9.9 (0.29)	5.1 (0.21)	10.5 (0.30)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.0 (0.31)	8.9 (0.55)	3.5 (0.33)	9.6 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*3.4 (1.30)	8.2 (1.88)	*5.1 (1.64)	*7.6 (2.30)
Asian . . . . .	2.4 (0.57)	8.0 (0.97)	*2.4 (0.75)	6.3 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	6.7 (1.50)	12.8 (2.14)	11.9 (2.11)	12.0 (2.14)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*12.7 (5.35)	*12.4 (5.63)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	8.8 (2.49)	13.4 (3.14)	15.4 (3.50)	10.3 (2.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.5 (0.42)	7.8 (0.55)	5.1 (0.44)	7.4 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.2 (0.51)	7.0 (0.62)	4.8 (0.59)	6.5 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.7 (0.18)	10.0 (0.28)	4.9 (0.20)	10.8 (0.29)
White, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.21)	10.4 (0.33)	5.2 (0.24)	11.4 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	2.9 (0.32)	8.8 (0.55)	3.4 (0.34)	9.6 (0.59)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	6.6 (0.52)	10.4 (0.60)	7.2 (0.54)	10.5 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	4.4 (0.33)	9.9 (0.52)	5.3 (0.39)	10.7 (0.50)
Some college . . . . .	3.4 (0.29)	10.0 (0.47)	5.3 (0.38)	10.8 (0.54)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.7 (0.20)	8.2 (0.43)	2.4 (0.23)	8.9 (0.46)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	6.7 (0.34)	12.9 (0.46)	8.1 (0.37)	13.3 (0.45)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	2.6 (0.19)	8.8 (0.31)	3.7 (0.22)	9.5 (0.35)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	3.6 (0.42)	10.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.53)	10.2 (0.74)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.3 (0.34)	9.4 (0.58)	3.4 (0.38)	10.0 (0.68)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2.4 (0.47)	7.0 (0.69)	3.9 (0.54)	7.1 (0.66)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	2.2 (0.35)	8.1 (0.61)	2.9 (0.38)	10.4 (0.72)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	9.9 (0.70)	13.6 (0.77)	10.9 (0.74)	14.0 (0.73)
Near poor . . . . .	5.5 (0.48)	13.2 (0.79)	7.1 (0.58)	12.9 (0.74)
Not poor . . . . .	2.6 (0.18)	8.8 (0.30)	3.8 (0.21)	9.6 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.4 (0.18)	9.1 (0.31)	3.6 (0.21)	9.5 (0.35)
Medicaid . . . . .	10.3 (0.88)	15.8 (1.02)	13.2 (1.00)	17.2 (1.32)
Other . . . . .	8.6 (1.35)	13.3 (1.74)	9.4 (1.37)	17.5 (2.09)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.3 (0.48)	10.0 (0.56)	6.4 (0.51)	10.5 (0.56)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	2.6 (0.39)	8.4 (0.69)	2.8 (0.36)	8.8 (0.67)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	9.8 (1.83)	14.6 (2.21)	9.2 (1.66)	17.4 (2.39)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.8 (0.62)	7.1 (0.81)	3.4 (0.62)	8.5 (0.90)
Other . . . . .	*3.3 (1.11)	6.6 (1.54)	4.4 (1.27)	7.4 (1.71)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	*13.9 (5.48)	†	*9.7 (4.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	3.0 (0.21)	8.4 (0.33)	4.2 (0.25)	8.5 (0.33)
Widowed . . . . .	*7.2 (2.50)	14.7 (4.17)	*6.7 (2.46)	12.0 (3.53)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.9 (0.49)	12.8 (0.76)	6.3 (0.50)	12.6 (0.73)
Never married . . . . .	4.0 (0.38)	10.0 (0.70)	5.0 (0.42)	11.1 (0.70)
Living with a partner . . . . .	3.9 (0.85)	11.0 (1.03)	5.8 (0.74)	13.0 (1.13)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.21)	8.6 (0.32)	4.1 (0.23)	9.2 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	3.3 (0.25)	11.1 (0.47)	5.1 (0.33)	11.1 (0.51)
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.6 (0.52)	10.0 (0.68)	6.7 (0.55)	11.3 (0.72)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	3.7 (0.37)	10.7 (0.65)	4.6 (0.41)	12.1 (0.65)
Midwest . . . . .	3.5 (0.33)	10.0 (0.51)	4.7 (0.35)	10.8 (0.58)
South . . . . .	4.3 (0.27)	8.8 (0.40)	5.4 (0.33)	9.5 (0.40)
West . . . . .	3.0 (0.31)	9.9 (0.52)	4.2 (0.36)	9.5 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.4 (0.49)	5.8 (0.75)	3.8 (0.58)	5.6 (0.76)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.5 (0.67)	9.6 (0.80)	6.3 (0.68)	9.2 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.9 (0.26)	8.8 (0.44)	4.8 (0.33)	10.8 (0.50)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.31)	12.0 (0.46)	5.6 (0.33)	12.0 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.3 (0.47)	7.3 (0.80)	2.6 (0.47)	9.1 (0.90)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.3 (0.44)	9.9 (0.75)	4.1 (0.49)	9.9 (0.73)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error) <sup>2</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error) <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>3</sup>	157,912	627,639	4.0 (0.16)	223,181	991,962	4.5 (0.21)
Sex						
Male	84,431	315,884	3.8 (0.22)	107,750	369,575	3.5 (0.26)
Female	73,481	311,755	4.3 (0.23)	115,431	622,387	5.5 (0.30)
Age						
18–44 years	93,106	316,260	3.5 (0.16)	110,890	353,973	3.2 (0.23)
45–64 years	58,128	284,104	5.0 (0.32)	76,136	424,751	5.7 (0.41)
65–74 years	5,198	23,276	4.6 (0.89)	19,258	98,385	5.2 (0.73)
75 years and over	1,480	*4,000	*2.7 (1.11)	16,897	114,853	7.1 (0.90)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	155,715	618,089	4.0 (0.16)	220,175	972,041	4.5 (0.21)
White	127,900	502,317	4.0 (0.18)	180,815	789,021	4.5 (0.24)
Black or African American	18,525	81,905	4.5 (0.39)	26,366	144,282	5.6 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,581	*9,286	*6.0 (1.91)	2,222	5,019	2.3 (0.54)
Asian	7,535	23,588	3.2 (0.77)	10,437	29,373	2.9 (0.72)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	174	†	†	335	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,197	9,551	4.4 (0.85)	3,006	19,920	6.7 (1.39)
Black or African American, white	283	†	†	378	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,071	3,944	3.7 (0.87)	1,578	10,888	6.9 (1.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	21,827	72,373	3.4 (0.34)	29,857	106,393	3.6 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,637	44,965	3.3 (0.44)	18,309	57,258	3.2 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino	136,085	555,266	4.2 (0.17)	193,324	885,569	4.7 (0.23)
White, single race	107,932	437,645	4.1 (0.20)	153,359	698,378	4.7 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	17,929	80,828	4.6 (0.41)	25,574	141,835	5.7 (0.59)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	14,880	61,839	4.2 (0.44)	29,790	200,972	6.9 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	35,454	169,830	4.9 (0.39)	55,363	304,039	5.6 (0.46)
Some college	37,506	202,449	5.5 (0.43)	50,281	275,987	5.6 (0.51)
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,342	139,549	3.0 (0.23)	56,971	139,849	2.5 (0.21)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	38,361	196,835	5.2 (0.41)	69,738	514,718	7.6 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	105,142	369,950	3.6 (0.17)	130,163	395,209	3.1 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$49,999	22,053	107,423	5.0 (0.49)	30,247	123,308	4.2 (0.48)
\$50,000–\$74,999	30,475	97,542	3.2 (0.24)	37,717	117,169	3.1 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999	20,035	79,947	4.0 (0.47)	24,193	66,278	2.8 (0.51)
\$100,000 or more	32,579	85,038	2.6 (0.22)	38,006	88,455	2.4 (0.35)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	12,462	62,869	5.1 (0.70)	23,083	208,492	9.3 (0.80)
Near poor	18,952	91,604	4.9 (0.54)	31,110	198,502	6.5 (0.71)
Not poor	110,879	408,478	3.7 (0.17)	139,879	464,239	3.4 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	111,494	452,370	4.1 (0.20)	127,870	339,032	2.7 (0.18)
Medicaid	6,688	40,657	6.2 (0.93)	14,440	178,476	12.8 (1.28)
Other	3,238	10,765	3.4 (0.71)	6,933	121,763	18.0 (2.88)
Uninsured	29,294	95,016	3.3 (0.27)	36,974	137,511	3.8 (0.44)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4,526	17,011	3.8 (0.85)	20,872	108,391	5.3 (0.74)
Medicaid and Medicare	59	†	†	2,238	26,182	12.6 (3.21)
Medicare only	1,563	*8,365	*5.5 (1.91)	10,166	62,195	6.4 (1.12)
Other	469	*1,152	*2.5 (1.16)	2,612	*16,350	*6.4 (2.04)
Uninsured	58	†	†	223	†	*0.6 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
Marital status	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error) <sup>2</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Mean (standard error) <sup>2</sup>
Married . . . . .	87,990	349,879	4.0 (0.24)	124,214	524,729	4.3 (0.29)
Widowed . . . . .	2,979	18,353	6.2 (1.45)	14,080	105,827	7.7 (0.93)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	17,926	105,226	6.0 (0.50)	24,008	161,512	6.9 (0.63)
Never married . . . . .	36,154	101,863	2.9 (0.18)	45,472	150,699	3.4 (0.36)
Living with a partner . . . . .	12,372	51,501	4.2 (0.46)	14,619	45,886	3.2 (0.40)
Place of residence <sup>1,2</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	81,225	307,136	3.8 (0.23)	111,359	425,188	3.9 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	52,409	211,282	4.1 (0.25)	73,818	349,178	4.8 (0.42)
Not in MSA . . . . .	24,278	109,221	4.6 (0.46)	38,004	217,596	5.9 (0.61)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	27,251	124,892	4.6 (0.51)	38,209	158,883	4.2 (0.46)
Midwest . . . . .	39,351	155,035	4.0 (0.29)	53,802	217,268	4.1 (0.39)
South . . . . .	56,597	225,849	4.1 (0.26)	81,850	419,042	5.2 (0.37)
West . . . . .	34,714	121,863	3.6 (0.26)	49,320	196,769	4.1 (0.45)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	13,399	40,697	3.1 (0.46)	15,375	35,488	2.3 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8,427	31,677	3.8 (0.54)	14,482	70,905	5.0 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	56,976	225,642	4.0 (0.29)	73,878	268,850	3.7 (0.34)
White, single race, female . . . . .	50,956	212,003	4.2 (0.27)	79,480	429,529	5.5 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8,641	31,751	3.7 (0.44)	11,482	45,111	4.0 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	9,288	49,077	5.4 (0.67)	14,092	96,723	7.1 (0.73)

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents 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)?"

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a 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 <sup>3</sup>										
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	223,181	32,977	16,183	12,148	19,368	7,220	19,943	5,543	3,667	8,927	14,068
Sex											
Male . . . . .	107,750	12,360	6,094	4,293	7,229	2,808	7,562	2,168	1,403	2,585	4,546
Female . . . . .	115,431	20,618	10,089	7,855	12,138	4,412	12,380	3,375	2,264	6,342	9,522
Age											
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	5,852	2,000	1,469	2,905	1,589	3,254	827	482	1,237	2,333
45–46 years . . . . .	76,136	13,658	6,270	4,897	7,971	3,736	8,705	2,517	1,639	3,682	5,798
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	5,675	3,142	2,128	3,522	912	3,445	861	608	1,574	2,465
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	7,792	4,772	3,654	4,970	983	4,538	1,338	938	2,434	3,471
Race											
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	220,175	32,398	15,895	11,944	18,989	7,040	19,563	5,462	3,587	8,724	13,792
White . . . . .	180,815	26,908	13,019	9,471	15,514	5,823	16,269	4,436	2,964	6,817	11,193
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	4,215	2,242	1,924	2,722	1,020	2,582	774	473	1,450	2,061
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	429	*222	*163	*187	†	280	*76	†	*74	*117
Asian . . . . .	10,437	776	368	321	522	176	410	176	122	339	377
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,006	580	288	204	379	180	379	82	*81	203	276
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	*46	†	†	*30	†	†	†	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	414	*202	*135	268	*118	283	*60	*78	130	189
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	2,900	1,356	1,147	1,668	815	1,739	650	397	1,019	1,441
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	1,522	715	569	899	448	973	386	189	493	767
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	30,077	14,827	11,001	17,699	6,406	18,203	4,893	3,271	7,908	12,627
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	24,290	11,760	8,446	13,999	5,057	14,706	3,852	2,620	5,876	9,851
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	4,132	2,206	1,867	2,678	1,002	2,537	755	459	1,405	2,027
Education <sup>8</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	8,639	4,901	3,968	5,385	2,099	5,064	1,872	1,165	2,852	4,264
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	55,363	10,613	5,574	3,958	6,244	2,344	6,713	1,609	1,124	2,776	4,575
Some college . . . . .	50,281	8,139	3,649	2,730	4,801	1,967	5,049	1,362	857	2,014	3,269
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	4,483	1,645	1,154	2,483	623	2,455	462	366	1,071	1,587
Family income <sup>10</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	17,363	9,371	7,294	10,768	4,190	10,517	3,283	2,238	5,418	8,040
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	12,586	5,258	3,585	6,840	2,463	7,591	1,827	1,128	2,610	4,748
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	4,381	2,155	1,495	2,535	799	2,558	651	435	949	1,758
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	3,919	1,625	1,182	2,129	950	2,356	672	319	841	1,466
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	2,140	929	547	1,138	*391	1,300	202	184	*371	818
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	2,147	550	361	1,037	323	1,377	302	*190	449	706

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>											
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	23,083	5,658	3,131	2,523	3,591	1,637	3,468	1,209	769	2,000	2,959
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	6,987	3,632	2,793	4,180	1,818	4,250	1,102	839	1,843	2,994
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	14,995	6,593	4,457	8,364	2,788	9,079	2,354	1,519	3,408	5,703
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>											
Under age 65 years:											
Private . . . . .	127,870	9,448	3,262	2,380	4,668	2,156	5,804	1,386	871	1,941	3,162
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	4,291	2,232	1,840	2,803	1,382	2,526	991	537	1,532	2,464
Other . . . . .	6,933	2,273	1,283	894	1,581	622	1,489	494	250	659	1,156
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	3,455	1,466	1,215	1,798	1,139	2,109	447	463	760	1,324
Age 65 years and over:											
Private . . . . .	20,872	7,171	4,011	2,514	4,353	920	4,063	940	687	1,755	2,880
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	1,370	869	783	988	257	950	331	227	636	806
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	3,817	2,313	1,881	2,391	561	2,219	750	470	1,342	1,773
Other . . . . .	2,612	993	638	532	679	122	672	148	*146	255	450
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*83	*66	*55	*59	†	*64	†	†	†	†
Marital status											
Married . . . . .	124,214	16,836	7,958	5,741	9,844	3,751	10,206	2,778	1,838	4,272	6,917
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	5,951	3,600	2,901	3,827	835	3,608	1,155	767	2,103	2,890
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	5,348	2,493	1,963	3,176	1,370	3,201	850	577	1,432	2,374
Never married . . . . .	45,472	3,103	1,369	998	1,565	715	1,887	500	374	767	1,232
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	1,610	698	499	880	518	938	239	*89	315	571
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	13,660	6,383	5,208	8,060	2,844	7,927	2,105	1,547	3,786	5,710
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	11,536	5,439	3,941	6,573	2,541	7,224	1,999	1,164	3,010	4,976
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	7,781	4,361	3,000	4,735	1,835	4,792	1,439	956	2,131	3,382
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	5,295	2,484	1,813	2,976	1,063	2,872	732	513	1,457	2,075
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	8,102	3,850	2,725	4,595	1,708	4,961	1,217	822	2,037	3,239
South . . . . .	81,850	12,765	6,691	5,212	7,615	3,067	8,035	2,307	1,479	3,556	5,657
West . . . . .	49,320	6,816	3,158	2,398	4,183	1,383	4,074	1,287	853	1,878	3,097
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	1,020	535	441	626	311	715	191	134	287	446
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,880	821	706	1,042	504	1,024	460	262	732	994
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	9,299	4,428	3,050	5,309	2,036	5,623	1,538	1,011	1,652	3,265
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	14,992	7,332	5,396	8,689	3,020	9,083	2,313	1,609	4,224	6,587
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	1,360	713	543	866	352	811	304	189	423	563
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	2,771	1,493	1,324	1,813	650	1,726	451	270	982	1,464

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	14.5 (0.28)	7.2 (0.19)	5.4 (0.17)	8.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	8.8 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.9 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.8 (0.30)	7.3 (0.20)	5.4 (0.18)	8.7 (0.22)	3.2 (0.15)	8.9 (0.24)	2.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)	4.0 (0.14)	6.3 (0.19)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	11.9 (0.38)	6.0 (0.27)	4.2 (0.23)	7.0 (0.30)	2.6 (0.21)	7.2 (0.32)	2.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.12)	2.5 (0.17)	4.4 (0.23)
Female . . . . .	16.9 (0.38)	8.2 (0.26)	6.4 (0.25)	9.9 (0.30)	3.6 (0.20)	10.1 (0.31)	2.7 (0.15)	1.8 (0.13)	5.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.26)
Age <sup>5</sup>										
18–44 years . . . . .	5.3 (0.29)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.13)	2.6 (0.18)	1.4 (0.17)	2.9 (0.23)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.9 (0.57)	8.2 (0.37)	6.4 (0.33)	10.5 (0.41)	4.9 (0.30)	11.4 (0.48)	3.3 (0.24)	2.2 (0.18)	4.8 (0.29)	7.6 (0.38)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.5 (1.11)	16.3 (0.87)	11.0 (0.72)	18.3 (0.92)	4.7 (0.51)	17.9 (0.96)	4.5 (0.50)	3.2 (0.45)	8.2 (0.64)	12.8 (0.75)
75 years and over . . . . .	46.1 (1.34)	28.2 (1.12)	21.6 (1.07)	29.4 (1.17)	5.8 (0.60)	26.9 (1.21)	7.9 (0.59)	5.5 (0.56)	14.4 (0.83)	20.5 (0.94)
Race										
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	14.4 (0.28)	7.1 (0.19)	5.3 (0.17)	8.5 (0.21)	3.1 (0.14)	8.7 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.9 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)
White . . . . .	14.2 (0.32)	6.9 (0.20)	5.0 (0.19)	8.2 (0.22)	3.1 (0.16)	8.6 (0.26)	2.3 (0.13)	1.6 (0.10)	3.6 (0.14)	5.9 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	17.8 (0.67)	9.8 (0.53)	8.4 (0.48)	11.6 (0.59)	4.1 (0.39)	10.8 (0.54)	3.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.25)	6.4 (0.47)	8.8 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	23.2 (2.58)	12.8 (2.98)	10.4 (2.11)	9.1 (2.32)	†	16.3 (2.71)	6.1 (1.53)	*2.1 (0.72)	5.6 (1.27)	7.3 (1.40)
Asian . . . . .	9.2 (1.10)	4.7 (0.66)	4.1 (0.63)	6.1 (0.92)	2.2 (0.50)	4.9 (0.82)	2.2 (0.48)	1.5 (0.39)	4.5 (0.67)	4.8 (0.67)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*15.1 (6.48)	†	*14.3 (6.65)	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	22.9 (2.54)	12.1 (2.37)	9.0 (2.07)	15.4 (2.47)	7.0 (2.04)	15.7 (2.40)	3.9 (1.04)	*3.1 (1.16)	9.1 (1.80)	11.2 (2.10)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	18.8 (4.99)	*8.7 (3.01)	*11.4 (4.03)	13.6 (3.33)	†	11.9 (2.87)	8.1 (0.00)	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	26.3 (3.39)	13.9 (3.08)	10.1 (2.75)	17.6 (3.39)	*7.8 (2.79)	18.6 (3.23)	*4.2 (1.38)	*4.7 (1.90)	10.4 (2.20)	13.2 (2.79)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.3 (0.69)	6.7 (0.51)	5.6 (0.48)	7.9 (0.56)	3.4 (0.39)	7.8 (0.56)	3.1 (0.37)	1.9 (0.29)	4.8 (0.44)	7.0 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	12.6 (0.85)	6.5 (0.69)	5.3 (0.62)	8.2 (0.74)	3.5 (0.57)	8.0 (0.75)	3.5 (0.57)	1.9 (0.39)	4.4 (0.60)	7.1 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14.7 (0.31)	7.2 (0.21)	5.3 (0.18)	8.6 (0.22)	3.1 (0.16)	8.9 (0.25)	2.4 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)	3.8 (0.14)	6.2 (0.20)
White, single race . . . . .	14.5 (0.35)	6.9 (0.22)	4.9 (0.20)	8.2 (0.24)	3.0 (0.19)	8.7 (0.28)	2.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.10)	3.4 (0.15)	5.8 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	17.9 (0.69)	9.9 (0.55)	8.4 (0.49)	11.7 (0.60)	4.2 (0.40)	10.9 (0.55)	3.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.25)	6.3 (0.49)	8.8 (0.59)
Education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	25.1 (0.86)	13.8 (0.62)	11.2 (0.60)	15.6 (0.68)	6.7 (0.56)	14.7 (0.65)	5.6 (0.44)	3.4 (0.33)	8.3 (0.48)	12.5 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	17.7 (0.60)	9.1 (0.45)	6.5 (0.39)	10.3 (0.47)	3.9 (0.31)	11.1 (0.52)	2.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.20)	4.6 (0.31)	7.6 (0.40)
Some college . . . . .	17.1 (0.65)	7.9 (0.43)	5.8 (0.38)	10.1 (0.49)	3.8 (0.37)	10.6 (0.54)	2.9 (0.26)	1.8 (0.23)	4.2 (0.30)	6.9 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	9.1 (0.46)	3.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.25)	5.2 (0.35)	1.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.37)	1.1 (0.17)	0.7 (0.12)	2.2 (0.24)	3.4 (0.28)
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23.4 (0.53)	12.4 (0.41)	9.6 (0.39)	14.5 (0.44)	6.1 (0.31)	14.1 (0.46)	4.5 (0.24)	3.1 (0.21)	7.3 (0.30)	11.0 (0.39)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	10.7 (0.38)	4.8 (0.26)	3.2 (0.21)	6.0 (0.28)	1.9 (0.18)	6.3 (0.31)	1.6 (0.15)	0.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.17)	4.2 (0.23)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.6 (0.74)	7.2 (0.55)	5.0 (0.47)	8.4 (0.59)	2.6 (0.35)	8.5 (0.60)	2.2 (0.29)	1.4 (0.24)	3.2 (0.34)	5.9 (0.50)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	11.7 (0.73)	5.3 (0.48)	3.7 (0.43)	6.7 (0.52)	2.6 (0.45)	6.8 (0.59)	2.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.22)	2.5 (0.34)	4.5 (0.42)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	10.2 (0.86)	4.8 (0.69)	2.4 (0.48)	5.7 (0.69)	1.6 (0.42)	5.9 (0.70)	0.9 (0.25)	*0.8 (0.26)	1.6 (0.41)	3.6 (0.61)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	6.8 (0.62)	2.5 (0.41)	1.6 (0.35)	3.3 (0.46)	0.9 (0.20)	4.2 (0.54)	1.0 (0.23)	*0.6 (0.18)	1.8 (0.34)	2.5 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Poor . . . . .	28.9 (1.01)	16.5 (0.85)	13.3 (0.80)	18.6 (0.86)	8.3 (0.64)	18.0 (0.84)	6.3 (0.51)	4.0 (0.44)	10.5 (0.69)	15.5 (0.84)
Near poor . . . . .	23.1 (0.90)	12.0 (0.68)	9.2 (0.61)	13.9 (0.73)	6.2 (0.61)	14.1 (0.78)	3.7 (0.35)	2.8 (0.30)	6.0 (0.45)	9.8 (0.60)
Not poor . . . . .	11.0 (0.33)	5.1 (0.22)	3.4 (0.17)	6.2 (0.24)	1.9 (0.15)	6.6 (0.26)	1.8 (0.13)	1.1 (0.11)	2.6 (0.15)	4.3 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	6.6 (0.27)	2.2 (0.15)	1.6 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)	1.5 (0.13)	4.0 (0.23)	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.12)	2.2 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	30.9 (1.47)	16.3 (1.07)	13.5 (1.00)	20.4 (1.06)	10.0 (1.07)	18.3 (1.32)	7.2 (0.73)	3.9 (0.59)	11.2 (0.91)	17.8 (1.15)
Other . . . . .	24.7 (1.80)	14.5 (1.44)	9.5 (1.15)	16.9 (1.50)	6.1 (0.83)	16.2 (1.52)	4.6 (0.77)	2.3 (0.46)	6.6 (0.87)	11.8 (1.20)
Uninsured . . . . .	10.3 (0.59)	4.6 (0.40)	3.7 (0.35)	5.4 (0.44)	3.3 (0.34)	6.3 (0.49)	1.4 (0.23)	1.5 (0.23)	2.3 (0.27)	4.1 (0.40)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	34.5 (1.09)	19.3 (0.87)	12.1 (0.73)	21.0 (0.93)	4.4 (0.50)	19.6 (0.93)	4.5 (0.43)	3.3 (0.42)	8.5 (0.60)	13.9 (0.71)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	61.2 (3.05)	38.9 (2.96)	35.0 (2.97)	44.2 (3.07)	11.5 (1.83)	42.5 (3.01)	14.8 (2.10)	10.1 (1.90)	28.4 (2.62)	36.0 (2.85)
Medicare only . . . . .	37.5 (1.59)	22.7 (1.37)	18.5 (1.23)	23.5 (1.36)	5.5 (0.75)	21.8 (1.34)	7.4 (0.84)	4.6 (0.71)	13.2 (1.09)	17.4 (1.19)
Other . . . . .	38.5 (3.30)	24.9 (2.99)	20.8 (2.78)	26.5 (3.07)	4.7 (1.34)	26.0 (3.06)	5.8 (1.52)	5.8 (1.72)	9.9 (1.95)	17.4 (2.57)
Uninsured . . . . .	21.3 (5.79)	*16.9 (5.93)	*14.2 (5.67)	*15.1 (5.72)	†	*16.5 (5.69)	†	†	†	†
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	12.8 (0.38)	6.1 (0.26)	4.5 (0.23)	7.5 (0.28)	2.8 (0.19)	7.6 (0.30)	2.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.18)	5.2 (0.24)
Widowed . . . . .	24.6 (3.59)	15.6 (3.45)	12.8 (2.89)	17.3 (3.48)	*5.5 (2.15)	17.6 (3.53)	*5.7 (2.16)	2.4 (0.42)	6.0 (0.58)	11.2 (2.39)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	20.4 (0.81)	9.8 (0.59)	7.3 (0.53)	12.3 (0.68)	4.8 (0.42)	12.1 (0.66)	3.0 (0.31)	2.3 (0.31)	5.7 (0.48)	9.0 (0.61)
Never married . . . . .	13.9 (0.86)	8.2 (0.74)	5.3 (0.60)	7.8 (0.71)	2.7 (0.39)	8.7 (0.76)	2.1 (0.37)	1.7 (0.32)	4.0 (0.54)	5.8 (0.61)
Living with a partner . . . . .	18.1 (1.78)	10.3 (1.65)	7.0 (1.33)	11.9 (1.69)	5.1 (1.05)	11.2 (1.65)	3.5 (1.03)	*1.3 (0.63)	5.0 (1.26)	7.3 (1.36)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	12.7 (0.40)	6.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.25)	7.5 (0.29)	2.6 (0.18)	7.3 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)	3.6 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.5 (0.53)	7.3 (0.35)	5.3 (0.26)	8.8 (0.38)	3.4 (0.29)	9.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.22)	1.6 (0.14)	4.0 (0.27)	6.7 (0.35)
Not in MSA . . . . .	18.1 (0.69)	10.0 (0.48)	6.7 (0.44)	10.8 (0.51)	4.4 (0.38)	11.2 (0.56)	3.3 (0.30)	2.2 (0.21)	4.9 (0.31)	7.9 (0.50)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	13.1 (0.62)	6.1 (0.43)	4.4 (0.36)	7.3 (0.46)	2.6 (0.28)	7.1 (0.43)	1.8 (0.22)	1.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.33)	5.1 (0.41)
Midwest . . . . .	14.6 (0.61)	7.0 (0.38)	4.9 (0.37)	8.3 (0.41)	3.0 (0.35)	9.0 (0.52)	2.2 (0.24)	1.5 (0.16)	3.6 (0.27)	5.8 (0.38)
South . . . . .	15.6 (0.48)	8.2 (0.35)	6.4 (0.31)	9.3 (0.35)	3.7 (0.24)	9.8 (0.40)	2.8 (0.20)	1.8 (0.15)	4.4 (0.24)	6.9 (0.32)
West . . . . .	13.9 (0.57)	6.5 (0.37)	4.9 (0.32)	8.5 (0.44)	2.7 (0.26)	8.2 (0.44)	2.6 (0.24)	1.8 (0.20)	3.9 (0.26)	6.4 (0.36)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	9.8 (0.97)	5.3 (0.71)	4.4 (0.66)	6.3 (0.83)	2.8 (0.54)	6.7 (0.81)	1.7 (0.38)	1.3 (0.32)	3.0 (0.50)	4.6 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	16.3 (0.96)	7.8 (0.71)	6.6 (0.66)	9.4 (0.76)	4.1 (0.54)	8.9 (0.76)	4.3 (0.59)	2.4 (0.45)	6.5 (0.66)	9.0 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	12.0 (0.47)	5.8 (0.30)	4.0 (0.26)	6.9 (0.34)	2.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.20)	1.3 (0.14)	2.1 (0.18)	4.2 (0.27)
White, single race, female . . . . .	16.6 (0.47)	7.9 (0.32)	5.8 (0.31)	9.5 (0.36)	3.4 (0.24)	10.0 (0.39)	2.5 (0.18)	1.8 (0.16)	4.6 (0.24)	7.3 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	13.7 (1.03)	7.3 (0.82)	5.6 (0.75)	8.9 (0.87)	3.4 (0.54)	7.6 (0.78)	2.9 (0.53)	1.8 (0.38)	4.2 (0.64)	5.2 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.9 (0.96)	11.5 (0.71)	10.2 (0.65)	13.8 (0.82)	4.8 (0.54)	13.0 (0.72)	3.6 (0.44)	2.1 (0.33)	7.6 (0.61)	11.2 (0.84)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	135,313	58,072	29,670
Sex				
Male . . . . .	107,750	66,323	28,180	13,177
Female . . . . .	115,431	68,990	29,892	16,493
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	78,992	24,526	7,307
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	41,931	21,424	12,745
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	8,342	6,206	4,699
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	6,048	5,917	4,918
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	133,712	57,231	29,106
White . . . . .	180,815	111,952	45,930	22,843
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	14,207	7,339	4,786
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	1,019	805	397
Asian . . . . .	10,437	6,387	3,020	1,026
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*146	*136	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	1,601	841	564
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	242	*80	*57
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	732	484	362
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	17,010	8,804	4,030
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	10,262	5,727	2,317
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	118,303	49,268	25,641
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	96,236	37,904	19,142
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	13,706	7,164	4,672
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	10,624	9,996	9,160
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	28,330	17,513	9,501
Some college . . . . .	50,281	30,369	13,344	6,557
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	42,846	10,936	3,161
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	31,786	21,483	16,418
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	88,698	30,854	10,568
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	17,617	8,746	3,875
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	24,795	9,319	3,594
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	16,919	5,589	1,673
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	29,367	7,201	1,426
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	23,083	10,473	6,748	5,847
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	14,663	9,599	6,833
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	94,493	33,367	11,967
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	127,870	90,985	28,382	8,454
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	5,584	4,274	4,578
Other . . . . .	6,933	2,904	1,757	2,267
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	20,998	11,262	4,682
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	20,872	9,259	6,982	4,616
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	360	710	1,168
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	3,772	3,416	2,969
Other . . . . .	2,612	904	982	726
Uninsured . . . . .	223	90	*21	*112

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status				
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	124,214	76,675	32,238	15,245
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	5,387	4,602	4,076
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	12,253	6,892	4,853
Never married . . . . .	45,472	31,609	10,116	3,732
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	8,959	3,999	1,636
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	70,652	27,727	12,871
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	44,623	19,137	10,041
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	20,038	11,208	6,758
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	24,118	9,708	4,359
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	33,298	13,692	6,802
South . . . . .	81,850	48,140	21,227	12,457
West . . . . .	49,320	29,757	13,445	6,052
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	9,227	4,453	1,692
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	7,783	4,350	2,338
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	46,745	18,220	8,879
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	49,491	19,685	10,263
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	6,357	3,318	1,774
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	7,349	3,846	2,898

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	61.1 (0.44)	25.9 (0.37)	13.0 (0.27)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	60.7 (0.46)	26.0 (0.37)	13.3 (0.28)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.4 (0.63)	26.2 (0.53)	12.4 (0.40)
Female	100.0	60.7 (0.54)	25.6 (0.47)	13.7 (0.36)
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years	100.0	71.3 (0.58)	22.1 (0.53)	6.6 (0.31)
45–64 years	100.0	55.1 (0.75)	28.2 (0.62)	16.7 (0.53)
65–74 years	100.0	43.3 (1.29)	32.2 (1.11)	24.4 (1.04)
75 years and over	100.0	35.8 (1.21)	35.0 (1.22)	29.1 (1.21)
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	61.2 (0.44)	25.8 (0.37)	13.0 (0.27)
White	100.0	62.7 (0.48)	25.1 (0.41)	12.2 (0.30)
Black or African American	100.0	52.5 (0.99)	28.3 (0.91)	19.3 (0.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.9 (3.85)	35.6 (3.60)	21.4 (2.53)
Asian	100.0	59.2 (1.62)	29.8 (1.51)	11.0 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	46.9 (10.15)	41.0 (10.75)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	49.7 (3.11)	28.1 (2.71)	22.2 (2.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	52.8 (6.31)	23.4 (6.45)	23.9 (5.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.0 (4.51)	30.3 (4.24)	23.7 (2.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	52.9 (0.96)	29.8 (0.89)	17.3 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.9 (1.22)	31.1 (1.12)	18.0 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.3 (0.48)	25.0 (0.40)	12.7 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	64.4 (0.54)	24.0 (0.45)	11.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.3 (1.02)	28.4 (0.93)	19.3 (0.72)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	38.2 (1.04)	33.7 (1.05)	28.2 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	52.5 (0.87)	31.2 (0.78)	16.3 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	59.9 (0.80)	26.9 (0.68)	13.2 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	73.9 (0.72)	19.9 (0.66)	6.2 (0.38)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000	100.0	46.5 (0.72)	30.5 (0.65)	23.1 (0.55)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	67.4 (0.55)	24.0 (0.48)	8.6 (0.32)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	58.3 (1.04)	28.9 (0.98)	12.8 (0.71)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	64.9 (1.04)	24.8 (0.90)	10.3 (0.69)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	69.1 (1.24)	23.6 (1.12)	7.3 (0.75)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	75.9 (0.99)	20.1 (0.96)	3.9 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor	100.0	41.4 (1.26)	29.5 (1.17)	29.1 (0.97)
Near poor	100.0	46.0 (1.03)	31.0 (0.97)	23.0 (0.91)
Not poor	100.0	67.7 (0.50)	23.7 (0.45)	8.6 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	72.5 (0.50)	21.5 (0.45)	6.0 (0.25)
Medicaid	100.0	37.7 (1.54)	29.6 (1.44)	32.7 (1.51)
Other	100.0	48.4 (2.63)	24.9 (2.02)	26.6 (2.38)
Uninsured	100.0	55.3 (1.02)	30.9 (0.95)	13.8 (0.67)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	44.3 (1.22)	33.5 (1.05)	22.2 (1.04)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.1 (2.30)	31.7 (3.00)	52.2 (3.21)
Medicare only	100.0	37.1 (1.57)	33.6 (1.51)	29.2 (1.51)
Other	100.0	34.3 (3.22)	37.8 (3.20)	27.9 (3.08)
Uninsured	100.0	40.5 (11.41)	†	48.2 (12.02)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (0.55)	25.2 (0.48)	11.6 (0.37)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (4.86)	31.2 (4.47)	27.8 (4.09)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	52.2 (1.01)	29.0 (0.95)	18.8 (0.78)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	61.7 (1.07)	24.3 (0.88)	14.0 (0.87)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	56.2 (1.98)	27.6 (1.76)	16.2 (1.66)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (0.58)	25.0 (0.49)	11.7 (0.37)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	60.7 (0.85)	25.8 (0.69)	13.5 (0.50)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	55.4 (1.13)	28.6 (0.91)	16.0 (0.64)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	64.0 (1.08)	24.9 (0.85)	11.1 (0.62)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	62.4 (0.89)	25.3 (0.72)	12.3 (0.55)
South . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (0.72)	25.8 (0.62)	15.1 (0.47)
West . . . . .	100.0	60.6 (0.93)	27.2 (0.83)	12.2 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (1.48)	29.0 (1.35)	15.3 (1.10)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (1.23)	30.5 (1.16)	19.3 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (0.75)	24.1 (0.62)	11.5 (0.49)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (0.68)	23.9 (0.60)	11.7 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (1.69)	29.4 (1.63)	16.8 (1.06)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	51.2 (1.19)	27.6 (1.06)	21.2 (1.00)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>										
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	23,899	106,368	4,204	10,585	42,004	5,003	4,151	15,888	9,396
Sex										
Male . . . . .	107,750	11,364	52,404	2,098	4,941	20,853	2,113	1,976	7,518	3,603
Female . . . . .	115,431	12,535	53,964	2,106	5,644	21,151	2,890	2,176	8,369	5,793
Age										
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	14,735	61,282	2,495	4,759	17,581	2,045	1,137	3,920	2,224
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	7,216	33,214	1,220	4,135	15,238	1,870	1,896	6,508	4,261
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	1,164	6,939	175	956	4,609	584	622	2,620	1,394
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	783	4,934	313	736	4,576	504	497	2,839	1,518
Race										
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	23,532	105,189	4,149	10,404	41,445	4,915	4,088	15,613	9,170
White . . . . .	180,815	19,222	88,399	3,603	8,104	33,495	3,990	3,100	12,169	7,425
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	2,954	10,847	333	1,489	5,179	585	766	2,742	1,222
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	*256	714	*41	*242	491	*72	*89	137	171
Asian . . . . .	10,437	1,053	5,130	173	518	2,199	263	*128	560	308
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*47	*99	–	†	*80	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	366	1,180	*55	181	559	*88	*63	275	226
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	*38	190	†	†	*71	–	†	*21	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	*129	563	†	*120	318	†	†	*191	*141
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	3,315	13,166	445	1,823	6,429	489	656	2,343	995
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	2,020	7,996	208	1,298	4,191	210	394	1,384	513
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	20,584	93,202	3,758	8,763	35,575	4,514	3,495	13,545	8,401
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	16,150	76,262	3,179	6,443	27,624	3,559	2,558	9,955	6,516
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	2,845	10,454	333	1,479	5,021	578	737	2,684	1,194
Education <sup>7</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	1,714	8,360	485	1,675	7,523	698	1,274	5,142	2,668
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	4,634	22,719	806	2,896	12,987	1,487	1,257	4,911	3,268
Some college . . . . .	50,281	5,396	24,013	835	2,565	9,433	1,252	937	3,470	2,101
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	7,802	33,378	1,394	2,190	7,570	1,079	444	1,642	1,044
Family income <sup>9</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	5,887	24,659	1,104	3,952	15,404	2,004	2,028	8,572	5,645
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	15,758	69,772	2,692	5,773	22,442	2,450	1,720	5,728	3,089
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	3,103	13,930	453	1,571	6,254	859	547	2,033	1,288
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	4,618	19,218	865	1,756	6,851	642	614	2,010	947
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	2,744	13,702	407	1,126	4,058	394	276	890	507
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	5,292	22,923	967	1,320	5,280	555	284	795	347

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	23,083	2,059	8,073	284	1,448	4,590	698	684	2,897	2,171
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	2,697	11,326	596	1,745	6,902	903	909	3,626	2,290
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	16,761	74,296	2,897	6,253	24,179	2,718	1,921	6,444	3,538
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	127,870	16,524	71,302	2,546	5,691	20,152	2,340	1,478	4,392	2,559
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	1,261	4,058	237	900	2,812	503	601	2,237	1,702
Other . . . . .	6,933	535	2,272	*84	303	1,237	193	315	1,297	639
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	3,563	16,507	848	2,000	8,356	880	634	2,465	1,559
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	20,872	1,252	7,665	313	1,003	5,271	604	593	2,544	1,438
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	69	248	†	*98	495	108	126	700	327
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	463	3,146	*125	421	2,679	282	313	1,781	822
Other . . . . .	2,612	154	728	†	169	709	*94	*84	367	261
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	*81	–	–	*21	–	†	*40	*65
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	124,214	12,833	60,976	2,427	5,784	23,687	2,598	2,256	8,063	4,862
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	770	4,352	255	687	3,472	394	502	2,248	1,261
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	2,374	9,404	420	1,317	4,703	793	580	2,436	1,793
Never married . . . . .	45,472	5,964	24,619	747	2,032	7,151	813	607	2,185	882
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	1,923	6,664	341	747	2,832	400	186	886	565
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	13,031	54,766	2,384	5,033	19,949	2,404	2,027	6,663	4,052
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	7,604	35,476	1,281	3,655	13,780	1,614	1,340	5,712	2,921
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	3,264	16,126	538	1,897	8,275	985	785	3,513	2,423
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	4,088	19,071	787	1,721	7,103	810	770	2,377	1,171
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	5,588	26,633	934	2,321	10,125	1,163	824	3,623	2,302
South . . . . .	81,850	8,141	38,140	1,469	3,890	15,346	1,782	1,598	6,681	4,081
West . . . . .	49,320	6,082	22,525	1,014	2,652	9,430	1,247	960	3,207	1,842
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	1,480	7,474	227	771	3,529	*143	282	1,111	269
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,835	5,692	218	1,051	2,900	346	374	1,231	727
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	7,719	37,110	1,578	2,921	13,562	1,567	1,256	4,977	2,628
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	8,431	39,152	1,601	3,523	14,063	1,992	1,303	4,978	3,887
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	1,349	4,819	135	795	2,305	168	331	1,015	414
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,495	5,635	198	684	2,716	410	406	1,669	780

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only). "Excellent" and "Very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "Poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>									
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor			
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	17.4 (0.41)	79.4 (0.44)	3.2 (0.18)	18.6 (0.64)	72.8 (0.77)	8.6 (0.44)	14.8 (0.92)	53.7 (1.39)	31.5 (1.27)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	17.8 (0.41)	79.1 (0.44)	3.1 (0.18)	18.4 (0.61)	72.9 (0.74)	8.7 (0.43)	14.1 (0.73)	54.0 (1.13)	31.9 (1.06)	
Sex										
Male	17.0 (0.59)	79.8 (0.62)	3.2 (0.27)	17.8 (1.02)	74.8 (1.13)	7.4 (0.60)	15.6 (1.47)	58.9 (2.20)	25.5 (1.80)	
Female	17.9 (0.52)	78.9 (0.57)	3.1 (0.24)	19.4 (0.84)	70.8 (1.02)	9.9 (0.64)	14.1 (1.16)	49.7 (1.65)	36.2 (1.64)	
Age <sup>4</sup>										
18–44 years	18.8 (0.52)	78.1 (0.56)	3.2 (0.23)	19.5 (0.99)	72.1 (1.16)	8.4 (0.67)	15.6 (1.56)	53.8 (2.32)	30.5 (2.06)	
45–64 years	17.3 (0.70)	79.7 (0.75)	2.9 (0.31)	19.5 (1.05)	71.7 (1.21)	8.8 (0.70)	15.0 (1.22)	51.4 (1.70)	33.6 (1.69)	
65–74 years	14.1 (1.31)	83.8 (1.34)	2.1 (0.46)	15.5 (1.49)	75.0 (1.75)	9.5 (1.21)	13.4 (1.68)	56.5 (2.53)	30.1 (2.24)	
75 years and over	13.0 (1.53)	81.8 (1.75)	5.2 (0.99)	12.7 (1.43)	78.7 (1.73)	8.7 (1.08)	10.2 (1.44)	58.5 (2.28)	31.3 (2.19)	
Race										
1 race <sup>5</sup>	17.4 (0.42)	79.4 (0.44)	3.2 (0.18)	18.5 (0.65)	72.9 (0.77)	8.6 (0.44)	14.8 (0.93)	53.9 (1.41)	31.3 (1.27)	
White	17.0 (0.46)	79.7 (0.49)	3.3 (0.21)	17.9 (0.71)	73.3 (0.87)	8.7 (0.51)	14.0 (1.08)	53.5 (1.67)	32.5 (1.50)	
Black or African American	20.8 (1.23)	76.8 (1.29)	2.5 (0.45)	20.3 (1.66)	71.7 (1.81)	8.0 (1.04)	17.6 (2.12)	56.6 (2.68)	25.8 (2.34)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.7 (4.23)	76.0 (3.98)	*3.4 (1.46)	28.7 (5.75)	63.8 (5.78)	*7.5 (3.65)	22.0 (6.26)	35.7 (6.05)	42.2 (6.65)	
Asian	15.5 (1.62)	81.8 (1.73)	2.6 (0.64)	16.6 (2.48)	75.1 (2.87)	8.4 (1.73)	13.4 (3.97)	60.5 (5.39)	26.0 (5.00)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*29.7 (13.91)	70.3 (13.91)	–	25.1 (5.28)	69.6 (7.67)	†	63.9 (0.00)	†	33.1 (3.81)	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	19.7 (3.23)	77.3 (3.37)	*3.0 (1.25)	22.0 (4.76)	68.0 (5.33)	*10.0 (3.02)	*13.9 (5.03)	47.6 (9.05)	38.5 (8.98)	
Black or African American, white	*14.7 (6.65)	74.6 (9.79)	†	†	91.7 (8.78)	–	*34.2 (12.57)	*38.5 (14.71)	27.3 (7.65)	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	16.3 (4.55)	79.0 (5.05)	†	26.9 (7.63)	64.6 (8.16)	*8.5 (3.96)	†	50.8 (14.52)	*38.3 (14.05)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	19.2 (1.14)	78.4 (1.19)	2.4 (0.39)	19.9 (1.38)	73.5 (1.59)	6.5 (0.93)	16.4 (2.06)	58.4 (2.70)	25.1 (2.30)	
Mexican or Mexican American	19.6 (1.55)	78.6 (1.60)	1.8 (0.47)	22.0 (1.82)	72.9 (2.08)	5.0 (1.09)	16.1 (2.15)	60.5 (3.23)	23.3 (2.83)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.2 (0.44)	79.5 (0.47)	3.2 (0.20)	18.1 (0.72)	72.6 (0.86)	9.3 (0.52)	14.5 (1.00)	52.9 (1.58)	32.6 (1.47)	
White, single race	16.7 (0.49)	79.9 (0.52)	3.4 (0.23)	17.0 (0.83)	73.3 (1.02)	9.7 (0.63)	13.9 (1.21)	52.1 (1.97)	34.0 (1.81)	
Black or African American, single race	20.7 (1.23)	76.8 (1.30)	2.5 (0.46)	20.8 (1.71)	71.1 (1.86)	8.1 (1.06)	17.1 (2.14)	57.0 (2.74)	25.9 (2.40)	
Education <sup>8</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma	16.1 (1.23)	79.4 (1.40)	4.5 (0.78)	17.6 (1.36)	75.5 (1.64)	6.9 (0.95)	14.7 (1.53)	52.6 (2.32)	32.7 (2.26)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	16.4 (0.80)	80.8 (0.86)	2.9 (0.35)	16.6 (1.10)	74.7 (1.29)	8.7 (0.76)	14.3 (1.64)	51.8 (2.29)	33.8 (2.25)	
Some college	17.6 (0.82)	79.6 (0.85)	2.8 (0.33)	19.4 (1.27)	71.0 (1.43)	9.6 (0.93)	13.4 (1.64)	55.1 (2.69)	31.5 (2.48)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.8 (0.75)	78.7 (0.81)	3.4 (0.37)	19.9 (1.55)	70.3 (1.88)	9.8 (1.04)	17.5 (3.02)	51.5 (3.78)	31.0 (3.60)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	18.2 (0.72)	78.2 (0.80)	3.6 (0.40)	19.4 (1.01)	71.1 (1.19)	9.5 (0.70)	13.4 (1.12)	53.1 (1.65)	33.5 (1.51)	
\$35,000 or more	17.4 (0.56)	79.3 (0.59)	3.2 (0.26)	18.3 (0.89)	73.7 (1.06)	8.0 (0.60)	16.7 (1.68)	54.1 (2.44)	29.3 (2.21)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	17.5 (1.06)	79.7 (1.10)	2.7 (0.45)	17.9 (1.33)	72.4 (1.65)	9.7 (1.16)	15.5 (2.50)	50.4 (3.48)	34.0 (3.53)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.3 (1.02)	78.0 (1.10)	3.7 (0.51)	19.1 (1.61)	73.9 (1.80)	7.0 (1.03)	16.0 (2.87)	57.9 (4.52)	26.1 (3.72)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	15.3 (1.12)	81.9 (1.25)	2.8 (0.68)	19.5 (2.32)	73.2 (2.56)	7.2 (1.36)	18.9 (4.78)	52.9 (6.04)	28.2 (5.44)	
\$100,000 or more	18.0 (1.13)	78.7 (1.20)	3.3 (0.46)	16.1 (1.93)	76.1 (2.21)	7.8 (1.30)	15.2 (4.28)	57.3 (6.78)	27.4 (5.93)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Poor . . . . .	20.9 (1.57)	76.4 (1.62)	2.6 (0.53)	20.7 (1.55)	68.6 (1.82)	10.7 (1.18)	13.0 (1.54)	50.6 (2.39)	36.4 (2.26)
Near poor . . . . .	17.8 (1.24)	78.1 (1.35)	4.1 (0.71)	18.5 (1.54)	72.1 (1.91)	9.5 (1.20)	13.1 (1.82)	55.0 (2.83)	31.9 (2.67)
Not poor . . . . .	17.5 (0.53)	79.3 (0.55)	3.2 (0.23)	18.7 (0.91)	73.1 (1.03)	8.2 (0.59)	17.0 (1.70)	53.5 (2.27)	29.5 (2.04)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	18.3 (0.52)	78.9 (0.55)	2.8 (0.20)	20.2 (1.06)	71.3 (1.21)	8.5 (0.67)	17.6 (1.93)	52.5 (2.74)	29.9 (2.42)
Medicaid . . . . .	22.0 (2.25)	73.6 (2.44)	4.5 (1.23)	21.3 (2.30)	66.5 (2.78)	12.1 (1.88)	13.0 (1.68)	50.4 (3.28)	36.6 (3.04)
Other . . . . .	18.5 (2.51)	78.8 (2.68)	*2.7 (1.10)	19.0 (3.65)	69.8 (4.38)	*11.2 (3.39)	19.4 (5.15)	59.6 (5.17)	21.0 (3.78)
Uninsured . . . . .	16.6 (0.94)	79.3 (1.08)	4.2 (0.61)	17.8 (1.43)	74.2 (1.69)	8.0 (1.01)	13.9 (2.00)	53.4 (2.83)	32.7 (2.57)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	13.5 (1.37)	82.8 (1.44)	3.7 (0.65)	14.7 (1.35)	76.5 (1.62)	8.8 (1.00)	13.1 (1.70)	55.8 (2.41)	31.1 (2.28)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	19.1 (5.17)	69.4 (6.80)	*11.5 (5.57)	14.0 (4.08)	70.5 (4.95)	15.4 (3.61)	10.9 (2.69)	60.7 (4.23)	28.4 (3.68)
Medicare only . . . . .	12.4 (1.55)	84.3 (1.82)	*3.4 (1.16)	12.3 (1.82)	79.4 (2.20)	8.3 (1.47)	10.8 (1.85)	60.9 (2.82)	28.3 (2.69)
Other . . . . .	17.3 (4.06)	81.2 (4.12)	†	17.4 (4.38)	73.0 (5.03)	*9.7 (3.34)	11.7 (3.42)	51.8 (6.20)	36.6 (6.08)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	71.0 (14.85)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	†	64.5 (7.77)	34.7 (7.86)
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	16.7 (0.56)	80.1 (0.59)	3.3 (0.26)	18.1 (0.92)	73.9 (1.08)	8.0 (0.59)	14.9 (1.41)	52.5 (2.22)	32.7 (2.12)
Widowed . . . . .	18.6 (5.37)	75.1 (6.39)	†	*17.2 (6.62)	76.8 (6.85)	*6.0 (2.12)	*11.6 (4.41)	46.4 (9.68)	42.0 (9.76)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	19.1 (1.11)	77.4 (1.21)	3.5 (0.60)	19.6 (1.86)	68.6 (2.10)	11.7 (1.37)	12.2 (1.51)	50.4 (2.73)	37.4 (2.69)
Never married . . . . .	17.7 (1.07)	79.9 (1.12)	2.4 (0.45)	18.5 (1.49)	73.4 (1.72)	8.1 (1.04)	16.7 (2.08)	59.5 (2.87)	23.9 (2.41)
Living with a partner . . . . .	21.1 (2.33)	75.6 (2.41)	3.3 (0.90)	19.2 (2.79)	70.4 (3.08)	10.4 (2.24)	10.3 (2.59)	56.2 (4.98)	33.5 (4.94)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	18.2 (0.58)	78.3 (0.61)	3.5 (0.26)	18.4 (0.90)	72.9 (1.04)	8.7 (0.64)	16.0 (1.33)	52.8 (1.97)	31.2 (1.85)
Small MSA . . . . .	16.9 (0.79)	80.2 (0.81)	2.9 (0.29)	19.6 (1.20)	72.0 (1.44)	8.4 (0.75)	14.9 (1.67)	57.2 (2.39)	27.9 (2.00)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.4 (0.98)	80.9 (1.06)	2.7 (0.40)	17.3 (1.36)	73.9 (1.76)	8.8 (0.98)	12.1 (1.88)	49.7 (3.02)	38.2 (2.96)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	17.0 (1.08)	79.8 (1.11)	3.3 (0.46)	17.7 (1.57)	74.0 (1.75)	8.3 (1.21)	19.6 (2.66)	54.2 (3.43)	26.2 (2.89)
Midwest . . . . .	16.6 (0.80)	80.4 (0.83)	3.0 (0.35)	17.4 (1.23)	73.9 (1.51)	8.7 (0.99)	13.3 (2.01)	53.6 (3.58)	33.1 (3.02)
South . . . . .	16.7 (0.64)	80.3 (0.70)	3.1 (0.29)	18.6 (1.08)	72.9 (1.32)	8.5 (0.69)	13.1 (1.36)	53.5 (2.09)	33.4 (2.03)
West . . . . .	19.9 (0.89)	76.7 (0.95)	3.4 (0.38)	20.2 (1.36)	70.6 (1.63)	9.1 (0.85)	16.1 (1.81)	53.9 (2.52)	29.9 (2.29)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	17.1 (1.72)	80.7 (1.75)	2.2 (0.59)	16.0 (1.84)	80.4 (2.11)	3.6 (1.06)	17.1 (3.80)	65.9 (4.40)	16.9 (3.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	22.2 (1.58)	75.2 (1.68)	2.5 (0.51)	23.8 (2.06)	67.3 (2.27)	8.9 (1.34)	16.0 (2.22)	52.9 (3.33)	31.1 (3.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	16.5 (0.71)	80.1 (0.74)	3.4 (0.34)	15.8 (1.31)	75.5 (1.42)	8.7 (0.84)	14.3 (1.80)	58.5 (2.96)	27.2 (2.41)
White, single race, female . . . . .	16.9 (0.64)	79.8 (0.69)	3.3 (0.30)	18.1 (1.13)	71.1 (1.41)	10.8 (0.93)	13.5 (1.66)	46.2 (2.38)	40.3 (2.45)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	20.7 (1.89)	77.0 (1.97)	2.3 (0.65)	23.4 (2.85)	71.6 (2.94)	5.0 (1.22)	21.9 (3.91)	58.6 (4.52)	19.5 (3.48)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.5 (1.57)	76.8 (1.67)	2.7 (0.65)	18.2 (1.72)	71.0 (2.21)	10.9 (1.63)	14.8 (2.52)	56.7 (3.33)	28.5 (3.03)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

0.00 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.005.

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only). "Excellent" and "Very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "Poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non- smokers <sup>4</sup>
Total <sup>6</sup>	223,181	43,406	33,778	9,628	47,291	128,914
		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>				
Sex						
Male	107,750	23,642	18,132	5,509	26,596	55,575
Female	115,431	19,764	15,645	4,119	20,695	73,340
Age						
18–44 years	110,890	24,712	18,541	6,171	13,521	70,979
45–64 years	76,136	15,747	12,766	2,981	19,787	39,387
65–74 years	19,258	2,292	1,937	355	7,554	9,006
75 years and over	16,897	655	534	*121	6,429	9,543
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup>	220,175	42,656	33,141	9,515	46,589	127,380
White	180,815	35,862	28,117	7,745	41,569	100,529
Black or African American	26,366	5,107	3,848	1,260	3,465	17,277
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,222	643	408	*235	414	1,149
Asian	10,437	1,008	754	254	1,102	8,186
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	335	†	†	†	†	239
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	3,006	750	636	114	702	1,535
Black or African American, white	378	*62	*48	†	*69	241
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,578	471	408	*63	445	656
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	29,857	3,926	2,286	1,641	4,134	21,432
Mexican or Mexican American	18,309	2,413	1,333	1,080	2,135	13,551
Not Hispanic or Latino	193,324	39,480	31,492	7,987	43,157	107,482
White, single race	153,359	32,307	26,083	6,224	37,821	80,728
Black or African American, single race	25,574	4,966	3,727	1,239	3,395	16,696
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	29,790	7,291	5,947	1,344	6,636	15,464
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	55,363	13,884	11,657	2,227	13,080	27,332
Some college	50,281	10,340	8,178	2,162	13,007	26,218
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,971	5,390	3,475	1,914	12,428	38,414
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	69,738	17,373	13,739	3,634	13,992	37,409
\$35,000 or more	130,163	23,115	17,568	5,547	28,642	76,869
\$35,000–\$49,999	30,247	7,160	5,536	1,625	6,316	16,331
\$50,000–\$74,999	37,717	7,376	5,763	1,613	8,335	21,520
\$75,000–\$99,999	24,193	3,719	2,877	843	5,588	14,608
\$100,000 or more	38,006	4,860	3,393	1,467	8,403	24,411
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor	23,083	6,481	5,107	1,374	3,206	13,158
Near poor	31,110	7,673	6,133	1,540	6,052	17,065
Not poor	139,879	25,010	18,999	6,011	32,290	80,786
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	127,870	21,857	16,294	5,563	24,932	79,128
Medicaid	14,440	4,714	3,892	822	1,923	7,596
Other	6,933	1,822	1,495	327	1,649	3,357
Uninsured	36,974	11,930	9,490	2,440	4,749	19,792
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,872	1,621	1,372	249	8,587	10,370
Medicaid and Medicare	2,238	310	256	*54	511	1,385
Medicare only	10,166	773	641	132	3,611	5,478
Other	2,612	201	172	*28	1,199	1,168
Uninsured	223	†	†	†	*54	132

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non- smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>				
Married . . . . .	124,214	18,604	14,766	3,838	30,412	73,471
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	1,664	1,373	290	4,156	8,041
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	6,948	5,603	1,345	5,443	11,175
Never married . . . . .	45,472	10,562	7,539	3,024	4,470	29,644
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	5,517	4,395	1,122	2,729	6,144
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	19,365	14,673	4,692	22,637	67,415
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	15,233	11,689	3,544	16,288	41,091
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	8,808	7,415	1,393	8,366	20,408
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	6,793	5,181	1,612	9,054	21,803
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	11,665	9,259	2,406	11,643	29,644
South . . . . .	81,850	16,835	13,533	3,302	16,244	47,202
West . . . . .	49,320	8,113	5,804	2,309	10,351	30,266
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	2,733	1,497	1,236	2,744	9,725
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	1,193	788	405	1,390	11,707
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	16,774	13,576	3,198	20,584	35,169
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	15,533	12,508	3,025	17,236	45,559
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	2,774	2,000	773	1,907	6,498
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	2,193	1,727	466	1,488	10,198

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	19.7 (0.38)	15.3 (0.36)	4.4 (0.17)	21.2 (0.33)	59.1 (0.48)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	100.0	19.8 (0.39)	15.4 (0.36)	4.4 (0.17)	21.5 (0.36)	58.7 (0.48)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	22.0 (0.55)	16.8 (0.51)	5.2 (0.26)	25.5 (0.53)	52.5 (0.66)
Female	100.0	17.5 (0.46)	13.8 (0.43)	3.7 (0.21)	17.6 (0.41)	64.9 (0.60)
<b>Age<sup>7</sup></b>						
18–44 years	100.0	22.6 (0.57)	17.0 (0.54)	5.7 (0.27)	12.4 (0.40)	65.0 (0.64)
45–64 years	100.0	21.0 (0.60)	17.0 (0.56)	4.0 (0.26)	26.4 (0.63)	52.6 (0.76)
65–74 years	100.0	12.2 (0.79)	10.3 (0.77)	1.9 (0.28)	40.1 (1.21)	47.8 (1.18)
75 years and over	100.0	3.9 (0.50)	3.2 (0.45)	*0.7 (0.23)	38.7 (1.30)	57.4 (1.35)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>8</sup>	100.0	19.6 (0.39)	15.2 (0.36)	4.4 (0.17)	21.1 (0.33)	59.2 (0.48)
White	100.0	20.3 (0.45)	15.9 (0.43)	4.5 (0.19)	22.6 (0.38)	57.0 (0.54)
Black or African American	100.0	19.0 (0.79)	14.3 (0.68)	4.7 (0.42)	14.5 (0.65)	66.5 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.7 (4.51)	17.2 (3.52)	10.5 (3.11)	19.1 (4.47)	53.2 (6.56)
Asian	100.0	9.2 (0.90)	6.9 (0.81)	2.3 (0.42)	11.5 (1.14)	79.3 (1.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	†	†	77.2 (9.89)
2 or more races <sup>9</sup>	100.0	23.8 (3.34)	20.4 (3.15)	3.4 (1.00)	25.6 (2.51)	50.6 (3.58)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*15.4 (5.41)	*12.8 (5.17)	†	25.5 (6.63)	59.1 (7.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.0 (5.16)	25.8 (5.07)	*4.3 (1.80)	27.4 (3.65)	42.6 (5.18)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>10</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.8 (0.74)	7.7 (0.56)	5.1 (0.45)	16.1 (0.80)	71.0 (1.01)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.7 (0.87)	7.4 (0.67)	5.3 (0.53)	15.4 (0.98)	71.9 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.0 (0.43)	16.7 (0.41)	4.3 (0.18)	21.8 (0.37)	57.2 (0.53)
White, single race	100.0	22.1 (0.52)	17.8 (0.50)	4.4 (0.22)	23.7 (0.43)	54.2 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.1 (0.80)	14.3 (0.69)	4.8 (0.43)	14.6 (0.66)	66.3 (0.93)
<b>Education<sup>11</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.0 (1.00)	22.0 (0.98)	5.0 (0.50)	20.3 (0.83)	52.7 (1.13)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	100.0	26.6 (0.81)	22.3 (0.79)	4.3 (0.33)	22.7 (0.67)	50.8 (0.91)
Some college	100.0	20.1 (0.69)	15.9 (0.64)	4.2 (0.29)	26.8 (0.75)	53.0 (0.85)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.1 (0.51)	5.8 (0.46)	3.2 (0.28)	23.5 (0.73)	67.4 (0.84)
<b>Family income<sup>13</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	26.8 (0.67)	21.3 (0.63)	5.6 (0.29)	19.2 (0.54)	54.0 (0.78)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	17.2 (0.50)	13.1 (0.47)	4.1 (0.22)	23.1 (0.46)	59.6 (0.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	23.8 (0.98)	18.4 (0.88)	5.4 (0.48)	21.2 (0.81)	55.0 (1.09)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	19.0 (0.89)	14.9 (0.87)	4.2 (0.40)	23.5 (0.83)	57.5 (1.07)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	14.5 (0.93)	11.1 (0.84)	3.3 (0.46)	24.6 (1.05)	60.9 (1.23)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	12.4 (0.82)	8.5 (0.69)	3.9 (0.46)	23.8 (0.89)	63.8 (1.10)
<b>Poverty status<sup>14</sup></b>						
Poor	100.0	28.1 (1.17)	22.3 (1.13)	5.7 (0.47)	15.8 (0.82)	56.2 (1.30)
Near poor	100.0	25.4 (0.97)	20.5 (0.92)	5.0 (0.46)	20.2 (0.93)	54.4 (1.11)
Not poor	100.0	17.7 (0.49)	13.4 (0.46)	4.3 (0.22)	23.4 (0.42)	58.9 (0.58)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>15</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	17.4 (0.48)	12.9 (0.45)	4.6 (0.24)	18.7 (0.45)	63.9 (0.61)
Medicaid	100.0	33.2 (1.59)	27.4 (1.54)	5.8 (0.69)	13.9 (0.98)	52.8 (1.63)
Other	100.0	26.1 (2.34)	20.8 (2.11)	5.3 (1.24)	19.4 (1.74)	54.5 (2.44)
Uninsured	100.0	32.8 (0.99)	26.2 (0.96)	6.6 (0.46)	13.9 (0.71)	53.3 (1.02)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.8 (0.64)	6.6 (0.58)	1.2 (0.25)	41.7 (1.24)	50.5 (1.25)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	13.9 (2.23)	11.5 (2.11)	*2.4 (0.96)	23.2 (2.54)	62.9 (3.00)
Medicare only	100.0	7.9 (0.83)	6.5 (0.79)	1.3 (0.32)	36.6 (1.61)	55.5 (1.61)
Other	100.0	7.7 (1.67)	6.6 (1.62)	*1.1 (0.46)	46.6 (3.17)	45.7 (3.25)
Uninsured	100.0	*14.1 (7.05)	†	†	*17.2 (5.96)	68.7 (8.38)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	15.0 (0.43)	11.8 (0.40)	3.2 (0.20)	23.6 (0.46)	61.3 (0.58)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	28.2 (4.78)	24.2 (4.73)	*4.1 (1.57)	20.5 (3.49)	51.2 (4.84)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (0.99)	22.8 (0.92)	5.6 (0.50)	21.3 (0.78)	50.2 (1.15)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (0.83)	15.4 (0.72)	6.0 (0.49)	15.4 (0.92)	63.3 (1.12)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (1.57)	27.3 (1.57)	6.7 (0.76)	25.7 (1.75)	40.3 (1.96)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.55)	13.2 (0.53)	4.2 (0.22)	21.0 (0.48)	61.7 (0.67)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.67)	16.0 (0.62)	4.9 (0.31)	22.2 (0.65)	56.9 (0.89)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.5 (1.01)	20.4 (0.94)	4.0 (0.38)	20.2 (0.77)	55.3 (1.14)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.3 (0.85)	13.9 (0.85)	4.4 (0.41)	23.1 (0.76)	58.6 (1.10)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.94)	17.5 (0.94)	4.6 (0.37)	21.6 (0.60)	56.3 (1.04)
South . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (0.58)	16.6 (0.53)	4.1 (0.25)	20.0 (0.62)	59.2 (0.76)
West . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.76)	11.8 (0.62)	4.7 (0.36)	21.1 (0.69)	62.4 (0.99)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (1.29)	9.9 (0.99)	7.3 (0.79)	22.7 (1.49)	60.0 (1.66)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (0.70)	5.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.40)	10.5 (0.75)	81.3 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.6 (0.73)	18.9 (0.71)	4.6 (0.33)	27.2 (0.68)	49.2 (0.86)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.63)	16.6 (0.60)	4.1 (0.30)	20.9 (0.54)	58.4 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (1.38)	17.1 (1.20)	6.6 (0.80)	19.6 (1.17)	56.7 (1.55)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	15.3 (0.91)	12.0 (0.82)	3.3 (0.43)	11.2 (0.77)	73.4 (1.07)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>9</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>				
Total <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	223,181	51,267	18,120	13,816	26,948	104,660
Sex						
Male . . . . .	107,750	17,189	7,511	8,131	9,740	60,636
Female . . . . .	115,431	34,078	10,609	5,685	17,207	44,024
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	25,738	5,410	3,947	12,993	58,439
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	14,479	7,464	5,827	10,236	35,405
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	5,112	2,782	2,019	2,090	6,513
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	5,938	2,464	2,022	1,629	4,304
Race						
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	220,175	50,566	17,822	13,544	26,573	103,436
White . . . . .	180,815	36,554	14,517	11,570	21,925	89,702
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	8,580	2,498	1,475	3,169	9,374
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	*553	211	222	350	794
Asian . . . . .	10,437	4,774	585	267	1,090	3,444
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*106	†	†	†	*122
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	3,006	701	298	272	375	1,224
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	*103	*36	*24	*76	120
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	323	*151	185	191	666
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	10,052	2,006	1,338	3,619	11,715
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	6,457	1,205	830	2,049	7,155
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	41,214	16,114	12,478	23,328	92,945
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	27,275	12,666	10,304	18,683	78,931
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	8,389	2,424	1,450	3,031	9,042
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	10,113	3,686	3,028	3,004	8,852
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	55,363	13,521	5,610	4,491	7,170	22,364
Some college . . . . .	50,281	8,526	4,706	3,179	7,389	24,731
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	9,086	3,185	2,543	6,550	33,988
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	20,407	7,278	5,675	7,710	26,346
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	24,007	9,034	6,789	16,930	69,818
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	7,141	2,744	2,039	3,926	13,375
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	7,681	2,690	2,087	5,497	18,669
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	4,379	1,561	1,283	3,274	13,074
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	4,806	2,038	1,380	4,233	24,700
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	23,083	7,403	2,321	1,681	2,406	8,597
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	9,215	3,257	2,421	3,920	11,486
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	24,297	10,228	7,647	17,898	75,785
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	127,870	23,636	7,855	5,853	16,072	69,800
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	5,274	1,724	1,051	1,804	4,144
Other . . . . .	6,933	1,564	817	731	962	2,594
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	9,495	2,434	2,127	4,339	17,018
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	20,872	5,784	3,068	2,157	2,150	7,081
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	980	332	350	268	241
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	3,488	1,420	1,058	1,019	2,678
Other . . . . .	2,612	710	375	461	243	757
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*73	*51	†	†	*50

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status						
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>				
Married . . . . .	124,214	27,175	11,235	8,139	16,285	57,427
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	5,284	2,110	1,460	1,510	3,212
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	4,283	2,163	1,997	3,059	11,445
Never married . . . . .	45,472	12,648	1,673	1,386	4,309	23,446
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	1,649	874	792	1,729	8,991
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	25,101	7,789	5,923	13,695	54,411
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	15,872	6,226	4,383	8,761	35,872
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	10,294	4,104	3,509	4,492	14,376
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	6,847	2,585	2,069	4,908	20,506
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	10,723	4,174	3,379	7,192	26,426
South . . . . .	81,850	21,901	7,325	5,253	9,406	34,372
West . . . . .	49,320	11,796	4,035	3,115	5,442	23,356
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	3,075	944	739	1,449	8,522
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	6,978	1,061	599	2,171	3,193
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	9,423	5,188	6,102	6,581	43,627
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	17,852	7,478	4,202	12,101	35,304
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	2,769	862	835	1,054	5,347
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	5,620	1,562	616	1,977	3,695

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the Health, United States publications (see Appendix II), and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his 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. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any one year AND had a drink between 1–365 times in the past year.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>5</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	24.0 (0.51)	8.3 (0.24)	6.3 (0.24)	12.4 (0.29)	48.6 (0.51)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	23.8 (0.51)	8.4 (0.25)	6.4 (0.25)	12.5 (0.29)	48.5 (0.51)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	16.8 (0.59)	7.2 (0.32)	7.9 (0.35)	9.3 (0.37)	58.1 (0.68)
Female	100.0	30.4 (0.64)	9.2 (0.33)	5.0 (0.26)	15.3 (0.40)	39.8 (0.62)
<b>Age<sup>6</sup></b>						
18–44 years	100.0	24.0 (0.65)	5.0 (0.30)	3.7 (0.21)	12.1 (0.40)	54.5 (0.73)
45–64 years	100.0	19.7 (0.64)	10.1 (0.44)	7.9 (0.41)	13.9 (0.50)	48.1 (0.71)
65–74 years	100.0	27.5 (1.22)	15.0 (0.86)	10.9 (0.87)	11.3 (0.78)	35.1 (1.22)
75 years and over	100.0	36.2 (1.34)	15.0 (0.93)	12.3 (0.89)	9.9 (0.81)	26.3 (1.17)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	24.0 (0.51)	8.2 (0.25)	6.2 (0.24)	12.4 (0.29)	48.7 (0.51)
White	100.0	21.1 (0.55)	8.0 (0.28)	6.4 (0.27)	12.4 (0.33)	51.6 (0.57)
Black or African American	100.0	34.8 (1.19)	10.3 (0.62)	6.3 (0.52)	12.2 (0.65)	35.8 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.9 (5.24)	9.9 (1.86)	10.4 (2.79)	15.9 (2.80)	34.2 (4.08)
Asian	100.0	47.6 (1.88)	6.1 (0.96)	2.9 (0.58)	10.4 (1.05)	32.5 (1.54)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	38.7 (9.39)	†	†	†	40.8 (9.74)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	25.8 (2.87)	11.4 (2.08)	10.6 (2.02)	12.7 (2.07)	39.5 (2.91)
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.3 (7.57)	*16.3 (5.51)	*10.3 (5.00)	*15.9 (5.23)	28.2 (6.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	22.6 (3.84)	9.3 (2.72)	12.1 (2.73)	13.4 (3.35)	42.6 (4.50)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>9</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.5 (1.02)	7.9 (0.56)	5.6 (0.49)	12.5 (0.66)	38.0 (1.00)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.8 (1.32)	8.1 (0.74)	6.3 (0.65)	11.1 (0.81)	36.4 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	22.2 (0.55)	8.3 (0.26)	6.4 (0.26)	12.4 (0.31)	50.3 (0.56)
White, single race	100.0	18.3 (0.61)	8.0 (0.30)	6.6 (0.30)	12.5 (0.36)	54.2 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.1 (1.21)	10.3 (0.63)	6.4 (0.54)	12.1 (0.66)	35.8 (1.01)
<b>Education<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	34.1 (1.05)	12.0 (0.71)	9.7 (0.64)	10.7 (0.69)	33.1 (0.99)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	25.1 (0.89)	10.0 (0.48)	8.0 (0.51)	13.5 (0.54)	43.1 (0.86)
Some college	100.0	17.9 (0.66)	9.9 (0.51)	6.7 (0.42)	15.0 (0.62)	50.1 (0.87)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	16.9 (0.70)	6.0 (0.44)	4.9 (0.35)	11.6 (0.50)	60.3 (0.90)
<b>Family income<sup>12</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	29.3 (0.75)	10.4 (0.43)	8.1 (0.39)	11.4 (0.44)	40.2 (0.80)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	19.5 (0.56)	7.4 (0.32)	5.6 (0.30)	13.0 (0.39)	54.1 (0.64)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	24.4 (1.04)	9.3 (0.64)	6.9 (0.57)	13.3 (0.71)	45.6 (1.15)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	20.9 (0.90)	7.6 (0.55)	6.0 (0.51)	14.7 (0.71)	50.2 (1.05)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	18.6 (1.17)	7.2 (0.76)	5.7 (0.68)	13.5 (0.92)	54.7 (1.42)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	13.9 (0.88)	5.8 (0.60)	4.2 (0.49)	10.6 (0.71)	65.2 (1.10)
<b>Poverty status<sup>13</sup></b>						
Poor	100.0	33.5 (1.16)	11.5 (0.81)	8.5 (0.66)	10.5 (0.63)	35.5 (1.27)
Near poor	100.0	29.9 (1.02)	10.9 (0.71)	8.4 (0.63)	12.9 (0.71)	37.6 (1.07)
Not poor	100.0	18.3 (0.53)	7.5 (0.28)	5.6 (0.27)	12.9 (0.36)	55.3 (0.60)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>14</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	19.4 (0.57)	6.0 (0.29)	4.5 (0.23)	12.8 (0.37)	57.0 (0.63)
Medicaid	100.0	37.3 (1.55)	12.6 (0.97)	7.7 (0.76)	12.7 (1.02)	29.3 (1.49)
Other	100.0	25.3 (2.47)	9.5 (1.25)	8.1 (1.18)	13.9 (1.83)	42.4 (2.62)
Uninsured	100.0	26.6 (0.90)	7.2 (0.52)	6.5 (0.51)	12.1 (0.64)	47.0 (1.02)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	28.6 (1.18)	15.2 (0.86)	10.7 (0.94)	10.6 (0.76)	34.8 (1.18)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	45.2 (3.16)	15.2 (2.22)	16.2 (2.50)	12.3 (2.44)	11.0 (1.94)
Medicare only	100.0	35.9 (1.67)	14.6 (1.14)	10.9 (1.00)	10.5 (0.99)	27.6 (1.54)
Other	100.0	27.9 (3.23)	14.6 (2.49)	17.9 (2.52)	9.4 (1.93)	29.6 (3.23)
Uninsured	100.0	53.6 (7.94)	*16.5 (6.19)	†	*8.5 (4.23)	*17.4 (7.29)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	23.0 (0.62)	9.0 (0.36)	6.5 (0.34)	13.5 (0.42)	47.7 (0.65)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (4.88)	10.8 (2.00)	8.9 (2.38)	14.8 (3.32)	31.4 (4.82)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	19.6 (0.98)	9.2 (0.60)	8.0 (0.60)	12.4 (0.74)	50.3 (1.18)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (1.12)	7.1 (0.65)	5.8 (0.57)	10.6 (0.69)	47.1 (1.08)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (1.31)	7.2 (1.07)	8.4 (1.44)	12.6 (1.39)	59.2 (2.10)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (0.54)	7.3 (0.32)	5.6 (0.26)	12.7 (0.40)	50.2 (0.66)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.98)	8.6 (0.43)	6.1 (0.37)	12.2 (0.49)	50.3 (0.98)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	27.3 (1.76)	10.7 (0.71)	8.8 (0.93)	12.4 (0.67)	40.2 (1.36)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.86)	6.7 (0.47)	5.4 (0.43)	13.1 (0.76)	55.7 (1.24)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.05)	7.9 (0.46)	6.3 (0.67)	13.6 (0.63)	51.0 (1.06)
South . . . . .	100.0	28.2 (0.97)	9.2 (0.46)	6.6 (0.36)	11.9 (0.46)	43.7 (0.84)
West . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (0.91)	8.4 (0.50)	6.5 (0.43)	11.2 (0.51)	48.5 (0.96)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (1.27)	7.6 (0.82)	6.7 (0.75)	10.2 (0.91)	54.1 (1.60)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (1.34)	8.2 (0.70)	4.8 (0.66)	15.1 (0.97)	21.4 (1.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	13.5 (0.72)	6.9 (0.40)	8.1 (0.44)	9.2 (0.47)	61.6 (0.87)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.75)	9.0 (0.42)	5.3 (0.34)	15.5 (0.52)	47.4 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.68)	8.7 (0.93)	9.1 (0.92)	9.7 (1.03)	47.2 (1.66)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	42.3 (1.44)	11.8 (0.85)	4.7 (0.60)	14.3 (0.86)	26.6 (1.14)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 28. Frequency distributions of leisure-time physical activity status and number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure- time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>									
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	223,181	84,776	65,332	66,687	134,684	6,128	25,260	27,928	24,872
Sex									
Male . . . . .	107,750	38,388	31,571	34,381	58,739	3,703	14,492	14,726	13,825
Female . . . . .	115,431	46,387	33,760	32,305	75,945	2,425	10,767	13,202	11,047
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	37,096	33,817	36,975	57,038	3,800	16,339	17,674	13,833
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	28,743	22,983	22,163	48,068	1,974	7,628	8,494	8,538
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	8,970	5,063	4,613	14,822	243	942	1,282	1,556
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	9,967	3,467	2,936	14,757	*111	351	479	944
Race									
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	220,175	83,763	64,364	65,743	133,107	6,022	24,900	27,469	24,409
White . . . . .	180,815	66,172	53,427	56,019	107,514	4,977	20,783	23,139	20,931
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	12,713	6,763	6,034	17,507	655	2,557	2,850	2,152
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	863	819	495	1,554	*103	195	*109	*242
Asian . . . . .	10,437	3,896	3,267	3,088	6,332	287	1,333	1,322	1,052
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*119	*88	*107	*200	–	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,006	1,012	967	943	1,577	*106	360	459	462
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	137	96	140	189	†	*61	*64	*46
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	549	481	504	903	†	*135	270	228
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	14,400	7,587	7,227	20,329	700	2,654	3,005	2,725
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	8,914	4,822	4,269	12,589	427	1,823	1,719	1,533
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	70,376	57,744	59,460	114,354	5,428	22,606	24,922	22,147
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	52,824	46,546	49,406	88,774	4,328	18,394	20,406	18,424
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	12,280	6,598	5,858	16,930	655	2,484	2,777	2,085
Education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	18,758	5,978	4,197	24,847	451	1,255	1,139	1,532
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	55,363	26,545	15,619	11,573	40,001	999	5,029	3,985	4,249
Some college . . . . .	50,281	16,854	16,215	15,781	29,924	1,678	5,477	6,550	5,834
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	12,111	18,910	24,446	24,862	1,971	8,763	11,507	8,851
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	34,805	17,586	15,539	50,047	1,291	6,258	5,236	5,747
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	39,953	42,424	44,799	69,823	4,576	17,080	20,080	16,568
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	12,723	8,431	8,280	19,180	846	3,197	3,497	3,009
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	12,628	12,358	11,740	21,692	1,272	4,710	5,012	4,317
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	6,945	8,699	8,145	13,295	797	3,135	3,712	2,950
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	7,657	12,937	16,634	15,656	1,661	6,038	7,859	6,292

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Frequency distributions of leisure-time physical activity status and number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure- time activity	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	12,437	5,257	4,908	16,555	381	2,103	1,685	1,979
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	14,848	8,318	7,320	21,982	714	2,710	2,711	2,583
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	42,687	45,659	48,003	75,374	4,697	18,461	21,087	17,907
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	127,870	36,756	42,056	45,472	64,423	4,546	18,393	21,198	16,842
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	8,117	3,207	2,722	11,288	200	966	806	916
Other . . . . .	6,933	3,159	1,623	1,972	4,622	*87	523	713	871
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	17,566	9,759	8,723	24,459	929	4,014	3,280	3,665
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	20,872	9,948	5,516	4,738	16,560	280	910	1,203	1,585
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	1,614	332	246	2,075	†	*36	*33	*53
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	5,788	2,065	1,945	8,586	*36	236	359	694
Other . . . . .	2,612	1,452	560	549	2,126	†	*105	166	140
Uninsured . . . . .	223	120	*42	*61	190	–	†	–	†
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	124,214	45,659	38,065	37,200	75,260	3,698	13,844	15,480	13,965
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	8,234	3,068	2,372	12,149	85	381	581	660
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	10,267	6,496	6,499	15,888	514	2,210	2,529	2,372
Never married . . . . .	45,472	14,950	12,959	16,157	22,602	1,454	6,567	7,292	6,368
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	5,252	4,644	4,300	8,272	378	2,217	1,979	1,451
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	40,350	32,846	34,855	64,830	3,151	13,228	15,751	11,976
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	27,267	22,064	22,503	43,771	2,141	8,306	9,058	9,327
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	17,159	10,421	9,329	26,082	837	3,726	3,119	3,568
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	14,002	11,638	11,441	22,545	1,245	4,638	5,265	3,778
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	17,865	17,376	16,724	30,040	1,894	6,918	6,982	6,740
South . . . . .	81,850	36,574	21,342	21,758	52,921	1,800	8,072	9,432	7,881
West . . . . .	49,320	16,335	14,975	16,764	29,178	1,189	5,631	6,249	6,473
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	6,853	4,142	3,992	9,444	501	1,772	1,836	1,573
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	7,547	3,445	3,235	10,886	199	882	1,169	1,152
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	24,200	22,021	25,281	38,947	2,553	10,179	10,422	10,179
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	28,624	24,525	24,125	49,827	1,775	8,214	9,985	8,245
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	4,876	2,957	3,181	6,509	409	1,389	1,555	1,299
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	7,404	3,640	2,677	10,421	247	1,096	1,222	786

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>						
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure- time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1				5 or more
							1–2	3–4			
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	39.1 (0.64)	30.1 (0.48)	30.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.3 (0.58)	2.8 (0.14)	11.6 (0.32)	12.9 (0.31)	11.4 (0.33)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	39.1 (0.65)	30.1 (0.48)	30.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.5 (0.60)	2.8 (0.14)	11.5 (0.33)	12.8 (0.31)	11.4 (0.33)	
Sex											
Male	100.0	37.0 (0.78)	30.1 (0.66)	32.9 (0.66)	100.0	56.0 (0.73)	3.5 (0.24)	13.6 (0.48)	13.9 (0.43)	13.1 (0.48)	
Female	100.0	41.0 (0.73)	30.1 (0.55)	29.0 (0.59)	100.0	66.3 (0.66)	2.2 (0.16)	9.7 (0.39)	11.9 (0.39)	9.8 (0.37)	
Age <sup>5</sup>											
18–44 years	100.0	34.4 (0.81)	31.3 (0.62)	34.3 (0.68)	100.0	52.5 (0.79)	3.5 (0.21)	15.0 (0.48)	16.3 (0.48)	12.7 (0.47)	
45–64 years	100.0	38.9 (0.83)	31.1 (0.72)	30.0 (0.71)	100.0	64.3 (0.85)	2.6 (0.27)	10.2 (0.47)	11.4 (0.47)	11.4 (0.51)	
65–74 years	100.0	48.1 (1.44)	27.2 (1.22)	24.7 (1.12)	100.0	78.7 (1.12)	1.3 (0.29)	5.0 (0.62)	6.8 (0.63)	8.3 (0.72)	
75 years and over	100.0	60.9 (1.38)	21.2 (1.04)	17.9 (1.09)	100.0	88.7 (0.90)	*0.7 (0.21)	2.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.42)	5.7 (0.67)	
Race											
1 race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	39.2 (0.64)	30.0 (0.48)	30.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.4 (0.58)	2.8 (0.14)	11.6 (0.33)	12.8 (0.31)	11.3 (0.33)	
White	100.0	37.4 (0.71)	30.4 (0.55)	32.1 (0.56)	100.0	60.0 (0.64)	2.8 (0.16)	12.0 (0.38)	13.3 (0.35)	11.9 (0.38)	
Black or African American	100.0	51.0 (1.20)	26.0 (0.94)	23.0 (0.92)	100.0	69.3 (1.05)	2.4 (0.41)	9.5 (0.65)	10.6 (0.69)	8.1 (0.56)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.8 (3.56)	37.6 (3.95)	22.6 (3.83)	100.0	72.7 (3.08)	*4.2 (1.45)	8.0 (1.73)	4.7 (1.32)	10.3 (3.00)	
Asian	100.0	38.9 (1.72)	31.0 (1.73)	30.1 (1.59)	100.0	62.9 (1.74)	2.6 (0.52)	12.3 (1.19)	12.2 (1.12)	10.1 (0.90)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*34.2 (10.50)	29.3 (8.16)	36.5 (10.20)	100.0	61.2 (7.49)	–	†	*16.3 (6.77)	†	
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	37.5 (3.18)	32.1 (3.49)	30.4 (2.83)	100.0	56.9 (3.27)	*3.2 (1.31)	11.1 (2.77)	14.3 (2.14)	14.4 (2.28)	
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.0 (6.53)	28.1 (6.50)	29.9 (7.08)	100.0	55.4 (7.36)	†	*16.7 (6.31)	*15.9 (6.16)	*8.5 (3.79)	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	36.5 (3.76)	31.2 (4.95)	32.3 (4.32)	100.0	57.8 (4.17)	†	*9.0 (3.47)	16.8 (3.48)	15.1 (3.56)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	51.3 (1.11)	25.0 (0.96)	23.7 (0.91)	100.0	71.8 (0.99)	2.1 (0.32)	8.0 (0.55)	9.2 (0.58)	8.9 (0.62)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	51.9 (1.37)	25.4 (1.18)	22.7 (1.14)	100.0	73.6 (1.18)	2.0 (0.35)	8.6 (0.72)	8.2 (0.69)	7.7 (0.72)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.1 (0.70)	30.8 (0.53)	32.0 (0.56)	100.0	59.5 (0.65)	2.9 (0.15)	12.3 (0.36)	13.5 (0.34)	11.8 (0.37)	
White, single race	100.0	34.7 (0.78)	31.4 (0.63)	33.9 (0.65)	100.0	57.5 (0.73)	3.0 (0.17)	12.8 (0.44)	14.2 (0.40)	12.5 (0.44)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	50.8 (1.23)	26.2 (0.96)	23.0 (0.93)	100.0	69.1 (1.08)	2.5 (0.43)	9.5 (0.67)	10.7 (0.71)	8.2 (0.57)	
Education <sup>9</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	63.8 (1.22)	21.3 (1.00)	14.9 (0.81)	100.0	83.6 (0.86)	1.7 (0.30)	4.8 (0.50)	4.4 (0.46)	5.6 (0.52)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	49.1 (1.05)	29.2 (0.87)	21.7 (0.73)	100.0	72.7 (0.87)	1.9 (0.24)	9.7 (0.51)	7.7 (0.46)	8.0 (0.48)	
Some college	100.0	35.0 (0.87)	32.9 (0.85)	32.0 (0.79)	100.0	61.3 (0.91)	3.3 (0.29)	10.8 (0.56)	13.0 (0.57)	11.6 (0.56)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	23.1 (0.78)	33.6 (0.84)	43.3 (0.86)	100.0	46.4 (0.87)	3.4 (0.31)	14.9 (0.64)	19.8 (0.63)	15.5 (0.61)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>											
Less than \$35,000	100.0	50.4 (0.90)	26.3 (0.67)	23.3 (0.69)	100.0	71.8 (0.78)	2.0 (0.19)	9.6 (0.47)	8.0 (0.41)	8.7 (0.43)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	32.2 (0.72)	32.9 (0.63)	34.9 (0.64)	100.0	55.5 (0.71)	3.5 (0.21)	12.9 (0.41)	15.3 (0.41)	12.8 (0.45)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	43.2 (1.23)	28.7 (1.08)	28.1 (1.06)	100.0	64.5 (1.12)	2.8 (0.37)	10.8 (0.70)	11.8 (0.69)	10.1 (0.70)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	34.7 (1.10)	33.6 (1.07)	31.8 (0.99)	100.0	59.5 (1.14)	3.4 (0.37)	12.3 (0.68)	13.2 (0.74)	11.6 (0.72)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	30.2 (1.33)	35.8 (1.32)	34.0 (1.34)	100.0	56.9 (1.32)	3.2 (0.42)	12.8 (0.85)	14.9 (0.88)	12.4 (0.91)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	22.3 (1.14)	33.4 (1.12)	44.3 (1.25)	100.0	43.4 (1.27)	4.2 (0.50)	15.0 (0.81)	20.6 (0.94)	16.8 (0.95)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure- time activity	Regular leisure- time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>										
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (1.40)	22.5 (1.01)	20.2 (1.06)	100.0	75.7 (1.28)	1.5 (0.25)	8.2 (0.63)	6.6 (0.64)	7.9 (0.69)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	49.2 (1.20)	27.2 (1.03)	23.6 (0.95)	100.0	72.2 (1.06)	2.3 (0.32)	8.6 (0.72)	8.6 (0.57)	8.3 (0.65)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.68)	33.3 (0.58)	35.0 (0.60)	100.0	55.0 (0.67)	3.4 (0.20)	13.4 (0.42)	15.3 (0.40)	12.9 (0.41)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	29.1 (0.72)	33.9 (0.62)	37.0 (0.65)	100.0	50.3 (0.74)	3.7 (0.22)	15.1 (0.48)	17.4 (0.44)	13.5 (0.46)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	58.2 (1.73)	22.7 (1.39)	19.0 (1.27)	100.0	80.1 (1.32)	1.4 (0.32)	6.7 (0.81)	5.6 (0.66)	6.3 (0.76)
Other . . . . .	100.0	42.9 (2.66)	25.5 (2.24)	31.5 (2.32)	100.0	62.8 (2.44)	*1.5 (0.57)	9.7 (1.66)	12.2 (1.59)	13.7 (1.88)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	49.4 (1.11)	27.0 (0.99)	23.6 (0.87)	100.0	68.5 (1.02)	2.4 (0.30)	10.7 (0.66)	8.5 (0.57)	9.8 (0.65)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	100.0	49.4 (1.37)	27.2 (1.10)	23.4 (1.04)	100.0	80.7 (1.07)	1.4 (0.30)	4.4 (0.54)	5.8 (0.54)	7.7 (0.77)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	73.6 (2.96)	15.2 (2.28)	11.2 (2.12)	100.0	94.2 (1.26)	†	*1.6 (0.67)	*1.5 (0.61)	*2.4 (0.88)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	59.0 (1.86)	21.1 (1.38)	19.9 (1.40)	100.0	86.6 (1.15)	*0.4 (0.16)	2.4 (0.43)	3.6 (0.59)	7.0 (0.85)
Other . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (3.29)	21.6 (2.75)	21.1 (2.62)	100.0	83.3 (2.21)	†	*3.9 (1.26)	6.2 (1.64)	5.3 (1.34)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (10.42)	39.5 (9.40)	*15.7 (5.04)	100.0	91.5 (3.81)	–	†	–	†
<b>Marital status</b>										
Married . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (0.76)	31.5 (0.61)	30.8 (0.63)	100.0	60.9 (0.68)	3.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.43)	12.9 (0.40)	11.3 (0.44)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (4.22)	18.6 (3.12)	17.4 (3.10)	100.0	82.4 (3.25)	*0.5 (0.15)	*4.4 (1.69)	*6.9 (2.18)	*5.8 (1.88)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	44.9 (1.22)	26.9 (1.00)	28.3 (1.08)	100.0	66.7 (1.17)	2.3 (0.37)	9.5 (0.79)	11.2 (0.74)	10.3 (0.69)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (1.18)	27.9 (1.03)	33.1 (1.05)	100.0	60.1 (1.08)	2.8 (0.30)	12.0 (0.80)	13.1 (0.64)	11.9 (0.65)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	40.6 (1.97)	29.8 (1.83)	29.6 (1.70)	100.0	62.9 (1.81)	2.1 (0.44)	13.1 (1.12)	12.8 (1.32)	9.2 (0.91)
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>										
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (0.69)	30.2 (0.62)	32.1 (0.59)	100.0	60.0 (0.71)	2.8 (0.21)	12.0 (0.48)	14.3 (0.42)	10.9 (0.37)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (1.49)	30.7 (0.95)	31.3 (1.07)	100.0	60.2 (1.20)	3.0 (0.23)	11.5 (0.54)	12.5 (0.57)	12.8 (0.71)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.2 (1.73)	28.8 (1.21)	25.9 (1.14)	100.0	67.6 (1.46)	2.4 (0.29)	11.1 (0.78)	9.0 (0.67)	9.9 (0.69)
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (1.26)	31.4 (1.04)	31.1 (1.06)	100.0	59.5 (1.16)	3.4 (0.36)	12.6 (0.78)	14.4 (0.74)	10.2 (0.69)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (1.55)	33.5 (1.21)	32.3 (1.16)	100.0	56.7 (1.40)	3.6 (0.33)	13.4 (0.77)	13.5 (0.68)	12.8 (0.80)
South . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (1.07)	26.7 (0.69)	27.4 (0.77)	100.0	65.9 (0.90)	2.3 (0.21)	10.1 (0.51)	11.8 (0.49)	9.9 (0.46)
West . . . . .	100.0	34.3 (1.07)	30.9 (0.87)	34.8 (1.03)	100.0	60.0 (1.17)	2.4 (0.26)	11.5 (0.57)	12.8 (0.60)	13.2 (0.76)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	47.5 (1.62)	26.5 (1.45)	26.0 (1.41)	100.0	65.6 (1.51)	2.9 (0.55)	10.4 (0.93)	10.8 (0.95)	10.4 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	54.8 (1.35)	23.4 (1.14)	21.8 (1.14)	100.0	78.1 (1.11)	1.2 (0.28)	5.5 (0.59)	7.5 (0.66)	7.7 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (0.96)	30.9 (0.90)	35.8 (0.90)	100.0	52.9 (0.92)	3.6 (0.29)	14.5 (0.63)	14.8 (0.58)	14.3 (0.65)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (0.89)	32.0 (0.70)	32.2 (0.79)	100.0	61.8 (0.86)	2.4 (0.21)	11.3 (0.53)	13.7 (0.54)	10.8 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	45.7 (1.83)	26.2 (1.56)	28.0 (1.65)	100.0	60.5 (1.72)	3.4 (0.85)	11.6 (1.20)	13.3 (1.26)	11.2 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	54.7 (1.45)	26.2 (1.20)	19.1 (1.03)	100.0	76.2 (1.16)	1.7 (0.33)	7.7 (0.73)	8.6 (0.74)	5.6 (0.60)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Under- weight	Healthy weight	Over- weight	Obese
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	3,923	77,605	74,625	55,382
Sex					
Male . . . . .	107,750	1,001	31,037	44,172	28,074
Female . . . . .	115,431	2,923	46,568	30,453	27,308
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	2,325	43,277	33,863	25,835
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	753	21,871	27,708	21,803
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	248	5,702	7,194	4,907
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	597	6,756	5,861	2,837
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	3,895	76,616	73,635	54,518
White . . . . .	180,815	3,011	63,142	61,191	43,935
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	398	7,015	8,655	8,849
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	†	673	747	705
Asian . . . . .	10,437	471	5,691	2,943	918
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	*94	*98	*112
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	*29	990	991	864
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	†	155	143	*59
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	†	446	519	504
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	416	8,782	11,117	7,843
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	259	5,112	6,649	5,187
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	3,507	68,823	63,508	47,539
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	2,612	55,079	51,031	36,680
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	392	6,720	8,334	8,698
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	624	7,940	9,961	9,392
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	784	16,457	18,936	16,204
Some college . . . . .	50,281	580	15,136	17,644	14,574
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	808	22,537	20,561	10,588
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	1,714	24,425	21,387	18,796
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	1,765	45,319	45,508	32,270
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	501	9,797	10,156	8,309
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	554	12,436	13,231	10,078
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	215	8,069	8,736	6,054
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	495	15,017	13,385	7,828
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	23,083	647	8,308	6,736	6,283
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	641	10,024	10,397	8,824
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	1,950	49,363	48,661	34,280
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	127,870	2,020	45,573	42,912	31,010
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	334	4,441	4,208	4,592
Other . . . . .	6,933	*55	2,029	2,286	2,295
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	648	12,754	12,031	9,570
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	20,872	505	7,253	7,614	4,550
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	*49	755	761	510
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	256	3,649	3,516	2,005
Other . . . . .	2,612	*25	739	1,085	628
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	*46	*70	*51

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Under- weight	Healthy weight	Over- weight	Obese
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	124,214	1,494	39,875	44,755	31,630
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	425	5,159	4,531	3,217
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	333	7,385	7,862	7,138
Never married . . . . .	45,472	1,490	19,461	12,796	9,395
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	*167	5,560	4,432	3,884
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	2,037	40,503	36,950	25,599
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	1,365	25,403	24,790	18,975
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	521	11,700	12,886	10,807
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	839	13,989	12,494	8,621
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	836	17,979	18,346	13,643
South . . . . .	81,850	1,521	27,069	26,919	22,066
West . . . . .	49,320	727	18,568	16,866	11,051
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	*147	3,881	6,586	4,073
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	269	4,901	4,531	3,770
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	597	21,207	30,886	19,089
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	2,015	33,873	20,145	17,592
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	*159	3,010	4,336	3,499
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	233	3,711	3,998	5,199

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.1 (0.42)	35.1 (0.40)	25.9 (0.40)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	36.7 (0.42)	35.3 (0.40)	26.2 (0.40)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.0 (0.13)	30.3 (0.59)	42.2 (0.63)	26.5 (0.55)
Female	100.0	2.8 (0.20)	43.9 (0.57)	28.1 (0.50)	25.2 (0.52)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
18–44 years	100.0	2.2 (0.19)	41.1 (0.60)	32.2 (0.57)	24.5 (0.54)
45–64 years	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	30.3 (0.66)	38.4 (0.70)	30.2 (0.71)
65–74 years	100.0	1.4 (0.29)	31.6 (1.18)	39.9 (1.16)	27.2 (1.10)
75 years and over	100.0	3.7 (0.54)	42.1 (1.28)	36.5 (1.23)	17.7 (0.98)
Race					
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.1 (0.42)	35.1 (0.41)	25.9 (0.40)
White	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	37.4 (0.48)	35.4 (0.47)	25.4 (0.44)
Black or African American	100.0	1.7 (0.28)	28.1 (0.92)	35.1 (1.00)	35.1 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	32.7 (3.51)	34.7 (3.52)	32.4 (3.69)
Asian	100.0	4.5 (0.95)	57.4 (1.79)	29.2 (1.58)	8.9 (0.95)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*33.3 (11.62)	*31.7 (10.63)	31.0 (8.19)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	*1.1 (0.50)	32.8 (2.75)	35.0 (2.99)	31.2 (3.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	34.9 (7.12)	44.4 (7.88)	20.2 (4.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	29.3 (4.21)	36.5 (4.46)	33.2 (4.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.5 (0.27)	30.8 (1.00)	40.3 (1.13)	27.5 (1.04)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.4 (0.31)	28.4 (1.28)	40.3 (1.40)	29.9 (1.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	2.0 (0.14)	38.2 (0.46)	34.3 (0.43)	25.6 (0.43)
White, single race	100.0	1.9 (0.15)	38.8 (0.54)	34.5 (0.52)	24.8 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.7 (0.29)	27.8 (0.92)	34.9 (1.00)	35.6 (1.08)
Education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	2.0 (0.42)	27.8 (0.89)	35.8 (1.02)	34.4 (1.07)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	1.5 (0.19)	31.4 (0.80)	36.0 (0.75)	31.1 (0.78)
Some college	100.0	1.3 (0.17)	32.2 (0.80)	36.7 (0.84)	29.8 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.6 (0.20)	41.7 (0.81)	37.8 (0.80)	18.9 (0.63)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	2.5 (0.21)	36.6 (0.72)	32.0 (0.65)	28.9 (0.70)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	37.1 (0.56)	36.4 (0.54)	25.1 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	1.8 (0.41)	34.2 (1.05)	35.3 (1.06)	28.7 (1.05)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	1.6 (0.27)	34.7 (1.03)	36.6 (1.03)	27.1 (0.92)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	0.9 (0.27)	35.4 (1.25)	38.3 (1.25)	25.3 (1.14)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.35)	43.3 (1.18)	35.4 (1.08)	19.8 (0.94)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor	100.0	2.9 (0.35)	36.7 (1.18)	31.1 (1.07)	29.3 (1.17)
Near poor	100.0	2.0 (0.27)	33.1 (1.05)	34.9 (1.09)	29.9 (1.00)
Not poor	100.0	1.6 (0.16)	37.7 (0.52)	35.9 (0.51)	24.9 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	38.5 (0.57)	34.7 (0.54)	25.1 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	2.4 (0.48)	32.4 (1.44)	31.1 (1.53)	34.1 (1.50)
Other	100.0	*1.2 (0.54)	33.4 (2.38)	32.9 (2.26)	32.5 (2.26)
Uninsured	100.0	1.7 (0.28)	35.8 (1.02)	34.6 (1.04)	27.8 (0.94)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.6 (0.42)	36.5 (1.11)	38.2 (1.11)	22.8 (1.01)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*2.4 (0.78)	36.6 (3.16)	36.5 (3.02)	24.6 (2.61)
Medicare only	100.0	2.7 (0.58)	38.6 (1.61)	37.3 (1.48)	21.4 (1.36)
Other	100.0	*1.1 (0.53)	30.2 (3.37)	43.6 (3.54)	25.1 (2.98)
Uninsured	100.0	†	*21.0 (8.32)	51.3 (11.40)	*16.4 (5.94)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Under-weight	Healthy weight	Over-weight	Obese
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	34.9 (0.60)	37.4 (0.57)	26.4 (0.53)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	*1.6 (0.64)	39.5 (5.06)	28.3 (3.77)	30.6 (4.65)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.26)	33.5 (1.06)	34.3 (0.96)	30.6 (1.03)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.60)	41.0 (1.10)	30.9 (1.02)	24.3 (1.02)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	*0.9 (0.26)	38.0 (1.90)	33.7 (1.89)	27.4 (1.63)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.18)	38.8 (0.56)	35.1 (0.55)	24.1 (0.54)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.25)	36.4 (0.76)	35.0 (0.75)	26.7 (0.70)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.23)	33.3 (1.00)	35.1 (0.92)	30.2 (1.03)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.39)	39.5 (1.16)	34.5 (1.02)	23.6 (0.98)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.24)	36.0 (0.85)	35.9 (0.88)	26.5 (0.85)
South . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.20)	35.3 (0.63)	34.5 (0.62)	28.2 (0.66)
West . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.24)	39.7 (0.91)	35.5 (0.84)	23.2 (0.75)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	*0.9 (0.29)	26.4 (1.44)	45.6 (1.71)	27.1 (1.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.44)	35.6 (1.25)	34.6 (1.29)	27.8 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	0.9 (0.16)	30.5 (0.76)	42.5 (0.79)	26.1 (0.66)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.8 (0.24)	47.2 (0.75)	26.6 (0.64)	23.4 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	*1.7 (0.53)	27.7 (1.49)	39.6 (1.64)	31.0 (1.59)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.34)	28.2 (1.11)	30.7 (1.20)	39.3 (1.32)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>			
				Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>							
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	223,181	33,176	186,998	146,381	33,003	4,219	1,596
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	20,893	85,251	66,357	14,547	2,405	916
Female . . . . .	115,431	12,283	101,746	80,024	18,456	1,814	681
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	23,933	85,423	64,195	16,824	2,220	955
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	7,953	67,217	53,713	11,226	1,401	445
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	843	18,114	14,892	2,723	262	133
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	446	16,244	13,580	2,230	336	*63
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	220,175	32,740	184,459	144,744	32,270	4,094	1,558
White . . . . .	180,815	26,617	151,820	121,053	25,708	2,467	1,360
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	3,961	21,981	16,457	3,849	1,232	129
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	556	1,642	432	*984	†	†
Asian . . . . .	10,437	1,562	8,754	6,593	1,677	226	*64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	†	262	*208	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,006	436	2,538	1,637	733	126	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	*78	295	215	*50	*30	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	204	1,358	788	474	*58	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	8,515	20,890	13,329	6,341	768	162
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	6,163	11,922	6,989	4,259	380	*106
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	24,661	166,108	133,052	26,662	3,451	1,434
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	18,838	132,592	108,558	20,013	1,770	1,206
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	3,697	21,453	16,139	3,706	1,191	121
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	5,806	23,556	15,813	6,367	1,030	116
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	55,363	7,821	46,745	37,083	8,002	1,001	244
Some college . . . . .	50,281	6,138	43,538	34,654	7,214	901	384
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	5,495	50,766	43,114	6,303	565	454
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	14,728	54,114	36,520	13,962	2,264	612
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	15,723	113,087	92,901	16,827	1,606	837
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	5,256	24,617	18,717	4,710	614	256
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	5,288	31,986	25,551	5,345	548	259
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	2,347	21,650	17,933	3,234	188	*196
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	2,832	34,834	30,700	3,539	256	125
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	5,397	17,447	10,022	5,979	977	147
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	7,276	23,467	16,077	5,819	998	356
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	16,412	121,924	100,578	17,727	1,723	899
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	11,830	114,367	96,674	15,000	1,027	773
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	1,419	12,875	7,588	4,542	646	†
Other . . . . .	6,933	520	6,329	3,706	1,862	561	135
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	18,002	18,498	9,613	6,451	1,383	451
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	533	20,135	17,211	2,667	131	*66
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	158	2,043	1,488	432	117	–
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	430	9,517	8,092	1,216	*101	*49
Other . . . . .	2,612	*66	2,502	1,617	560	238	*74
Uninsured . . . . .	223	96	126	*34	*79	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>			
				Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status							
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>							
Married . . . . .	124,214	13,378	109,530	89,034	17,341	1,674	673
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	767	13,057	10,627	1,954	278	*94
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	3,839	19,775	14,860	3,846	748	167
Never married . . . . .	45,472	10,745	33,938	24,361	7,391	1,129	536
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	4,342	10,067	6,977	2,393	376	*125
Place of residence <sup>1,3</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	16,550	92,946	74,976	13,755	2,449	721
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	11,837	61,223	48,224	10,793	1,122	664
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	4,789	32,828	23,181	8,455	649	*211
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	3,889	33,690	28,677	3,707	797	184
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	7,233	45,833	32,781	11,401	1,017	352
South . . . . .	81,850	13,956	66,757	55,486	8,098	1,605	654
West . . . . .	49,320	8,097	40,716	29,437	9,798	800	405
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	5,646	9,503	6,310	2,518	406	*71
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	2,869	11,387	7,019	3,824	362	*91
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	11,866	60,981	49,220	9,400	1,031	694
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	6,972	71,611	59,338	10,613	739	512
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	2,136	9,109	6,872	1,271	732	*83
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,561	12,344	9,267	2,435	459	*38

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>4</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	15.4 (0.35)	84.6 (0.35)	100.0	78.7 (0.51)	18.1 (0.48)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	15.1 (0.35)	84.9 (0.35)	100.0	79.0 (0.50)	17.8 (0.48)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
Sex								
Male	100.0	19.7 (0.54)	80.3 (0.54)	100.0	78.5 (0.66)	17.4 (0.61)	2.9 (0.23)	1.1 (0.14)
Female	100.0	11.2 (0.37)	88.8 (0.37)	100.0	78.8 (0.59)	18.7 (0.58)	1.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.12)
Age <sup>5</sup>								
18–44 years	100.0	21.9 (0.57)	78.1 (0.57)	100.0	76.2 (0.67)	20.0 (0.63)	2.6 (0.22)	1.1 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	10.6 (0.43)	89.4 (0.43)	100.0	80.4 (0.63)	16.8 (0.59)	2.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	4.4 (0.50)	95.6 (0.50)	100.0	82.7 (1.05)	15.1 (1.03)	1.5 (0.25)	0.7 (0.21)
75 years and over	100.0	2.7 (0.42)	97.3 (0.42)	100.0	83.8 (1.20)	13.8 (1.14)	2.1 (0.39)	*0.4 (0.16)
Race								
1 race	100.0	15.4 (0.35)	84.6 (0.35)	100.0	78.9 (0.51)	17.9 (0.49)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
White	100.0	15.5 (0.39)	84.5 (0.39)	100.0	79.9 (0.53)	17.4 (0.51)	1.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	14.5 (0.78)	85.5 (0.78)	100.0	76.2 (1.05)	17.7 (0.96)	5.5 (0.49)	0.6 (0.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.9 (4.87)	76.1 (4.87)	100.0	27.3 (6.28)	62.5 (7.80)	†	†
Asian	100.0	14.2 (1.10)	85.8 (1.10)	100.0	77.3 (1.82)	19.3 (1.73)	2.7 (0.61)	*0.7 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*14.7 (6.89)	85.3 (6.89)	100.0	80.6 (9.33)	*18.6 (9.29)	†	–
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	13.6 (2.17)	86.4 (2.17)	100.0	63.9 (3.41)	29.6 (3.25)	5.1 (1.24)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	14.5 (4.16)	85.5 (4.16)	100.0	73.0 (6.64)	*15.0 (5.96)	*12.0 (4.85)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	12.9 (3.60)	87.1 (3.60)	100.0	56.7 (5.04)	36.3 (4.82)	*4.5 (1.95)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.6 (0.94)	74.4 (0.94)	100.0	65.8 (1.31)	29.6 (1.27)	3.8 (0.44)	0.8 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.6 (1.27)	70.4 (1.27)	100.0	60.9 (1.75)	34.8 (1.71)	3.3 (0.57)	*1.1 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.5 (0.37)	86.5 (0.37)	100.0	80.5 (0.53)	16.4 (0.51)	2.2 (0.15)	0.9 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	13.4 (0.43)	86.6 (0.43)	100.0	82.2 (0.56)	15.4 (0.54)	1.4 (0.14)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.0 (0.78)	86.0 (0.78)	100.0	76.5 (1.05)	17.5 (0.97)	5.5 (0.49)	0.6 (0.14)
Education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.6 (0.94)	77.4 (0.94)	100.0	64.9 (1.30)	29.7 (1.28)	4.9 (0.58)	*0.5 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	15.4 (0.69)	84.6 (0.69)	100.0	79.4 (0.87)	17.8 (0.85)	2.3 (0.26)	0.5 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	12.1 (0.56)	87.9 (0.56)	100.0	80.4 (0.73)	16.6 (0.69)	2.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.4 (0.48)	90.6 (0.48)	100.0	85.5 (0.66)	12.5 (0.62)	1.1 (0.18)	0.9 (0.16)
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	22.6 (0.65)	77.4 (0.65)	100.0	66.2 (0.97)	27.9 (0.94)	4.6 (0.36)	1.3 (0.22)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	12.0 (0.41)	88.0 (0.41)	100.0	82.8 (0.56)	15.0 (0.54)	1.5 (0.15)	0.7 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	17.6 (0.88)	82.4 (0.88)	100.0	76.7 (1.09)	19.6 (1.02)	2.6 (0.42)	1.1 (0.24)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	13.6 (0.77)	86.4 (0.77)	100.0	80.6 (0.94)	16.8 (0.92)	1.8 (0.29)	0.8 (0.19)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	9.3 (0.77)	90.7 (0.77)	100.0	83.8 (1.06)	14.4 (0.98)	0.9 (0.26)	*0.9 (0.28)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	7.8 (0.67)	92.2 (0.67)	100.0	88.6 (0.81)	10.1 (0.78)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.4 (0.12)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place <sup>1</sup>					
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (1.03)	78.3 (1.03)	100.0	58.8 (1.68)	34.7 (1.65)	5.7 (0.58)	0.8 (0.20)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (0.92)	76.6 (0.92)	100.0	68.5 (1.26)	25.6 (1.16)	4.4 (0.53)	1.6 (0.29)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	12.1 (0.40)	87.9 (0.40)	100.0	83.1 (0.52)	14.7 (0.50)	1.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.10)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	100.0	9.9 (0.38)	90.1 (0.38)	100.0	85.0 (0.51)	13.4 (0.48)	0.9 (0.11)	0.7 (0.12)	
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (1.08)	90.4 (1.08)	100.0	59.3 (1.64)	35.4 (1.61)	5.1 (0.73)	†	
Other . . . . .	100.0	8.7 (1.52)	91.3 (1.52)	100.0	58.9 (2.49)	30.3 (2.39)	8.5 (1.37)	*2.2 (0.71)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	48.3 (1.15)	51.7 (1.15)	100.0	53.8 (1.63)	36.0 (1.68)	7.7 (0.76)	2.5 (0.46)	
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.6 (0.39)	97.4 (0.39)	100.0	85.7 (1.01)	13.3 (0.99)	0.7 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	7.2 (2.03)	92.8 (2.03)	100.0	73.0 (3.06)	21.2 (2.75)	5.8 (1.40)	–	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	4.3 (0.58)	95.7 (0.58)	100.0	85.6 (1.37)	12.9 (1.33)	*1.1 (0.32)	*0.5 (0.22)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	*2.6 (1.17)	97.4 (1.17)	100.0	65.0 (3.36)	22.3 (2.62)	9.7 (2.19)	*3.0 (1.24)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	38.4 (10.91)	61.6 (10.91)	100.0	*24.4 (11.10)	51.2 (14.57)	†	†	
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	100.0	11.8 (0.40)	88.2 (0.40)	100.0	81.5 (0.57)	16.3 (0.55)	1.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.10)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (4.64)	80.3 (4.64)	100.0	72.4 (4.87)	24.9 (4.80)	*2.3 (0.93)	†	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	16.7 (0.87)	83.3 (0.87)	100.0	75.7 (1.09)	19.6 (0.98)	3.7 (0.43)	*1.0 (0.31)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	19.6 (0.79)	80.4 (0.79)	100.0	73.2 (1.13)	21.9 (1.08)	3.6 (0.40)	1.2 (0.21)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (1.67)	74.7 (1.67)	100.0	72.1 (2.04)	23.7 (1.99)	3.0 (0.57)	*1.2 (0.40)	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.1 (0.45)	84.9 (0.45)	100.0	81.3 (0.52)	15.2 (0.47)	2.7 (0.19)	0.8 (0.12)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.68)	83.6 (0.68)	100.0	78.9 (1.01)	18.0 (0.97)	1.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.18)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (0.93)	85.9 (0.93)	100.0	70.6 (1.68)	26.6 (1.71)	2.2 (0.46)	0.7 (0.18)	
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	10.8 (0.68)	89.2 (0.68)	100.0	85.6 (0.83)	11.4 (0.74)	2.4 (0.28)	0.6 (0.16)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (0.76)	85.9 (0.76)	100.0	71.6 (1.13)	25.2 (1.09)	2.3 (0.26)	0.8 (0.17)	
South . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (0.57)	82.5 (0.57)	100.0	83.9 (0.72)	12.5 (0.64)	2.5 (0.26)	1.0 (0.18)	
West . . . . .	100.0	16.8 (0.78)	83.2 (0.78)	100.0	72.4 (1.31)	24.6 (1.32)	2.0 (0.31)	1.0 (0.18)	
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (1.43)	67.3 (1.43)	100.0	68.8 (1.83)	26.2 (1.77)	4.2 (0.67)	*0.7 (0.23)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (0.99)	81.9 (0.99)	100.0	63.2 (1.55)	32.5 (1.50)	3.4 (0.53)	*0.9 (0.33)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (0.65)	82.9 (0.65)	100.0	81.3 (0.74)	15.7 (0.69)	1.8 (0.22)	1.2 (0.19)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (0.46)	90.3 (0.46)	100.0	82.9 (0.66)	15.2 (0.64)	1.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.18)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (1.30)	82.2 (1.30)	100.0	77.1 (1.58)	14.2 (1.38)	7.8 (0.91)	*0.9 (0.27)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	10.9 (0.89)	89.1 (0.89)	100.0	76.1 (1.27)	19.9 (1.20)	3.7 (0.50)	*0.3 (0.12)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Total <sup>3</sup>	223,181	43,188	38,162	56,986	50,480	29,308
Sex						
Male	107,750	28,146	21,063	25,558	19,903	10,683
Female	115,431	15,042	17,099	31,428	30,577	18,625
Age						
18–44 years	110,890	28,686	21,698	27,662	19,292	11,248
45–64 years	76,136	11,728	13,094	20,855	17,912	10,940
65–74 years	19,258	1,728	2,049	4,558	6,859	3,474
75 years and over	16,897	1,046	1,321	3,910	6,419	3,646
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	220,175	42,677	37,747	56,121	49,839	28,833
White	180,815	33,832	29,980	46,892	41,901	24,369
Black or African American	26,366	5,372	4,970	6,392	5,672	3,183
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,222	640	451	352	443	271
Asian	10,437	2,769	2,296	2,414	1,733	977
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	335	*64	†	*71	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	3,006	511	415	866	642	475
Black or African American, white	378	*53	†	131	*52	*105
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,578	229	227	408	424	237
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	29,857	9,840	5,501	6,346	4,937	2,620
Mexican or Mexican American	18,309	6,769	3,341	3,593	2,817	1,461
Not Hispanic or Latino	193,324	33,348	32,661	50,640	45,544	26,688
White, single race	153,359	24,754	25,038	40,997	37,310	22,009
Black or African American, single race	25,574	5,133	4,807	6,233	5,535	3,096
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	29,790	7,381	4,215	6,182	6,773	4,421
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	55,363	11,231	9,263	13,334	12,599	7,607
Some college	50,281	8,257	8,152	13,125	12,058	7,639
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,971	7,901	10,728	16,721	13,808	6,828
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	69,738	15,708	10,137	14,725	16,330	11,202
\$35,000 or more	130,163	23,506	24,069	35,955	29,464	15,060
\$35,000–\$49,999	30,247	7,247	5,162	6,817	6,548	3,882
\$50,000–\$74,999	37,717	7,247	7,118	9,607	8,352	4,679
\$75,000–\$99,999	24,193	4,102	4,423	6,921	5,588	2,805
\$100,000 or more	38,006	4,910	7,366	12,610	8,976	3,694
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	23,083	5,738	3,264	4,630	4,901	4,055
Near poor	31,110	7,700	4,997	6,638	6,796	4,395
Not poor	139,879	23,850	25,441	38,804	32,478	16,867
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	127,870	20,453	25,210	37,324	27,789	14,588
Medicaid	14,440	2,118	1,667	3,080	3,447	3,775
Other	6,933	771	1,018	1,572	1,938	1,467
Uninsured	36,974	16,828	6,796	6,370	3,941	2,284
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,872	1,348	2,016	5,236	7,725	4,034
Medicaid and Medicare	2,238	139	202	432	752	628
Medicare only	10,166	1,034	948	2,137	3,729	1,844
Other	2,612	150	162	644	1,006	581
Uninsured	223	*97	*37	†	*46	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	124,214	20,154	21,609	34,804	29,505	15,956
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	1,226	1,408	3,253	4,820	2,872
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	4,709	3,676	5,365	5,608	3,971
Never married . . . . .	45,472	12,584	8,864	10,402	7,973	4,358
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	4,253	2,501	3,001	2,471	2,096
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	22,664	19,486	28,462	24,007	13,882
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	13,904	12,390	19,278	17,146	9,626
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	6,620	6,286	9,247	9,328	5,800
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	6,161	5,922	10,348	9,766	5,095
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	9,733	9,825	14,273	11,506	7,178
South . . . . .	81,850	16,626	13,338	20,217	19,077	10,772
West . . . . .	49,320	10,668	9,077	12,148	10,131	6,262
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	6,785	3,195	2,747	1,607	745
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	3,055	2,307	3,599	3,330	1,874
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	16,113	13,910	18,781	15,255	8,276
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	8,641	11,128	22,217	22,055	13,733
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	3,193	2,583	2,485	1,799	1,101
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	1,941	2,225	3,749	3,736	1,995

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not shown in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	20.1 (0.37)	17.5 (0.33)	26.0 (0.36)	23.1 (0.34)	13.4 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	19.8 (0.38)	17.5 (0.33)	26.1 (0.36)	23.1 (0.35)	13.4 (0.31)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.7 (0.56)	19.8 (0.51)	24.1 (0.54)	19.2 (0.49)	10.3 (0.36)
Female	100.0	13.6 (0.42)	15.3 (0.40)	27.9 (0.47)	26.8 (0.48)	16.4 (0.42)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
18-44 years	100.0	26.4 (0.60)	20.0 (0.48)	25.5 (0.52)	17.8 (0.47)	10.4 (0.36)
45-64 years	100.0	15.7 (0.48)	17.6 (0.53)	28.0 (0.61)	24.0 (0.58)	14.7 (0.51)
65-74 years	100.0	9.3 (0.78)	11.0 (0.71)	24.4 (1.02)	36.7 (1.16)	18.6 (0.92)
75 years and over	100.0	6.4 (0.66)	8.1 (0.70)	23.9 (1.16)	39.3 (1.22)	22.3 (1.06)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	20.1 (0.38)	17.5 (0.33)	26.0 (0.37)	23.1 (0.34)	13.3 (0.31)
White	100.0	19.7 (0.43)	17.0 (0.38)	26.4 (0.42)	23.3 (0.39)	13.6 (0.35)
Black or African American	100.0	20.1 (0.84)	18.7 (0.84)	24.6 (0.93)	23.6 (0.85)	12.9 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.7 (3.21)	20.9 (2.95)	16.3 (3.01)	21.2 (3.08)	14.9 (2.61)
Asian	100.0	25.8 (1.53)	21.8 (1.52)	23.4 (1.36)	18.7 (1.27)	10.3 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*22.5 (9.98)	†	25.1 (7.16)	*27.6 (9.17)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	16.6 (2.39)	13.6 (2.46)	29.6 (2.93)	23.0 (3.06)	17.2 (2.49)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*11.2 (3.68)	†	34.4 (7.37)	*17.1 (5.91)	31.5 (7.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.9 (3.96)	15.2 (3.64)	27.0 (4.27)	25.7 (4.75)	16.1 (3.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.5 (0.96)	18.0 (0.82)	22.1 (0.86)	18.8 (0.81)	10.6 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.5 (1.21)	17.0 (0.91)	20.6 (1.05)	18.4 (1.06)	10.4 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.2 (0.40)	17.5 (0.36)	26.7 (0.40)	23.7 (0.37)	13.9 (0.34)
White, single race	100.0	17.4 (0.47)	17.0 (0.42)	27.2 (0.47)	24.2 (0.45)	14.3 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.9 (0.85)	18.7 (0.86)	24.8 (0.95)	23.7 (0.86)	12.9 (0.66)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.3 (0.97)	15.3 (0.80)	21.1 (0.82)	21.2 (0.80)	14.1 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	22.1 (0.73)	17.6 (0.66)	24.5 (0.71)	22.2 (0.63)	13.7 (0.60)
Some college	100.0	16.4 (0.60)	16.2 (0.60)	26.5 (0.73)	25.4 (0.71)	15.6 (0.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.8 (0.58)	18.3 (0.63)	29.5 (0.74)	25.6 (0.73)	12.9 (0.54)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	24.2 (0.65)	15.3 (0.50)	21.5 (0.55)	22.8 (0.54)	16.2 (0.49)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	18.1 (0.49)	18.2 (0.46)	27.8 (0.51)	23.7 (0.49)	12.2 (0.39)
\$35,000-\$49,999	100.0	24.4 (1.03)	17.4 (0.82)	22.9 (0.84)	22.1 (0.85)	13.1 (0.73)
\$50,000-\$74,999	100.0	19.0 (0.88)	18.6 (0.78)	25.7 (0.94)	23.7 (0.88)	13.1 (0.75)
\$75,000-\$99,999	100.0	17.0 (1.08)	17.4 (1.01)	29.0 (1.24)	23.9 (1.17)	12.7 (0.86)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	13.1 (0.81)	18.5 (0.86)	33.6 (1.12)	24.5 (1.00)	10.2 (0.68)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor	100.0	23.7 (1.06)	13.8 (0.81)	19.9 (0.84)	23.4 (0.95)	19.2 (0.94)
Near poor	100.0	24.8 (0.89)	16.4 (0.76)	21.8 (0.93)	22.3 (0.87)	14.7 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	17.6 (0.48)	18.3 (0.45)	27.9 (0.48)	23.8 (0.45)	12.4 (0.37)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	16.9 (0.48)	20.4 (0.49)	29.6 (0.51)	21.7 (0.47)	11.4 (0.37)
Medicaid	100.0	14.7 (1.09)	11.7 (0.98)	21.6 (1.25)	24.7 (1.41)	27.3 (1.34)
Other	100.0	12.8 (1.69)	17.0 (2.07)	23.2 (1.95)	28.2 (2.20)	18.9 (1.69)
Uninsured	100.0	45.7 (1.02)	18.8 (0.81)	17.9 (0.78)	11.1 (0.58)	6.5 (0.50)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	6.6 (0.65)	9.9 (0.64)	25.7 (1.02)	38.0 (1.11)	19.9 (0.95)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	6.5 (1.60)	9.4 (1.96)	20.1 (2.45)	34.9 (3.23)	29.2 (2.92)
Medicare only	100.0	10.7 (1.03)	9.8 (1.02)	22.0 (1.44)	38.5 (1.67)	19.0 (1.32)
Other	100.0	5.9 (1.53)	6.2 (1.54)	25.6 (2.97)	39.2 (3.30)	23.0 (2.92)
Uninsured	100.0	*34.4 (10.81)	*21.9 (9.96)	†	*28.0 (11.42)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.46)	17.8 (0.46)	28.2 (0.54)	23.7 (0.49)	12.9 (0.40)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (4.66)	10.8 (2.51)	20.3 (3.13)	28.6 (4.16)	19.7 (4.11)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (0.94)	15.4 (0.86)	23.3 (0.95)	23.9 (0.98)	16.0 (0.77)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.02)	17.3 (0.74)	23.6 (0.95)	20.6 (0.94)	13.4 (0.83)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	25.4 (1.61)	16.5 (1.41)	19.5 (1.31)	22.4 (1.84)	16.1 (1.60)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (0.52)	17.7 (0.48)	26.1 (0.52)	22.5 (0.46)	13.0 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.65)	17.1 (0.53)	26.5 (0.66)	23.7 (0.62)	13.3 (0.53)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.3 (0.99)	17.3 (0.92)	24.9 (0.95)	23.6 (0.87)	14.9 (0.80)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.89)	16.1 (0.89)	27.8 (0.93)	25.7 (0.87)	13.5 (0.73)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.78)	18.7 (0.71)	27.1 (0.71)	21.8 (0.71)	13.5 (0.72)
South . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.62)	16.6 (0.52)	25.1 (0.61)	23.9 (0.55)	13.5 (0.45)
West . . . . .	100.0	22.2 (0.79)	18.8 (0.67)	25.0 (0.77)	21.1 (0.66)	12.9 (0.67)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	40.1 (1.56)	20.3 (1.30)	19.4 (1.30)	13.2 (1.07)	7.1 (0.80)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	20.3 (1.05)	15.6 (0.97)	25.1 (1.18)	24.7 (1.11)	14.3 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.69)	19.4 (0.65)	25.7 (0.70)	20.5 (0.64)	11.2 (0.48)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (0.55)	14.6 (0.52)	28.8 (0.62)	27.7 (0.62)	17.3 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	27.0 (1.50)	22.0 (1.46)	22.0 (1.44)	18.2 (1.36)	10.8 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	13.8 (0.98)	15.9 (0.92)	27.2 (1.20)	28.3 (1.18)	14.8 (0.89)

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	146,300	33,399	17,279	10,858	6,084	4,421
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	62,587	17,229	10,534	7,400	4,557	2,926
Female . . . . .	115,431	83,713	16,170	6,745	3,458	1,526	1,495
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	63,586	19,631	11,347	7,318	3,679	2,738
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	52,617	10,829	4,883	3,067	1,930	1,273
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	15,713	1,676	572	282	343	225
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	14,383	1,263	477	191	132	*186
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	144,292	32,954	17,089	10,686	5,998	4,386
White . . . . .	180,815	120,603	26,190	13,449	8,635	4,965	3,269
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	16,697	4,463	2,260	1,098	553	611
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	1,281	192	196	228	*149	*121
Asian . . . . .	10,437	5,544	2,017	1,160	721	331	384
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*167	†	†	†	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	2,008	446	190	*172	*86	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	263	†	†	*22	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	1,113	231	*88	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	15,754	4,437	3,337	2,582	1,467	1,621
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	9,060	2,568	2,168	1,860	1,224	1,052
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	130,545	28,962	13,943	8,276	4,616	2,801
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	106,240	22,026	10,385	6,276	3,579	1,770
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	16,235	4,368	2,198	1,026	510	563
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	18,614	3,795	2,449	1,840	1,493	937
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	36,372	7,503	4,192	3,021	1,819	1,134
Some college . . . . .	50,281	34,744	7,044	3,800	2,109	1,079	635
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	39,582	9,370	3,362	2,009	869	833
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	44,690	9,430	5,380	4,394	2,788	1,652
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	86,452	20,657	10,063	5,599	2,841	2,387
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	18,645	4,648	2,779	1,727	1,084	732
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	24,340	6,081	3,298	1,719	940	624
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	16,268	3,781	1,793	1,050	398	554
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	27,200	6,148	2,193	1,103	418	478
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	14,406	3,017	1,989	1,595	939	741
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	18,913	4,694	2,645	1,929	1,536	886
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	94,344	21,917	10,117	6,052	2,865	2,139
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	85,143	22,025	9,323	4,823	2,081	1,759
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	10,950	1,455	875	281	245	391
Other . . . . .	6,933	5,321	752	411	149	*66	*98
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	14,410	6,177	5,506	5,103	3,131	1,753
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	17,807	1,637	551	241	206	*132
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	1,950	95	*33	*61	†	†
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	7,980	1,002	357	136	176	224
Other . . . . .	2,612	2,230	175	*79	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*99	†	†	*26	*37	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	124,214	84,744	19,123	8,323	4,848	2,664	2,441
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	11,408	1,337	456	289	200	80
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	16,037	2,961	1,722	1,441	800	412
Never married . . . . .	45,472	25,465	7,571	5,240	3,008	1,738	1,138
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	8,294	2,280	1,483	1,251	631	290
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	71,860	16,490	8,866	5,566	2,827	2,848
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	48,530	11,598	5,715	3,349	2,107	1,130
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	25,909	5,312	2,698	1,943	1,150	444
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	26,531	5,254	2,519	1,087	749	1,227
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	35,387	8,612	3,750	2,859	1,394	492
South . . . . .	81,850	53,278	12,175	6,533	4,229	2,341	1,558
West . . . . .	49,320	31,105	7,359	4,476	2,683	1,599	1,144
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	6,299	2,432	2,019	1,918	1,255	1,094
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	9,455	2,005	1,317	664	212	527
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	46,562	11,363	6,524	4,122	2,620	1,106
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	59,679	10,663	3,861	2,154	959	664
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	6,176	2,175	1,303	719	356	432
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	10,059	2,193	895	307	153	131

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

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

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not shown in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I).

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never	
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	66.7 (0.40)	15.4 (0.31)	8.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.21)	2.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.15)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	67.0 (0.41)	15.3 (0.31)	7.9 (0.23)	5.0 (0.21)	2.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.14)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	59.7 (0.58)	16.2 (0.46)	10.0 (0.38)	7.0 (0.33)	4.3 (0.25)	2.8 (0.23)	
Female	100.0	73.6 (0.51)	14.6 (0.41)	6.1 (0.27)	3.1 (0.21)	1.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.14)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years	100.0	58.7 (0.63)	18.1 (0.47)	10.5 (0.38)	6.8 (0.37)	3.4 (0.23)	2.5 (0.21)	
45–64 years	100.0	70.5 (0.62)	14.5 (0.50)	6.5 (0.32)	4.1 (0.26)	2.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.19)	
65–74 years	100.0	83.5 (0.98)	8.9 (0.74)	3.0 (0.45)	1.5 (0.27)	1.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.34)	
75 years and over	100.0	86.5 (0.93)	7.6 (0.70)	2.9 (0.42)	1.2 (0.30)	0.8 (0.19)	*1.1 (0.38)	
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	66.7 (0.40)	15.4 (0.31)	8.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.22)	2.8 (0.14)	2.1 (0.15)	
White	100.0	67.4 (0.45)	15.0 (0.36)	7.8 (0.27)	5.0 (0.25)	2.9 (0.16)	1.9 (0.16)	
Black or African American	100.0	66.5 (0.97)	16.7 (0.81)	8.4 (0.57)	4.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.29)	2.3 (0.34)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	62.4 (3.42)	8.8 (1.95)	8.2 (2.08)	9.4 (2.17)	*6.1 (2.51)	*5.0 (1.70)	
Asian	100.0	56.5 (1.92)	19.2 (1.47)	10.8 (1.12)	6.7 (0.82)	3.1 (0.57)	3.7 (0.74)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	56.7 (11.36)	*32.7 (14.47)	†	†	–	–	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	70.8 (2.63)	13.9 (2.18)	5.9 (1.51)	*5.3 (1.89)	*2.9 (1.00)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	76.8 (5.89)	†	*5.5 (2.68)	*6.9 (3.34)	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	72.0 (4.18)	14.4 (3.45)	*5.4 (2.44)	†	†	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.6 (0.92)	14.4 (0.74)	10.6 (0.61)	7.9 (0.53)	4.5 (0.40)	5.0 (0.49)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	55.9 (1.14)	13.2 (0.84)	11.1 (0.75)	9.2 (0.79)	6.0 (0.59)	4.7 (0.58)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	100.0	68.3 (0.44)	15.6 (0.35)	7.6 (0.25)	4.5 (0.22)	2.5 (0.15)	1.5 (0.13)	
White, single race	100.0	69.6 (0.51)	15.1 (0.41)	7.3 (0.29)	4.4 (0.26)	2.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	66.5 (1.00)	16.9 (0.83)	8.5 (0.58)	3.9 (0.38)	2.0 (0.26)	2.2 (0.34)	
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	60.6 (1.05)	13.8 (0.75)	9.4 (0.64)	7.1 (0.58)	5.7 (0.56)	3.5 (0.38)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	65.7 (0.77)	14.3 (0.57)	8.3 (0.49)	6.0 (0.46)	3.5 (0.32)	2.2 (0.32)	
Some college	100.0	71.0 (0.72)	14.0 (0.54)	7.5 (0.44)	4.1 (0.31)	2.1 (0.23)	1.2 (0.18)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	71.3 (0.69)	16.3 (0.59)	6.0 (0.37)	3.4 (0.38)	1.5 (0.19)	1.5 (0.24)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	63.8 (0.70)	14.3 (0.49)	8.3 (0.38)	6.8 (0.32)	4.3 (0.28)	2.5 (0.25)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	68.1 (0.53)	15.8 (0.41)	7.8 (0.31)	4.2 (0.30)	2.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.19)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	62.9 (1.08)	15.7 (0.81)	9.4 (0.65)	5.8 (0.71)	3.7 (0.45)	2.5 (0.34)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	66.8 (0.98)	16.0 (0.75)	8.7 (0.63)	4.5 (0.49)	2.4 (0.33)	1.7 (0.26)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	69.1 (1.22)	15.3 (0.90)	7.4 (0.70)	4.1 (0.50)	1.6 (0.36)	2.5 (0.55)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	72.6 (0.95)	16.2 (0.84)	5.7 (0.54)	3.1 (0.42)	1.2 (0.25)	1.3 (0.29)	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	100.0	65.7 (1.14)	12.4 (0.71)	8.2 (0.68)	6.6 (0.51)	4.0 (0.46)	3.1 (0.43)	
Near poor	100.0	62.1 (1.04)	15.4 (0.82)	8.5 (0.58)	6.3 (0.49)	5.0 (0.46)	2.8 (0.39)	
Not poor	100.0	68.6 (0.49)	15.9 (0.39)	7.5 (0.30)	4.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.15)	1.6 (0.17)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	67.3 (0.53)	17.9 (0.44)	7.7 (0.32)	4.0 (0.25)	1.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.16)	
Medicaid	100.0	77.5 (1.25)	10.1 (0.83)	6.1 (0.75)	1.9 (0.36)	1.7 (0.39)	2.7 (0.55)	
Other	100.0	75.7 (2.33)	12.8 (1.76)	7.0 (1.43)	*2.7 (0.92)	*0.6 (0.25)	*1.2 (0.42)	
Uninsured	100.0	40.5 (0.95)	16.8 (0.73)	15.1 (0.70)	14.0 (0.70)	8.7 (0.55)	4.8 (0.44)	
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	86.6 (0.84)	7.9 (0.64)	2.7 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)	1.0 (0.23)	*0.6 (0.24)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	89.4 (1.93)	4.4 (1.21)	*1.5 (0.58)	*2.8 (1.25)	†	†	
Medicare only	100.0	80.8 (1.35)	10.1 (1.04)	3.6 (0.63)	1.4 (0.31)	1.8 (0.40)	2.3 (0.65)	
Other	100.0	87.6 (2.22)	6.8 (1.60)	*3.1 (1.29)	†	†	†	
Uninsured	100.0	49.7 (11.83)	†	†	†	*9.6 (4.11)	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never	
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>2</sup> (standard error)</b>						
Married . . . . .	100.0	68.4 (0.52)	15.9 (0.43)	7.2 (0.31)	4.2 (0.24)	2.3 (0.18)	2.1 (0.20)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	68.5 (4.76)	17.6 (3.69)	†	1.6 (0.35)	†	†	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	67.4 (1.06)	13.1 (0.75)	7.6 (0.59)	6.9 (0.64)	3.2 (0.35)	1.9 (0.34)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	62.7 (1.10)	14.7 (0.68)	10.5 (0.68)	5.6 (0.40)	4.3 (0.49)	2.1 (0.29)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	62.8 (1.87)	14.2 (1.29)	9.9 (1.13)	7.3 (1.27)	4.2 (0.76)	1.6 (0.35)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	66.5 (0.56)	15.1 (0.42)	8.1 (0.30)	5.1 (0.32)	2.6 (0.17)	2.6 (0.23)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	66.8 (0.68)	16.0 (0.55)	8.0 (0.44)	4.7 (0.31)	2.9 (0.29)	1.6 (0.22)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	67.3 (1.10)	14.9 (0.85)	7.7 (0.56)	5.6 (0.54)	3.3 (0.44)	1.2 (0.29)	
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	70.5 (0.95)	14.3 (0.76)	6.9 (0.57)	3.0 (0.33)	1.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.54)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	67.1 (0.87)	16.5 (0.73)	7.2 (0.41)	5.6 (0.59)	2.7 (0.32)	1.0 (0.21)	
South . . . . .	100.0	66.4 (0.66)	15.2 (0.51)	8.3 (0.38)	5.3 (0.34)	2.9 (0.23)	1.9 (0.21)	
West . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (0.79)	15.3 (0.54)	9.3 (0.54)	5.5 (0.37)	3.3 (0.31)	2.4 (0.30)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	47.4 (1.43)	15.5 (1.07)	12.5 (1.02)	10.8 (0.87)	7.2 (0.71)	6.5 (0.77)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (1.20)	13.3 (0.90)	8.6 (0.70)	4.5 (0.62)	1.5 (0.31)	3.4 (0.51)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	63.4 (0.74)	15.9 (0.58)	9.4 (0.50)	5.9 (0.38)	3.7 (0.32)	1.6 (0.23)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	75.7 (0.66)	14.2 (0.53)	5.2 (0.35)	2.9 (0.27)	1.2 (0.16)	0.9 (0.15)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	57.7 (1.64)	18.5 (1.43)	11.1 (1.06)	6.1 (0.74)	3.0 (0.50)	3.7 (0.66)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	73.9 (1.18)	15.6 (0.92)	6.4 (0.58)	2.1 (0.34)	1.1 (0.25)	0.9 (0.28)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	96,862	37,755	28,280	24,300	26,845	3,408
Sex							
Male . . . . .	107,750	43,251	18,099	14,144	12,704	14,484	2,238
Female . . . . .	115,431	53,611	19,656	14,136	11,596	12,361	1,170
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	44,177	21,631	16,156	13,299	10,373	2,532
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	37,598	11,031	8,707	7,594	8,721	672
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	8,318	2,631	1,996	1,941	3,570	142
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	6,769	2,462	1,421	1,466	4,181	*63
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	95,826	37,223	27,866	23,919	26,309	3,406
White . . . . .	180,815	82,049	29,840	21,714	19,166	21,240	2,401
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	8,554	5,060	4,270	3,442	3,677	531
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	684	298	318	305	437	*127
Asian . . . . .	10,437	4,395	1,980	1,483	1,000	952	348
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	144	†	†	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	1,036	532	414	381	536	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	110	*108	*75	†	*57	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	459	*286	189	261	320	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	8,754	5,476	4,963	4,126	4,170	1,674
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	4,598	3,094	3,102	2,869	3,035	1,199
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	88,108	32,279	23,317	20,173	22,676	1,735
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	74,055	24,749	17,153	15,326	17,457	860
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	8,236	4,959	4,146	3,357	3,607	447
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	6,968	3,938	4,242	4,651	8,193	921
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	20,676	9,128	7,360	7,029	8,740	766
Some college . . . . .	50,281	23,133	8,792	6,703	5,298	5,094	309
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	34,384	9,307	5,609	3,750	2,498	398
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	20,264	11,268	9,803	10,482	14,420	1,610
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	65,985	22,558	15,933	11,701	10,211	1,453
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	11,478	5,322	4,178	4,090	3,939	579
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	16,654	6,894	5,610	3,837	3,518	449
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	13,119	4,164	2,968	1,894	1,470	*220
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	24,735	6,178	3,177	1,881	1,284	*205
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	23,083	6,378	3,598	3,314	3,592	4,824	828
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	8,476	5,396	4,580	4,925	6,374	730
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	71,427	23,799	16,819	12,750	11,405	1,121
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	127,870	67,599	23,080	15,449	10,331	7,542	1,111
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	4,384	2,638	2,160	1,882	2,584	396
Other . . . . .	6,933	2,676	1,124	915	923	1,074	*34
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	6,881	5,679	6,239	7,699	7,810	1,630
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	20,872	10,342	2,907	1,782	1,544	3,665	*64
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	467	278	303	285	790	*30
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	3,131	1,504	1,053	1,215	2,747	*76
Other . . . . .	2,612	1,077	383	254	309	479	†
Uninsured . . . . .	223	*48	†	†	*54	*64	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	124,214	60,115	20,413	14,624	11,717	12,871	1,873
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	4,746	2,029	1,588	1,607	3,525	106
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	9,072	4,095	2,980	3,070	3,790	249
Never married . . . . .	45,472	17,948	8,559	6,664	5,666	4,332	916
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	4,767	2,519	2,375	2,189	2,201	238
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	49,795	19,537	14,265	11,426	11,022	2,230
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	32,491	12,029	9,305	7,917	9,520	754
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	14,575	6,190	4,710	4,957	6,303	425
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	18,861	6,581	3,999	3,376	3,758	733
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	24,385	8,896	6,248	5,533	6,691	407
South . . . . .	81,850	31,712	14,011	11,218	10,060	11,189	1,398
West . . . . .	49,320	21,903	8,268	6,815	5,331	5,207	870
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	4,057	2,713	2,499	2,170	2,510	1,105
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	4,697	2,763	2,464	1,956	1,659	569
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	33,278	12,025	8,488	8,309	9,270	625
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	40,777	12,724	8,665	7,017	8,187	234
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	3,431	2,096	2,100	1,501	1,717	271
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	4,806	2,863	2,046	1,856	1,889	176

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted)	100.0	44.1 (0.48)	17.5 (0.33)	13.1 (0.29)	11.2 (0.28)	12.4 (0.28)	1.6 (0.13)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	44.5 (0.47)	17.4 (0.33)	13.0 (0.28)	11.2 (0.28)	12.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.12)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	40.8 (0.65)	17.3 (0.44)	13.4 (0.42)	12.1 (0.41)	14.1 (0.42)	2.2 (0.20)	
Female	100.0	47.4 (0.60)	17.7 (0.45)	12.7 (0.38)	10.3 (0.34)	10.8 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years	100.0	40.8 (0.66)	20.0 (0.48)	14.9 (0.44)	12.3 (0.40)	9.6 (0.36)	2.3 (0.20)	
45–64 years	100.0	50.6 (0.76)	14.8 (0.50)	11.7 (0.45)	10.2 (0.44)	11.7 (0.46)	0.9 (0.13)	
65–74 years	100.0	44.7 (1.24)	14.1 (0.89)	10.7 (0.75)	10.4 (0.77)	19.2 (1.01)	0.8 (0.20)	
75 years and over	100.0	41.4 (1.37)	15.0 (0.94)	8.7 (0.72)	9.0 (0.70)	25.6 (1.10)	*0.4 (0.13)	
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	44.3 (0.48)	17.5 (0.33)	13.1 (0.29)	11.2 (0.28)	12.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.13)	
White	100.0	46.0 (0.52)	17.1 (0.38)	12.5 (0.31)	11.0 (0.32)	11.9 (0.31)	1.4 (0.14)	
Black or African American	100.0	33.0 (1.02)	19.4 (0.77)	16.4 (0.82)	13.5 (0.67)	15.6 (0.75)	2.1 (0.31)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.5 (3.22)	13.3 (2.39)	14.3 (2.86)	14.5 (2.63)	20.3 (4.69)	*6.1 (2.19)	
Asian	100.0	43.3 (1.80)	18.9 (1.33)	14.4 (1.28)	10.0 (1.18)	10.1 (1.08)	3.3 (0.68)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	55.8 (9.17)	*18.7 (8.85)	21.7 (6.51)	†	†	–	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	34.5 (3.10)	18.1 (3.18)	14.4 (2.20)	12.7 (1.82)	20.2 (2.58)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	32.3 (6.85)	25.9 (5.73)	*16.0 (5.93)	†	*17.7 (5.97)	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	28.6 (4.49)	19.8 (5.02)	12.4 (2.85)	16.8 (2.88)	22.4 (3.44)	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.6 (0.95)	18.6 (0.77)	16.9 (0.81)	13.7 (0.65)	15.1 (0.74)	5.1 (0.48)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.8 (1.16)	17.5 (0.98)	17.2 (1.02)	15.5 (0.89)	17.6 (0.98)	5.5 (0.59)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.3 (0.52)	17.5 (0.36)	12.6 (0.31)	10.8 (0.31)	11.8 (0.30)	1.0 (0.11)	
White, single race	100.0	48.9 (0.59)	17.0 (0.43)	11.8 (0.34)	10.4 (0.36)	11.3 (0.34)	0.6 (0.12)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	32.8 (1.03)	19.6 (0.78)	16.5 (0.84)	13.6 (0.68)	15.8 (0.76)	1.8 (0.28)	
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.1 (0.95)	14.0 (0.71)	15.3 (0.77)	16.6 (0.85)	26.4 (0.90)	3.6 (0.40)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	37.9 (0.86)	17.3 (0.65)	14.1 (0.66)	13.2 (0.57)	15.9 (0.62)	1.6 (0.22)	
Some college	100.0	46.9 (0.82)	17.8 (0.65)	13.4 (0.58)	10.7 (0.49)	10.6 (0.51)	0.6 (0.12)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.4 (0.80)	16.6 (0.64)	9.9 (0.47)	6.7 (0.41)	4.7 (0.36)	0.7 (0.18)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	29.8 (0.78)	16.8 (0.54)	14.7 (0.48)	15.7 (0.49)	20.5 (0.55)	2.5 (0.24)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	51.3 (0.63)	17.8 (0.46)	12.3 (0.38)	9.2 (0.38)	8.3 (0.33)	1.1 (0.14)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	38.9 (1.04)	18.0 (0.85)	14.1 (0.74)	13.8 (0.85)	13.3 (0.75)	2.0 (0.32)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	45.8 (1.04)	18.5 (0.79)	14.6 (0.74)	10.2 (0.67)	9.7 (0.68)	1.2 (0.21)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	54.9 (1.47)	17.6 (1.06)	12.1 (0.85)	7.9 (0.80)	6.6 (0.80)	*0.9 (0.31)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	64.9 (1.15)	17.0 (0.96)	8.6 (0.65)	4.9 (0.47)	4.1 (0.46)	*0.7 (0.21)	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	100.0	27.4 (1.34)	15.1 (0.72)	14.4 (0.83)	16.3 (0.83)	23.3 (0.96)	3.4 (0.48)	
Near poor	100.0	27.9 (1.03)	17.5 (0.83)	14.9 (0.74)	16.3 (0.81)	21.1 (0.88)	2.4 (0.33)	
Not poor	100.0	51.3 (0.59)	17.6 (0.43)	12.3 (0.36)	9.4 (0.34)	8.6 (0.29)	0.8 (0.12)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	53.3 (0.61)	18.9 (0.46)	12.6 (0.40)	8.3 (0.36)	5.9 (0.27)	0.9 (0.13)	
Medicaid	100.0	31.3 (1.37)	18.5 (1.24)	15.2 (1.16)	13.4 (0.99)	18.8 (1.35)	2.8 (0.59)	
Other	100.0	41.2 (2.37)	18.5 (1.89)	13.0 (1.42)	13.5 (1.67)	13.3 (1.66)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	19.3 (0.77)	15.5 (0.73)	17.2 (0.77)	21.3 (0.79)	22.4 (0.86)	4.3 (0.42)	
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	50.9 (1.27)	14.3 (0.85)	8.8 (0.66)	7.6 (0.66)	18.1 (1.01)	*0.3 (0.12)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.7 (2.76)	12.9 (2.34)	14.0 (2.36)	13.2 (2.08)	36.7 (3.14)	*1.4 (0.51)	
Medicare only	100.0	32.2 (1.55)	15.5 (1.36)	10.8 (0.95)	12.5 (1.05)	28.2 (1.49)	*0.8 (0.30)	
Other	100.0	42.9 (3.12)	15.0 (2.23)	10.1 (2.00)	12.5 (2.18)	19.1 (2.57)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	*18.3 (7.76)	†	†	*23.3 (10.41)	43.7 (11.05)	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never	
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>2</sup> (standard error)</b>						
Married . . . . .	100.0	48.3 (0.62)	17.3 (0.45)	12.2 (0.37)	9.7 (0.36)	10.7 (0.36)	1.7 (0.19)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (3.82)	17.2 (3.76)	12.4 (2.55)	9.9 (2.53)	29.5 (5.07)	0.5 (0.16)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (1.06)	18.7 (0.94)	13.0 (0.74)	14.1 (0.80)	15.5 (0.76)	1.1 (0.23)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	41.9 (1.10)	17.2 (0.74)	13.7 (0.75)	12.8 (0.81)	12.8 (0.76)	1.5 (0.18)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (1.96)	15.9 (1.31)	14.9 (1.29)	14.4 (1.36)	17.9 (1.68)	1.4 (0.35)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.6 (0.65)	18.1 (0.48)	13.2 (0.38)	10.6 (0.37)	10.4 (0.35)	2.1 (0.20)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (0.88)	16.8 (0.57)	13.0 (0.53)	11.0 (0.50)	13.3 (0.55)	1.1 (0.17)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.8 (1.16)	17.4 (0.72)	12.9 (0.76)	13.6 (0.76)	16.0 (0.83)	1.3 (0.30)	
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (1.25)	17.9 (0.82)	11.0 (0.68)	9.1 (0.66)	9.8 (0.58)	2.1 (0.45)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (0.99)	17.3 (0.72)	12.2 (0.55)	10.6 (0.64)	12.8 (0.64)	0.8 (0.16)	
South . . . . .	100.0	39.6 (0.78)	17.8 (0.55)	14.0 (0.51)	12.7 (0.45)	14.1 (0.49)	1.8 (0.19)	
West . . . . .	100.0	44.9 (0.89)	17.1 (0.60)	14.1 (0.57)	11.1 (0.55)	10.9 (0.50)	1.8 (0.25)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	28.0 (1.37)	17.9 (1.20)	16.8 (1.18)	13.6 (0.97)	17.4 (1.20)	6.3 (0.74)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.31)	19.4 (1.02)	17.2 (1.01)	13.8 (0.89)	12.6 (0.90)	3.7 (0.54)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	45.5 (0.81)	17.0 (0.54)	12.0 (0.51)	11.8 (0.53)	12.7 (0.51)	0.9 (0.21)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.2 (0.77)	16.9 (0.59)	11.6 (0.47)	9.1 (0.44)	9.9 (0.40)	0.3 (0.08)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (1.61)	18.3 (1.26)	18.2 (1.34)	13.6 (1.16)	16.8 (1.22)	2.5 (0.51)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (1.30)	20.7 (1.00)	14.9 (1.00)	13.6 (0.82)	14.7 (0.89)	1.3 (0.30)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>	
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	223,181	77,789	134,767
Sex			
Male . . . . .	107,750	35,152	67,484
Female . . . . .	115,431	42,637	67,284
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	110,890	50,080	56,405
45–64 years . . . . .	76,136	23,768	48,537
65–74 years . . . . .	19,258	2,694	15,162
75 years and over . . . . .	16,897	1,247	14,663
Race			
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	220,175	76,462	133,281
White . . . . .	180,815	58,636	113,642
Black or African American . . . . .	26,366	13,558	11,528
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,222	906	1,240
Asian . . . . .	10,437	3,222	6,707
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	335	*140	*165
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,006	1,327	1,486
Black or African American, white . . . . .	378	152	191
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,578	775	712
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,857	11,901	16,795
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	18,309	6,463	11,217
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	193,324	65,888	117,972
White, single race . . . . .	153,359	47,954	97,911
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	25,574	13,138	11,194
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29,790	8,779	19,366
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,363	16,515	36,171
Some college . . . . .	50,281	20,852	27,276
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	56,971	22,208	32,228
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	69,738	24,849	41,772
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	130,163	47,021	78,005
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	30,247	10,832	17,990
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,717	13,234	23,009
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	24,193	8,553	14,703
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38,006	14,402	22,303
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	23,083	9,725	12,456
Near poor . . . . .	31,110	11,883	18,074
Not poor . . . . .	139,879	48,603	85,345
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	127,870	47,606	74,689
Medicaid . . . . .	14,440	7,639	6,098
Other . . . . .	6,933	3,385	3,227
Uninsured . . . . .	36,974	14,980	20,504
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	20,872	2,018	17,648
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	2,238	337	1,719
Medicare only . . . . .	10,166	1,097	8,380
Other . . . . .	2,612	457	1,853
Uninsured . . . . .	223	†	200

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	124,214	41,367	77,309
Widowed . . . . .	14,080	1,897	11,293
Divorced or separated . . . . .	24,008	10,734	12,069
Never married . . . . .	45,472	15,856	27,444
Living with a partner . . . . .	14,619	7,729	6,274
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	111,359	42,820	62,831
Small MSA . . . . .	73,818	24,247	46,151
Not in MSA . . . . .	38,004	10,722	25,785
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	38,209	13,281	23,261
Midwest . . . . .	53,802	16,096	35,074
South . . . . .	81,850	31,221	46,609
West . . . . .	49,320	17,191	29,824
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	5,150	9,704
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	6,750	7,091
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	73,878	22,283	47,924
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,480	25,672	49,987
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,482	5,686	5,228
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,092	7,452	5,966

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

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

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.43)	63.2 (0.43)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.44)	63.4 (0.44)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	100.0	33.7 (0.63)	66.3 (0.63)
Female . . . . .	100.0	40.0 (0.53)	60.0 (0.53)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (0.63)	53.0 (0.63)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (0.69)	67.1 (0.69)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	15.1 (0.91)	84.9 (0.91)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	7.8 (0.73)	92.2 (0.73)
Race			
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (0.44)	63.3 (0.44)
White . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (0.48)	65.3 (0.48)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	51.7 (1.13)	48.3 (1.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	41.4 (3.87)	58.6 (3.87)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (1.59)	69.1 (1.59)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	44.2 (10.72)	55.8 (10.72)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	44.2 (3.40)	55.8 (3.40)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (7.80)	61.0 (7.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	51.4 (5.15)	48.6 (5.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.01)	61.9 (1.01)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	32.2 (1.14)	67.8 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (0.48)	63.3 (0.48)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	34.3 (0.54)	65.7 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	51.7 (1.14)	48.3 (1.14)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (1.06)	65.6 (1.06)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	33.4 (0.81)	66.6 (0.81)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (0.75)	57.8 (0.75)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (0.77)	61.0 (0.77)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	39.3 (0.77)	60.7 (0.77)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.54)	63.4 (0.54)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (1.06)	62.5 (1.06)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (0.96)	64.8 (0.96)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (1.17)	64.9 (1.17)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (1.15)	61.8 (1.15)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	100.0	41.8 (1.38)	58.2 (1.38)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	39.6 (1.03)	60.4 (1.03)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.52)	63.8 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	40.1 (0.59)	59.9 (0.59)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	55.0 (1.59)	45.0 (1.59)
Other . . . . .	100.0	55.0 (2.64)	45.0 (2.64)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	41.4 (1.01)	58.6 (1.01)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	10.2 (0.74)	89.8 (0.74)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (2.25)	83.6 (2.25)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (1.24)	88.4 (1.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	19.6 (2.76)	80.4 (2.76)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	†	86.1 (9.42)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Married . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.57)	63.2 (0.57)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	42.9 (4.92)	57.1 (4.92)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	49.1 (1.07)	50.9 (1.07)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (1.04)	65.8 (1.04)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	50.1 (1.86)	49.9 (1.86)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	39.9 (0.60)	60.1 (0.60)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.80)	65.5 (0.80)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	32.1 (0.93)	67.9 (0.93)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (1.24)	62.9 (1.24)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	31.8 (0.83)	68.2 (0.83)
South . . . . .	100.0	40.1 (0.76)	59.9 (0.76)
West . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (0.77)	63.7 (0.77)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	33.1 (1.55)	66.9 (1.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	44.1 (1.21)	55.9 (1.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	32.0 (0.77)	68.0 (0.77)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (0.69)	63.3 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	49.6 (1.73)	50.4 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (1.30)	46.2 (1.30)

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

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

# Appendix I

## Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2007 in-house Sample Adult and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Adult and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey. 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. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some more detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown

for all percentages in the tables (19). Standard errors for frequencies are calculated but not shown in the tables. Percentages and frequencies with relative standard errors greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

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

where *SE* is the standard error of the estimate, and *Est* is the estimate (percentage or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa.

### Age adjustment

Data shown in Tables 1–41 were age adjusted using 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.

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

where *r<sub>i</sub>* = rate in age group *i* in the population of interest,  
*p<sub>i</sub>* = standard population in age group *i*,  
*n* = total number of age groups used for age adjustment, and  
*Est* = the age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used to perform age adjustment. For all tables, the age groups used to age adjust estimates were 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. See Table I for age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age-adjusting data. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups, and are therefore adjusted

Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age-adjusting data shown in Tables 1–41

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
<b>Distribution #1 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41)</b>		
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
<b>Distribution #2 (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 - Education)</b>		
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
<b>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)</b>		
18–64 years	169,141	1.000000
18–44 years.	108,150	0.639406
45–64 years.	60,991	0.360593
<b>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)</b>		
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 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.

accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant footnotes on the tables). Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in [Tables IV–XXIII](#) in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (18). That report is available through the NCHS website <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. The year 2000 projected U.S. resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau website <http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf>.

## Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (responses coded as “refused,” “don’t know,” or “not ascertained”) with respect to each table’s variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not support disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users’ understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in [Table II](#).

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets

**Table II. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults 18 years of age and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2007**

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (Tables 1,2)	334	0.15
Coronary heart disease (Tables 1,2)	403	0.18
Hypertension (Tables 1,2)	327	0.15
Stroke (Tables 1,2)	186	0.08
Emphysema (Tables 3,4)	121	0.05
Asthma (ever) (Tables 3,4)	152	0.07
Asthma (still) (Tables 3,4)	461	0.21
Hay fever (Tables 3,4)	267	0.12
Sinusitis (Tables 3,4)	303	0.14
Chronic bronchitis (Tables 3,4)	177	0.08
Any cancer (Tables 5,6)	244	0.11
Breast cancer (Tables 5,6)	333	0.15
Cervical cancer (Tables 5,6) (women only)	154	0.13
Prostate cancer (Tables 5,6) (men only)	178	0.17
Diabetes <sup>1</sup> (Tables 7,8)	2,035	0.91
Ulcers (Tables 7,8)	267	0.12
Kidney disease (Tables 7,8)	279	0.12
Liver disease (Tables 7,8)	217	0.1
Arthritic diagnosis (Tables 7,8)	429	0.19
Chronic joint symptoms (Tables 7,8)	405	0.18
Migraine or severe headaches (Tables 9,10)	267	0.12
Pain in neck (Tables 9,10)	250	0.11
Pain in lower back (Tables 9,10)	272	0.12
Pain in face or jaw (Tables 9,10)	277	0.12
Hearing problems (Tables 11,12)	182	0.08
Vision problems (Tables 11,12)	511	0.23
Absence of all natural teeth (Tables 11,12)	650	0.29
Sadness (Tables 13,14)	3,074	1.38
Hopelessness (Tables 13,14)	3,226	1.45
Worthlessness (Tables 13,14)	3,316	1.49
Everything is an effort (Tables 13,14)	3,452	1.55
Nervousness (Tables 15,16)	3,168	1.42
Restlessness (Tables 15,16)	3,195	1.43
Work-loss days (Table 17)	2,642	1.67
Bed days (Table 17)	4,731	2.12
Any difficulty in physical functioning (Tables 18,19)	2,093	0.94
Difficulty walking quarter mile <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	5,467	2.45
Difficulty climbing 10 steps <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	3,975	1.78
Difficulty standing 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	5,269	2.36
Difficulty sitting 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	2,974	1.34
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	3,760	1.68
Difficulty reaching over one's head <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	2,664	1.19
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	2,332	1.04
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	4,249	1.91
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object <sup>2</sup> (Tables 18,19)	7,771	3.48
Current health status (Tables 20,23)	126	0.06
Change in health status since last year (Tables 22,23)	1,603	0.72
Current cigarette smoking status (Tables 24,25)	3,569	1.6
Alcohol drinking status (Tables 26,27)	7,406	3.32
Current drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (current drinkers only)	939	0.42
Former drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (former drinkers only)	26	0.01
Leisure-time physical activity status (Tables 28,29)	6,387	2.86
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity (Tables 28,29)	4,310	1.93
Body mass index (Tables 30,31)	11,645	5.22
Usual place of health care (Tables 32,33)	3,008	1.35
Type of usual place of health care (Tables 32,33)	1,798	0.96
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (Tables 34,35)	5,056	2.27
Length of time since last physician contact (Tables 36,37)	4,840	2.17
Length of time since last dentist contact (Tables 38,39)	5,731	2.57
HIV <sup>3</sup> testing status (Tables 40,41)	10,625	4.76

<sup>1</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “Borderline.”

<sup>2</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “Do not do this activity.”

<sup>3</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. **Table III** shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown values for poverty status and family income, education, health insurance, and marital status.

The Income and Assets section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family’s total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 up to \$999,995). Any family income responses greater than \$999,995 are entered as \$999,996. From 1997 to 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more, or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they do not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the “above-below \$20,000” question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and were asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, for 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 the NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test

**Table III. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2007**

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percentage
Poverty status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	29,110	13.04
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over)(Table 17) . . . . .	15,619	9.89
Family income (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	14,444	6.47
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . . .	8,555	5.42
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	2,117	0.95
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (employed persons) (Table 17) . . . . .	1,207	0.76
Health insurance (persons 18–64 years of age) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	808	0.36
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	44	0.02
Health insurance (employed persons 18–64 years of age) (Table 17) . . . . .	519	0.33
Health insurance (employed persons 65 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . . .	3	0.00
Marital status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1–41) . . . . .	788	0.35
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17) . . . . .	491	0.31

0.00 Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in the NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2007 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$50,000 or more or less than \$50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family’s income. If the respondent indicated that the family’s income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000, and (b) if the family income was less than \$35,000, whether or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the CAPI instrument using information collected earlier in the interview on the family’s size.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was \$50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$100,000 and (b) if the family income was less than \$100,000, whether or not the family income was less than (or at least) \$75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (73% of sample adults in 2007), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (16% of sample adults), those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (4% of sample adults), and those who provided no income information (6% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$35,000 are included in the “Less than \$35,000” category under “Family Income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave an income range that was less than \$35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$35,000 are included in the “\$35,000 or more” category under “Family Income,” along with those respondents who gave an income range that was \$35,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$35,000 or more” for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who either supplied a dollar amount or supplied sufficient income information in the follow-up income questions to construct a three-category poverty status variable (described in the following text). This variable is the ratio of the family’s income in the previous calendar year to

the appropriate 2006 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Adults who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes those adults with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" adults have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who did not provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 6% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 13% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 6% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 14% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

## Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed for all the comparisons mentioned in the "Selected Highlights" section of this report. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was

$$Z = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}},$$

$X_a$  and  $X_b$  are the two percentages being compared, and  $S_a$  and  $S_b$  are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level was 1.96.

## Appendix II

### Definitions of Selected Terms

#### Sociodemographic Terms

**Age**—The age recorded for each adult is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

**Education**—The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma (GED), college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

**Employment**—Persons 18 years of age and over were classified as currently employed if they reported that they either worked at or had a job or business at any time during the 1-week period preceding the interview. Current employment includes paid work as an employee in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather were considered currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed. Freelance workers were considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule, but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population were (a) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise, but not participating in its

operation; (b) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay; (c) seasonal workers during the portion of the year when they were not working; and (d) persons who were not working, although they had a job or business, but were laid off and looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the NHIS will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the two surveys have the following primary conceptual differences:

1) NHIS employment estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over.

2) NHIS is a continuous survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 19th of the month.

This report combines adults currently employed, as defined previously, with those who were not employed in the week preceding the interview but who were employed within the past 12 months, in order to estimate the number of employed and unemployed adults for the year.

**Family income**—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources includes wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

**Health insurance coverage**—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private

insurance (obtained from their employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Plan (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program and/or single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 years and another for those persons age 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

**Private coverage**—Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs.

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

**Other coverage**—Includes persons who do not have private insurance or Medicaid (other public coverage), but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) and Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

**Uninsured**—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or

military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAM-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

For persons age 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

*Private coverage*—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

*Medicare and Medicaid*—Includes older persons who do not have any private coverage, but have Medicare and Medicaid and or other state-sponsored health plans including SCHIP.

*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 SCHIP, as well as persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

*Uninsured*—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local

government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by only IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For less than 1% of adults, coverage status, i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured, is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that less than 1% of the adult population under 65 years of age and less than 1% of the adult population aged 65 and over fell into this “unknown” category.

*Hispanic or Latino origin and race*—Hispanic or Latino origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican Americans 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 Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” “Hispanic or Latino” includes a subset of “Mexican or Mexican American.” “Not Hispanic or Latino” is further divided into “White, single race” and “Black or African American, single race.” Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of

race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other “Not Hispanic or Latino single race” persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

*Marital status*—Respondents were asked to choose a marital status category. Adults could select the category they felt most appropriate for their marital situation. Beginning in 1997, a new marital status category, “living with a partner,” also termed “cohabiting,” was added, and persons who were “living with a partner” were considered members of the same family, whereas in the pre-1997 NHIS, they were considered separate families. A legally annulled marriage is considered as not having taken place. Marital status is classified into the following five categories:

*Married*—This category includes all persons who identify themselves as married and who are not separated from their spouses. Married persons living apart because of circumstances of their employment are considered married. Persons may identify themselves as married regardless of the legal status of the marriage or sex of the spouses.

*Separated and divorced*—This category includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

*Widowed*—This category includes persons who have lost their spouse due to death.

*Never married*—This category includes persons who were never married.

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

*Place of residence*—Place of residence is classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1,000,000 or more persons, small MSA of less than 1,000,000 persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, a MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more, in population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data from 1995 through 2005, the MSA definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2007 with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to the change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2007 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of

1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas see the Census website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

*Poverty status*—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. “Near Poor” persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not Poor” persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty status is available in [Appendix I](#).

*Race*—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race and ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of “one race” from persons of “two or more races.” The category “one race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group; it includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, 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 American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown due to statistical unreliability as

measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for “two or more races”).

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

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “Black” in the text.

*Region*—In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;

South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

## Terms Related to Health Characteristics and Outcomes

*Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms*—In 2002 there were major changes to core questions about arthritis and joint symptoms. Questions about joint symptoms were altered to exclude the respondent's back and neck. The reference period was changed from "past 12 months" to "past 30 days," and chronic joint symptoms were defined as having started "more than 3 months ago." The arthritis diagnosis question ("Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have arthritis...") was modified to include "some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia." These questions 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](#).

*Asthma*—This report covers both adults who have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other health professional, and adults who still have asthma (currently).

*Bed day*—A day during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury. All hospital days for inpatients are considered bed days even if the patient was not in bed more than half a day.

*Conditions*—Condition is a general term that includes any specific illness (physical or mental) or injury. From 1978 to 1996, six chronic condition lists were used in the 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 2007 Sample Adult component are self-reported, and most questions ask whether a condition was diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional. The reference periods for the conditions vary. There are four basic reference periods: ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and currently.

*Difficulty in physical functioning*—Refers to the degree of difficulty respondents experienced performing nine physical activities without the assistance of another person and without using special equipment. Questions for the sample adult regarding difficulty in physical functioning cover the following activities: walking a quarter of a mile (or 3 city blocks); climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over one's head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds (such as a bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling large objects (such as a living room chair). Response categories include "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." Adults who indicated that the specific activity was "very difficult" or that they "can't do (it) at all" were combined in a single category as having difficulty in physical functioning. Those who responded "do not do this activity" were not included in the tables.

*Doctor or other health professional*—Doctor refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners and all types of specialists (such as surgeons, internists, gynecologists, obstetricians, proctologists, psychiatrists, dermatologists, and ophthalmologists). Other health care professional includes physician assistants, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, etc.

*Health status*—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained about all respondents, with proxy responses

allowed for adults not taking part in the interview. Prior health status is obtained from the question asked of all sample adults, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say that your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

*Work-loss day*—A day in which a currently employed person 18 years of age or over missed more than half a day from a job or business.

## Terms Relating to Sample Adult Behavior

*Alcohol drinking status*—Refers to the respondent's alcohol drinking status at the time of interview. There are five alcohol consumption categories. Two refer to current drinking, two to former drinking, and the fifth to lifetime abstinence.

*Current regular drinker*—had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime and at least 12 drinks in the past year.

*Current infrequent drinker*—had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, but fewer than 12 drinks in the past year.

*Former regular drinker*—had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, and at least 12 drinks in any 1 year, but no drinks in the past year.

*Former infrequent drinker*—had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime, but never as many as 12 in a single year, and no drinks in the past year.

*Lifetime abstainer*—had fewer than 12 drinks in his/her entire lifetime.

In 2002, a change was made in the calculation of the "Former infrequent" and "Current infrequent" drinker categories. Prior to 2002, these categories included a small number of respondents who indicated either the frequency of their drinking but not the amount, or the amount but not the frequency, at the same time satisfying the broad definition of either former or current drinker. These individuals with incomplete responses are now categorized as "Former or Current drinker status unknown" and are not shown in the tables.

*Body mass index*—Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the sample adult's responses to survey questions regarding height and weight.  $BMI = \text{Weight (in kg)} / [\text{Height (in m)}]^2$ . For both sexes, the category "Underweight" is defined as a BMI less than 18.5. "Healthy weight" is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. "Overweight" is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. "Obese" is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

*Cigarette smoking status*—Information on cigarette smoking status at the time of interview is derived from two questions on the survey. All respondents are first asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" Respondents who answered "yes" to the previous question are then asked, "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?" The information obtained from these two questions is combined to create the variable represented in [Tables 24, 25](#).

*Current smoker*—There are two categories of current smokers. The first category includes persons who smoke every day and persons in the second category smoke only on some days.

*Former smoker*—This category includes persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but currently do not smoke at all.

*Nonsmoker*—This category includes persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

*Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing status*—This variable is based on a question that asked whether the respondent has ever had his/her blood tested for HIV. Starting in 2000, this question is slightly different than the one used in 1997–99 that asked about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV). Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is excluded.

*Leisure-time physical activity*—All questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Starting with 1998

data, leisure-time physical activity is assessed in the National Health Interview Survey by asking adults a series of questions about how often they do vigorous or light-to-moderate physical activity of at least 10 minutes in duration and for how long these sessions generally last. Vigorous physical activity is described as causing heavy sweating or a large increase in breathing or heart rate and light to moderate as causing light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate. Adults classified as inactive did not report any sessions of light to moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity of at least 10 minutes or reported they were unable to perform leisure-time physical activity. Adults who engaged in some leisure-time physical activity reported at least one session of light to moderate or vigorous activity of at least 10 minutes in duration but did not meet the requirement for regular leisure-time activity. Adults who engaged in regular leisure-time activity reported at least three sessions per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting at least 20 minutes or at least five sessions per week of light to moderate physical activity lasting at least 30 minutes.

*Number of visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months*—This is the number of visits to a doctor's office, clinic, or other place that the respondent has made in the past 12 months regarding own personal health. Overnight hospital stays, hospital emergency room visits, home visits, and telephone calls are excluded.

*Time since last dental contact*—This is the length of time since the respondent last saw or talked to a dentist, including dental specialists as well as dental hygienists, prior to the week of interview.

*Time since last physician or other health care professional contact*—This is the length of time, prior to the week of interview, since the respondent last consulted a physician or other health care professional in person or by telephone for health treatment or advice of any type. This may include a contact while a patient is in the hospital as well as a contact from a home visit. The respondent is asked: "About how long

has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health professional about your own health?" The response categories for this question are: "6 months or less," "more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago," "more than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago," "more than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago," "more than 5 years ago," and "never."

*Usual place of health care*—Usual place of health care was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. If yes, they were asked "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often] a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second question are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." Although "hospital emergency room" is not considered a "usual place of health care" in other publications, in this report it is combined with "hospital outpatient clinic." Also combined in this report are "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

# Appendix III

## Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates

**Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>			Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11.3 (0.27)	6.1 (0.20)	23.7 (0.35)	2.4 (0.12)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	11.2 (0.24)	6.1 (0.18)	23.2 (0.29)	2.4 (0.12)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	11.9 (0.41)	7.5 (0.33)	23.2 (0.49)	2.1 (0.16)
Female . . . . .	10.7 (0.32)	4.8 (0.22)	24.3 (0.46)	2.7 (0.17)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.1 (0.24)	0.9 (0.10)	8.2 (0.32)	0.3 (0.05)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.2 (0.47)	6.7 (0.36)	32.1 (0.62)	2.8 (0.24)
65–74 years . . . . .	27.1 (1.13)	18.6 (0.97)	50.9 (1.18)	6.3 (0.57)
75 years and over . . . . .	35.8 (1.23)	23.6 (1.07)	57.4 (1.35)	10.6 (0.79)
Race				
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	11.2 (0.27)	6.1 (0.20)	23.8 (0.35)	2.4 (0.13)
White . . . . .	11.9 (0.31)	6.5 (0.23)	23.4 (0.39)	2.3 (0.13)
Black or African American . . . . .	9.1 (0.51)	5.0 (0.39)	29.2 (0.93)	3.1 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	9.0 (2.40)	*3.5 (1.28)	21.4 (3.47)	†
Asian . . . . .	5.8 (0.86)	3.5 (0.66)	16.9 (1.38)	1.9 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	*29.3 (11.31)	–
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	15.2 (2.38)	8.0 (1.79)	23.0 (2.86)	3.0 (0.91)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	*13.8 (4.95)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	21.5 (3.87)	10.1 (2.88)	25.2 (4.62)	*5.3 (1.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.6 (0.51)	3.8 (0.37)	15.2 (0.69)	1.6 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	5.2 (0.52)	3.3 (0.43)	13.0 (0.85)	1.4 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.0 (0.30)	6.5 (0.22)	25.1 (0.39)	2.6 (0.14)
White, single race . . . . .	12.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.26)	24.8 (0.43)	2.5 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	9.0 (0.53)	5.0 (0.41)	29.7 (0.95)	3.2 (0.36)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.3 (0.79)	12.0 (0.62)	34.1 (0.97)	4.9 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	12.2 (0.52)	7.6 (0.41)	29.5 (0.74)	3.2 (0.30)
Some college . . . . .	12.6 (0.57)	6.5 (0.42)	26.4 (0.74)	2.5 (0.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	9.8 (0.47)	4.4 (0.32)	20.4 (0.59)	1.5 (0.18)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	15.2 (0.49)	9.0 (0.38)	29.2 (0.61)	4.0 (0.25)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	9.1 (0.33)	4.5 (0.23)	20.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.12)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	11.7 (0.70)	6.7 (0.57)	22.1 (0.87)	2.3 (0.30)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	9.0 (0.56)	4.6 (0.40)	20.6 (0.83)	1.8 (0.27)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8.0 (0.70)	3.6 (0.50)	20.1 (1.00)	1.2 (0.24)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	7.9 (0.58)	3.3 (0.39)	19.7 (0.80)	0.8 (0.15)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	12.6 (0.80)	7.2 (0.58)	24.5 (1.13)	3.4 (0.35)
Near poor . . . . .	12.7 (0.66)	7.6 (0.52)	25.8 (0.90)	4.0 (0.43)
Not poor . . . . .	10.3 (0.32)	5.3 (0.24)	22.1 (0.43)	1.8 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	6.8 (0.27)	2.7 (0.18)	17.3 (0.41)	0.9 (0.10)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.3 (0.94)	6.9 (0.68)	27.5 (1.32)	3.2 (0.50)
Other . . . . .	17.0 (1.77)	11.5 (1.48)	34.6 (2.12)	6.4 (1.22)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.5 (0.43)	2.4 (0.28)	13.5 (0.65)	1.0 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>			Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	
Age 65 years and over:	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Private . . . . .	31.4 (1.13)	20.6 (1.02)	54.2 (1.19)	7.2 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	42.0 (3.03)	32.7 (3.02)	65.1 (3.07)	13.9 (2.19)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.4 (1.43)	18.9 (1.28)	52.4 (1.64)	8.4 (0.86)
Other . . . . .	37.1 (3.18)	22.8 (2.57)	50.7 (3.44)	11.7 (2.33)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	33.5 (9.85)	—
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	11.6 (0.36)	6.6 (0.28)	25.3 (0.47)	2.3 (0.17)
Widowed . . . . .	29.0 (1.13)	18.3 (1.02)	53.8 (1.29)	9.1 (0.78)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	13.9 (0.72)	7.4 (0.52)	30.6 (0.92)	3.7 (0.41)
Never married . . . . .	4.9 (0.37)	1.6 (0.17)	10.2 (0.53)	0.5 (0.11)
Living with a partner . . . . .	7.0 (0.80)	2.5 (0.42)	12.9 (1.06)	1.3 (0.34)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	9.5 (0.34)	5.2 (0.26)	21.2 (0.48)	2.0 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	11.5 (0.48)	6.0 (0.36)	24.1 (0.65)	2.5 (0.24)
Not in MSA . . . . .	15.8 (0.74)	9.3 (0.58)	30.6 (0.85)	3.5 (0.31)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	11.1 (0.65)	5.7 (0.46)	22.7 (0.86)	2.3 (0.30)
Midwest . . . . .	12.5 (0.57)	6.8 (0.45)	24.2 (0.77)	2.4 (0.22)
South . . . . .	11.2 (0.45)	6.3 (0.35)	25.4 (0.56)	2.7 (0.24)
West . . . . .	10.2 (0.54)	5.5 (0.37)	21.2 (0.66)	2.2 (0.21)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	6.3 (0.76)	4.0 (0.56)	13.3 (0.96)	1.2 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.9 (0.66)	3.7 (0.47)	17.3 (0.96)	2.1 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	14.0 (0.54)	8.9 (0.42)	25.0 (0.62)	2.2 (0.20)
White, single race, female . . . . .	11.8 (0.41)	5.1 (0.28)	24.7 (0.58)	2.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.76)	4.4 (0.57)	25.8 (1.43)	2.3 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	9.8 (0.72)	5.4 (0.55)	32.9 (1.19)	3.9 (0.50)

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

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

— Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
			Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.7 (0.10)	10.9 (0.25)	7.3 (0.22)	7.6 (0.22)	11.6 (0.30)	3.4 (0.14)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	11.0 (0.25)	7.3 (0.22)	7.5 (0.22)	11.4 (0.30)	3.4 (0.14)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	1.9 (0.16)	9.6 (0.36)	5.4 (0.28)	6.6 (0.30)	9.1 (0.40)	2.4 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	1.5 (0.13)	12.2 (0.36)	9.0 (0.31)	8.5 (0.31)	14.1 (0.41)	4.4 (0.22)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.2 (0.06)	11.7 (0.40)	7.2 (0.34)	6.7 (0.31)	9.3 (0.37)	2.3 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.22)	10.4 (0.44)	7.2 (0.36)	9.5 (0.38)	14.7 (0.50)	4.2 (0.28)
65–74 years . . . . .	4.5 (0.48)	10.6 (0.73)	8.3 (0.64)	6.8 (0.64)	13.5 (0.82)	5.5 (0.55)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.2 (0.57)	8.8 (0.72)	6.6 (0.61)	5.6 (0.52)	11.6 (0.86)	4.8 (0.51)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1.6 (0.10)	10.8 (0.25)	7.2 (0.22)	7.5 (0.23)	11.6 (0.30)	3.3 (0.14)
White . . . . .	1.8 (0.12)	11.1 (0.29)	7.3 (0.25)	7.9 (0.26)	12.2 (0.35)	3.5 (0.16)
Black or African American . . . . .	0.8 (0.21)	10.2 (0.61)	7.7 (0.53)	5.7 (0.47)	10.9 (0.60)	3.1 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	10.9 (2.83)	6.7 (1.86)	7.2 (2.10)	8.4 (1.93)	*2.6 (1.02)
Asian . . . . .	*0.2 (0.10)	8.1 (1.01)	3.4 (0.54)	6.5 (0.83)	4.8 (0.69)	1.2 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	†	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*4.1 (1.54)	19.3 (2.41)	13.2 (1.99)	9.9 (1.79)	13.3 (2.14)	7.9 (1.59)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	*14.5 (5.14)	†	*11.6 (5.59)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*6.7 (2.72)	15.6 (3.34)	10.4 (2.62)	10.7 (2.68)	17.2 (3.31)	10.2 (2.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	0.9 (0.16)	9.0 (0.55)	5.6 (0.43)	4.9 (0.42)	6.9 (0.50)	1.7 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	0.5 (0.14)	7.3 (0.64)	4.3 (0.51)	4.7 (0.53)	6.3 (0.65)	1.1 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.8 (0.11)	11.2 (0.28)	7.5 (0.25)	8.0 (0.25)	12.4 (0.33)	3.7 (0.16)
White, single race . . . . .	2.0 (0.13)	11.5 (0.33)	7.7 (0.29)	8.4 (0.29)	13.1 (0.40)	3.9 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	0.8 (0.21)	10.1 (0.61)	7.7 (0.54)	5.7 (0.48)	11.0 (0.61)	3.2 (0.33)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	4.3 (0.43)	10.1 (0.58)	7.8 (0.52)	6.3 (0.47)	11.2 (0.70)	5.1 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2.4 (0.24)	9.2 (0.47)	6.4 (0.42)	5.7 (0.34)	12.4 (0.52)	4.3 (0.31)
Some college . . . . .	1.7 (0.23)	11.8 (0.53)	8.3 (0.46)	9.3 (0.45)	14.0 (0.56)	4.1 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.5 (0.08)	10.8 (0.50)	6.5 (0.40)	10.3 (0.49)	12.6 (0.57)	1.9 (0.20)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3.1 (0.24)	13.0 (0.43)	9.4 (0.39)	6.4 (0.32)	12.2 (0.46)	5.6 (0.30)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.0 (0.12)	10.3 (0.35)	6.5 (0.30)	8.5 (0.32)	11.5 (0.40)	2.4 (0.16)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.28)	10.1 (0.68)	6.7 (0.60)	6.9 (0.53)	10.3 (0.61)	2.7 (0.31)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.4 (0.26)	11.4 (0.69)	7.6 (0.60)	8.0 (0.54)	11.9 (0.68)	2.6 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	*0.8 (0.26)	9.0 (0.76)	5.7 (0.60)	8.6 (0.71)	12.7 (1.06)	2.9 (0.41)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*0.3 (0.12)	10.4 (0.69)	5.9 (0.50)	10.3 (0.65)	11.4 (0.73)	1.6 (0.24)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	2.6 (0.34)	14.4 (0.75)	10.7 (0.65)	5.7 (0.51)	11.1 (0.75)	5.4 (0.52)
Near poor . . . . .	3.0 (0.38)	12.4 (0.68)	8.6 (0.58)	7.0 (0.52)	11.2 (0.64)	5.1 (0.48)
Not poor . . . . .	1.2 (0.12)	10.5 (0.33)	6.6 (0.28)	8.5 (0.30)	12.3 (0.41)	2.8 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.6 (0.09)	10.8 (0.34)	6.8 (0.28)	8.5 (0.32)	12.2 (0.43)	2.3 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	2.8 (0.39)	17.3 (1.10)	13.8 (0.95)	8.2 (0.82)	12.7 (0.97)	7.1 (0.74)
Other . . . . .	6.5 (1.42)	13.4 (1.53)	8.9 (1.31)	8.5 (1.19)	15.7 (1.60)	8.3 (1.37)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.9 (0.20)	9.7 (0.64)	6.0 (0.53)	5.5 (0.44)	7.9 (0.52)	3.3 (0.33)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.3 (0.50)	9.8 (0.71)	7.3 (0.58)	6.8 (0.65)	12.0 (0.79)	4.8 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	8.0 (1.70)	15.4 (2.21)	13.7 (2.06)	6.8 (1.63)	15.5 (2.30)	10.1 (1.94)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.2 (0.63)	7.9 (0.85)	6.4 (0.80)	5.1 (0.66)	12.5 (1.11)	4.1 (0.56)
Other . . . . .	8.1 (1.87)	12.0 (2.25)	8.8 (1.97)	5.9 (1.43)	15.5 (2.29)	8.0 (1.81)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	1.5 (0.13)	9.4 (0.33)	6.4 (0.28)	8.3 (0.31)	12.8 (0.44)	3.0 (0.19)
Widowed . . . . .	5.3 (0.63)	11.1 (0.80)	8.8 (0.75)	6.4 (0.52)	13.3 (0.88)	6.4 (0.63)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	2.7 (0.33)	13.3 (0.66)	9.3 (0.57)	7.8 (0.55)	14.6 (0.72)	4.9 (0.40)
Never married . . . . .	0.5 (0.11)	12.4 (0.61)	7.1 (0.45)	5.6 (0.42)	7.6 (0.45)	2.3 (0.24)
Living with a partner . . . . .	1.7 (0.44)	15.2 (1.76)	10.5 (1.68)	8.4 (0.89)	8.3 (0.84)	4.5 (0.71)
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	1.1 (0.12)	10.5 (0.36)	6.7 (0.31)	7.7 (0.33)	10.5 (0.41)	2.7 (0.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	2.0 (0.21)	11.8 (0.47)	7.8 (0.41)	7.5 (0.39)	12.1 (0.57)	3.8 (0.26)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.7 (0.29)	10.5 (0.54)	7.7 (0.50)	7.3 (0.47)	14.1 (0.74)	4.7 (0.40)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	1.2 (0.20)	11.7 (0.61)	7.7 (0.50)	8.3 (0.58)	10.3 (0.72)	2.8 (0.30)
Midwest . . . . .	1.8 (0.23)	11.4 (0.56)	7.9 (0.53)	6.3 (0.46)	11.4 (0.70)	3.2 (0.27)
South . . . . .	1.9 (0.17)	9.9 (0.39)	6.7 (0.33)	7.2 (0.34)	14.2 (0.48)	4.1 (0.26)
West . . . . .	1.6 (0.21)	11.5 (0.52)	7.2 (0.44)	9.1 (0.49)	8.7 (0.56)	2.9 (0.27)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	0.6 (0.17)	7.4 (0.76)	3.4 (0.49)	4.2 (0.52)	6.0 (0.71)	1.2 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	1.2 (0.27)	10.7 (0.73)	7.9 (0.65)	5.7 (0.65)	7.8 (0.61)	2.2 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.3 (0.22)	10.4 (0.48)	6.0 (0.39)	7.5 (0.39)	10.4 (0.55)	2.7 (0.24)
White, single race, female . . . . .	1.8 (0.16)	12.5 (0.46)	9.3 (0.41)	9.3 (0.40)	15.6 (0.53)	4.9 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	0.9 (0.24)	7.9 (0.90)	5.1 (0.72)	4.5 (0.71)	6.5 (0.79)	2.0 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	*0.7 (0.32)	11.9 (0.80)	9.8 (0.72)	6.6 (0.67)	14.7 (0.93)	4.1 (0.48)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.3 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.09)	1.9 (0.15)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.07)	0.9 (0.09)	2.1 (0.16)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	6.6 (0.29)	†	...	1.9 (0.15)
Female . . . . .	8.0 (0.28)	2.3 (0.15)	0.9 (0.09)	...
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	1.9 (0.15)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.12)	–
45–64 years . . . . .	8.3 (0.38)	1.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)	1.5 (0.25)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.6 (0.92)	3.3 (0.40)	*0.9 (0.27)	7.4 (0.89)
75 years and over . . . . .	25.0 (1.12)	4.7 (0.55)	*0.6 (0.26)	12.8 (1.47)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	7.4 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.09)	1.9 (0.15)
White . . . . .	8.3 (0.25)	1.3 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)	1.9 (0.16)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.15)	0.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*2.1 (0.95)	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	2.7 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.19)	†	*0.9 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2.9 (0.77)	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*3.4 (1.22)	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2.6 (0.28)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	2.1 (0.30)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.4 (0.18)	*0.5 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.1 (0.23)	1.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.10)	2.1 (0.17)
White, single race . . . . .	9.3 (0.28)	1.4 (0.10)	1.0 (0.12)	2.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.9 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)	*0.7 (0.21)	2.4 (0.52)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	8.5 (0.54)	1.7 (0.23)	1.1 (0.28)	2.6 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	8.6 (0.46)	1.5 (0.17)	0.9 (0.18)	2.0 (0.32)
Some college . . . . .	7.7 (0.40)	1.2 (0.15)	1.2 (0.19)	1.9 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8.6 (0.44)	1.1 (0.16)	0.7 (0.16)	2.3 (0.30)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	8.2 (0.39)	1.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.17)	2.3 (0.31)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6.9 (0.27)	0.9 (0.09)	0.8 (0.12)	1.7 (0.18)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.6 (0.51)	1.0 (0.17)	1.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	6.0 (0.47)	0.7 (0.14)	*0.7 (0.22)	1.9 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6.3 (0.57)	1.0 (0.26)	*1.0 (0.30)	*1.0 (0.32)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	7.5 (0.59)	1.0 (0.19)	*0.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.34)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	5.5 (0.51)	1.2 (0.24)	1.1 (0.22)	*0.7 (0.23)
Near poor . . . . .	6.9 (0.48)	1.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.26)	1.7 (0.40)
Not poor . . . . .	7.5 (0.26)	1.1 (0.09)	0.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	4.7 (0.23)	0.7 (0.09)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.14)
Medicaid . . . . .	5.4 (0.69)	1.1 (0.23)	1.5 (0.40)	†
Other . . . . .	7.3 (1.00)	*0.9 (0.37)	*1.4 (0.54)	*1.5 (0.69)
Uninsured . . . . .	2.8 (0.31)	†	1.4 (0.30)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	24.9 (1.04)	4.2 (0.44)	*0.7 (0.24)	10.5 (1.04)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	18.5 (2.58)	*4.1 (1.60)	†	*13.5 (4.33)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.0 (1.21)	3.7 (0.61)	*1.0 (0.38)	7.3 (1.34)
Other . . . . .	20.7 (2.51)	*2.9 (1.11)	–	10.5 (2.93)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status				
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	7.8 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)	0.6 (0.09)	2.6 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	18.6 (0.97)	4.9 (0.52)	*0.9 (0.26)	8.2 (1.73)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	9.6 (0.68)	2.0 (0.26)	2.0 (0.38)	1.3 (0.30)
Never married . . . . .	2.3 (0.22)	0.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.06)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.6 (0.64)	†	2.3 (0.63)	†
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	6.2 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	0.7 (0.11)	1.5 (0.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	8.1 (0.39)	1.1 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)	2.3 (0.27)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9.1 (0.57)	1.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.27)	2.3 (0.42)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	7.4 (0.48)	1.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.23)	1.8 (0.32)
Midwest . . . . .	7.6 (0.40)	1.3 (0.16)	0.8 (0.17)	2.1 (0.34)
South . . . . .	7.4 (0.38)	1.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)	2.2 (0.26)
West . . . . .	6.8 (0.40)	1.1 (0.14)	0.8 (0.18)	1.3 (0.23)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	1.5 (0.28)	—	...	0.8 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	3.8 (0.49)	1.1 (0.25)	0.4 (0.13)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	8.6 (0.41)	†	...	2.1 (0.19)
White, single race, female . . . . .	9.9 (0.37)	2.7 (0.20)	1.0 (0.12)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.9 (0.59)	†	...	2.4 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.0 (0.48)	1.5 (0.28)	*0.7 (0.21)	...

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

... Category not applicable.

— Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, and the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. The percentages in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population.

**Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.8 (0.22)	6.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.2 (0.08)	20.8 (0.36)	24.2 (0.40)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	20.3 (0.31)	23.6 (0.37)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	7.9 (0.32)	6.1 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.12)	17.3 (0.47)	21.9 (0.49)
Female . . . . .	7.8 (0.28)	6.9 (0.26)	1.6 (0.13)	1.3 (0.11)	24.2 (0.49)	26.4 (0.53)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	2.2 (0.19)	4.2 (0.24)	0.7 (0.09)	0.7 (0.09)	7.1 (0.31)	13.3 (0.41)
45–64 years . . . . .	10.7 (0.42)	7.4 (0.38)	1.6 (0.16)	1.8 (0.16)	28.2 (0.65)	32.6 (0.70)
65–74 years . . . . .	20.3 (0.95)	11.0 (0.72)	3.1 (0.43)	1.9 (0.32)	43.4 (1.25)	37.2 (1.16)
75 years and over . . . . .	17.6 (1.00)	12.6 (0.86)	4.5 (0.49)	0.9 (0.21)	52.7 (1.36)	42.9 (1.30)
Race						
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	7.8 (0.22)	6.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.09)	1.2 (0.08)	20.8 (0.36)	24.1 (0.40)
White . . . . .	7.2 (0.24)	7.0 (0.24)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.09)	21.9 (0.41)	25.1 (0.45)
Black or African American . . . . .	10.9 (0.60)	4.7 (0.36)	2.2 (0.29)	0.9 (0.16)	18.3 (0.76)	21.2 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	14.8 (3.20)	*7.3 (2.98)	†	†	23.7 (3.32)	27.5 (3.47)
Asian . . . . .	7.9 (1.01)	2.9 (0.57)	*0.7 (0.22)	0.9 (0.27)	8.1 (1.04)	13.5 (1.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	8.8 (1.65)	7.4 (1.47)	*3.7 (1.18)	*2.9 (0.93)	23.4 (2.72)	32.4 (2.99)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	*15.9 (5.43)	*16.0 (5.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	11.5 (2.63)	9.4 (2.33)	*3.5 (1.49)	*4.7 (1.71)	31.2 (4.04)	43.0 (4.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.8 (0.51)	4.0 (0.35)	1.4 (0.20)	1.3 (0.22)	11.4 (0.63)	15.6 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.8 (0.66)	3.8 (0.45)	1.5 (0.27)	1.2 (0.26)	9.5 (0.70)	14.1 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.8 (0.24)	6.9 (0.23)	1.5 (0.10)	1.2 (0.08)	22.3 (0.40)	25.6 (0.44)
White, single race . . . . .	7.1 (0.27)	7.5 (0.27)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.10)	23.9 (0.46)	26.9 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	11.2 (0.61)	4.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.29)	1.0 (0.16)	18.3 (0.77)	21.4 (0.86)
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	14.9 (0.69)	10.1 (0.64)	3.0 (0.33)	2.2 (0.28)	29.1 (0.99)	29.7 (0.99)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	10.0 (0.50)	7.1 (0.41)	2.2 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	26.0 (0.75)	27.7 (0.80)
Some college . . . . .	7.6 (0.46)	7.7 (0.48)	1.4 (0.17)	1.6 (0.19)	24.5 (0.72)	29.9 (0.78)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	5.7 (0.36)	5.1 (0.35)	0.8 (0.13)	0.6 (0.11)	17.9 (0.62)	21.6 (0.67)
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	11.0 (0.41)	9.2 (0.39)	2.7 (0.19)	1.8 (0.17)	26.2 (0.66)	28.3 (0.69)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6.1 (0.27)	5.5 (0.27)	0.9 (0.10)	0.9 (0.11)	18.5 (0.43)	23.0 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	8.3 (0.60)	7.1 (0.57)	1.3 (0.25)	1.4 (0.29)	20.4 (0.85)	24.8 (0.95)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	6.7 (0.58)	5.5 (0.54)	1.2 (0.22)	1.1 (0.21)	17.8 (0.83)	21.6 (0.90)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	5.4 (0.57)	4.5 (0.50)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.7 (0.21)	18.5 (1.07)	22.6 (1.14)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	4.2 (0.42)	4.7 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.14)	0.6 (0.14)	17.7 (0.83)	23.1 (0.91)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	9.9 (0.64)	8.3 (0.64)	2.2 (0.26)	2.2 (0.28)	21.1 (0.98)	24.9 (1.06)
Near poor . . . . .	10.1 (0.70)	8.5 (0.65)	2.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.29)	23.5 (0.88)	26.8 (0.95)
Not poor . . . . .	6.6 (0.26)	6.0 (0.25)	1.0 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)	20.0 (0.43)	23.9 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	5.0 (0.23)	4.9 (0.24)	0.6 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	15.7 (0.42)	20.8 (0.48)
Medicaid . . . . .	11.3 (1.16)	9.3 (1.10)	3.9 (0.58)	3.3 (0.49)	21.2 (1.16)	26.8 (1.32)
Other . . . . .	12.7 (1.44)	8.6 (1.21)	4.0 (0.81)	3.1 (0.69)	32.9 (2.12)	33.7 (1.98)
Uninsured . . . . .	4.7 (0.41)	5.6 (0.42)	1.0 (0.17)	0.8 (0.15)	10.2 (0.58)	18.2 (0.74)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	17.1 (0.92)	12.0 (0.75)	3.3 (0.42)	1.4 (0.26)	47.6 (1.19)	39.6 (1.14)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	30.5 (2.86)	17.2 (2.20)	8.0 (1.48)	*1.6 (0.65)	57.6 (3.14)	48.8 (2.96)
Medicare only . . . . .	19.9 (1.37)	10.0 (0.95)	3.9 (0.61)	1.5 (0.38)	45.7 (1.65)	37.6 (1.54)
Other . . . . .	20.7 (2.69)	12.9 (2.17)	*3.8 (1.28)	*2.0 (0.84)	50.8 (3.23)	44.6 (3.36)
Uninsured . . . . .	*30.0 (9.33)	†	–	–	*23.7 (9.19)	*26.9 (9.28)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Marital status						
Married . . . . .	8.3 (0.30)	6.3 (0.27)	1.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.11)	22.5 (0.51)	25.3 (0.53)
Widowed . . . . .	16.7 (0.95)	10.4 (0.68)	4.1 (0.50)	1.0 (0.22)	48.7 (1.34)	40.9 (1.33)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	10.2 (0.53)	10.0 (0.61)	2.1 (0.26)	2.6 (0.32)	26.4 (0.87)	31.6 (0.95)
Never married . . . . .	3.6 (0.38)	4.0 (0.41)	0.9 (0.15)	0.7 (0.15)	7.0 (0.42)	13.2 (0.57)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.3 (0.60)	7.0 (0.78)	*1.3 (0.39)	1.5 (0.38)	14.3 (1.15)	20.9 (1.34)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	7.0 (0.27)	5.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.10)	1.1 (0.10)	18.4 (0.47)	21.1 (0.50)
Small MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.40)	6.8 (0.40)	1.7 (0.18)	1.2 (0.16)	21.6 (0.66)	26.0 (0.78)
Not in MSA . . . . .	10.3 (0.60)	9.2 (0.54)	2.0 (0.24)	1.4 (0.20)	26.6 (1.00)	29.7 (1.04)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	6.7 (0.48)	5.0 (0.39)	1.4 (0.23)	0.9 (0.15)	20.9 (0.82)	22.5 (0.83)
Midwest . . . . .	7.9 (0.45)	7.6 (0.50)	1.4 (0.17)	1.3 (0.16)	22.7 (0.74)	25.4 (0.82)
South . . . . .	8.4 (0.36)	6.5 (0.34)	1.5 (0.14)	1.0 (0.12)	20.4 (0.61)	23.7 (0.72)
West . . . . .	7.6 (0.48)	6.4 (0.40)	1.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.21)	19.4 (0.74)	25.1 (0.75)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.3 (0.72)	3.4 (0.44)	1.3 (0.27)	1.0 (0.29)	7.7 (0.79)	14.2 (1.02)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8.4 (0.72)	4.7 (0.55)	1.5 (0.30)	1.6 (0.33)	15.4 (0.91)	17.0 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.3 (0.40)	7.1 (0.38)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.14)	20.3 (0.64)	24.5 (0.65)
White, single race, female . . . . .	6.9 (0.35)	7.8 (0.35)	1.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.15)	27.2 (0.65)	29.2 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10.4 (0.94)	4.7 (0.59)	2.5 (0.50)	1.2 (0.27)	13.4 (1.02)	17.3 (1.15)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	11.8 (0.76)	4.6 (0.45)	2.1 (0.33)	0.7 (0.19)	22.2 (1.09)	24.7 (1.17)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 8.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	12.3 (0.27)	13.0 (0.28)	25.6 (0.38)	4.1 (0.17)					
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	12.3 (0.28)	12.8 (0.28)	25.4 (0.38)	4.0 (0.17)					
Sex									
Male . . . . .	7.4 (0.33)	10.8 (0.39)	23.5 (0.52)	2.4 (0.19)					
Female . . . . .	16.8 (0.43)	15.0 (0.39)	27.5 (0.51)	5.6 (0.26)					
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	14.8 (0.43)	10.7 (0.36)	22.2 (0.53)	4.2 (0.24)					
45–64 years . . . . .	12.2 (0.47)	15.9 (0.51)	28.7 (0.63)	4.5 (0.28)					
65–74 years . . . . .	5.6 (0.51)	14.7 (0.86)	29.4 (1.04)	3.2 (0.40)					
75 years and over . . . . .	3.5 (0.42)	13.5 (0.87)	29.7 (1.16)	2.1 (0.33)					
Race									
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	12.2 (0.27)	13.0 (0.28)	25.5 (0.38)	4.0 (0.17)					
White . . . . .	12.3 (0.30)	13.7 (0.32)	26.3 (0.43)	4.2 (0.19)					
Black or African American . . . . .	11.4 (0.61)	9.4 (0.58)	22.8 (0.82)	3.1 (0.33)					
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	20.8 (4.52)	15.1 (3.22)	24.4 (3.45)	*8.7 (3.28)					
Asian . . . . .	10.1 (1.05)	8.6 (0.94)	17.3 (1.40)	2.5 (0.49)					
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	43.4 (12.38)	†					
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	19.0 (2.53)	17.8 (2.44)	35.0 (3.33)	7.9 (1.84)					
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*13.5 (5.57)	*11.4 (4.70)	30.3 (7.32)	†					
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	22.2 (3.80)	24.0 (3.84)	41.6 (4.99)	*9.9 (3.05)					
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.6 (0.62)	11.1 (0.62)	23.0 (0.91)	3.3 (0.33)					
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	10.5 (0.74)	10.5 (0.79)	21.6 (1.14)	2.8 (0.43)					
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.4 (0.30)	13.3 (0.31)	26.0 (0.42)	4.2 (0.19)					
White, single race . . . . .	12.5 (0.34)	14.2 (0.37)	27.1 (0.48)	4.4 (0.22)					
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	11.5 (0.63)	9.4 (0.59)	22.2 (0.81)	3.0 (0.33)					
Education <sup>10</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	12.9 (0.73)	15.5 (0.71)	31.7 (0.96)	3.9 (0.41)					
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	12.2 (0.55)	13.5 (0.56)	28.6 (0.71)	3.8 (0.30)					
Some college . . . . .	14.3 (0.56)	15.6 (0.62)	28.6 (0.71)	5.3 (0.35)					
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	10.3 (0.49)	12.1 (0.51)	21.1 (0.65)	3.3 (0.26)					
Family income <sup>12</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	15.8 (0.52)	15.9 (0.46)	31.4 (0.69)	5.4 (0.33)					
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	11.2 (0.35)	12.1 (0.38)	23.4 (0.48)	3.5 (0.21)					
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	11.5 (0.67)	13.2 (0.72)	25.0 (0.91)	3.7 (0.37)					
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12.4 (0.69)	11.7 (0.66)	25.0 (0.84)	3.4 (0.37)					
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	10.2 (0.76)	11.7 (0.84)	22.8 (1.11)	4.2 (0.55)					
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	10.3 (0.65)	11.8 (0.68)	21.0 (0.84)	3.1 (0.35)					
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	19.1 (0.98)	16.3 (0.79)	31.6 (1.29)	6.8 (0.59)					
Near poor . . . . .	16.0 (0.73)	15.9 (0.73)	30.1 (0.87)	4.8 (0.46)					
Not poor . . . . .	11.2 (0.34)	12.3 (0.37)	24.1 (0.47)	3.6 (0.20)					
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	12.1 (0.37)	11.8 (0.38)	22.5 (0.47)	3.7 (0.21)					
Medicaid . . . . .	24.6 (1.22)	18.6 (1.08)	37.1 (1.51)	9.0 (0.96)					
Other . . . . .	20.0 (1.69)	20.4 (1.72)	35.5 (2.02)	8.3 (1.17)					
Uninsured . . . . .	14.5 (0.72)	12.8 (0.65)	26.3 (0.86)	4.0 (0.39)					
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	3.8 (0.43)	13.5 (0.79)	30.3 (1.04)	2.3 (0.33)					
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	11.4 (1.87)	22.0 (2.64)	44.3 (3.12)	7.4 (1.66)					
Medicare only . . . . .	4.9 (0.70)	14.4 (1.12)	25.8 (1.42)	2.3 (0.49)					
Other . . . . .	*3.3 (1.11)	12.1 (2.13)	26.2 (2.99)	*2.0 (0.70)					
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	*21.2 (8.87)	†					

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Marital status				
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	11.9 (0.37)	13.1 (0.39)	25.4 (0.50)	3.8 (0.24)
Widowed . . . . .	6.3 (0.60)	13.7 (0.90)	29.8 (1.12)	3.2 (0.43)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	15.6 (0.71)	18.2 (0.74)	32.1 (0.94)	6.0 (0.44)
Never married . . . . .	11.8 (0.53)	9.8 (0.50)	20.3 (0.74)	4.1 (0.36)
Living with a partner . . . . .	17.3 (1.32)	12.8 (1.15)	29.4 (1.58)	4.2 (0.65)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	11.4 (0.38)	11.6 (0.39)	23.3 (0.52)	3.7 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	12.9 (0.51)	14.1 (0.53)	27.2 (0.72)	4.5 (0.32)
Not in MSA . . . . .	13.4 (0.59)	15.1 (0.67)	29.3 (0.92)	4.2 (0.41)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	11.3 (0.54)	12.6 (0.68)	25.9 (1.04)	3.8 (0.37)
Midwest . . . . .	11.9 (0.60)	12.8 (0.56)	26.0 (0.72)	4.1 (0.33)
South . . . . .	12.5 (0.46)	12.3 (0.48)	24.0 (0.66)	4.2 (0.29)
West . . . . .	13.0 (0.60)	14.8 (0.57)	27.5 (0.68)	4.0 (0.36)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.7 (0.66)	9.0 (0.84)	19.8 (1.22)	1.6 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	17.9 (1.01)	13.4 (0.92)	26.4 (1.19)	5.0 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.42)	12.0 (0.50)	25.4 (0.66)	2.4 (0.22)
White, single race, female . . . . .	16.8 (0.54)	16.2 (0.51)	28.6 (0.64)	6.2 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	6.4 (0.75)	7.2 (0.87)	18.3 (1.23)	2.0 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	15.7 (0.90)	11.3 (0.78)	25.4 (1.04)	3.8 (0.45)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		Absence of all natural teeth
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.9 (0.29)	10.0 (0.26)	7.6 (0.22)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	14.7 (0.27)	9.9 (0.26)	7.6 (0.21)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	17.9 (0.47)	8.4 (0.34)	7.2 (0.30)
Female . . . . .	12.2 (0.35)	11.6 (0.38)	8.1 (0.29)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.0 (0.28)	6.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.6 (0.55)	12.2 (0.48)	7.4 (0.42)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.8 (1.05)	12.9 (0.83)	22.4 (1.01)
75 years and over . . . . .	45.0 (1.29)	17.9 (0.99)	30.1 (1.17)
Race			
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	14.8 (0.29)	10.0 (0.26)	7.6 (0.22)
White . . . . .	16.4 (0.33)	10.2 (0.30)	7.8 (0.25)
Black or African American . . . . .	7.3 (0.47)	9.8 (0.56)	7.2 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	14.4 (2.89)	16.0 (3.11)	9.4 (1.90)
Asian . . . . .	6.4 (0.78)	5.5 (0.73)	5.4 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*38.3 (12.54)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	21.9 (2.89)	16.1 (2.34)	10.0 (2.02)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	28.3 (3.94)	19.8 (3.60)	15.3 (3.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.7 (0.53)	8.3 (0.53)	4.7 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.0 (0.62)	8.1 (0.68)	3.1 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16.1 (0.32)	10.3 (0.29)	8.1 (0.25)
White, single race . . . . .	17.9 (0.37)	10.5 (0.34)	8.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	7.3 (0.48)	9.9 (0.58)	7.2 (0.49)
Education <sup>9</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	21.3 (0.89)	14.8 (0.76)	19.3 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	18.7 (0.63)	11.4 (0.51)	10.7 (0.51)
Some college . . . . .	16.6 (0.64)	11.2 (0.53)	6.5 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	12.1 (0.50)	7.0 (0.41)	2.7 (0.30)
Family income <sup>11</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	18.8 (0.55)	14.8 (0.55)	12.8 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	13.1 (0.35)	8.1 (0.30)	5.0 (0.27)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.2 (0.74)	8.8 (0.59)	7.8 (0.59)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	13.5 (0.67)	8.3 (0.55)	5.0 (0.41)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	12.8 (0.78)	7.5 (0.71)	4.0 (0.63)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	12.0 (0.72)	7.7 (0.56)	3.5 (0.48)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	14.4 (0.85)	14.5 (0.87)	9.9 (0.68)
Near poor . . . . .	16.3 (0.78)	13.6 (0.73)	12.2 (0.64)
Not poor . . . . .	14.4 (0.34)	8.7 (0.29)	5.7 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	10.1 (0.34)	7.6 (0.29)	3.0 (0.22)
Medicaid . . . . .	14.8 (1.09)	15.5 (1.09)	8.6 (0.87)
Other . . . . .	23.7 (1.94)	15.9 (1.56)	12.4 (1.53)
Uninsured . . . . .	8.9 (0.53)	10.3 (0.67)	4.5 (0.41)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	37.8 (1.13)	14.3 (0.87)	21.7 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	35.7 (3.09)	25.2 (2.51)	42.9 (3.18)
Medicare only . . . . .	34.3 (1.72)	14.6 (1.15)	31.3 (1.62)
Other . . . . .	41.8 (3.36)	16.4 (2.37)	25.5 (3.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	*31.9 (10.02)	*16.1 (7.32)	*23.2 (9.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		Absence of all natural teeth
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Marital status			
Married . . . . .	16.3 (0.40)	9.3 (0.35)	7.2 (0.31)
Widowed . . . . .	32.8 (1.23)	18.3 (1.05)	28.1 (1.25)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	17.5 (0.78)	13.9 (0.72)	9.3 (0.59)
Never married . . . . .	5.8 (0.40)	7.0 (0.45)	2.6 (0.29)
Living with a partner . . . . .	11.2 (1.05)	12.2 (1.14)	4.4 (0.65)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	12.6 (0.36)	8.8 (0.35)	5.9 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.7 (0.56)	10.8 (0.49)	8.3 (0.43)
Not in MSA . . . . .	20.5 (0.73)	12.3 (0.68)	11.4 (0.59)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	14.1 (0.64)	8.5 (0.54)	7.4 (0.47)
Midwest . . . . .	16.4 (0.57)	10.5 (0.58)	8.4 (0.51)
South . . . . .	14.0 (0.48)	10.2 (0.47)	8.1 (0.38)
West . . . . .	15.6 (0.62)	10.6 (0.49)	6.2 (0.41)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.4 (0.83)	6.8 (0.78)	4.2 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.9 (0.63)	9.9 (0.77)	5.3 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	22.1 (0.61)	8.9 (0.43)	8.0 (0.40)
White, single race, female . . . . .	14.1 (0.44)	12.1 (0.49)	8.7 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	6.8 (0.75)	7.9 (0.76)	6.0 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	7.8 (0.67)	11.6 (0.79)	8.2 (0.63)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 12.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	2.9 (0.13)	7.1 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	3.8 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	4.8 (0.18)	7.7 (0.21)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	2.8 (0.13)	7.0 (0.21)	1.9 (0.11)	3.7 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	4.8 (0.17)	7.7 (0.22)
Sex								
Male . . . . .	2.2 (0.16)	5.7 (0.29)	1.5 (0.14)	3.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.13)	2.5 (0.19)	4.2 (0.24)	6.5 (0.28)
Female . . . . .	3.5 (0.20)	8.4 (0.28)	2.4 (0.18)	4.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.18)	3.4 (0.19)	5.4 (0.24)	8.8 (0.31)
Age								
18–44 years . . . . .	2.6 (0.18)	6.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.16)	3.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.15)	2.9 (0.20)	4.6 (0.26)	7.9 (0.31)
45–64 years . . . . .	3.4 (0.24)	7.3 (0.36)	2.6 (0.24)	4.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.23)	3.1 (0.23)	5.4 (0.31)	7.4 (0.36)
65–74 years . . . . .	2.2 (0.35)	7.9 (0.65)	1.8 (0.33)	3.5 (0.45)	1.5 (0.28)	3.0 (0.47)	4.2 (0.49)	7.9 (0.66)
75 years and over . . . . .	2.7 (0.38)	7.5 (0.64)	1.1 (0.22)	2.7 (0.36)	1.8 (0.36)	2.6 (0.37)	4.0 (0.44)	7.4 (0.66)
Race								
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2.8 (0.13)	7.0 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	3.7 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.14)	4.7 (0.17)	7.6 (0.22)
White . . . . .	2.7 (0.14)	6.8 (0.23)	2.0 (0.13)	3.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.13)	2.9 (0.15)	4.5 (0.19)	7.6 (0.24)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.8 (0.37)	8.3 (0.49)	2.0 (0.27)	4.2 (0.35)	1.3 (0.18)	3.0 (0.32)	6.9 (0.52)	8.2 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*5.9 (1.95)	*9.1 (3.73)	†	*8.1 (2.77)	*2.2 (1.00)	*6.2 (2.46)	*6.1 (1.85)	*8.9 (2.79)
Asian . . . . .	2.1 (0.46)	6.8 (0.87)	1.5 (0.41)	3.0 (0.56)	*1.1 (0.35)	2.3 (0.52)	3.1 (0.55)	6.4 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	†	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.9 (1.59)	9.8 (1.95)	4.5 (1.26)	7.0 (1.66)	*3.1 (1.11)	8.3 (1.64)	12.0 (2.05)	11.6 (2.28)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	*8.8 (4.18)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*7.3 (2.19)	12.2 (3.22)	*4.7 (1.79)	*7.3 (2.53)	†	11.7 (2.71)	14.0 (3.23)	11.6 (3.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.1 (0.36)	7.2 (0.51)	2.8 (0.33)	4.0 (0.35)	2.1 (0.28)	2.6 (0.31)	4.5 (0.41)	5.8 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.5 (0.43)	6.4 (0.56)	2.5 (0.43)	3.8 (0.41)	1.8 (0.34)	2.5 (0.42)	4.2 (0.53)	5.3 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2.7 (0.14)	7.0 (0.22)	1.9 (0.13)	3.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.12)	3.0 (0.15)	4.9 (0.19)	8.0 (0.24)
White, single race . . . . .	2.5 (0.16)	6.7 (0.25)	1.9 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)	1.8 (0.15)	3.0 (0.17)	4.5 (0.22)	8.0 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.38)	8.5 (0.51)	2.0 (0.27)	4.3 (0.36)	1.3 (0.19)	3.0 (0.33)	6.9 (0.54)	8.2 (0.55)
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	6.0 (0.43)	11.0 (0.60)	3.6 (0.36)	6.8 (0.51)	3.6 (0.35)	4.6 (0.42)	7.0 (0.49)	10.1 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	3.6 (0.32)	8.2 (0.42)	2.8 (0.29)	4.5 (0.34)	2.2 (0.27)	3.7 (0.29)	5.9 (0.41)	8.5 (0.44)
Some college . . . . .	2.4 (0.22)	7.5 (0.40)	1.8 (0.22)	4.3 (0.33)	1.6 (0.22)	3.4 (0.30)	5.1 (0.35)	7.7 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.2 (0.15)	3.5 (0.29)	0.7 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)	0.5 (0.11)	1.2 (0.16)	2.3 (0.27)	5.6 (0.35)
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	5.4 (0.28)	11.3 (0.41)	4.0 (0.26)	6.7 (0.34)	3.6 (0.25)	5.3 (0.29)	8.7 (0.37)	10.8 (0.45)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.7 (0.16)	5.2 (0.26)	1.1 (0.14)	2.5 (0.18)	1.0 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)	3.2 (0.21)	6.6 (0.26)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	3.1 (0.40)	7.3 (0.60)	1.4 (0.27)	3.9 (0.44)	1.2 (0.26)	3.0 (0.40)	4.6 (0.46)	8.9 (0.64)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.8 (0.30)	6.2 (0.51)	1.1 (0.26)	3.2 (0.39)	1.1 (0.26)	2.2 (0.31)	3.8 (0.45)	6.5 (0.49)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	*1.5 (0.48)	4.1 (0.49)	*1.4 (0.49)	1.2 (0.28)	*1.3 (0.49)	1.0 (0.24)	2.7 (0.52)	5.3 (0.56)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	0.7 (0.16)	3.4 (0.44)	0.6 (0.15)	1.6 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.25)	1.7 (0.29)	5.6 (0.48)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	7.5 (0.60)	13.6 (0.81)	5.5 (0.53)	7.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.50)	6.4 (0.51)	10.9 (0.72)	12.5 (0.73)
Near poor . . . . .	4.5 (0.40)	9.9 (0.64)	3.3 (0.37)	6.4 (0.52)	2.7 (0.34)	5.5 (0.52)	8.6 (0.58)	10.3 (0.65)
Not poor . . . . .	1.7 (0.14)	5.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.13)	2.6 (0.17)	1.1 (0.13)	1.9 (0.15)	3.2 (0.20)	6.6 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	1.5 (0.14)	4.7 (0.23)	1.1 (0.13)	2.4 (0.17)	0.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	6.4 (0.26)
Medicaid . . . . .	8.9 (0.79)	15.8 (1.05)	5.8 (0.69)	10.5 (0.90)	5.5 (0.69)	8.2 (0.85)	12.8 (0.94)	14.6 (1.08)
Other . . . . .	6.2 (0.95)	14.0 (1.49)	5.8 (0.96)	9.4 (1.30)	4.2 (0.80)	8.4 (1.22)	11.0 (1.21)	13.7 (1.58)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.0 (0.45)	9.7 (0.59)	3.3 (0.37)	5.6 (0.44)	3.0 (0.35)	3.8 (0.36)	7.0 (0.52)	8.3 (0.56)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	1.7 (0.28)	6.7 (0.58)	1.1 (0.24)	2.4 (0.38)	1.5 (0.30)	2.5 (0.43)	3.3 (0.38)	7.1 (0.63)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	6.1 (1.39)	13.3 (2.02)	*3.0 (0.94)	9.6 (1.73)	*3.0 (0.99)	4.5 (1.27)	10.6 (1.99)	14.4 (2.27)
Medicare only . . . . .	2.8 (0.55)	8.6 (0.85)	1.8 (0.42)	3.0 (0.55)	1.1 (0.28)	3.4 (0.58)	4.3 (0.64)	6.7 (0.78)
Other . . . . .	*3.1 (1.03)	6.4 (1.51)	*2.3 (0.98)	*3.0 (0.97)	*3.8 (1.24)	*1.3 (0.58)	*4.3 (1.34)	10.0 (2.07)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†	–	†	–	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics <sup>1</sup>								
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort		
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	
<b>Marital status</b>		Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Married . . . . .	2.1 (0.17)	5.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.16)	2.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.15)	2.4 (0.17)	3.8 (0.22)	6.6 (0.28)	
Widowed . . . . .	4.6 (0.54)	11.1 (0.76)	2.0 (0.37)	4.7 (0.50)	1.9 (0.40)	4.0 (0.43)	5.7 (0.59)	9.2 (0.73)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.5 (0.45)	11.0 (0.63)	3.9 (0.41)	6.7 (0.52)	3.8 (0.40)	4.6 (0.40)	8.4 (0.59)	9.3 (0.55)	
Never married . . . . .	3.0 (0.31)	7.5 (0.48)	1.9 (0.26)	3.5 (0.32)	1.5 (0.24)	3.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.42)	8.2 (0.46)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	2.7 (0.51)	9.8 (1.03)	2.4 (0.51)	6.5 (0.84)	2.1 (0.49)	3.6 (0.62)	5.0 (0.73)	10.9 (1.03)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	2.8 (0.19)	6.7 (0.29)	1.7 (0.17)	3.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)	4.3 (0.25)	6.8 (0.29)	
Small MSA . . . . .	2.8 (0.20)	7.0 (0.37)	2.1 (0.21)	4.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.16)	3.6 (0.29)	5.0 (0.31)	8.4 (0.41)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.3 (0.33)	8.3 (0.48)	2.6 (0.25)	4.3 (0.38)	2.5 (0.28)	3.5 (0.30)	6.0 (0.45)	8.9 (0.51)	
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	2.1 (0.22)	7.4 (0.50)	1.6 (0.22)	3.7 (0.31)	1.3 (0.20)	2.5 (0.26)	4.1 (0.37)	7.3 (0.47)	
Midwest . . . . .	2.7 (0.29)	7.0 (0.44)	2.1 (0.29)	3.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.28)	3.0 (0.27)	4.7 (0.38)	7.7 (0.42)	
South . . . . .	3.4 (0.22)	6.9 (0.31)	2.3 (0.18)	4.2 (0.27)	2.1 (0.18)	3.3 (0.24)	5.5 (0.30)	7.7 (0.36)	
West . . . . .	2.8 (0.26)	7.0 (0.47)	1.7 (0.24)	3.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.21)	2.8 (0.31)	4.4 (0.35)	8.0 (0.49)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.9 (0.43)	5.0 (0.70)	2.1 (0.44)	2.5 (0.39)	1.5 (0.36)	1.7 (0.38)	3.4 (0.51)	4.3 (0.53)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.4 (0.57)	9.6 (0.78)	3.5 (0.46)	5.7 (0.58)	2.8 (0.44)	3.5 (0.46)	5.8 (0.60)	7.4 (0.62)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.35)	1.4 (0.18)	3.0 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	2.5 (0.23)	4.0 (0.30)	6.9 (0.36)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.0 (0.25)	7.8 (0.35)	2.3 (0.23)	4.1 (0.26)	2.2 (0.23)	3.4 (0.24)	5.0 (0.30)	9.0 (0.38)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.5 (0.52)	7.1 (0.79)	1.3 (0.37)	3.3 (0.53)	0.8 (0.22)	2.3 (0.44)	5.7 (0.81)	6.9 (0.79)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.8 (0.54)	9.7 (0.68)	2.5 (0.41)	5.0 (0.50)	1.7 (0.30)	3.6 (0.45)	8.0 (0.72)	9.3 (0.75)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 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 “1 race,” but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “2 or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.8 (0.18)	10.2 (0.25)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.8 (0.18)	10.2 (0.26)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	2.8 (0.19)	8.0 (0.34)	4.3 (0.26)	9.6 (0.37)
Female . . . . .	4.6 (0.24)	11.1 (0.34)	5.3 (0.26)	10.9 (0.35)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.6 (0.23)	10.1 (0.36)	5.2 (0.27)	10.4 (0.39)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.1 (0.28)	9.6 (0.41)	4.9 (0.30)	10.5 (0.41)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.5 (0.47)	8.4 (0.74)	3.9 (0.47)	9.4 (0.72)
75 years and over . . . . .	3.4 (0.45)	8.4 (0.70)	3.1 (0.42)	8.8 (0.75)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	4.7 (0.18)	10.2 (0.26)
White . . . . .	3.8 (0.18)	9.8 (0.28)	5.0 (0.20)	10.5 (0.29)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.0 (0.32)	8.8 (0.55)	3.5 (0.35)	9.6 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*3.8 (1.46)	8.0 (1.66)	*5.7 (1.82)	*7.9 (2.52)
Asian . . . . .	2.5 (0.60)	8.2 (1.01)	*2.5 (0.79)	6.6 (0.93)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.0 (1.57)	13.1 (2.11)	12.6 (2.29)	12.0 (2.04)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*12.3 (5.06)	*11.8 (5.62)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	9.3 (2.54)	12.8 (3.11)	16.1 (3.67)	10.4 (2.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.0 (0.36)	7.5 (0.52)	4.7 (0.40)	6.8 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.6 (0.42)	6.6 (0.57)	4.3 (0.50)	5.8 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.7 (0.17)	10.0 (0.27)	4.9 (0.20)	10.8 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	3.8 (0.20)	10.3 (0.31)	5.1 (0.23)	11.2 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	2.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.55)	3.5 (0.35)	9.6 (0.59)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	6.6 (0.49)	10.5 (0.57)	7.1 (0.50)	10.7 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	4.4 (0.34)	9.9 (0.51)	5.2 (0.39)	10.7 (0.49)
Some college . . . . .	3.5 (0.30)	10.0 (0.47)	5.4 (0.39)	10.9 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.6 (0.20)	8.3 (0.44)	2.4 (0.23)	9.0 (0.47)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	6.5 (0.33)	12.6 (0.44)	7.7 (0.35)	13.0 (0.44)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	2.6 (0.19)	8.8 (0.31)	3.8 (0.23)	9.5 (0.34)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	3.6 (0.42)	10.2 (0.69)	5.1 (0.54)	10.2 (0.74)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.3 (0.34)	9.3 (0.57)	3.4 (0.39)	9.9 (0.67)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2.6 (0.54)	6.9 (0.64)	4.1 (0.61)	7.3 (0.66)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	2.0 (0.31)	8.4 (0.62)	2.8 (0.37)	10.1 (0.64)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	9.2 (0.69)	13.4 (0.77)	10.4 (0.72)	13.5 (0.71)
Near poor . . . . .	5.3 (0.46)	13.0 (0.78)	6.9 (0.55)	12.7 (0.73)
Not poor . . . . .	2.6 (0.18)	8.8 (0.30)	3.8 (0.21)	9.6 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.4 (0.18)	9.0 (0.31)	3.5 (0.21)	9.4 (0.33)
Medicaid . . . . .	10.1 (0.88)	15.5 (1.02)	13.0 (1.00)	17.0 (1.34)
Other . . . . .	9.3 (1.24)	14.2 (1.60)	10.5 (1.37)	17.8 (1.84)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.1 (0.46)	9.9 (0.55)	6.4 (0.51)	10.2 (0.55)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	2.6 (0.39)	8.4 (0.69)	2.8 (0.36)	8.7 (0.67)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	9.8 (1.84)	14.6 (2.22)	9.3 (1.69)	17.4 (2.40)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.8 (0.62)	7.1 (0.82)	3.4 (0.62)	8.5 (0.90)
Other . . . . .	*3.3 (1.10)	6.6 (1.53)	4.4 (1.27)	7.4 (1.69)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	*24.1 (9.66)	†	*16.9 (8.36)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	3.1 (0.21)	8.4 (0.32)	4.2 (0.24)	8.6 (0.32)
Widowed . . . . .	4.8 (0.54)	10.9 (0.79)	4.3 (0.52)	11.0 (0.77)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	6.1 (0.48)	12.4 (0.68)	6.5 (0.49)	12.7 (0.69)
Never married . . . . .	3.9 (0.36)	10.3 (0.60)	5.3 (0.42)	11.6 (0.64)
Living with a partner . . . . .	3.8 (0.71)	12.5 (1.14)	6.7 (0.80)	14.8 (1.24)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.21)	8.6 (0.32)	4.1 (0.24)	9.3 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	3.3 (0.25)	11.1 (0.47)	5.2 (0.33)	11.2 (0.50)
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.5 (0.47)	9.8 (0.63)	6.4 (0.51)	11.3 (0.66)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	3.6 (0.35)	10.6 (0.63)	4.5 (0.40)	12.0 (0.64)
Midwest . . . . .	3.5 (0.33)	10.0 (0.50)	4.7 (0.34)	10.7 (0.58)
South . . . . .	4.3 (0.27)	8.8 (0.40)	5.4 (0.33)	9.5 (0.39)
West . . . . .	3.0 (0.31)	9.9 (0.51)	4.2 (0.37)	9.5 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.3 (0.41)	6.0 (0.75)	3.6 (0.53)	5.0 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.9 (0.59)	9.2 (0.75)	5.9 (0.63)	8.6 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.9 (0.25)	8.7 (0.44)	4.7 (0.32)	10.6 (0.48)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.30)	11.7 (0.43)	5.5 (0.32)	11.8 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.4 (0.51)	7.2 (0.78)	2.7 (0.50)	9.3 (0.93)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.3 (0.44)	9.9 (0.75)	4.1 (0.50)	9.9 (0.74)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 16.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population.

**Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	14.8 (0.30)	7.3 (0.20)	5.4 (0.18)	8.7 (0.22)	3.2 (0.15)	8.9 (0.24)	2.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)	4.0 (0.14)	6.3 (0.19)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	14.5 (0.28)	7.2 (0.19)	5.4 (0.17)	8.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	8.8 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.9 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	11.5 (0.39)	5.7 (0.27)	4.0 (0.23)	6.7 (0.30)	2.6 (0.21)	7.0 (0.32)	2.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.11)	2.4 (0.16)	4.2 (0.23)
Female . . . . .	17.9 (0.42)	8.7 (0.28)	6.8 (0.27)	10.5 (0.33)	3.8 (0.21)	10.7 (0.34)	2.9 (0.16)	2.0 (0.14)	5.5 (0.23)	8.2 (0.28)
Age										
18–44 years . . . . .	5.3 (0.29)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.13)	2.6 (0.18)	1.4 (0.17)	2.9 (0.23)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.9 (0.57)	8.2 (0.37)	6.4 (0.33)	10.5 (0.41)	4.9 (0.30)	11.4 (0.48)	3.3 (0.24)	2.2 (0.18)	4.8 (0.29)	7.6 (0.38)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.5 (1.11)	16.3 (0.87)	11.0 (0.72)	18.3 (0.92)	4.7 (0.51)	17.9 (0.96)	4.5 (0.50)	3.2 (0.45)	8.2 (0.64)	12.8 (0.75)
75 years and over . . . . .	46.1 (1.34)	28.2 (1.12)	21.6 (1.07)	29.4 (1.17)	5.8 (0.60)	26.9 (1.21)	7.9 (0.59)	5.5 (0.56)	14.4 (0.83)	20.5 (0.94)
Race										
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	14.7 (0.31)	7.2 (0.20)	5.4 (0.18)	8.6 (0.22)	3.2 (0.14)	8.9 (0.24)	2.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)	4.0 (0.14)	6.3 (0.19)
White . . . . .	14.9 (0.34)	7.2 (0.22)	5.2 (0.20)	8.6 (0.24)	3.2 (0.17)	9.0 (0.27)	2.5 (0.13)	1.6 (0.10)	3.8 (0.15)	6.2 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	16.0 (0.70)	8.5 (0.53)	7.3 (0.45)	10.3 (0.59)	3.9 (0.37)	9.8 (0.54)	2.9 (0.32)	1.8 (0.22)	5.5 (0.45)	7.8 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	19.3 (3.05)	*10.0 (3.03)	7.3 (1.70)	8.4 (2.07)	†	12.6 (2.86)	*3.4 (1.15)	*1.2 (0.57)	*3.3 (1.12)	5.3 (1.36)
Asian . . . . .	7.4 (1.08)	3.5 (0.60)	3.1 (0.57)	5.0 (0.89)	1.7 (0.42)	3.9 (0.79)	1.7 (0.40)	1.2 (0.33)	3.2 (0.60)	3.6 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	19.3 (2.69)	9.6 (2.23)	6.8 (1.86)	12.6 (2.44)	6.0 (1.62)	12.6 (2.30)	2.7 (0.80)	*2.7 (1.06)	6.7 (1.49)	9.2 (1.88)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*12.2 (4.73)	†	†	*7.9 (3.72)	†	†	†	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	26.2 (4.21)	12.8 (3.78)	*8.6 (3.18)	17.0 (4.03)	*7.5 (2.64)	17.9 (3.77)	*3.8 (1.35)	*4.9 (2.01)	8.2 (2.34)	12.0 (3.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	9.7 (0.57)	4.5 (0.39)	3.8 (0.35)	5.6 (0.42)	2.7 (0.30)	5.8 (0.44)	2.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.20)	3.4 (0.32)	4.8 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	8.3 (0.63)	3.9 (0.47)	3.1 (0.38)	4.9 (0.50)	2.4 (0.38)	5.3 (0.52)	2.1 (0.36)	1.0 (0.22)	2.7 (0.37)	4.2 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.6 (0.34)	7.7 (0.22)	5.7 (0.20)	9.2 (0.24)	3.3 (0.16)	9.4 (0.26)	2.5 (0.13)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.16)	6.5 (0.22)
White, single race . . . . .	15.8 (0.39)	7.7 (0.25)	5.5 (0.23)	9.1 (0.28)	3.3 (0.19)	9.6 (0.31)	2.5 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	3.8 (0.17)	6.4 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	16.2 (0.73)	8.6 (0.54)	7.3 (0.47)	10.5 (0.61)	3.9 (0.38)	9.9 (0.56)	3.0 (0.32)	1.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.46)	7.9 (0.57)
Education <sup>8</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	29.0 (0.96)	16.5 (0.71)	13.3 (0.66)	18.1 (0.74)	7.0 (0.54)	17.0 (0.70)	6.3 (0.47)	3.9 (0.37)	9.6 (0.52)	14.3 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	19.2 (0.66)	10.1 (0.50)	7.1 (0.43)	11.3 (0.52)	4.2 (0.34)	12.1 (0.57)	2.9 (0.25)	2.0 (0.22)	5.0 (0.34)	8.3 (0.44)
Some college . . . . .	16.2 (0.64)	7.3 (0.42)	5.4 (0.36)	9.5 (0.47)	3.9 (0.37)	10.0 (0.52)	2.7 (0.25)	1.7 (0.23)	4.0 (0.30)	6.5 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7.9 (0.42)	2.9 (0.24)	2.0 (0.20)	4.4 (0.31)	1.1 (0.15)	4.3 (0.35)	0.8 (0.12)	0.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.20)	2.8 (0.24)
Family income <sup>10</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24.9 (0.63)	13.4 (0.46)	10.5 (0.42)	15.4 (0.49)	6.0 (0.31)	15.1 (0.51)	4.7 (0.25)	3.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.32)	11.5 (0.41)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	9.7 (0.36)	4.0 (0.22)	2.8 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)	1.9 (0.18)	5.8 (0.30)	1.4 (0.13)	0.9 (0.10)	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.21)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	14.5 (0.76)	7.1 (0.55)	4.9 (0.47)	8.4 (0.59)	2.6 (0.35)	8.5 (0.61)	2.2 (0.29)	1.4 (0.24)	3.1 (0.33)	5.8 (0.50)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	10.4 (0.69)	4.3 (0.42)	3.1 (0.37)	5.6 (0.46)	2.5 (0.44)	6.2 (0.56)	1.8 (0.28)	0.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.30)	3.9 (0.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8.8 (0.79)	3.8 (0.58)	2.3 (0.51)	4.7 (0.61)	1.6 (0.48)	5.4 (0.66)	0.8 (0.21)	0.8 (0.23)	1.5 (0.45)	3.4 (0.60)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	5.6 (0.53)	1.4 (0.22)	0.9 (0.21)	2.7 (0.33)	0.9 (0.19)	3.6 (0.48)	0.8 (0.18)	*0.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.21)	1.9 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	Walk a quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>										
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Poor . . . . .	24.5 (1.18)	13.6 (0.83)	10.9 (0.76)	15.6 (0.87)	7.1 (0.58)	15.0 (0.86)	5.2 (0.47)	3.3 (0.39)	8.7 (0.64)	12.8 (0.82)
Near poor . . . . .	22.5 (0.92)	11.7 (0.67)	9.0 (0.59)	13.4 (0.72)	5.8 (0.60)	13.7 (0.78)	3.5 (0.33)	2.7 (0.28)	5.9 (0.44)	9.6 (0.59)
Not poor . . . . .	10.7 (0.34)	4.7 (0.21)	3.2 (0.17)	6.0 (0.24)	2.0 (0.16)	6.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)	2.4 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	7.4 (0.32)	2.6 (0.17)	1.9 (0.15)	3.7 (0.21)	1.7 (0.15)	4.5 (0.27)	1.1 (0.12)	0.7 (0.09)	1.5 (0.14)	2.5 (0.17)
Medicaid . . . . .	29.7 (1.49)	15.5 (1.10)	12.7 (1.01)	19.4 (1.09)	9.6 (1.07)	17.5 (1.30)	6.9 (0.71)	3.7 (0.57)	10.6 (0.91)	17.1 (1.18)
Other . . . . .	32.8 (2.32)	18.5 (1.70)	12.9 (1.43)	22.8 (1.96)	9.0 (1.28)	21.5 (1.83)	7.1 (1.25)	3.6 (0.73)	9.5 (1.25)	16.7 (1.66)
Uninsured . . . . .	9.3 (0.56)	4.0 (0.35)	3.3 (0.32)	4.9 (0.41)	3.1 (0.32)	5.7 (0.46)	1.2 (0.20)	1.3 (0.20)	2.1 (0.25)	3.6 (0.35)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	34.4 (1.12)	19.2 (0.89)	12.0 (0.74)	20.9 (0.94)	4.4 (0.50)	19.5 (0.93)	4.5 (0.43)	3.3 (0.42)	8.4 (0.60)	13.8 (0.71)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	61.2 (3.06)	38.8 (2.96)	35.0 (3.03)	44.2 (3.12)	11.5 (1.83)	42.4 (3.01)	14.8 (2.10)	10.2 (1.91)	28.4 (2.62)	36.0 (2.85)
Medicare only . . . . .	37.6 (1.62)	22.8 (1.39)	18.5 (1.26)	23.5 (1.38)	5.5 (0.75)	21.8 (1.34)	7.4 (0.84)	4.6 (0.71)	13.2 (1.10)	17.4 (1.22)
Other . . . . .	38.0 (3.33)	24.4 (2.98)	20.4 (2.79)	26.0 (3.07)	4.7 (1.33)	25.7 (3.05)	5.7 (1.49)	*5.6 (1.68)	9.8 (1.93)	17.2 (2.54)
Uninsured . . . . .	37.1 (10.42)	*29.4 (10.61)	*24.7 (10.05)	*26.3 (10.16)	†	*28.7 (10.12)	†	†	†	†
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	13.6 (0.42)	6.4 (0.28)	4.6 (0.24)	7.9 (0.30)	3.0 (0.21)	8.2 (0.34)	2.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	3.4 (0.20)	5.6 (0.26)
Widowed . . . . .	42.3 (1.30)	25.6 (1.17)	20.6 (1.06)	27.2 (1.16)	5.9 (0.57)	25.6 (1.13)	8.2 (0.64)	5.4 (0.57)	14.9 (0.87)	20.5 (1.05)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	22.3 (0.85)	10.4 (0.57)	8.2 (0.56)	13.2 (0.66)	5.7 (0.48)	13.3 (0.68)	3.5 (0.36)	2.4 (0.31)	6.0 (0.46)	9.9 (0.65)
Never married . . . . .	6.8 (0.51)	3.0 (0.29)	2.2 (0.24)	3.4 (0.30)	1.6 (0.31)	4.2 (0.43)	1.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.14)	1.7 (0.21)	2.7 (0.27)
Living with a partner . . . . .	11.0 (1.03)	4.8 (0.74)	3.4 (0.63)	6.0 (0.79)	3.5 (0.63)	6.4 (0.79)	1.6 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.23)	2.2 (0.48)	3.9 (0.63)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	12.3 (0.42)	5.7 (0.26)	4.7 (0.25)	7.2 (0.29)	2.6 (0.18)	7.1 (0.33)	1.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)	3.4 (0.19)	5.1 (0.25)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.6 (0.59)	7.4 (0.38)	5.3 (0.29)	8.9 (0.41)	3.4 (0.29)	9.8 (0.46)	2.7 (0.23)	1.6 (0.15)	4.1 (0.28)	6.7 (0.38)
Not in MSA . . . . .	20.5 (0.73)	11.5 (0.53)	7.9 (0.47)	12.5 (0.58)	4.8 (0.39)	12.6 (0.60)	3.8 (0.34)	2.5 (0.24)	5.6 (0.34)	8.9 (0.53)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	13.9 (0.72)	6.5 (0.48)	4.7 (0.40)	7.8 (0.52)	2.8 (0.30)	7.5 (0.50)	1.9 (0.24)	1.3 (0.19)	3.8 (0.36)	5.4 (0.46)
Midwest . . . . .	15.1 (0.63)	7.2 (0.38)	5.1 (0.38)	8.5 (0.44)	3.2 (0.36)	9.2 (0.52)	2.3 (0.25)	1.5 (0.17)	3.8 (0.29)	6.0 (0.40)
South . . . . .	15.6 (0.52)	8.2 (0.36)	6.4 (0.30)	9.3 (0.37)	3.7 (0.24)	9.8 (0.41)	2.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.15)	4.3 (0.24)	6.9 (0.34)
West . . . . .	13.8 (0.62)	6.4 (0.39)	4.9 (0.33)	8.5 (0.46)	2.8 (0.27)	8.3 (0.46)	2.6 (0.24)	1.7 (0.20)	3.8 (0.26)	6.3 (0.37)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	6.6 (0.71)	3.5 (0.50)	2.9 (0.45)	4.1 (0.56)	2.0 (0.39)	4.7 (0.59)	1.2 (0.31)	0.9 (0.23)	1.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	13.0 (0.84)	5.7 (0.57)	4.9 (0.51)	7.2 (0.61)	3.5 (0.46)	7.1 (0.63)	3.2 (0.45)	1.8 (0.34)	5.1 (0.54)	6.9 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	12.6 (0.51)	6.0 (0.33)	4.1 (0.28)	7.2 (0.38)	2.8 (0.28)	7.6 (0.42)	2.1 (0.22)	1.4 (0.15)	2.2 (0.19)	4.4 (0.29)
White, single race, female . . . . .	18.9 (0.53)	9.2 (0.37)	6.8 (0.35)	10.9 (0.41)	3.8 (0.27)	11.4 (0.44)	2.9 (0.20)	2.0 (0.18)	5.3 (0.28)	8.3 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11.8 (0.98)	6.2 (0.75)	4.7 (0.68)	7.5 (0.79)	3.1 (0.50)	7.1 (0.77)	2.6 (0.50)	1.6 (0.36)	3.7 (0.61)	4.9 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19.7 (1.01)	10.6 (0.72)	9.4 (0.66)	12.9 (0.85)	4.6 (0.53)	12.2 (0.75)	3.2 (0.41)	1.9 (0.30)	7.0 (0.61)	10.4 (0.84)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Percentages of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "Only a little" or "Some" difficulty, who "Do not do this activity," or for whom the information is unknown (see Appendix I), are not shown separately. Persons who respond "Do not do this activity" are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	60.7 (0.46)	26.0 (0.37)	13.3 (0.28)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	61.1 (0.44)	25.9 (0.37)	13.0 (0.27)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	61.6 (0.65)	26.2 (0.54)	12.2 (0.41)
Female . . . . .	100.0	59.8 (0.56)	25.9 (0.47)	14.3 (0.37)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	71.3 (0.58)	22.1 (0.53)	6.6 (0.31)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	55.1 (0.75)	28.2 (0.62)	16.7 (0.53)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	43.3 (1.29)	32.2 (1.11)	24.4 (1.04)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (1.21)	35.0 (1.22)	29.1 (1.21)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	60.8 (0.45)	26.0 (0.37)	13.2 (0.28)
White . . . . .	100.0	61.9 (0.50)	25.4 (0.41)	12.6 (0.32)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (1.08)	27.9 (0.91)	18.2 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (4.39)	36.2 (4.10)	17.9 (2.41)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	61.2 (1.79)	28.9 (1.58)	9.8 (1.15)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	43.6 (12.46)	40.5 (11.54)	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	53.3 (3.47)	28.0 (2.85)	18.8 (2.34)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	63.8 (7.17)	21.2 (6.12)	*15.0 (4.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	46.4 (4.90)	30.7 (4.22)	23.0 (3.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	57.0 (0.98)	29.5 (0.89)	13.5 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (1.26)	31.3 (1.14)	12.7 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	61.2 (0.50)	25.5 (0.40)	13.3 (0.31)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	62.8 (0.55)	24.7 (0.44)	12.5 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	53.7 (1.11)	28.0 (0.93)	18.3 (0.77)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (1.01)	33.6 (1.00)	30.8 (0.96)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	51.2 (0.86)	31.6 (0.77)	17.2 (0.63)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	60.4 (0.81)	26.5 (0.68)	13.0 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	75.2 (0.71)	19.2 (0.64)	5.6 (0.34)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	45.6 (0.81)	30.8 (0.65)	23.6 (0.60)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	68.2 (0.54)	23.7 (0.46)	8.1 (0.30)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	58.3 (1.06)	28.9 (0.99)	12.8 (0.73)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	65.8 (1.02)	24.7 (0.89)	9.5 (0.66)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	70.0 (1.21)	23.1 (1.09)	6.9 (0.73)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	77.3 (0.92)	19.0 (0.86)	3.8 (0.38)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	45.4 (1.66)	29.3 (1.21)	25.3 (1.14)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (1.05)	30.9 (0.96)	22.0 (0.90)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	67.6 (0.51)	23.9 (0.44)	8.6 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	71.2 (0.52)	22.2 (0.46)	6.6 (0.28)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	38.7 (1.62)	29.6 (1.44)	31.7 (1.54)
Other . . . . .	100.0	41.9 (2.47)	25.4 (1.80)	32.7 (2.46)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	56.8 (1.01)	30.5 (0.94)	12.7 (0.62)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	44.4 (1.24)	33.5 (1.06)	22.1 (1.05)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (2.30)	31.7 (3.00)	52.2 (3.21)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (1.57)	33.6 (1.51)	29.2 (1.51)
Other . . . . .	100.0	34.6 (3.29)	37.6 (3.20)	27.8 (3.06)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	40.4 (9.48)	*9.3 (4.43)	50.3 (9.98)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	100.0	61.8 (0.58)	26.0 (0.48)	12.3 (0.38)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (1.24)	32.7 (1.09)	29.0 (1.17)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (0.97)	28.7 (0.87)	20.2 (0.78)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	69.5 (0.90)	22.3 (0.78)	8.2 (0.53)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (1.65)	27.4 (1.48)	11.2 (1.02)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (0.59)	24.9 (0.49)	11.6 (0.38)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	60.5 (0.89)	25.9 (0.70)	13.6 (0.53)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	52.7 (1.14)	29.5 (0.90)	17.8 (0.68)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (1.12)	25.4 (0.85)	11.4 (0.64)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	61.9 (0.90)	25.5 (0.72)	12.6 (0.57)
South . . . . .	100.0	58.8 (0.77)	25.9 (0.63)	15.2 (0.50)
West . . . . .	100.0	60.4 (0.94)	27.3 (0.82)	12.3 (0.54)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	60.0 (1.43)	29.0 (1.32)	11.0 (0.85)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (1.26)	30.1 (1.13)	16.2 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	63.3 (0.78)	24.7 (0.62)	12.0 (0.52)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.68)	24.8 (0.58)	12.9 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	55.5 (1.80)	29.0 (1.63)	15.5 (1.10)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (1.28)	27.3 (1.07)	20.6 (1.05)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	17.8 (0.41)	79.1 (0.44)	3.1 (0.18)	18.4 (0.61)	72.9 (0.74)	8.7 (0.43)	14.1 (0.73)	54.0 (1.13)	31.9 (1.06)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	17.4 (0.41)	79.4 (0.44)	3.2 (0.18)	18.6 (0.64)	72.8 (0.77)	8.6 (0.44)	14.8 (0.92)	53.7 (1.39)	31.5 (1.27)
Sex									
Male . . . . .	17.3 (0.58)	79.6 (0.62)	3.2 (0.27)	17.7 (0.99)	74.7 (1.11)	7.6 (0.61)	15.1 (1.13)	57.4 (1.73)	27.5 (1.50)
Female . . . . .	18.3 (0.53)	78.7 (0.57)	3.1 (0.23)	19.0 (0.78)	71.3 (0.94)	9.7 (0.60)	13.3 (0.94)	51.2 (1.40)	35.5 (1.33)
Age									
18–44 years . . . . .	18.8 (0.52)	78.1 (0.56)	3.2 (0.23)	19.5 (0.99)	72.1 (1.16)	8.4 (0.67)	15.6 (1.56)	53.8 (2.32)	30.5 (2.06)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.3 (0.70)	79.7 (0.75)	2.9 (0.31)	19.5 (1.05)	71.7 (1.21)	8.8 (0.70)	15.0 (1.22)	51.4 (1.70)	33.6 (1.69)
65–74 years . . . . .	14.1 (1.31)	83.8 (1.34)	2.1 (0.46)	15.5 (1.49)	75.0 (1.75)	9.5 (1.21)	13.4 (1.68)	56.5 (2.53)	30.1 (2.24)
75 years and over . . . . .	13.0 (1.53)	81.8 (1.75)	5.2 (0.99)	12.7 (1.43)	78.7 (1.73)	8.7 (1.08)	10.2 (1.44)	58.5 (2.28)	31.3 (2.19)
Race									
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	17.7 (0.41)	79.2 (0.44)	3.1 (0.18)	18.3 (0.62)	73.0 (0.74)	8.7 (0.43)	14.2 (0.75)	54.1 (1.14)	31.8 (1.06)
White . . . . .	17.3 (0.46)	79.5 (0.49)	3.2 (0.20)	17.8 (0.67)	73.5 (0.82)	8.8 (0.48)	13.7 (0.85)	53.6 (1.32)	32.7 (1.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	20.9 (1.15)	76.7 (1.22)	2.4 (0.43)	20.5 (1.68)	71.4 (1.83)	8.1 (1.05)	16.2 (1.70)	58.0 (2.14)	25.8 (1.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	25.4 (5.61)	70.6 (5.39)	*4.0 (1.73)	30.0 (6.48)	61.0 (6.73)	*9.0 (4.24)	22.3 (6.26)	34.6 (6.81)	43.1 (6.72)
Asian . . . . .	16.6 (1.64)	80.7 (1.75)	2.7 (0.67)	17.4 (2.78)	73.8 (3.14)	8.8 (1.87)	12.8 (3.70)	56.2 (5.88)	30.9 (6.17)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*32.5 (15.45)	67.5 (15.45)	–	*37.3 (17.65)	59.0 (17.32)	†	†	†	82.5 (18.45)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	22.9 (3.44)	73.7 (3.59)	*3.4 (1.41)	21.9 (4.95)	67.5 (5.49)	*10.6 (3.25)	*11.2 (3.75)	48.7 (9.20)	40.1 (8.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*15.9 (6.38)	78.8 (7.36)	†	†	94.9 (5.14)	–	†	*36.5 (14.84)	*36.9 (16.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	17.6 (5.02)	77.0 (5.61)	†	*24.9 (7.49)	65.7 (8.15)	*9.4 (4.52)	†	52.6 (13.25)	*39.0 (12.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	19.6 (1.04)	77.8 (1.09)	2.6 (0.44)	20.9 (1.39)	73.6 (1.58)	5.6 (0.80)	16.4 (1.78)	58.7 (2.47)	24.9 (2.09)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	19.8 (1.34)	78.2 (1.40)	2.0 (0.53)	22.8 (1.75)	73.5 (1.95)	3.7 (0.70)	17.2 (2.24)	60.4 (3.16)	22.4 (2.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17.5 (0.44)	79.3 (0.47)	3.2 (0.19)	17.9 (0.67)	72.8 (0.80)	9.2 (0.48)	13.7 (0.79)	53.2 (1.24)	33.0 (1.19)
White, single race . . . . .	16.9 (0.49)	79.8 (0.52)	3.3 (0.22)	17.1 (0.75)	73.4 (0.91)	9.5 (0.56)	13.4 (0.94)	52.3 (1.48)	34.2 (1.39)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	20.9 (1.17)	76.7 (1.25)	2.4 (0.44)	20.9 (1.71)	70.9 (1.87)	8.2 (1.08)	16.0 (1.73)	58.2 (2.18)	25.9 (1.90)
Education <sup>7</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	16.2 (1.21)	79.2 (1.37)	4.6 (0.79)	16.9 (1.27)	76.0 (1.54)	7.0 (0.91)	14.0 (1.22)	56.6 (1.74)	29.4 (1.61)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	16.5 (0.80)	80.7 (0.86)	2.9 (0.35)	16.7 (1.07)	74.8 (1.25)	8.6 (0.73)	13.3 (1.37)	52.0 (2.06)	34.6 (2.06)
Some college . . . . .	17.8 (0.79)	79.4 (0.82)	2.8 (0.33)	19.4 (1.22)	71.2 (1.37)	9.4 (0.90)	14.4 (1.65)	53.3 (2.43)	32.3 (2.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	18.3 (0.74)	78.4 (0.80)	3.3 (0.31)	20.2 (1.57)	69.8 (1.84)	10.0 (1.05)	14.2 (2.09)	52.5 (3.21)	33.3 (3.10)
Family income <sup>9</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	18.6 (0.71)	77.9 (0.78)	3.5 (0.37)	18.5 (0.96)	72.1 (1.12)	9.4 (0.65)	12.5 (0.87)	52.8 (1.33)	34.7 (1.26)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	17.9 (0.54)	79.1 (0.56)	3.1 (0.22)	18.8 (0.90)	73.2 (1.07)	8.0 (0.58)	16.3 (1.42)	54.4 (1.98)	29.3 (1.91)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	17.7 (1.03)	79.7 (1.06)	2.6 (0.39)	18.1 (1.37)	72.0 (1.67)	9.9 (1.14)	14.2 (2.02)	52.6 (2.96)	33.3 (2.91)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	18.7 (0.98)	77.8 (1.04)	3.5 (0.47)	19.0 (1.58)	74.1 (1.77)	6.9 (1.01)	17.2 (2.56)	56.3 (3.66)	26.5 (3.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	16.3 (1.09)	81.3 (1.13)	2.4 (0.44)	20.2 (2.27)	72.7 (2.47)	7.1 (1.25)	16.5 (3.91)	53.2 (5.90)	30.3 (5.84)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	18.1 (0.99)	78.6 (1.05)	3.3 (0.42)	18.4 (2.04)	73.8 (2.30)	7.8 (1.29)	19.9 (4.30)	55.8 (5.12)	24.4 (4.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Poor . . . . .	19.8 (1.25)	77.5 (1.27)	2.7 (0.47)	21.5 (1.62)	68.1 (1.85)	10.4 (1.13)	11.9 (1.27)	50.4 (2.14)	37.7 (2.01)
Near poor . . . . .	18.4 (1.19)	77.5 (1.28)	4.1 (0.64)	18.3 (1.50)	72.3 (1.89)	9.5 (1.17)	13.3 (1.53)	53.1 (2.32)	33.6 (2.24)
Not poor . . . . .	17.8 (0.52)	79.1 (0.54)	3.1 (0.21)	18.9 (0.87)	72.9 (0.99)	8.2 (0.55)	16.1 (1.28)	54.1 (1.73)	29.7 (1.68)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private . . . . .	18.3 (0.52)	78.9 (0.55)	2.8 (0.20)	20.2 (0.98)	71.5 (1.12)	8.3 (0.62)	17.5 (1.55)	52.1 (2.20)	30.4 (2.12)
Medicaid . . . . .	22.7 (2.10)	73.0 (2.20)	4.3 (1.06)	21.4 (2.29)	66.7 (2.77)	11.9 (1.83)	13.2 (1.61)	49.3 (2.93)	37.5 (2.77)
Other . . . . .	18.5 (2.55)	78.6 (2.74)	*2.9 (1.16)	17.5 (2.86)	71.4 (3.53)	11.1 (2.73)	14.0 (3.19)	57.6 (3.87)	28.4 (3.74)
Uninsured . . . . .	17.0 (0.93)	78.9 (1.06)	4.1 (0.56)	17.8 (1.43)	74.4 (1.69)	7.8 (0.98)	13.6 (1.83)	52.9 (2.63)	33.5 (2.49)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private . . . . .	13.6 (1.35)	83.0 (1.42)	3.4 (0.59)	14.6 (1.35)	76.6 (1.62)	8.8 (1.00)	13.0 (1.66)	55.6 (2.36)	31.4 (2.27)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	19.6 (5.27)	70.3 (6.85)	†	14.0 (4.08)	70.5 (4.95)	15.4 (3.61)	10.9 (2.69)	60.8 (4.24)	28.3 (3.69)
Medicare only . . . . .	12.4 (1.55)	84.2 (1.81)	*3.4 (1.15)	12.5 (1.84)	79.2 (2.23)	8.3 (1.48)	10.7 (1.87)	61.1 (2.83)	28.2 (2.68)
Other . . . . .	17.2 (4.00)	81.2 (4.08)	†	17.4 (4.38)	73.0 (5.03)	*9.6 (3.34)	*11.9 (3.68)	51.5 (6.29)	36.6 (6.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	89.9 (7.00)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	†	*37.9 (14.70)	60.7 (14.87)
Marital status									
Married . . . . .	16.8 (0.55)	80.0 (0.58)	3.2 (0.24)	18.0 (0.87)	73.9 (1.02)	8.1 (0.56)	14.9 (1.11)	53.1 (1.70)	32.0 (1.63)
Widowed . . . . .	14.3 (1.39)	80.9 (1.58)	4.7 (0.94)	15.1 (1.42)	76.3 (1.72)	8.6 (1.06)	12.5 (1.92)	56.0 (2.57)	31.4 (2.24)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	19.5 (1.03)	77.1 (1.13)	3.4 (0.55)	19.3 (1.57)	69.0 (1.82)	11.6 (1.23)	12.1 (1.19)	50.7 (2.10)	37.3 (2.03)
Never married . . . . .	19.0 (0.86)	78.6 (0.89)	2.4 (0.34)	20.3 (1.56)	71.5 (1.72)	8.1 (1.00)	16.5 (2.12)	59.5 (2.95)	24.0 (2.49)
Living with a partner . . . . .	21.5 (1.64)	74.6 (1.71)	3.8 (0.87)	18.8 (2.57)	71.2 (2.90)	10.0 (1.83)	11.3 (2.77)	54.1 (4.83)	34.5 (4.83)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	18.6 (0.57)	78.0 (0.61)	3.4 (0.26)	18.4 (0.88)	72.8 (1.02)	8.8 (0.63)	15.9 (1.18)	52.3 (1.75)	31.8 (1.68)
Small MSA . . . . .	17.1 (0.77)	80.0 (0.81)	2.9 (0.28)	19.2 (1.16)	72.3 (1.41)	8.5 (0.74)	13.4 (1.21)	57.3 (1.94)	29.3 (1.77)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.4 (1.00)	80.9 (1.07)	2.7 (0.40)	17.0 (1.22)	74.2 (1.51)	8.8 (0.89)	11.7 (1.43)	52.3 (2.23)	36.1 (2.14)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	17.1 (1.06)	79.6 (1.10)	3.3 (0.48)	17.9 (1.51)	73.7 (1.65)	8.4 (1.16)	17.8 (2.10)	55.1 (2.93)	27.1 (2.42)
Midwest . . . . .	16.9 (0.78)	80.3 (0.82)	2.8 (0.33)	17.1 (1.12)	74.4 (1.40)	8.5 (0.93)	12.2 (1.51)	53.7 (2.62)	34.1 (2.51)
South . . . . .	17.0 (0.66)	79.9 (0.72)	3.1 (0.28)	18.5 (1.06)	73.0 (1.27)	8.5 (0.65)	12.9 (1.11)	54.1 (1.77)	33.0 (1.67)
West . . . . .	20.5 (0.90)	76.0 (0.98)	3.4 (0.38)	19.9 (1.32)	70.7 (1.63)	9.4 (0.87)	16.0 (1.59)	53.4 (2.05)	30.7 (2.06)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	16.1 (1.38)	81.4 (1.46)	2.5 (0.69)	17.4 (1.91)	79.4 (2.13)	*3.2 (0.98)	17.0 (3.17)	66.9 (3.78)	16.2 (2.78)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	23.7 (1.45)	73.5 (1.53)	2.8 (0.53)	24.5 (2.09)	67.5 (2.28)	8.0 (1.22)	16.0 (2.09)	52.8 (3.10)	31.2 (2.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	16.6 (0.70)	80.0 (0.74)	3.4 (0.34)	16.2 (1.21)	75.1 (1.34)	8.7 (0.82)	14.2 (1.40)	56.2 (2.22)	29.7 (1.90)
White, single race, female . . . . .	17.1 (0.64)	79.6 (0.70)	3.3 (0.29)	18.0 (0.99)	71.8 (1.20)	10.2 (0.79)	12.8 (1.22)	49.0 (1.85)	38.2 (1.78)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	21.4 (1.81)	76.5 (1.90)	2.1 (0.55)	24.3 (3.01)	70.5 (3.08)	5.1 (1.28)	18.8 (2.84)	57.7 (3.52)	23.5 (3.00)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.4 (1.51)	76.9 (1.63)	2.7 (0.69)	18.0 (1.69)	71.3 (2.18)	10.8 (1.61)	14.2 (2.23)	58.5 (2.84)	27.3 (2.47)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only). "Excellent" and "Very good" are combined in this table, as are "Fair" and "Poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.39)	15.4 (0.36)	4.4 (0.17)	21.5 (0.36)	58.7 (0.48)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.38)	15.3 (0.36)	4.4 (0.17)	21.2 (0.33)	59.1 (0.48)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.56)	17.1 (0.52)	5.2 (0.27)	25.1 (0.60)	52.5 (0.68)
Female . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.46)	13.7 (0.43)	3.6 (0.21)	18.2 (0.43)	64.4 (0.60)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.57)	17.0 (0.54)	5.7 (0.27)	12.4 (0.40)	65.0 (0.64)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.60)	17.0 (0.56)	4.0 (0.26)	26.4 (0.63)	52.6 (0.76)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	12.2 (0.79)	10.3 (0.77)	1.9 (0.28)	40.1 (1.21)	47.8 (1.18)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	3.9 (0.50)	3.2 (0.45)	*0.7 (0.23)	38.7 (1.30)	57.4 (1.35)
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.39)	15.3 (0.37)	4.4 (0.17)	21.5 (0.36)	58.8 (0.48)
White . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.45)	15.8 (0.43)	4.4 (0.19)	23.4 (0.42)	56.5 (0.54)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.82)	14.9 (0.71)	4.9 (0.44)	13.4 (0.66)	66.8 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	29.2 (4.84)	18.5 (3.88)	10.6 (3.05)	18.8 (4.01)	52.1 (6.38)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	9.8 (0.97)	7.3 (0.86)	2.5 (0.46)	10.7 (1.13)	79.5 (1.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	†	†	†	76.3 (10.14)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (3.55)	21.3 (3.29)	*3.8 (1.14)	23.5 (2.75)	51.4 (3.70)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*16.7 (5.90)	*12.9 (5.42)	†	18.6 (5.47)	64.7 (7.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	29.9 (5.43)	25.9 (5.13)	*4.0 (1.72)	28.3 (4.25)	41.7 (5.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.73)	7.7 (0.55)	5.6 (0.47)	14.0 (0.74)	72.7 (0.97)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.92)	7.4 (0.71)	6.0 (0.58)	11.8 (0.74)	74.9 (1.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.43)	16.6 (0.41)	4.2 (0.18)	22.7 (0.40)	56.5 (0.52)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (0.51)	17.3 (0.49)	4.1 (0.20)	25.1 (0.47)	53.5 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.83)	14.9 (0.71)	4.9 (0.45)	13.6 (0.68)	66.6 (0.96)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (0.90)	20.2 (0.88)	4.6 (0.45)	22.6 (0.89)	52.6 (1.08)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	25.6 (0.80)	21.5 (0.77)	4.1 (0.30)	24.1 (0.71)	50.3 (0.89)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.71)	16.5 (0.66)	4.4 (0.30)	26.2 (0.77)	52.9 (0.85)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (0.54)	6.2 (0.49)	3.4 (0.29)	22.1 (0.72)	68.3 (0.83)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.63)	20.0 (0.59)	5.3 (0.28)	20.3 (0.59)	54.4 (0.79)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (0.52)	13.7 (0.49)	4.3 (0.23)	22.3 (0.47)	59.8 (0.58)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (1.00)	18.6 (0.89)	5.5 (0.48)	21.2 (0.85)	54.8 (1.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.93)	15.5 (0.90)	4.3 (0.42)	22.4 (0.82)	57.8 (1.05)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (1.00)	12.0 (0.90)	3.5 (0.48)	23.4 (1.01)	61.1 (1.19)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.9 (0.79)	9.0 (0.68)	3.9 (0.44)	22.3 (0.85)	64.8 (1.04)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	28.4 (1.23)	22.4 (1.21)	6.0 (0.50)	14.0 (0.82)	57.6 (1.46)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (0.97)	19.9 (0.92)	5.0 (0.46)	19.7 (0.94)	55.4 (1.11)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (0.49)	13.8 (0.46)	4.4 (0.22)	23.4 (0.45)	58.5 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.47)	12.9 (0.44)	4.4 (0.23)	19.8 (0.47)	62.8 (0.62)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	33.1 (1.59)	27.3 (1.55)	5.8 (0.69)	13.5 (0.98)	53.4 (1.64)
Other . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (2.00)	21.9 (1.83)	4.8 (0.90)	24.1 (1.94)	49.2 (2.24)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (0.99)	26.0 (0.96)	6.7 (0.45)	13.0 (0.68)	54.3 (1.03)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	7.9 (0.65)	6.7 (0.59)	1.2 (0.25)	41.7 (1.24)	50.4 (1.24)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (2.37)	11.6 (2.23)	*2.4 (0.97)	23.2 (2.53)	62.8 (3.12)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	7.8 (0.84)	6.5 (0.79)	1.3 (0.32)	36.6 (1.61)	55.5 (1.62)
Other . . . . .	100.0	7.8 (1.69)	6.7 (1.62)	*1.1 (0.48)	46.7 (3.14)	45.5 (3.22)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	†	†	†	*24.2 (8.21)	59.2 (9.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	15.2 (0.44)	12.1 (0.41)	3.1 (0.19)	24.8 (0.49)	60.0 (0.59)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	12.0 (0.84)	9.9 (0.76)	2.1 (0.38)	30.0 (1.25)	58.0 (1.30)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	29.5 (0.89)	23.8 (0.84)	5.7 (0.45)	23.1 (0.80)	47.4 (1.06)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	23.6 (0.91)	16.9 (0.82)	6.8 (0.46)	10.0 (0.58)	66.4 (1.04)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (1.81)	30.5 (1.82)	7.8 (0.85)	19.0 (1.31)	42.7 (1.69)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	17.7 (0.57)	13.4 (0.55)	4.3 (0.23)	20.7 (0.50)	61.6 (0.68)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.66)	16.1 (0.61)	4.9 (0.31)	22.4 (0.70)	56.6 (0.90)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (1.01)	19.7 (0.94)	3.7 (0.35)	22.3 (0.87)	54.3 (1.11)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (0.82)	13.8 (0.81)	4.3 (0.40)	24.0 (0.84)	57.9 (1.10)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (0.97)	17.5 (0.96)	4.5 (0.36)	22.0 (0.66)	56.0 (1.04)
South . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.58)	16.9 (0.54)	4.1 (0.25)	20.2 (0.67)	58.8 (0.78)
West . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.77)	11.9 (0.62)	4.7 (0.37)	21.2 (0.73)	62.1 (0.99)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (1.22)	9.8 (0.89)	8.1 (0.84)	18.0 (1.32)	64.0 (1.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (0.71)	5.5 (0.57)	2.8 (0.41)	9.7 (0.70)	81.9 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (0.72)	18.7 (0.70)	4.4 (0.31)	28.4 (0.78)	48.5 (0.86)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (0.59)	16.0 (0.56)	3.9 (0.27)	22.0 (0.56)	58.2 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (1.44)	17.9 (1.25)	6.9 (0.84)	17.1 (1.16)	58.1 (1.64)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	15.8 (0.95)	12.4 (0.85)	3.4 (0.45)	10.7 (0.79)	73.5 (1.12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (0.51)	8.4 (0.25)	6.4 (0.25)	12.5 (0.29)	48.5 (0.51)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (0.51)	8.3 (0.24)	6.3 (0.24)	12.4 (0.29)	48.6 (0.51)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.58)	7.2 (0.33)	7.8 (0.36)	9.4 (0.37)	58.4 (0.69)
Female . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (0.63)	9.5 (0.35)	5.1 (0.27)	15.4 (0.40)	39.3 (0.61)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (0.65)	5.0 (0.30)	3.7 (0.21)	12.1 (0.40)	54.5 (0.73)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.64)	10.1 (0.44)	7.9 (0.41)	13.9 (0.50)	48.1 (0.71)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.22)	15.0 (0.86)	10.9 (0.87)	11.3 (0.78)	35.1 (1.22)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (1.34)	15.0 (0.93)	12.3 (0.89)	9.9 (0.81)	26.3 (1.17)
Race						
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (0.51)	8.4 (0.25)	6.4 (0.25)	12.5 (0.29)	48.6 (0.51)
White . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.55)	8.3 (0.28)	6.6 (0.28)	12.5 (0.32)	51.2 (0.57)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (1.19)	9.9 (0.62)	5.9 (0.50)	12.6 (0.68)	37.2 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	25.6 (4.97)	9.7 (1.67)	10.3 (2.46)	16.2 (2.86)	36.7 (4.70)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	46.8 (1.89)	5.7 (0.95)	2.6 (0.51)	10.7 (1.06)	33.7 (1.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*36.8 (12.06)	†	†	†	42.4 (10.97)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	24.4 (2.87)	10.4 (1.99)	9.5 (1.88)	13.0 (2.18)	42.6 (3.17)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (8.55)	*9.9 (4.61)	*6.6 (3.09)	*21.2 (7.27)	33.5 (7.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (3.81)	*10.0 (3.00)	12.2 (2.97)	12.6 (3.25)	43.9 (4.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (1.00)	6.9 (0.53)	4.6 (0.40)	12.5 (0.66)	40.6 (1.02)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (1.28)	6.8 (0.66)	4.7 (0.47)	11.5 (0.81)	40.3 (1.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.55)	8.6 (0.27)	6.7 (0.28)	12.5 (0.31)	49.7 (0.55)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (0.60)	8.5 (0.31)	6.9 (0.32)	12.6 (0.36)	53.1 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (1.21)	9.9 (0.63)	5.9 (0.52)	12.4 (0.69)	37.0 (1.06)
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (1.05)	12.8 (0.69)	10.5 (0.67)	10.4 (0.65)	30.7 (0.93)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.89)	10.5 (0.50)	8.4 (0.55)	13.4 (0.53)	41.9 (0.84)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (0.65)	9.6 (0.51)	6.5 (0.42)	15.1 (0.62)	50.7 (0.88)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.68)	5.7 (0.43)	4.6 (0.32)	11.8 (0.50)	61.2 (0.89)
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (0.74)	10.7 (0.45)	8.4 (0.41)	11.4 (0.44)	38.9 (0.84)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.54)	7.1 (0.30)	5.3 (0.28)	13.3 (0.39)	54.9 (0.63)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	24.3 (1.04)	9.3 (0.64)	6.9 (0.59)	13.4 (0.71)	45.6 (1.17)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.89)	7.3 (0.53)	5.7 (0.48)	14.9 (0.71)	50.7 (1.07)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (1.13)	6.6 (0.65)	5.4 (0.62)	13.8 (0.92)	55.3 (1.35)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.9 (0.74)	5.5 (0.51)	3.7 (0.39)	11.4 (0.71)	66.3 (1.00)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.21)	10.3 (0.79)	7.5 (0.62)	10.7 (0.64)	38.2 (1.61)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.3 (1.01)	10.7 (0.71)	8.0 (0.59)	12.9 (0.71)	37.8 (1.10)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.51)	7.5 (0.29)	5.6 (0.27)	13.1 (0.36)	55.5 (0.59)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	19.1 (0.55)	6.3 (0.31)	4.7 (0.25)	13.0 (0.37)	56.4 (0.61)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (1.56)	12.3 (0.96)	7.5 (0.75)	12.8 (1.05)	29.5 (1.52)
Other . . . . .	100.0	23.3 (2.06)	12.2 (1.44)	10.9 (1.63)	14.3 (1.80)	38.6 (2.36)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	26.6 (0.90)	6.8 (0.50)	6.0 (0.47)	12.2 (0.64)	47.7 (1.02)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (1.18)	15.1 (0.86)	10.6 (0.94)	10.6 (0.76)	34.9 (1.18)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	45.1 (3.20)	15.3 (2.25)	16.1 (2.50)	12.3 (2.44)	11.1 (1.95)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	35.9 (1.68)	14.6 (1.14)	10.9 (1.00)	10.5 (1.00)	27.6 (1.54)
Other . . . . .	100.0	27.7 (3.20)	14.6 (2.50)	18.0 (2.50)	9.5 (1.96)	29.6 (3.23)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (8.78)	*23.0 (8.63)	†	*14.9 (7.40)	*22.3 (9.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
		Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (0.61)	9.3 (0.36)	6.7 (0.35)	13.5 (0.41)	47.6 (0.63)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	38.9 (1.39)	15.5 (0.95)	10.7 (0.86)	11.1 (0.80)	23.7 (1.13)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.84)	9.4 (0.58)	8.7 (0.60)	13.3 (0.78)	49.6 (1.08)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	28.9 (1.03)	3.8 (0.32)	3.2 (0.29)	9.8 (0.56)	53.6 (1.16)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (1.06)	6.2 (0.77)	5.6 (0.74)	12.2 (1.09)	63.4 (1.71)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (0.54)	7.3 (0.32)	5.5 (0.26)	12.8 (0.40)	50.7 (0.66)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	22.2 (0.98)	8.7 (0.45)	6.1 (0.39)	12.3 (0.49)	50.2 (1.02)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	27.8 (1.76)	11.1 (0.69)	9.5 (1.02)	12.1 (0.67)	38.9 (1.30)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (0.85)	7.0 (0.49)	5.6 (0.44)	13.2 (0.76)	55.3 (1.24)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (1.04)	8.0 (0.48)	6.5 (0.70)	13.8 (0.62)	50.7 (1.07)
South . . . . .	100.0	27.9 (0.97)	9.3 (0.47)	6.7 (0.38)	12.0 (0.47)	43.7 (0.85)
West . . . . .	100.0	24.6 (0.91)	8.4 (0.52)	6.5 (0.43)	11.3 (0.52)	48.6 (0.97)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.31)	6.4 (0.74)	5.0 (0.55)	9.8 (0.88)	57.5 (1.57)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (1.32)	7.6 (0.62)	4.3 (0.57)	15.5 (0.97)	22.7 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	13.2 (0.70)	7.3 (0.41)	8.6 (0.47)	9.2 (0.46)	61.2 (0.86)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (0.74)	9.7 (0.44)	5.4 (0.35)	15.7 (0.50)	45.7 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	25.4 (1.71)	7.9 (0.87)	7.6 (0.83)	9.7 (1.06)	49.0 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	41.6 (1.47)	11.6 (0.88)	4.6 (0.60)	14.6 (0.89)	27.4 (1.19)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 27.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (0.65)	30.1 (0.48)	30.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.5 (0.60)	2.8 (0.14)	11.5 (0.33)	12.8 (0.31)	11.4 (0.33)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (0.64)	30.1 (0.48)	30.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.3 (0.58)	2.8 (0.14)	11.6 (0.32)	12.9 (0.31)	11.4 (0.33)
<b>Sex</b>										
Male . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.79)	30.3 (0.67)	33.0 (0.66)	100.0	55.7 (0.75)	3.5 (0.25)	13.7 (0.48)	14.0 (0.44)	13.1 (0.48)
Female . . . . .	100.0	41.3 (0.73)	30.0 (0.55)	28.7 (0.59)	100.0	67.0 (0.68)	2.1 (0.16)	9.5 (0.39)	11.6 (0.38)	9.7 (0.36)
<b>Age</b>										
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.81)	31.3 (0.62)	34.3 (0.68)	100.0	52.5 (0.79)	3.5 (0.21)	15.0 (0.48)	16.3 (0.48)	12.7 (0.47)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	38.9 (0.83)	31.1 (0.72)	30.0 (0.71)	100.0	64.3 (0.85)	2.6 (0.27)	10.2 (0.47)	11.4 (0.47)	11.4 (0.51)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	48.1 (1.44)	27.2 (1.22)	24.7 (1.12)	100.0	78.7 (1.12)	1.3 (0.29)	5.0 (0.62)	6.8 (0.63)	8.3 (0.72)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	60.9 (1.38)	21.2 (1.04)	17.9 (1.09)	100.0	88.7 (0.90)	*0.7 (0.21)	2.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.42)	5.7 (0.67)
<b>Race</b>										
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	39.2 (0.65)	30.1 (0.49)	30.7 (0.49)	100.0	61.7 (0.60)	2.8 (0.14)	11.5 (0.33)	12.7 (0.31)	11.3 (0.33)
White . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.71)	30.4 (0.55)	31.9 (0.55)	100.0	60.6 (0.66)	2.8 (0.16)	11.7 (0.38)	13.0 (0.34)	11.8 (0.37)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	49.8 (1.22)	26.5 (0.96)	23.7 (0.94)	100.0	68.1 (1.11)	2.5 (0.44)	9.9 (0.70)	11.1 (0.73)	8.4 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	39.6 (3.54)	37.6 (3.95)	22.7 (3.83)	100.0	70.5 (3.70)	*4.7 (1.67)	8.8 (1.97)	4.9 (1.35)	*11.0 (3.38)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (1.74)	31.9 (1.75)	30.1 (1.62)	100.0	61.3 (1.89)	2.8 (0.57)	12.9 (1.33)	12.8 (1.21)	10.2 (0.92)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*37.9 (14.38)	*28.0 (9.09)	*34.1 (13.05)	100.0	63.9 (10.44)	–	†	*15.4 (7.59)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	34.6 (3.32)	33.1 (3.56)	32.3 (3.03)	100.0	53.2 (3.70)	*3.6 (1.45)	12.1 (3.05)	15.5 (2.39)	15.6 (2.55)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (8.19)	25.8 (6.86)	37.4 (8.41)	100.0	50.7 (8.42)	†	*16.4 (6.24)	*17.2 (6.65)	*12.2 (5.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (4.58)	31.4 (5.20)	32.8 (4.33)	100.0	58.0 (4.63)	†	*8.7 (3.28)	17.4 (3.59)	14.6 (3.65)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	49.3 (1.10)	26.0 (0.99)	24.7 (0.91)	100.0	69.1 (1.03)	2.4 (0.35)	9.0 (0.62)	10.2 (0.65)	9.3 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	49.5 (1.36)	26.8 (1.23)	23.7 (1.11)	100.0	69.6 (1.28)	2.4 (0.44)	10.1 (0.83)	9.5 (0.78)	8.5 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (0.70)	30.8 (0.53)	31.7 (0.55)	100.0	60.4 (0.67)	2.9 (0.15)	11.9 (0.36)	13.2 (0.33)	11.7 (0.36)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	35.5 (0.78)	31.3 (0.62)	33.2 (0.63)	100.0	59.1 (0.74)	2.9 (0.17)	12.2 (0.43)	13.6 (0.38)	12.3 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	49.6 (1.25)	26.7 (0.99)	23.7 (0.96)	100.0	67.9 (1.14)	2.6 (0.45)	10.0 (0.71)	11.1 (0.74)	8.4 (0.59)
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	64.8 (1.15)	20.7 (0.94)	14.5 (0.76)	100.0	85.0 (0.78)	1.5 (0.28)	4.3 (0.44)	3.9 (0.40)	5.2 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	49.4 (1.03)	29.1 (0.86)	21.5 (0.71)	100.0	73.7 (0.84)	1.8 (0.23)	9.3 (0.49)	7.3 (0.42)	7.8 (0.46)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.87)	33.2 (0.85)	32.3 (0.80)	100.0	60.5 (0.92)	3.4 (0.30)	11.1 (0.58)	13.2 (0.58)	11.8 (0.56)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.77)	34.1 (0.87)	44.1 (0.86)	100.0	44.4 (0.93)	3.5 (0.33)	15.7 (0.69)	20.6 (0.65)	15.8 (0.61)
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	51.2 (0.91)	25.9 (0.66)	22.9 (0.69)	100.0	73.0 (0.84)	1.9 (0.18)	9.1 (0.46)	7.6 (0.41)	8.4 (0.43)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (0.70)	33.4 (0.64)	35.2 (0.63)	100.0	54.5 (0.72)	3.6 (0.22)	13.3 (0.42)	15.7 (0.41)	12.9 (0.45)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	43.2 (1.24)	28.6 (1.08)	28.1 (1.06)	100.0	64.5 (1.16)	2.8 (0.37)	10.8 (0.71)	11.8 (0.71)	10.1 (0.69)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (1.10)	33.6 (1.08)	32.0 (0.99)	100.0	58.6 (1.18)	3.4 (0.38)	12.7 (0.71)	13.5 (0.75)	11.7 (0.71)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	29.2 (1.23)	36.6 (1.29)	34.2 (1.28)	100.0	55.7 (1.32)	3.3 (0.42)	13.1 (0.87)	15.5 (0.91)	12.3 (0.85)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (1.03)	34.8 (1.08)	44.7 (1.17)	100.0	41.7 (1.22)	4.4 (0.53)	16.1 (0.85)	21.0 (0.89)	16.8 (0.89)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of leisure-time physical activity status and of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Leisure-time physical activity status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>2</sup>						
		Inactive	Some leisure-time activity	Regular leisure-time activity	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more	
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)			Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	55.0 (1.60)	23.3 (1.04)	21.7 (1.28)	100.0	72.9 (1.67)	1.7 (0.27)	9.3 (0.76)	7.4 (0.78)	8.7 (0.82)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (1.22)	27.3 (1.02)	24.0 (0.97)	100.0	71.6 (1.11)	2.3 (0.33)	8.8 (0.74)	8.8 (0.59)	8.4 (0.66)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (0.67)	33.5 (0.59)	35.2 (0.59)	100.0	54.8 (0.70)	3.4 (0.20)	13.4 (0.42)	15.3 (0.39)	13.0 (0.41)	
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>											
<b>Under age 65 years:</b>											
Private . . . . .	100.0	29.6 (0.71)	33.8 (0.62)	36.6 (0.64)	100.0	51.4 (0.73)	3.6 (0.22)	14.7 (0.46)	16.9 (0.43)	13.4 (0.45)	
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	57.8 (1.76)	22.8 (1.42)	19.4 (1.29)	100.0	79.6 (1.35)	1.4 (0.33)	6.8 (0.82)	5.7 (0.67)	6.5 (0.78)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	46.8 (2.49)	24.0 (1.97)	29.2 (2.00)	100.0	67.8 (2.20)	*1.3 (0.47)	7.7 (1.38)	10.5 (1.24)	12.8 (1.53)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (1.11)	27.1 (0.98)	24.2 (0.89)	100.0	67.3 (1.08)	2.6 (0.32)	11.0 (0.70)	9.0 (0.61)	10.1 (0.68)	
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>											
Private . . . . .	100.0	49.2 (1.39)	27.3 (1.12)	23.5 (1.05)	100.0	80.6 (1.09)	1.4 (0.30)	4.4 (0.55)	5.9 (0.55)	7.7 (0.77)	
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	73.6 (2.96)	15.1 (2.28)	11.2 (2.12)	100.0	94.2 (1.26)	†	*1.6 (0.66)	*1.5 (0.61)	*2.4 (0.89)	
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (1.86)	21.1 (1.38)	19.9 (1.40)	100.0	86.6 (1.16)	*0.4 (0.16)	2.4 (0.43)	3.6 (0.59)	7.0 (0.86)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (3.34)	21.9 (2.77)	21.4 (2.69)	100.0	82.8 (2.35)	†	*4.1 (1.33)	6.4 (1.74)	5.4 (1.36)	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	53.9 (9.89)	*18.7 (6.88)	*27.4 (8.85)	100.0	85.2 (6.64)	–	†	–	†	
<b>Marital status</b>											
Married . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (0.75)	31.5 (0.60)	30.8 (0.62)	100.0	61.6 (0.68)	3.0 (0.21)	11.3 (0.41)	12.7 (0.39)	11.4 (0.43)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	60.2 (1.42)	22.4 (1.06)	17.3 (1.09)	100.0	87.7 (0.86)	0.6 (0.17)	2.7 (0.36)	4.2 (0.47)	4.8 (0.59)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	44.1 (1.13)	27.9 (0.96)	27.9 (0.94)	100.0	67.6 (1.12)	2.2 (0.30)	9.4 (0.79)	10.8 (0.62)	10.1 (0.59)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	33.9 (1.10)	29.4 (0.97)	36.7 (1.04)	100.0	51.0 (1.16)	3.3 (0.33)	14.8 (0.76)	16.5 (0.75)	14.4 (0.74)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (1.72)	32.7 (1.81)	30.3 (1.58)	100.0	57.9 (1.87)	2.6 (0.51)	15.5 (1.24)	13.8 (1.29)	10.1 (0.94)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>											
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.3 (0.70)	30.4 (0.63)	32.3 (0.59)	100.0	59.5 (0.76)	2.9 (0.22)	12.1 (0.51)	14.5 (0.43)	11.0 (0.37)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (1.50)	30.7 (0.96)	31.3 (1.07)	100.0	60.3 (1.23)	2.9 (0.24)	11.4 (0.55)	12.5 (0.58)	12.8 (0.71)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	46.5 (1.69)	28.2 (1.19)	25.3 (1.09)	100.0	69.9 (1.44)	2.2 (0.27)	10.0 (0.72)	8.4 (0.61)	9.6 (0.68)	
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (1.27)	31.4 (1.05)	30.9 (1.06)	100.0	60.2 (1.20)	3.3 (0.35)	12.4 (0.76)	14.1 (0.74)	10.1 (0.68)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (1.56)	33.4 (1.23)	32.2 (1.14)	100.0	57.1 (1.47)	3.6 (0.35)	13.2 (0.80)	13.3 (0.69)	12.8 (0.78)	
South . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (1.07)	26.8 (0.69)	27.3 (0.78)	100.0	66.1 (0.92)	2.2 (0.21)	10.1 (0.51)	11.8 (0.49)	9.8 (0.46)	
West . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (1.09)	31.2 (0.88)	34.9 (1.03)	100.0	59.9 (1.20)	2.4 (0.26)	11.6 (0.57)	12.8 (0.60)	13.3 (0.76)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	45.7 (1.55)	27.6 (1.45)	26.6 (1.34)	100.0	62.4 (1.49)	3.3 (0.62)	11.7 (1.04)	12.1 (1.10)	10.4 (0.91)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	53.0 (1.34)	24.2 (1.17)	22.7 (1.15)	100.0	76.2 (1.19)	1.4 (0.31)	6.2 (0.67)	8.2 (0.70)	8.1 (0.77)	
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>											
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (0.97)	30.8 (0.89)	35.4 (0.87)	100.0	53.9 (0.93)	3.5 (0.30)	14.1 (0.60)	14.4 (0.56)	14.1 (0.62)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (0.88)	31.7 (0.68)	31.2 (0.75)	100.0	63.8 (0.85)	2.3 (0.20)	10.5 (0.51)	12.8 (0.50)	10.6 (0.47)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	44.3 (1.85)	26.9 (1.63)	28.9 (1.65)	100.0	58.3 (1.86)	3.7 (0.92)	12.4 (1.31)	13.9 (1.32)	11.6 (1.08)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (1.48)	26.5 (1.21)	19.5 (1.06)	100.0	75.7 (1.21)	1.8 (0.33)	8.0 (0.76)	8.9 (0.76)	5.7 (0.62)	

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 29.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	36.7 (0.42)	35.3 (0.40)	26.2 (0.40)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	37.1 (0.42)	35.1 (0.40)	25.9 (0.40)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	1.0 (0.13)	29.8 (0.59)	42.4 (0.63)	26.9 (0.55)
Female . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.20)	43.4 (0.56)	28.4 (0.50)	25.5 (0.52)
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.19)	41.1 (0.60)	32.2 (0.57)	24.5 (0.54)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	30.3 (0.66)	38.4 (0.70)	30.2 (0.71)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.29)	31.6 (1.18)	39.9 (1.16)	27.2 (1.10)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	3.7 (0.54)	42.1 (1.28)	36.5 (1.23)	17.7 (0.98)
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	36.7 (0.42)	35.3 (0.41)	26.1 (0.40)
White . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	36.9 (0.47)	35.7 (0.46)	25.7 (0.44)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.27)	28.2 (0.94)	34.7 (1.00)	35.5 (1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	†	31.6 (3.83)	35.1 (3.45)	33.1 (4.17)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	4.7 (0.97)	56.8 (1.81)	29.4 (1.60)	9.2 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	*30.0 (10.87)	*31.4 (10.80)	*35.7 (12.62)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	*1.0 (0.49)	34.5 (3.04)	34.5 (3.05)	30.1 (3.36)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	†	43.0 (8.40)	39.8 (8.38)	*16.5 (5.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	†	30.1 (4.37)	35.1 (4.53)	34.0 (5.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.27)	31.2 (0.99)	39.5 (1.08)	27.9 (1.01)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.36)	29.7 (1.27)	38.6 (1.29)	30.1 (1.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	37.5 (0.45)	34.6 (0.43)	25.9 (0.43)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.14)	37.9 (0.52)	35.1 (0.51)	25.2 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.28)	27.8 (0.94)	34.5 (1.01)	36.0 (1.09)
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.46)	28.4 (0.85)	35.7 (0.97)	33.6 (1.02)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.19)	31.4 (0.79)	36.2 (0.74)	30.9 (0.77)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	1.2 (0.16)	31.6 (0.81)	36.8 (0.83)	30.4 (0.80)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.19)	41.4 (0.81)	37.7 (0.81)	19.4 (0.65)
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	2.6 (0.22)	36.8 (0.71)	32.2 (0.63)	28.3 (0.69)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.17)	36.3 (0.56)	36.4 (0.53)	25.8 (0.51)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.40)	34.1 (1.05)	35.3 (1.05)	28.9 (1.06)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.25)	34.3 (1.02)	36.5 (1.01)	27.8 (0.93)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	0.9 (0.26)	35.0 (1.24)	37.9 (1.20)	26.2 (1.13)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.31)	40.9 (1.10)	36.4 (1.05)	21.3 (0.92)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	2.9 (0.38)	37.8 (1.32)	30.7 (1.07)	28.6 (1.23)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.29)	33.5 (1.04)	34.8 (1.09)	29.5 (0.99)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.14)	36.8 (0.51)	36.2 (0.51)	25.5 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.16)	37.5 (0.56)	35.3 (0.54)	25.5 (0.54)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.50)	32.7 (1.47)	31.0 (1.55)	33.8 (1.51)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*0.8 (0.35)	30.4 (2.07)	34.3 (2.05)	34.4 (2.06)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.29)	36.4 (1.03)	34.4 (1.04)	27.3 (0.93)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.42)	36.4 (1.12)	38.2 (1.11)	22.8 (1.02)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*2.3 (0.78)	36.4 (3.16)	36.7 (3.04)	24.6 (2.61)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.58)	38.7 (1.63)	37.3 (1.48)	21.3 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*1.0 (0.49)	29.8 (3.37)	43.8 (3.55)	25.3 (3.00)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	†	*26.1 (8.85)	39.3 (11.06)	*28.7 (10.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status					
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.13)	33.9 (0.57)	38.0 (0.56)	26.9 (0.51)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	3.2 (0.46)	38.7 (1.19)	34.0 (1.16)	24.1 (1.13)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.23)	32.5 (1.01)	34.6 (0.89)	31.4 (0.96)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.40)	45.1 (1.01)	29.7 (0.85)	21.8 (0.83)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	*1.2 (0.36)	39.6 (1.59)	31.6 (1.51)	27.7 (1.50)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.17)	38.5 (0.56)	35.2 (0.56)	24.4 (0.55)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	36.0 (0.77)	35.1 (0.75)	26.9 (0.71)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.23)	32.6 (0.93)	35.9 (0.86)	30.1 (0.96)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.41)	38.9 (1.15)	34.8 (1.02)	24.0 (1.00)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.24)	35.4 (0.85)	36.1 (0.88)	26.9 (0.86)
South . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.19)	34.9 (0.62)	34.7 (0.61)	28.4 (0.67)
West . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.23)	39.3 (0.91)	35.7 (0.84)	23.4 (0.75)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	*1.0 (0.35)	26.4 (1.39)	44.8 (1.63)	27.7 (1.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.43)	36.4 (1.24)	33.6 (1.24)	28.0 (1.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	0.8 (0.15)	29.5 (0.74)	43.0 (0.77)	26.6 (0.65)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.22)	46.0 (0.72)	27.4 (0.64)	23.9 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	*1.4 (0.46)	27.4 (1.49)	39.4 (1.67)	31.8 (1.66)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.34)	28.2 (1.14)	30.4 (1.22)	39.6 (1.34)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 31.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>							
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place	
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	15.1 (0.35)	84.9 (0.35)	100.0	79.0 (0.50)	17.8 (0.48)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.4 (0.35)	84.6 (0.35)	100.0	78.7 (0.51)	18.1 (0.48)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)	
Sex									
Male	100.0	19.7 (0.55)	80.3 (0.55)	100.0	78.8 (0.64)	17.3 (0.60)	2.9 (0.21)	1.1 (0.14)	
Female	100.0	10.8 (0.35)	89.2 (0.35)	100.0	79.3 (0.59)	18.3 (0.57)	1.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.11)	
Age									
18–44 years	100.0	21.9 (0.57)	78.1 (0.57)	100.0	76.2 (0.67)	20.0 (0.63)	2.6 (0.22)	1.1 (0.15)	
45–64 years	100.0	10.6 (0.43)	89.4 (0.43)	100.0	80.4 (0.63)	16.8 (0.59)	2.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.12)	
65–74 years	100.0	4.4 (0.50)	95.6 (0.50)	100.0	82.7 (1.05)	15.1 (1.03)	1.5 (0.25)	0.7 (0.21)	
75 years and over	100.0	2.7 (0.42)	97.3 (0.42)	100.0	83.8 (1.20)	13.8 (1.14)	2.1 (0.39)	*0.4 (0.16)	
Race									
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	15.1 (0.35)	84.9 (0.35)	100.0	79.2 (0.50)	17.7 (0.48)	2.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)	
White	100.0	14.9 (0.38)	85.1 (0.38)	100.0	80.4 (0.52)	17.1 (0.50)	1.6 (0.13)	0.9 (0.10)	
Black or African American	100.0	15.3 (0.85)	84.7 (0.85)	100.0	76.0 (1.06)	17.8 (0.96)	5.7 (0.50)	0.6 (0.14)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.3 (5.14)	74.7 (5.14)	100.0	27.2 (6.33)	62.0 (8.38)	†	†	
Asian	100.0	15.1 (1.21)	84.9 (1.21)	100.0	77.0 (1.85)	19.6 (1.78)	2.6 (0.60)	*0.7 (0.27)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*14.3 (7.04)	85.7 (7.04)	100.0	79.5 (9.87)	*19.8 (9.84)	†	–	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	14.7 (2.34)	85.3 (2.34)	100.0	64.6 (3.35)	28.9 (3.17)	5.0 (1.24)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	21.0 (6.07)	79.0 (6.07)	100.0	73.1 (7.45)	*16.8 (6.17)	*10.1 (4.66)	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	13.1 (3.61)	86.9 (3.61)	100.0	58.2 (4.78)	35.1 (4.54)	*4.3 (1.82)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.0 (1.04)	71.0 (1.04)	100.0	64.7 (1.32)	30.8 (1.30)	3.7 (0.43)	0.8 (0.19)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.1 (1.38)	65.9 (1.38)	100.0	59.6 (1.70)	36.3 (1.70)	3.2 (0.55)	*0.9 (0.29)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.9 (0.36)	87.1 (0.36)	100.0	80.8 (0.52)	16.2 (0.50)	2.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)	
White, single race	100.0	12.4 (0.40)	87.6 (0.40)	100.0	82.5 (0.54)	15.2 (0.53)	1.3 (0.13)	0.9 (0.11)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.7 (0.84)	85.3 (0.84)	100.0	76.3 (1.06)	17.5 (0.97)	5.6 (0.51)	0.6 (0.14)	
Education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	19.8 (0.88)	80.2 (0.88)	100.0	67.8 (1.23)	27.3 (1.22)	4.4 (0.48)	0.5 (0.14)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	14.3 (0.65)	85.7 (0.65)	100.0	80.0 (0.83)	17.3 (0.81)	2.2 (0.24)	0.5 (0.11)	
Some college	100.0	12.4 (0.57)	87.6 (0.57)	100.0	80.3 (0.73)	16.7 (0.69)	2.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.16)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.8 (0.50)	90.2 (0.50)	100.0	85.5 (0.66)	12.5 (0.61)	1.1 (0.17)	0.9 (0.17)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Less than \$35,000	100.0	21.4 (0.61)	78.6 (0.61)	100.0	68.4 (0.92)	26.2 (0.89)	4.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.19)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	12.2 (0.42)	87.8 (0.42)	100.0	82.8 (0.54)	15.0 (0.52)	1.4 (0.14)	0.7 (0.10)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	17.6 (0.91)	82.4 (0.91)	100.0	77.0 (1.07)	19.4 (1.00)	2.5 (0.40)	1.1 (0.23)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	14.2 (0.82)	85.8 (0.82)	100.0	80.6 (0.91)	16.9 (0.90)	1.7 (0.27)	0.8 (0.20)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	9.8 (0.81)	90.2 (0.81)	100.0	83.2 (1.06)	15.0 (0.99)	0.9 (0.25)	*0.9 (0.31)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	7.5 (0.62)	92.5 (0.62)	100.0	88.7 (0.75)	10.2 (0.73)	0.7 (0.18)	0.4 (0.10)	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor	100.0	23.6 (1.10)	76.4 (1.10)	100.0	58.5 (1.67)	34.9 (1.64)	5.7 (0.59)	0.9 (0.22)	
Near poor	100.0	23.7 (0.97)	76.3 (0.97)	100.0	69.1 (1.24)	25.0 (1.14)	4.3 (0.51)	1.5 (0.28)	
Not poor	100.0	11.9 (0.40)	88.1 (0.40)	100.0	83.2 (0.50)	14.7 (0.48)	1.4 (0.12)	0.7 (0.10)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	100.0	9.4 (0.36)	90.6 (0.36)	100.0	85.2 (0.49)	13.2 (0.46)	0.9 (0.10)	0.7 (0.11)	
Medicaid	100.0	9.9 (1.15)	90.1 (1.15)	100.0	59.2 (1.65)	35.5 (1.61)	5.0 (0.73)	†	
Other	100.0	7.6 (1.33)	92.4 (1.33)	100.0	59.2 (2.21)	29.7 (2.14)	9.0 (1.24)	2.2 (0.58)	
Uninsured	100.0	49.3 (1.15)	50.7 (1.15)	100.0	53.7 (1.61)	36.0 (1.67)	7.7 (0.78)	2.5 (0.47)	
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	100.0	2.6 (0.39)	97.4 (0.39)	100.0	85.7 (1.01)	13.3 (0.99)	0.7 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	7.2 (2.05)	92.8 (2.05)	100.0	73.0 (3.06)	21.2 (2.75)	5.8 (1.41)	–	
Medicare only	100.0	4.3 (0.58)	95.7 (0.58)	100.0	85.6 (1.37)	12.9 (1.33)	*1.1 (0.33)	*0.5 (0.22)	
Other	100.0	*2.6 (1.14)	97.4 (1.14)	100.0	65.0 (3.35)	22.5 (2.66)	9.6 (2.12)	*3.0 (1.23)	
Uninsured	100.0	43.2 (9.73)	56.8 (9.73)	100.0	*27.2 (10.83)	62.3 (12.29)	†	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>							
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place	
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>3</sup> (standard error)</b>							
Married . . . . .	100.0	10.9 (0.38)	89.1 (0.38)	100.0	81.9 (0.55)	15.9 (0.53)	1.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.10)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	5.6 (0.64)	94.4 (0.64)	100.0	82.0 (1.23)	15.1 (1.20)	2.1 (0.32)	*0.7 (0.24)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	16.3 (0.79)	83.7 (0.79)	100.0	75.7 (0.98)	19.6 (0.89)	3.8 (0.41)	0.9 (0.22)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (0.88)	76.0 (0.88)	100.0	72.9 (1.04)	22.1 (0.96)	3.4 (0.36)	1.6 (0.29)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (1.88)	69.9 (1.88)	100.0	70.7 (1.76)	24.2 (1.67)	3.8 (0.73)	*1.3 (0.41)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.1 (0.47)	84.9 (0.47)	100.0	81.6 (0.52)	15.0 (0.47)	2.7 (0.18)	0.8 (0.12)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	16.2 (0.67)	83.8 (0.67)	100.0	79.3 (0.99)	17.8 (0.95)	1.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.17)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	12.7 (0.84)	87.3 (0.84)	100.0	71.3 (1.66)	26.0 (1.68)	2.0 (0.39)	0.6 (0.19)	
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (0.65)	89.7 (0.65)	100.0	85.9 (0.82)	11.1 (0.73)	2.4 (0.28)	0.6 (0.15)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	13.6 (0.75)	86.4 (0.75)	100.0	72.0 (1.12)	25.0 (1.09)	2.2 (0.25)	0.8 (0.15)	
South . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (0.58)	82.7 (0.58)	100.0	84.3 (0.70)	12.3 (0.61)	2.4 (0.25)	1.0 (0.17)	
West . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (0.80)	83.4 (0.80)	100.0	72.8 (1.30)	24.2 (1.32)	2.0 (0.31)	1.0 (0.18)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	37.3 (1.60)	62.7 (1.60)	100.0	67.8 (1.86)	27.1 (1.79)	4.4 (0.71)	*0.8 (0.24)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	20.1 (1.06)	79.9 (1.06)	100.0	62.1 (1.56)	33.9 (1.54)	3.2 (0.48)	*0.8 (0.30)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	16.3 (0.63)	83.7 (0.63)	100.0	81.6 (0.70)	15.6 (0.66)	1.7 (0.20)	1.2 (0.18)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	8.9 (0.42)	91.1 (0.42)	100.0	83.3 (0.64)	14.9 (0.62)	1.0 (0.14)	0.7 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (1.42)	81.0 (1.42)	100.0	76.7 (1.60)	14.2 (1.38)	8.2 (0.95)	*0.9 (0.28)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	11.2 (0.94)	88.8 (0.94)	100.0	76.0 (1.27)	20.0 (1.19)	3.8 (0.52)	*0.3 (0.13)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 33.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	19.8 (0.38)	17.5 (0.33)	26.1 (0.36)	23.1 (0.35)	13.4 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.1 (0.37)	17.5 (0.33)	26.0 (0.36)	23.1 (0.34)	13.4 (0.31)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.7 (0.58)	20.0 (0.51)	24.3 (0.54)	18.9 (0.50)	10.1 (0.37)
Female	100.0	13.3 (0.41)	15.2 (0.40)	27.9 (0.46)	27.1 (0.48)	16.5 (0.43)
Age						
18-44 years	100.0	26.4 (0.60)	20.0 (0.48)	25.5 (0.52)	17.8 (0.47)	10.4 (0.36)
45-64 years	100.0	15.7 (0.48)	17.6 (0.53)	28.0 (0.61)	24.0 (0.58)	14.7 (0.51)
65-74 years	100.0	9.3 (0.78)	11.0 (0.71)	24.4 (1.02)	36.7 (1.16)	18.6 (0.92)
75 years and over	100.0	6.4 (0.66)	8.1 (0.70)	23.9 (1.16)	39.3 (1.22)	22.3 (1.06)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	19.8 (0.38)	17.5 (0.33)	26.1 (0.37)	23.2 (0.35)	13.4 (0.31)
White	100.0	19.1 (0.43)	16.9 (0.37)	26.5 (0.41)	23.7 (0.40)	13.8 (0.36)
Black or African American	100.0	21.0 (0.88)	19.4 (0.89)	25.0 (0.95)	22.2 (0.85)	12.4 (0.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.7 (3.82)	20.9 (3.21)	16.3 (3.32)	20.5 (2.81)	12.6 (2.47)
Asian	100.0	27.2 (1.63)	22.5 (1.58)	23.7 (1.39)	17.0 (1.26)	9.6 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*20.8 (9.69)	†	*23.3 (8.80)	*29.3 (11.91)	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	17.6 (2.62)	14.3 (2.56)	29.8 (2.95)	22.1 (3.16)	16.3 (2.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*14.3 (4.57)	†	35.1 (7.76)	*14.1 (4.95)	28.0 (7.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.0 (3.87)	14.9 (3.58)	26.8 (4.18)	27.8 (5.30)	15.5 (3.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.6 (1.07)	18.8 (0.83)	21.7 (0.83)	16.9 (0.76)	9.0 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.6 (1.33)	18.6 (1.00)	20.0 (0.98)	15.7 (0.93)	8.1 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.7 (0.39)	17.3 (0.36)	26.8 (0.40)	24.1 (0.38)	14.1 (0.35)
White, single race	100.0	16.5 (0.44)	16.7 (0.40)	27.3 (0.46)	24.9 (0.45)	14.7 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.7 (0.90)	19.4 (0.90)	25.1 (0.97)	22.3 (0.86)	12.5 (0.66)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	25.5 (0.93)	14.5 (0.74)	21.3 (0.82)	23.4 (0.87)	15.3 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	20.8 (0.71)	17.1 (0.64)	24.7 (0.69)	23.3 (0.66)	14.1 (0.60)
Some college	100.0	16.8 (0.62)	16.6 (0.61)	26.7 (0.73)	24.5 (0.70)	15.5 (0.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.1 (0.59)	19.2 (0.65)	29.9 (0.75)	24.7 (0.73)	12.2 (0.51)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	23.1 (0.62)	14.9 (0.48)	21.6 (0.54)	24.0 (0.53)	16.4 (0.50)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	18.4 (0.50)	18.8 (0.47)	28.1 (0.50)	23.0 (0.48)	11.8 (0.38)
\$35,000-\$49,999	100.0	24.4 (1.04)	17.4 (0.82)	23.0 (0.84)	22.1 (0.86)	13.1 (0.73)
\$50,000-\$74,999	100.0	19.6 (0.93)	19.2 (0.81)	26.0 (0.95)	22.6 (0.86)	12.6 (0.73)
\$75,000-\$99,999	100.0	17.2 (1.06)	18.6 (1.05)	29.0 (1.20)	23.4 (1.14)	11.8 (0.78)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	13.1 (0.76)	19.6 (0.86)	33.6 (1.06)	23.9 (0.92)	9.8 (0.59)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	100.0	25.4 (1.12)	14.4 (0.85)	20.5 (0.89)	21.7 (0.92)	18.0 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	25.2 (0.93)	16.4 (0.75)	21.7 (0.93)	22.3 (0.87)	14.4 (0.72)
Not poor	100.0	17.4 (0.47)	18.5 (0.45)	28.2 (0.48)	23.6 (0.45)	12.3 (0.37)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	16.3 (0.46)	20.1 (0.48)	29.8 (0.50)	22.2 (0.46)	11.6 (0.38)
Medicaid	100.0	15.0 (1.14)	11.8 (1.00)	21.9 (1.26)	24.5 (1.42)	26.8 (1.35)
Other	100.0	11.4 (1.34)	15.0 (1.76)	23.2 (1.78)	28.6 (1.99)	21.7 (1.69)
Uninsured	100.0	46.5 (1.04)	18.8 (0.79)	17.6 (0.76)	10.9 (0.57)	6.3 (0.49)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	6.6 (0.66)	9.9 (0.65)	25.7 (1.02)	37.9 (1.11)	19.8 (0.96)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	6.4 (1.60)	9.4 (1.95)	20.1 (2.45)	34.9 (3.24)	29.2 (2.92)
Medicare only	100.0	10.7 (1.04)	9.8 (1.02)	22.0 (1.44)	38.5 (1.67)	19.0 (1.32)
Other	100.0	5.9 (1.51)	6.4 (1.62)	25.3 (2.95)	39.6 (3.32)	22.8 (2.88)
Uninsured	100.0	43.5 (10.03)	*16.8 (6.74)	†	*20.5 (8.22)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.44)	17.7 (0.45)	28.5 (0.53)	24.2 (0.50)	13.1 (0.41)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	9.0 (0.76)	10.4 (0.79)	24.0 (1.11)	35.5 (1.19)	21.1 (1.11)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.82)	15.8 (0.87)	23.0 (0.82)	24.0 (0.91)	17.0 (0.76)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (0.99)	20.1 (0.79)	23.5 (0.79)	18.0 (0.80)	9.9 (0.52)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (1.81)	17.5 (1.26)	21.0 (1.34)	17.3 (1.18)	14.6 (1.20)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.54)	18.0 (0.48)	26.2 (0.52)	22.1 (0.46)	12.8 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (0.66)	17.1 (0.54)	26.6 (0.65)	23.7 (0.63)	13.3 (0.54)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.93)	16.9 (0.88)	24.8 (0.87)	25.0 (0.87)	15.6 (0.77)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	16.5 (0.86)	15.9 (0.89)	27.7 (0.91)	26.2 (0.85)	13.7 (0.76)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (0.78)	18.7 (0.69)	27.2 (0.70)	21.9 (0.73)	13.7 (0.75)
South . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.65)	16.7 (0.53)	25.3 (0.60)	23.8 (0.58)	13.5 (0.46)
West . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.78)	18.8 (0.67)	25.2 (0.78)	21.0 (0.66)	13.0 (0.66)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	45.0 (1.71)	21.2 (1.34)	18.2 (1.18)	10.7 (0.97)	4.9 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	21.6 (1.09)	16.3 (0.98)	25.4 (1.15)	23.5 (1.07)	13.2 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.67)	19.2 (0.63)	26.0 (0.69)	21.1 (0.65)	11.4 (0.49)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	11.1 (0.51)	14.3 (0.49)	28.6 (0.60)	28.4 (0.61)	17.7 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	28.6 (1.61)	23.1 (1.53)	22.3 (1.47)	16.1 (1.29)	9.9 (0.89)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	14.2 (1.02)	16.3 (0.96)	27.5 (1.23)	27.4 (1.19)	14.6 (0.90)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 35.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	67.0 (0.41)	15.3 (0.31)	7.9 (0.23)	5.0 (0.21)	2.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.14)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.7 (0.40)	15.4 (0.31)	8.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.21)	2.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.15)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	59.5 (0.59)	16.4 (0.46)	10.0 (0.38)	7.0 (0.33)	4.3 (0.25)	2.8 (0.23)	
Female	100.0	74.0 (0.50)	14.3 (0.40)	6.0 (0.27)	3.1 (0.20)	1.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.13)	
Age								
18–44 years	100.0	58.7 (0.63)	18.1 (0.47)	10.5 (0.38)	6.8 (0.37)	3.4 (0.23)	2.5 (0.21)	
45–64 years	100.0	70.5 (0.62)	14.5 (0.50)	6.5 (0.32)	4.1 (0.26)	2.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.19)	
65–74 years	100.0	83.5 (0.98)	8.9 (0.74)	3.0 (0.45)	1.5 (0.27)	1.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.34)	
75 years and over	100.0	86.5 (0.93)	7.6 (0.70)	2.9 (0.42)	1.2 (0.30)	0.8 (0.19)	*1.1 (0.38)	
Race								
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	67.0 (0.41)	15.3 (0.31)	7.9 (0.23)	5.0 (0.21)	2.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.15)	
White	100.0	68.1 (0.45)	14.8 (0.35)	7.6 (0.26)	4.9 (0.23)	2.8 (0.16)	1.8 (0.15)	
Black or African American	100.0	65.0 (1.04)	17.4 (0.86)	8.8 (0.59)	4.3 (0.41)	2.2 (0.30)	2.4 (0.36)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	59.1 (3.94)	8.9 (2.12)	9.1 (2.38)	10.5 (2.40)	*6.9 (2.92)	*5.6 (1.89)	
Asian	100.0	54.6 (2.05)	19.9 (1.54)	11.4 (1.19)	7.1 (0.89)	3.3 (0.60)	3.8 (0.76)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	58.7 (12.59)	*31.9 (14.50)	†	†	–	–	
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	68.4 (2.90)	15.2 (2.39)	6.5 (1.65)	*5.9 (2.12)	*2.9 (0.98)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	70.6 (7.72)	†	*7.9 (3.91)	*6.0 (2.55)	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	71.7 (4.28)	14.9 (3.64)	*5.7 (2.59)	†	†	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	54.0 (1.02)	15.2 (0.73)	11.4 (0.65)	8.8 (0.58)	5.0 (0.46)	5.6 (0.55)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.5 (1.28)	14.3 (0.89)	12.1 (0.80)	10.4 (0.81)	6.8 (0.68)	5.9 (0.74)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.0 (0.44)	15.3 (0.34)	7.4 (0.24)	4.4 (0.21)	2.4 (0.15)	1.5 (0.13)	
White, single race	100.0	70.7 (0.49)	14.7 (0.39)	6.9 (0.27)	4.2 (0.23)	2.4 (0.17)	1.2 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	65.2 (1.07)	17.5 (0.88)	8.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.40)	2.0 (0.28)	2.3 (0.36)	
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	63.9 (1.03)	13.0 (0.70)	8.4 (0.57)	6.3 (0.52)	5.1 (0.48)	3.2 (0.36)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	67.3 (0.79)	13.9 (0.55)	7.8 (0.47)	5.6 (0.42)	3.4 (0.30)	2.1 (0.29)	
Some college	100.0	70.3 (0.74)	14.3 (0.55)	7.7 (0.45)	4.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.19)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	70.7 (0.70)	16.7 (0.60)	6.0 (0.37)	3.6 (0.39)	1.6 (0.19)	1.5 (0.22)	
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	65.4 (0.68)	13.8 (0.47)	7.9 (0.36)	6.4 (0.31)	4.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.24)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	67.5 (0.54)	16.1 (0.41)	7.9 (0.31)	4.4 (0.29)	2.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.18)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	63.0 (1.10)	15.7 (0.81)	9.4 (0.65)	5.8 (0.71)	3.7 (0.44)	2.5 (0.34)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	65.8 (1.02)	16.4 (0.77)	8.9 (0.65)	4.6 (0.51)	2.5 (0.35)	1.7 (0.26)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	68.2 (1.22)	15.9 (0.91)	7.5 (0.66)	4.4 (0.53)	1.7 (0.35)	2.3 (0.47)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	72.5 (0.90)	16.4 (0.78)	5.8 (0.52)	2.9 (0.35)	1.1 (0.23)	1.3 (0.26)	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>								
Poor	100.0	63.5 (1.18)	13.3 (0.75)	8.8 (0.70)	7.0 (0.54)	4.1 (0.48)	3.3 (0.45)	
Near poor	100.0	61.8 (1.06)	15.3 (0.83)	8.6 (0.59)	6.3 (0.49)	5.0 (0.46)	2.9 (0.39)	
Not poor	100.0	68.6 (0.49)	15.9 (0.39)	7.4 (0.29)	4.4 (0.27)	2.1 (0.15)	1.6 (0.17)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	68.0 (0.51)	17.6 (0.43)	7.4 (0.30)	3.9 (0.23)	1.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.15)	
Medicaid	100.0	77.1 (1.27)	10.2 (0.85)	6.2 (0.77)	2.0 (0.37)	1.7 (0.41)	2.8 (0.54)	
Other	100.0	78.3 (1.94)	11.1 (1.43)	6.1 (1.13)	2.2 (0.63)	*1.0 (0.43)	*1.4 (0.51)	
Uninsured	100.0	39.9 (0.96)	17.1 (0.75)	15.3 (0.70)	14.1 (0.71)	8.7 (0.56)	4.9 (0.44)	
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	86.5 (0.85)	8.0 (0.64)	2.7 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)	1.0 (0.24)	*0.6 (0.24)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	89.4 (1.94)	4.4 (1.21)	*1.5 (0.58)	*2.8 (1.25)	†	†	
Medicare only	100.0	80.8 (1.35)	10.1 (1.04)	3.6 (0.63)	1.4 (0.31)	1.8 (0.40)	2.3 (0.66)	
Other	100.0	87.5 (2.23)	6.9 (1.61)	*3.1 (1.26)	†	†	†	
Uninsured	100.0	44.7 (10.01)	*11.4 (5.63)	†	*11.5 (5.13)	*16.8 (7.18)	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never	
<b>Marital status</b>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Married . . . . .	100.0	69.4 (0.51)	15.7 (0.42)	6.8 (0.29)	4.0 (0.22)	2.2 (0.17)	2.0 (0.19)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	82.8 (1.01)	9.7 (0.83)	3.3 (0.46)	2.1 (0.37)	1.5 (0.30)	0.6 (0.15)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (0.93)	12.7 (0.65)	7.4 (0.53)	6.2 (0.51)	3.4 (0.36)	1.8 (0.28)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	57.7 (1.02)	17.1 (0.72)	11.9 (0.66)	6.8 (0.46)	3.9 (0.36)	2.6 (0.30)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	58.3 (1.81)	16.0 (1.23)	10.4 (0.96)	8.8 (1.68)	4.4 (0.67)	2.0 (0.44)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	66.3 (0.57)	15.2 (0.43)	8.2 (0.31)	5.1 (0.32)	2.6 (0.17)	2.6 (0.23)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	67.0 (0.70)	16.0 (0.55)	7.9 (0.43)	4.6 (0.31)	2.9 (0.28)	1.6 (0.22)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.2 (1.06)	14.2 (0.77)	7.2 (0.53)	5.2 (0.47)	3.1 (0.38)	1.2 (0.27)	
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	71.0 (0.92)	14.1 (0.72)	6.7 (0.55)	2.9 (0.31)	2.0 (0.27)	3.3 (0.52)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	67.4 (0.88)	16.4 (0.72)	7.1 (0.41)	5.4 (0.56)	2.7 (0.31)	0.9 (0.20)	
South . . . . .	100.0	66.5 (0.70)	15.2 (0.51)	8.2 (0.38)	5.3 (0.34)	2.9 (0.23)	1.9 (0.21)	
West . . . . .	100.0	64.3 (0.79)	15.2 (0.54)	9.3 (0.54)	5.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.30)	2.4 (0.29)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	41.9 (1.52)	16.2 (1.11)	13.4 (1.03)	12.8 (1.03)	8.4 (0.84)	7.3 (0.85)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	66.7 (1.26)	14.1 (0.92)	9.3 (0.77)	4.7 (0.58)	1.5 (0.31)	3.7 (0.54)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (0.71)	15.7 (0.56)	9.0 (0.47)	5.7 (0.36)	3.6 (0.29)	1.5 (0.22)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	76.5 (0.62)	13.7 (0.50)	5.0 (0.32)	2.8 (0.24)	1.2 (0.16)	0.9 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	55.3 (1.75)	19.5 (1.50)	11.7 (1.11)	6.4 (0.80)	3.2 (0.53)	3.9 (0.70)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	73.2 (1.24)	16.0 (0.96)	6.5 (0.61)	2.2 (0.35)	1.1 (0.27)	1.0 (0.28)	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. Not in MSA consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 37.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	44.5 (0.47)	17.4 (0.33)	13.0 (0.28)	11.2 (0.28)	12.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.12)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.1 (0.48)	17.5 (0.33)	13.1 (0.29)	11.2 (0.28)	12.4 (0.28)	1.6 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	41.2 (0.65)	17.3 (0.44)	13.5 (0.42)	12.1 (0.41)	13.8 (0.42)	2.1 (0.20)
Female	100.0	47.6 (0.60)	17.5 (0.44)	12.6 (0.37)	10.3 (0.34)	11.0 (0.34)	1.0 (0.11)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	40.8 (0.66)	20.0 (0.48)	14.9 (0.44)	12.3 (0.40)	9.6 (0.36)	2.3 (0.20)
45–64 years	100.0	50.6 (0.76)	14.8 (0.50)	11.7 (0.45)	10.2 (0.44)	11.7 (0.46)	0.9 (0.13)
65–74 years	100.0	44.7 (1.24)	14.1 (0.89)	10.7 (0.75)	10.4 (0.77)	19.2 (1.01)	0.8 (0.20)
75 years and over	100.0	41.4 (1.37)	15.0 (0.94)	8.7 (0.72)	9.0 (0.70)	25.6 (1.10)	*0.4 (0.13)
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	44.7 (0.48)	17.3 (0.33)	13.0 (0.29)	11.1 (0.28)	12.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.12)
White	100.0	46.5 (0.52)	16.9 (0.37)	12.3 (0.31)	10.9 (0.32)	12.0 (0.31)	1.4 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	33.5 (1.04)	19.8 (0.79)	16.7 (0.85)	13.5 (0.68)	14.4 (0.73)	2.1 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.6 (3.31)	13.7 (2.66)	14.7 (2.90)	14.1 (2.60)	20.1 (4.63)	*5.8 (2.08)
Asian	100.0	43.3 (1.82)	19.5 (1.39)	14.6 (1.31)	9.8 (1.14)	9.4 (1.03)	3.4 (0.72)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	51.5 (12.07)	†	*28.9 (14.15)	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	35.7 (3.27)	18.3 (3.34)	14.3 (2.20)	13.1 (1.87)	18.5 (2.60)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.5 (6.84)	29.0 (7.45)	*20.1 (8.08)	†	*15.2 (5.13)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.3 (4.84)	18.9 (5.47)	12.4 (2.83)	17.2 (2.99)	21.1 (4.08)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.0 (0.92)	18.8 (0.80)	17.0 (0.78)	14.1 (0.66)	14.3 (0.70)	5.7 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	25.7 (1.07)	17.3 (0.94)	17.3 (0.99)	16.0 (0.90)	17.0 (0.93)	6.7 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.8 (0.51)	17.1 (0.36)	12.4 (0.30)	10.7 (0.30)	12.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	49.5 (0.58)	16.5 (0.41)	11.5 (0.33)	10.2 (0.35)	11.7 (0.34)	0.6 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.3 (1.05)	20.0 (0.81)	16.8 (0.86)	13.6 (0.69)	14.6 (0.74)	1.8 (0.28)
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.1 (0.93)	13.6 (0.67)	14.7 (0.72)	16.1 (0.81)	28.3 (0.91)	3.2 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	38.5 (0.86)	17.0 (0.64)	13.7 (0.62)	13.1 (0.56)	16.3 (0.62)	1.4 (0.20)
Some college	100.0	46.9 (0.82)	17.8 (0.64)	13.6 (0.59)	10.7 (0.49)	10.3 (0.50)	0.6 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.5 (0.79)	16.6 (0.64)	10.0 (0.48)	6.7 (0.41)	4.5 (0.34)	0.7 (0.17)
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	29.9 (0.76)	16.6 (0.52)	14.4 (0.46)	15.4 (0.48)	21.3 (0.57)	2.4 (0.23)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	51.6 (0.62)	17.6 (0.45)	12.5 (0.38)	9.2 (0.39)	8.0 (0.31)	1.1 (0.14)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	38.8 (1.04)	18.0 (0.84)	14.1 (0.75)	13.8 (0.85)	13.3 (0.76)	2.0 (0.31)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	45.1 (1.04)	18.7 (0.78)	15.2 (0.76)	10.4 (0.67)	9.5 (0.66)	1.2 (0.22)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	55.0 (1.39)	17.5 (1.01)	12.5 (0.86)	7.9 (0.79)	6.2 (0.73)	*0.9 (0.31)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	66.0 (1.09)	16.5 (0.85)	8.5 (0.63)	5.0 (0.46)	3.4 (0.38)	*0.5 (0.17)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	100.0	28.3 (1.54)	16.0 (0.79)	14.7 (0.84)	15.9 (0.82)	21.4 (1.04)	3.7 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	27.8 (1.01)	17.7 (0.83)	15.0 (0.74)	16.2 (0.80)	20.9 (0.88)	2.4 (0.33)
Not poor	100.0	52.0 (0.58)	17.3 (0.43)	12.2 (0.35)	9.3 (0.34)	8.3 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	54.0 (0.59)	18.4 (0.45)	12.3 (0.39)	8.3 (0.35)	6.0 (0.27)	0.9 (0.12)
Medicaid	100.0	31.2 (1.37)	18.8 (1.27)	15.4 (1.18)	13.4 (1.00)	18.4 (1.35)	2.8 (0.59)
Other	100.0	39.7 (2.07)	16.7 (1.56)	13.6 (1.41)	13.7 (1.49)	15.9 (1.69)	*0.5 (0.22)
Uninsured	100.0	19.1 (0.77)	15.8 (0.75)	17.4 (0.78)	21.4 (0.80)	21.7 (0.85)	4.5 (0.43)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	50.9 (1.27)	14.3 (0.85)	8.8 (0.66)	7.6 (0.67)	18.0 (1.00)	*0.3 (0.12)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.7 (2.76)	12.9 (2.32)	14.1 (2.39)	13.2 (2.08)	36.7 (3.12)	*1.4 (0.51)
Medicare only	100.0	32.2 (1.54)	15.5 (1.37)	10.8 (0.95)	12.5 (1.05)	28.2 (1.49)	*0.8 (0.30)
Other	100.0	42.9 (3.11)	15.2 (2.26)	10.1 (1.99)	12.3 (2.15)	19.1 (2.52)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*21.6 (8.18)	†	†	*24.0 (9.01)	28.9 (8.30)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>						Never
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")		
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>2</sup> (standard error)</b>						
Married . . . . .	100.0	49.4 (0.62)	16.8 (0.44)	12.0 (0.36)	9.6 (0.35)	10.6 (0.35)	1.5 (0.16)	
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (1.27)	14.9 (0.94)	11.7 (0.86)	11.8 (0.81)	25.9 (1.17)	0.8 (0.19)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (0.99)	17.6 (0.79)	12.8 (0.67)	13.2 (0.68)	16.3 (0.75)	1.1 (0.22)	
Never married . . . . .	100.0	40.7 (1.01)	19.4 (0.73)	15.1 (0.73)	12.9 (0.64)	9.8 (0.58)	2.1 (0.26)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	33.4 (1.65)	17.6 (1.19)	16.6 (1.33)	15.3 (1.27)	15.4 (1.15)	1.7 (0.39)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	46.0 (0.65)	18.0 (0.48)	13.2 (0.38)	10.6 (0.38)	10.2 (0.34)	2.1 (0.20)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.1 (0.88)	16.7 (0.57)	12.9 (0.53)	11.0 (0.50)	13.2 (0.55)	1.0 (0.16)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	39.2 (1.12)	16.7 (0.72)	12.7 (0.71)	13.3 (0.74)	17.0 (0.80)	1.1 (0.26)	
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	50.6 (1.25)	17.6 (0.81)	10.7 (0.65)	9.0 (0.65)	10.1 (0.60)	2.0 (0.43)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	46.8 (0.97)	17.1 (0.73)	12.0 (0.54)	10.6 (0.64)	12.8 (0.63)	0.8 (0.15)	
South . . . . .	100.0	39.8 (0.78)	17.6 (0.55)	14.1 (0.51)	12.6 (0.45)	14.1 (0.48)	1.8 (0.19)	
West . . . . .	100.0	45.3 (0.88)	17.1 (0.60)	14.1 (0.57)	11.0 (0.55)	10.8 (0.50)	1.8 (0.25)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (1.31)	18.0 (1.22)	16.6 (1.13)	14.4 (0.97)	16.7 (1.19)	7.3 (0.85)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.25)	19.6 (1.04)	17.5 (1.00)	13.9 (0.87)	11.8 (0.85)	4.0 (0.57)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (0.79)	16.7 (0.54)	11.8 (0.49)	11.5 (0.51)	12.9 (0.51)	0.9 (0.19)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.5 (0.74)	16.4 (0.55)	11.2 (0.44)	9.0 (0.44)	10.6 (0.42)	0.3 (0.07)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (1.61)	18.9 (1.31)	18.9 (1.42)	13.5 (1.17)	15.4 (1.13)	2.4 (0.51)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (1.32)	21.0 (1.02)	15.0 (1.01)	13.6 (0.83)	13.9 (0.88)	1.3 (0.31)	

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 39.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.44)	63.4 (0.44)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.43)	63.2 (0.43)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (0.65)	65.8 (0.65)
Female . . . . .	100.0	38.8 (0.55)	61.2 (0.55)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	47.0 (0.63)	53.0 (0.63)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (0.69)	67.1 (0.69)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	15.1 (0.91)	84.9 (0.91)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	7.8 (0.73)	92.2 (0.73)
Race			
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.45)	63.5 (0.45)
White . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (0.49)	66.0 (0.49)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (1.20)	46.0 (1.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (4.37)	57.8 (4.37)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	32.4 (1.68)	67.6 (1.68)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (11.79)	54.1 (11.79)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (3.67)	52.8 (3.67)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	44.4 (8.78)	55.6 (8.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (5.67)	47.9 (5.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	41.5 (1.04)	58.5 (1.04)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (1.19)	63.4 (1.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (0.49)	64.2 (0.49)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (0.54)	67.1 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (1.20)	46.0 (1.20)
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	31.2 (0.98)	68.8 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (0.81)	68.7 (0.81)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	43.3 (0.82)	56.7 (0.82)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	40.8 (0.85)	59.2 (0.85)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	37.3 (0.73)	62.7 (0.73)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.57)	62.4 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (1.10)	62.4 (1.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (1.00)	63.5 (1.00)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (1.22)	63.2 (1.22)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	39.2 (1.13)	60.8 (1.13)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	100.0	43.8 (1.42)	56.2 (1.42)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	39.7 (1.09)	60.3 (1.09)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (0.55)	63.7 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	38.9 (0.57)	61.1 (0.57)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	55.6 (1.62)	44.4 (1.62)
Other . . . . .	100.0	51.2 (2.35)	48.8 (2.35)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (1.02)	57.8 (1.02)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (0.75)	89.7 (0.75)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (2.30)	83.6 (2.30)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (1.25)	88.4 (1.25)
Other . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (2.76)	80.2 (2.76)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	†	92.3 (4.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Married . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.58)	65.1 (0.58)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	14.4 (0.94)	85.6 (0.94)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	47.1 (1.00)	52.9 (1.00)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (1.04)	63.4 (1.04)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	55.2 (1.57)	44.8 (1.57)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	40.5 (0.63)	59.5 (0.63)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.81)	65.6 (0.81)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (0.92)	70.6 (0.92)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (1.15)	63.7 (1.15)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	31.5 (0.88)	68.5 (0.88)
South . . . . .	100.0	40.1 (0.80)	59.9 (0.80)
West . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.80)	63.4 (0.80)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (1.55)	65.3 (1.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	48.8 (1.33)	51.2 (1.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.78)	68.3 (0.78)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	33.9 (0.68)	66.1 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (1.84)	47.9 (1.84)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	55.5 (1.38)	44.5 (1.38)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

<sup>1</sup>The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 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 "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

<sup>6</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 41.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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