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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, place of residence, and region of residence for chronic condition prevalence, health status, functional limitations, health care access and utilization, health behaviors, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions.

Source of Data

The 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 2004, data were collected for 31,326 adults for the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate (the number of completed interviews divided by the total number of eligible sample adults) was 83.8%, and the final response rate (the conditional rate multiplied by the overall family response rate of 86.5%), was 72.5%. 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 allowed.

Highlights

In 2004, 62% of adults 18 years of age or over reported excellent or very good health. Sixty-two 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. Twelve percent of adults had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had heart disease, and 22% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension. Twenty-one percent of all adults were current smokers, and 21% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 35% of adults were overweight and 24% 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, 2004

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of adults. Two other reports in this year's set provide estimates for selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children less than 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, respondent-assessed health status, health behaviors and lifestyle, 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/ethnicity, educational attainment (for persons aged 25 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 10-15 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 collection 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.

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/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site:

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/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 can be found in *Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey*, 1995-2004 (11). 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 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/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 2004 consisted of 36,579 households, which yielded 94,460 persons in 37,466 families. There were 37,388 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 31,326 adults, a conditional response rate of 83.8% (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 86.5%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 72.5% (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 (and/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 8% of sample adults in the 2004 survey, and about 17% of sample adults said only that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more, without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (15). 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, the 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. The effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic. The person health estimates and sample adult health estimates were more affected than sample child estimates. For health estimates expressed as weighted percentages, 0.27% of the person estimates and 0.27% of the sample adult estimates were significantly different. None of the sample child estimates were significantly different. For weighted frequencies, 13% of the person estimates, 16% of the sample adult estimates, and 1% of the sample child estimates were significantly different (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 2004 estimates (See Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, 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 1997-2004 NHIS estimates with those of 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 2004 to 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997-2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The 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 the National Health Interview Survey from the NCHS Web site:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm .

The Web site 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 list serve 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 to the 2000 standard U.S. 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/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Selected Circulatory Conditions (Tables 1,2)

- Overall, 12% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 22% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 3% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults 18 years of age and over, men were more likely than women to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease.
- 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 and black adults were less likely to have ever been told they had heart disease than white

adults. Asian adults and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told than they had heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. Thirty percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 20% of Hispanic adults and 22% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with heart disease, hypertension and stroke; as educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.

- Poverty level was inversely associated with heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; 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, those covered by Medicaid or "other" insurance were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (including coronary heart disease), 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, hypertension, or stroke than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.
- Thirty-one percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 21% of non-Hispanic white women and 22% of Hispanic women. Twenty-eight percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 22% of non-Hispanic white men and 17% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the

highest percentage of heart disease (including coronary heart disease) compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

Selected Respiratory Conditions (Tables 3,4)

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had emphysema. Ten percent had ever been told they had asthma, and 7% still had asthma. Nine percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 14% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely than men to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely than black or white adults to have been told in the past 12 months they had sinusitis.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of emphysema, asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than white adults and had lower rates for asthma and sinusitis than did black adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely than adults with less education to have been told they had emphysema or chronic bronchitis, but more likely to have been told they had hay fever.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in families that were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Similarly, among adults age 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than those with Medicare coverage only.
- 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 lowest in the South.
- White non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to have sinusitis. White non-Hispanic women also had the highest percentage of hay fever.

Selected Cancers (Tables 5,6)

- Overall, 7% of adults 18 years and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had some form of cancer.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer, 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 4% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic adults.

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

- Overall, 7% of the adult population in the United States had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 7% had ever been told they had an ulcer, 2% had been told in the past 12 months that they had kidney disease, and 1% had been told in the past 12 months that they had liver disease.
- Twenty-two percent of adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, and 27% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).
- Women were more likely than men to be diagnosed with arthritis or to have chronic joint symptoms.
- Age was positively associated both with arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-six percent of adults 75 years and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults 18-44 years of age; 50% of adults 75 years and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 16% of adults 18-44 years of age.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian and Alaska Native adults and black adults had higher percentages of diabetes compared with white adults and Asian adults. American Indian and Alaska Native adults were more likely to have been told they had an ulcer compared with Asian 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 with diabetes and level of education: 12% of adults with less than a high school diploma have diabetes compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, or arthritis.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid had the highest percentage of diabetes, ulcer, kidney disease, and liver disease. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, than those with private insurance or who were uninsured.
- 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, 15% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 15% had experienced pain in the neck area, 27% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 4% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.
- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face/jaw pain) than men. Women were twice as likely as men to experience migraines/severe headaches, or pain in the face or jaw.
- The percentage of people experiencing migraines or severe headaches was inversely related to age. Eighteen percent of adults 18-44 years of age experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 15% of adults 45-64 years of age, 7% of adults 65-74 years of age, and 5% 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 migraine, pain in the lower back, or pain in the face or jaw when compared with white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native 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 with less education.

- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw 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 no insurance. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain than those with other insurance.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, women were more likely to have severe headache or migraine than men in the same racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black men had the lowest percentage of neck pain compared with other men and women; non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men had the lowest percentage of lower back pain compared with other men and women.

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

- Overall, 16% of the adult population in the United States experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as “a little trouble,” “a lot of trouble,” or “deaf”). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than were women.
- Nine percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.

- Eight percent of the adult 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. Five percent of Asian adults had experienced some form of vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 9% of white adults and 10% of black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 18% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 10% of non-Hispanic black adults and 12% of Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have vision difficulties (even with glasses or contact lenses) or 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; 16% 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 8% 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, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those with private insurance or no insurance. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth, than those with Medicare, private, or other 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 small or large MSAs.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, more non-Hispanic white men had hearing trouble compared with other men or women.

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

- Overall, 11% of adults experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview; 6% felt hopeless; 5% felt worthless; and 14% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.
- Thirteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 9% of men. Women were also more likely

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

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness or hopelessness 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 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 at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor 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.
- Among adults under age 65, 28% 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 17% of those who were uninsured and 8% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were at least twice as likely to feel hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.

- Among adults aged 65 and over, 14% of those who had Medicare-only 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 10% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 and over who had Medicare-only health care coverage were more likely to feel sad, hopeless, or that 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.
- Widowed and divorced adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married, never married, or living with a partner. Adults who were married were least likely to have these feelings.

Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (Tables 15,16)

- Overall, 16% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness and 17% of adults experienced feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Eighteen percent of women felt nervous for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% 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 race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults had the least feelings of restlessness compared with other single race groups.

- 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, 30% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 20% of those who were uninsured and 14% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 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 15% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage or 12% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults age 65 and over who had either Medicare-only 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 widowed, divorced or separated, or living with a partner.

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, or a total of approximately 578 million work-loss days.
- Adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 4 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 872 million bed days.
- Women experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 3 bed days per person for men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 3 bed days per person for Hispanic adults and an average of 4 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white adults.
- 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 5 bed days per person among adults in near poor families and 3 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 12 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 3 bed days per person for those who were uninsured.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic white women had 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, and Hispanic women had 3 bed days per person. Non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men had 4 bed days per person compared with 2 bed days per person for Hispanic men.

Limitations 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, or 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 and at age 75 and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 22% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 18% of black adults, 15% of white adults, and 8% 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 as adults in families that were not poor to have difficulty with each of the nine activities.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 20,21)

- Overall, 62% of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health, 26% were in good health, and 12% were in fair or poor health.
- Sixty-three percent of men were in excellent or very good health compared with 61% of women.
- 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, 44% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 53% of black adults had excellent or very good health compared with 63% of white adults and 64% of Asian adults. Conversely, 23% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 19% of black adults had fair or poor health compared with 11% of white adults and 9% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have excellent or very good health and were less likely to have fair or poor health than either black non-Hispanic or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was positively associated with health status; 74% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 39% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-seven percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were in fair-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 65 years, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 56% 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 with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 34% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults age 65 and over, 57% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 30% of those with Medicare-only health care coverage and 21% 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, living with a partner, or never married.
- 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-five 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 11% of non-Hispanic white women were in fair or poor health compared with 20% of Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 65% of white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 54% of non-

Hispanic black men and 57% of Hispanic men. Only 11% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black men and 15% of Hispanic men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2004, 80% said their health was about the same as a year ago, and 17% said their health had improved. Among adults with good health in 2004, 73% said their health was about the same as a year ago, 17% said their health had improved, and 10% said it was worse than in 2002. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2004, 53% said their health was about the same as a year ago, 15% said their health had improved, and 33% said their health was worse than last year.

Current Cigarette Smoking Status (Tables 24,25)

- Overall, 21% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 58% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Twenty-three percent of men were current smokers compared with 19% of women. Sixty-three percent of women had never smoked compared with 52% of men.
- As age increased the percentage of current smokers decreased. Adults who were 18-44 years of age were more likely than adults 45 years of age and over to have never smoked.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 11% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 21% of white adults, 20% of black adults, and 29% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 66% of non-Hispanic black adults and 70% of Hispanic adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and more likely to be non-smokers.

- 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, 19% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 34% 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 who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be current smokers than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Adults living in the West were less likely to be current or everyday smokers and more likely to be non-smokers compared with adults living in other regions.
- Eleven percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 17% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Seventy-nine percent of Hispanic women and 72% of non-Hispanic black women were non-smokers compared with 58% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 18% of Hispanic men, 23% of non-Hispanic black men, and 24% of non-Hispanic white men were current smokers; 60% of Hispanic men and 58% of non-Hispanic black men were non-smokers compared with 49% of non-Hispanic white men.

Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26,27)

- Overall, 47% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular drinkers, 13% were current infrequent drinkers, 7% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 25% were lifetime abstainers.
- Fifty-seven percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 38% of women. Men were also more likely than women to be former regular drinkers. Women were more likely than men to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers.
- 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.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 52% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 36% of Hispanic adults and 33% 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 less than 65 years of age, 54% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 44% of those who were uninsured and 29% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 36% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 26% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 12% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Regionally, 31% of adults living in the South were lifetime abstainers, in contrast to 27% in the West, 19% in the Midwest, and 18% in the Northeast.
- Twenty-three percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 51% of Hispanic women and 46% of non-Hispanic black women. Conversely, 45% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 24% of non-Hispanic black women and 20% of Hispanic women. Among men, 15% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 22% of Hispanic men, and 29% of non-Hispanic black men; 60% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 52% of Hispanic men and 44% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Overall, 62% of adults 18 years of age and over never engaged in any leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 24% engaged in such activity three or more times per week.
- Fifty-seven percent of men never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 66% of women. Twenty-five percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 22% of women.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 58% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 70% of non-Hispanic black adults and 72% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-

six percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of Hispanic adults.

- Educational attainment, family income, and non-poverty status were inversely associated with engaging in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity; 83% of adults with less than a high school diploma never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 47% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher; 75% of adults in poor families never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 54% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-four 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.
- A higher percentage of adults who did not reside in an MSA 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 (irrespective of size).
- A greater percentage of adults in the South never engaged in any leisure-time periods of vigorous 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, 39% were at a healthy weight, 35% were overweight (but not obese), and 24% were obese.
- Forty-six percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 32% of men. Forty-three percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 27% of women. Women were almost three times as likely as men to be underweight.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 60% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 39% of white adults, 30% of black adults, and 32% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were more than five times as likely as Asian adults to be obese. White adults were about three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 34% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 27% of Hispanic adults and 23% 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-three percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 23% of those who had private health insurance and 25% of those who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, 28% of those who were covered by

Medicare and Medicaid were obese compared with 21% of those with private health insurance and 23% of those with Medicare alone.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA (irrespective of size).
- Fifty percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of Hispanic women, and 30% of non-Hispanic black women; 32% of non-Hispanic white men, 31% of non-Hispanic black men, and 28% 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 21% of non-Hispanic white women; 28% of non-Hispanic black men, 26% of Hispanic men and 24% 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, 80% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of care, 17% 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, women were more likely than men to consider a doctor's office or health maintenance organization (HMO) to be their usual place of care, and men were more likely than women to consider a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.

- 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 without regard to ethnicity, 16% of Asian adults and 18% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults were without a usual place of care compared with 15% of white adults and 14% of black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 27% 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 76% of non-Hispanic black adults and 68% of Hispanic adults. Seven percent of non-Hispanic black adults who had a usual place of care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of care compared with 5% of Hispanic adults who had a usual place of care and 1% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were more likely than those with educational attainment and family income to have a usual place of health care and to consider a doctor's office or HMO as their usual place of care.
- Among adults less than 65 years of age, 49% 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 or Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 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 11% of those who had private health insurance and

13% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage. Adults aged 65 and over with Medicare-only health care coverage were more likely to not have a usual place of health care compared with those with private health care coverage, or those covered by Medicare and Medicaid.

- 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 West and 17% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of care compared with 13% in the Midwest and 11% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-three percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of care compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black men and 17% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of care compared with 9% of non-Hispanic black women and 9% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 19% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 17% had one office visit, 25% had 2-3 visits, 24% had 4-9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-six percent of men and 13% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 32% of Hispanic adults had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black adults, and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have made between 2 and 9 office visits in the past 12 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults.
- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to level of education; 28% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 13% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had 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 or near poor were more likely than other adults to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.
- Among adults less than 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 14% with Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid or other forms of insurance were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private insurance or no insurance coverage.
- Nine percent of adults aged 65 and over who had Medicare-only health care coverage had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 4% of those with private health insurance coverage and 5% 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 other forms of coverage.

- Twenty-four percent of adults who lived in the West and 20% of adults in the South had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 17% of adults in the Midwest and 15% of those in the Northeast.
- Thirty-nine 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-four percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 13% of non-Hispanic black women and 10% of non-Hispanic white women.

Length of Time since last Contact with a Doctor or Other Health Professional

(Tables 36,37)

- Overall, 68% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 15% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 9% 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% had last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.

- Seventy-five percent of women last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 14% 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 than women to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor.
- Older adults (aged 65 and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than were younger adults (less than 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 five times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black adults, and more than eight times as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were less likely than adults with more education to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months, and were more likely to have never seen a doctor.
- 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 less than 65 years of age who were uninsured were much less likely than insured adults to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months.
- A greater percentage of adults living in the West had never had contact with a doctor or other health professional compared with adults living in other regions.
- 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 1% of non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men. Similarly, 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; 4% of Hispanic women had never had contact with a health professional compared with less than 1% of non-Hispanic black women 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; 19% 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; 12% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago, and 12% had last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.

- Forty-seven percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 41% of men. Men were twice as likely as women to have never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (48%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (32%) or Hispanic adults (30%). Four percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with less than 1% of non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black 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 less than 65 years of age, 53% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 30% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 18% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 48% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 32% of adults who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 14% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- 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, but were also less likely to have never had contact with a dentist than adults who lived in MSAs.

HIV Testing Status (Tables 40,41)

- Overall, 35% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for HIV.
- Women were more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV.
- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; 46% of adults aged 18-44 had ever been tested for HIV compared with 28% of those aged 45-64, 14% aged 65-74, and 8% aged 75 and over.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 49% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 38% of American Indian or Alaska native adults, 33% of white adults, and 28% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 49% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 35% of Hispanic adults and 33% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college, and of those with at least a bachelor's degree, had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults with less education.
- Among adults under age 65, 53% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 38% of those who had private health insurance or who were uninsured.
- Forty-seven percent of adults who were divorced or separated and 42% those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 36% of married adults, 33% of widowed adults, and 30% of never married adults.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in an 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 percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 40% of Hispanic women and 36% of non-Hispanic white women. Forty-eight percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 30% of Hispanic men and 29% 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]			
		All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Number in thousands[5]				
Total[6]	215,191	24,666	13,621	47,493	5,519
Sex					
Male	103,552	12,107	7,934	22,040	2,657
Female	111,640	12,559	5,688	25,453	2,862
Age					
18-44 years	110,417	4,953	1,184	8,133	510
45-64 years	70,182	8,636	4,858	21,303	1,750
65-74 years	18,360	4,994	3,358	9,089	1,257
75 years and over	16,232	6,082	4,221	8,968	2,002
Race					
1 race[7]	212,861	24,415	13,493	47,004	5,467
White	178,552	21,732	12,056	39,121	4,600
Black or African American	24,602	2,088	1,082	6,484	667
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	144	*88	318	†
Asian	7,853	436	253	1,038	131
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	*42	†
2 or more races[8]	2,330	251	128	489	*52
Black or African American, white	382	*55	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	146	*82	228	*33
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	1,685	1,042	3,734	460
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	1,007	642	2,216	309
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	22,981	12,579	43,758	5,059
White, single race	153,365	20,143	11,059	35,543	4,162
Black or African American, single race	23,806	2,030	1,061	6,433	653
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	5,548	3,670	10,359	1,905
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,226	7,369	4,414	14,905	1,608
Some college	49,862	6,095	3,277	11,749	1,132
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	4,550	2,049	9,352	764
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	37,437	6,315	3,904	10,915	2,034
$20,000 or more	160,219	16,512	8,575	32,659	3,027
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	4,120	2,294	7,584	857
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	3,328	1,802	6,770	733
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	2,115	1,146	4,441	331
$75,000 or more	45,332	3,640	1,507	8,013	446
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	17,519	2,522	1,497	4,141	816
Near poor	30,388	4,266	2,397	7,390	1,088
Not poor	113,981	11,522	6,022	23,996	2,115
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	126,845	8,963	3,560	20,696	1,116
Medicaid	12,508	1,707	946	2,901	565
Other	5,602	1,004	603	1,819	285
Uninsured	34,763	1,895	922	3,905	287
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,011	6,758	4,639	10,795	1,827
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	842	620	1,139	337
Medicare only	8,989	2,635	1,724	4,790	764
Other	2,173	729	514	1,122	245
Uninsured	383	*90	*69	186	†
Marital status					
Married	123,435	14,880	8,436	28,714	2,845
Widowed	13,417	3,884	2,493	7,145	1,353
Divorced or separated	23,137	2,967	1,651	6,342	847
Never married	41,860	2,149	688	3,610	288
Living with a partner	12,719	761	346	1,609	154

Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	99,783	9,674	5,607	19,715	2,139
Small MSA	72,206	8,811	4,625	16,302	2,006
Not in MSA	43,203	6,181	3,389	11,475	1,375
Region					
Northeast	40,467	4,789	2,793	8,632	1,015
Midwest	52,020	6,382	3,225	11,852	1,317
South	77,308	8,923	5,087	18,834	2,178
West	45,397	4,572	2,516	8,175	1,009
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	777	543	1,577	237
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	908	499	2,157	223
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	73,548	10,158	6,660	16,870	2,007
White, single race, female	79,817	9,986	4,399	18,673	2,155
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	732	411	2,616	283
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,297	651	3,817	370

* 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	11.6 (0.20)	6.4 (0.15)	22.0 (0.25)	2.6 (0.10)
Total[6] (crude)	11.5 (0.21)	6.3 (0.16)	22.1 (0.30)	2.6 (0.10)
Sex				
Male	12.5 (0.30)	8.3 (0.25)	21.9 (0.38)	2.8 (0.15)
Female	10.9 (0.27)	4.9 (0.17)	21.9 (0.32)	2.4 (0.12)
Age[7]				
18-44 years	4.5 (0.20)	1.1 (0.09)	7.4 (0.24)	0.5 (0.07)
45-64 years	12.3 (0.37)	6.9 (0.28)	30.5 (0.56)	2.5 (0.16)
65-74 years	27.3 (0.94)	18.4 (0.77)	49.8 (1.10)	6.9 (0.53)
75 years and over	37.6 (1.05)	26.1 (1.03)	55.4 (1.05)	12.4 (0.72)
Race				
1 race[8]	11.5 (0.20)	6.4 (0.15)	21.9 (0.25)	2.6 (0.10)
White	11.9 (0.22)	6.6 (0.16)	21.2 (0.27)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American	9.6 (0.55)	5.2 (0.38)	29.2 (0.72)	3.2 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.6 (2.62)	*7.6 (2.32)	25.4 (3.06)	*5.1 (2.45)
Asian	6.7 (0.94)	4.2 (0.79)	16.9 (1.30)	2.4 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	13.8 (2.89)	13.8 (2.89)	20.7 (4.62)	8.1 (0.00)
2 or more races[9]	12.1 (1.85)	6.4 (1.41)	22.9 (2.51)	*2.8 (0.85)
Black or African American, white	21.8 (6.19)	*7.9 (3.32)	*12.2 (4.35)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.4 (2.61)	*7.3 (2.21)	18.3 (3.01)	*2.3 (0.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	9.2 (0.55)	6.0 (0.45)	19.6 (0.66)	2.8 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.6 (0.74)	6.5 (0.66)	20.1 (0.86)	3.1 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.9 (0.21)	6.4 (0.16)	22.3 (0.27)	2.6 (0.10)
White, single race	12.3 (0.24)	6.6 (0.17)	21.5 (0.29)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	9.5 (0.55)	5.2 (0.38)	29.7 (0.73)	3.2 (0.34)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	15.2 (0.53)	9.7 (0.44)	29.8 (0.68)	5.0 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[12]	12.8 (0.42)	7.6 (0.32)	25.9 (0.53)	2.8 (0.18)
Some college	13.5 (0.45)	7.5 (0.36)	24.9 (0.57)	2.6 (0.21)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.6 (0.41)	5.4 (0.31)	20.4 (0.52)	2.0 (0.21)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	15.0 (0.42)	9.2 (0.37)	26.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.27)
$20,000 or more	11.1 (0.24)	6.0 (0.17)	21.1 (0.30)	2.2 (0.12)
$20,000-$34,999	12.3 (0.47)	6.7 (0.34)	23.1 (0.60)	2.5 (0.23)
$35,000-$54,999	11.3 (0.54)	6.4 (0.43)	22.4 (0.64)	2.6 (0.28)
$55,000-$74,999	11.3 (0.73)	7.1 (0.60)	21.2 (0.85)	2.4 (0.47)
$75,000 or more	10.5 (0.65)	5.3 (0.48)	20.0 (0.71)	1.9 (0.35)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	16.6 (0.78)	10.2 (0.64)	27.3 (0.83)	5.6 (0.50)
Near poor	13.7 (0.54)	7.8 (0.39)	24.7 (0.65)	3.5 (0.29)
Not poor	11.0 (0.28)	6.0 (0.21)	21.6 (0.35)	2.2 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	6.7 (0.22)	2.5 (0.13)	15.1 (0.30)	0.8 (0.07)
Medicaid	14.6 (0.94)	8.4 (0.66)	24.9 (1.06)	5.0 (0.54)
Other	13.9 (1.38)	7.8 (1.14)	23.5 (1.62)	3.3 (0.59)
Uninsured	6.2 (0.41)	3.3 (0.32)	13.4 (0.59)	0.9 (0.14)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	32.3 (0.90)	22.2 (0.81)	51.6 (0.93)	8.7 (0.58)
Medicaid and Medicare	43.9 (2.74)	32.3 (2.74)	59.2 (2.58)	17.4 (2.20)
Medicare only	29.4 (1.39)	19.3 (1.21)	53.7 (1.53)	8.6 (0.79)
Other	33.8 (2.85)	23.9 (2.52)	51.8 (2.91)	11.6 (2.08)
Uninsured	*22.7 (6.96)	*16.8 (6.09)	48.8 (8.74)	†

Marital status				
Married	11.9 (0.27)	6.8 (0.21)	22.0 (0.35)	2.4 (0.14)
Widowed	10.1 (0.96)	7.0 (0.93)	29.7 (3.05)	3.9 (0.81)
Divorced or separated	13.1 (0.59)	7.2 (0.42)	25.4 (0.66)	3.7 (0.31)
Never married	9.6 (0.58)	4.9 (0.46)	19.0 (0.72)	1.7 (0.29)
Living with a partner	10.9 (1.46)	5.4 (1.13)	20.4 (1.65)	*2.6 (0.84)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	10.1 (0.27)	6.0 (0.21)	20.4 (0.34)	2.3 (0.14)
Small MSA	12.2 (0.34)	6.4 (0.26)	22.3 (0.43)	2.8 (0.17)
Not in MSA	13.6 (0.47)	7.3 (0.33)	25.1 (0.62)	3.0 (0.23)
Region				
Northeast	11.1 (0.45)	6.3 (0.31)	19.8 (0.57)	2.3 (0.20)
Midwest	12.4 (0.41)	6.3 (0.29)	22.7 (0.49)	2.6 (0.19)
South	11.7 (0.32)	6.7 (0.25)	24.4 (0.44)	2.9 (0.17)
West	10.8 (0.42)	6.0 (0.32)	19.1 (0.50)	2.5 (0.23)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.2 (0.80)	6.8 (0.69)	16.6 (0.95)	3.2 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.3 (0.71)	5.4 (0.60)	22.0 (0.89)	2.5 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	13.5 (0.36)	8.8 (0.29)	22.0 (0.45)	2.7 (0.17)
White, single race, female	11.4 (0.34)	4.7 (0.19)	20.9 (0.37)	2.3 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.4 (0.82)	5.0 (0.63)	27.7 (1.14)	3.5 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.5 (0.77)	5.4 (0.49)	31.0 (0.90)	3.0 (0.41)

* 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.

1. In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: hypertension (or high blood pressure), coronary heart disease, angina (or angina pectoris), heart attack (or myocardial infarction), any other heart condition or disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.
2. Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.
3. Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.
4. Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension, or high blood pressure, to be classified as hypertensive.
5. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.
6. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
7. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
8. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
9. 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.
10. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
11. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
14. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

16. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever	Still			
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	215,191	3,576	21,300	14,358	18,629	30,789	9,047
Sex							
Male	103,552	1,871	8,796	5,148	8,161	10,597	2,757
Female	111,640	1,704	12,503	9,210	10,468	20,192	6,291
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	309	10,959	7,058	8,777	13,976	3,483
45-64 years	70,182	1,393	6,973	4,871	7,252	11,769	3,413
65-74 years	18,360	904	1,893	1,368	1,475	2,780	1,126
75 years and over	16,232	970	1,474	1,061	1,126	2,265	1,026
Race							
1 race[4]	212,861	3,541	20,945	14,106	18,331	30,368	8,904
White	178,552	3,207	17,376	11,750	15,948	26,352	7,842
Black or African American	24,602	237	2,755	1,890	1,667	3,278	878
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	*30	251	147	84	203	*45
Asian	7,853	*59	541	302	606	521	131
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	*35	355	252	298	421	143
Black or African American, white	382	-	*68	*56	*43	*55	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	*31	185	138	92	223	*84
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	155	2,013	1,163	1,561	1,979	669
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	82	997	604	873	1,064	354
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	3,420	19,287	13,195	17,068	28,810	8,378
White, single race	153,365	3,061	15,635	10,740	14,499	24,525	7,233
Black or African American, single race	23,806	235	2,648	1,831	1,615	3,184	865
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	1,218	3,227	2,386	2,135	3,993	1,870
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	1,194	4,656	3,311	4,187	7,846	2,708
Some college	49,862	772	5,365	3,591	5,042	8,725	2,524
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	343	4,706	3,053	5,847	7,824	1,278
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	1,275	4,554	3,467	2,995	5,539	2,598
$20,000 or more	160,219	2,095	15,449	9,953	14,450	23,066	5,969
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	600	3,208	2,159	2,357	4,261	1,566
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	513	3,087	1,991	2,619	4,619	1,218
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	203	2,297	1,435	2,193	3,669	901
$75,000 or more	45,332	314	4,439	2,838	4,977	7,316	1,376
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	17,519	542	2,260	1,742	1,481	2,601	1,197
Near poor	30,388	686	3,357	2,325	2,207	4,028	1,661
Not poor	113,981	1,451	11,200	7,209	10,939	17,823	4,360
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	866	11,962	7,782	12,170	19,336	4,217
Medicaid	12,508	397	2,081	1,549	1,205	2,107	1,056
Other	5,602	236	899	625	517	1,031	356
Uninsured	34,763	203	2,963	1,955	2,105	3,240	1,231
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	1,058	1,996	1,487	1,528	3,228	1,295
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	171	348	224	271	398	242
Medicare only	8,989	464	771	542	583	1,058	482
Other	2,173	156	229	159	193	338	129
Uninsured	383	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,435	2,069	11,024	7,412	11,207	18,681	4,627
Widowed	13,417	666	1,409	1,085	1,162	2,244	900
Divorced or separated	23,137	579	2,833	2,009	2,435	3,871	1,558
Never married	41,860	108	4,399	2,824	2,776	4,367	1,226
Living with a partner	12,719	141	1,608	1,005	1,041	1,577	724
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	99,783	1,329	9,626	6,423	8,990	12,689	3,427
Small MSA	72,206	1,297	7,341	4,921	6,278	11,100	3,352
Not in MSA	43,203	949	4,332	3,014	3,361	7,000	2,269
Region							
Northeast	40,467	609	4,105	2,749	3,838	5,635	1,624
Midwest	52,020	902	5,138	3,544	3,741	7,345	2,416
South	77,308	1,579	7,028	4,649	6,170	12,978	3,408
West	45,397	486	5,030	3,417	4,880	4,831	1,600

Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	70	896	485	603	782	196
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	85	1,117	677	958	1,197	473
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	1,623	6,366	3,850	6,422	8,413	2,259
White, single race, female	79,817	1,439	9,270	6,890	8,077	16,113	4,974
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	136	1,074	614	619	944	203
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	99	1,574	1,217	996	2,240	662

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
11. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).
12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay Fever	Sinusitis	Chronic Bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	1.7 (0.08)	9.9 (0.21)	6.7 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)	14.2 (0.25)	4.2 (0.14)
Total[3] (crude)	1.7 (0.08)	9.9 (0.21)	6.7 (0.16)	8.7 (0.20)	14.3 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
Sex						
Male	1.9 (0.13)	8.5 (0.29)	5.0 (0.22)	7.8 (0.26)	10.2 (0.33)	2.7 (0.16)
Female	1.5 (0.10)	11.2 (0.28)	8.2 (0.24)	9.3 (0.27)	18.0 (0.35)	5.6 (0.21)
Age[4]						
18-44 years	0.3 (0.05)	9.9 (0.29)	6.4 (0.23)	8.0 (0.27)	12.7 (0.33)	3.2 (0.18)
45-64 years	2.0 (0.16)	10.0 (0.34)	7.0 (0.29)	10.4 (0.37)	16.8 (0.46)	4.9 (0.23)
65-74 years	4.9 (0.47)	10.3 (0.65)	7.5 (0.57)	8.0 (0.55)	15.2 (0.77)	6.1 (0.52)
75 years and over	6.0 (0.52)	9.1 (0.62)	6.6 (0.54)	7.0 (0.57)	14.0 (0.72)	6.3 (0.51)
Race						
1 race[5]	1.7 (0.08)	9.8 (0.21)	6.6 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)	14.2 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
White	1.7 (0.09)	9.7 (0.23)	6.6 (0.18)	8.9 (0.22)	14.7 (0.28)	4.3 (0.15)
Black or African American	1.1 (0.19)	11.2 (0.58)	7.7 (0.49)	6.8 (0.43)	13.4 (0.70)	3.7 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.0 (1.44)	16.3 (3.53)	9.7 (2.41)	5.9 (1.50)	13.5 (2.65)	*3.5 (1.11)
Asian	*0.9 (0.37)	7.5 (1.11)	3.9 (0.69)	7.5 (1.06)	6.7 (0.97)	2.2 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	*1.9 (0.70)	14.7 (1.96)	10.3 (1.83)	12.2 (1.96)	18.2 (2.34)	6.5 (1.48)
Black or African American, white	-	*19.3 (7.39)	*15.4 (6.82)	†	*14.7 (6.45)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.7 (1.10)	17.1 (3.15)	12.5 (3.11)	7.5 (2.03)	19.5 (3.46)	7.4 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1.0 (0.22)	7.9 (0.46)	4.6 (0.34)	6.6 (0.48)	8.1 (0.52)	2.9 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	*1.0 (0.31)	6.5 (0.56)	3.8 (0.38)	5.9 (0.53)	7.1 (0.55)	2.5 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.7 (0.09)	10.3 (0.23)	7.0 (0.18)	9.0 (0.22)	15.2 (0.28)	4.4 (0.15)
White, single race	1.8 (0.10)	10.3 (0.26)	7.0 (0.21)	9.4 (0.25)	15.9 (0.32)	4.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	1.1 (0.19)	11.1 (0.59)	7.7 (0.50)	6.8 (0.44)	13.4 (0.71)	3.7 (0.33)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	3.4 (0.31)	10.5 (0.53)	7.8 (0.45)	7.0 (0.44)	12.9 (0.57)	5.9 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.0 (0.18)	8.6 (0.38)	6.1 (0.32)	7.7 (0.35)	14.3 (0.49)	4.9 (0.29)
Some college	1.8 (0.18)	10.8 (0.41)	7.2 (0.34)	10.0 (0.42)	17.4 (0.51)	5.2 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.14)	9.2 (0.37)	5.9 (0.30)	11.3 (0.43)	15.4 (0.48)	2.7 (0.21)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	3.2 (0.24)	12.5 (0.48)	9.6 (0.43)	8.2 (0.39)	14.9 (0.49)	7.0 (0.36)
$20,000 or more	1.5 (0.10)	9.6 (0.24)	6.2 (0.19)	8.9 (0.23)	14.3 (0.29)	3.8 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	1.8 (0.20)	10.3 (0.48)	6.9 (0.42)	7.6 (0.45)	13.6 (0.56)	5.0 (0.40)
$35,000-$54,999	1.8 (0.22)	9.5 (0.49)	6.2 (0.39)	8.0 (0.46)	14.3 (0.60)	3.9 (0.31)
$55,000-$74,999	1.0 (0.22)	9.9 (0.65)	6.2 (0.52)	9.1 (0.64)	15.4 (0.78)	3.8 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	1.6 (0.37)	9.5 (0.55)	6.0 (0.44)	10.1 (0.47)	15.5 (0.63)	3.2 (0.37)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	3.7 (0.35)	13.4 (0.71)	10.3 (0.65)	8.8 (0.59)	15.4 (0.74)	7.2 (0.50)
Near poor	2.3 (0.25)	11.3 (0.57)	7.9 (0.50)	7.6 (0.46)	13.5 (0.57)	5.6 (0.43)
Not poor	1.4 (0.12)	9.9 (0.29)	6.3 (0.23)	9.4 (0.27)	15.5 (0.35)	3.9 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	0.6 (0.07)	9.5 (0.27)	6.2 (0.21)	9.5 (0.27)	15.1 (0.34)	3.2 (0.16)
Medicaid	3.6 (0.47)	17.0 (1.02)	12.7 (0.86)	9.9 (0.72)	17.4 (0.97)	8.9 (0.73)
Other	2.8 (0.67)	14.7 (1.58)	9.8 (1.25)	7.3 (1.02)	16.3 (1.50)	5.4 (0.94)
Uninsured	0.7 (0.14)	8.6 (0.47)	5.7 (0.39)	6.2 (0.40)	9.8 (0.56)	3.6 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	5.0 (0.42)	9.5 (0.55)	7.1 (0.48)	7.3 (0.51)	15.4 (0.69)	6.2 (0.44)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.8 (1.58)	18.0 (2.14)	11.6 (1.62)	14.0 (2.09)	20.6 (2.32)	12.5 (1.85)
Medicare only	5.2 (0.75)	8.6 (0.88)	6.1 (0.78)	6.5 (0.72)	11.8 (1.00)	5.4 (0.76)
Other	7.2 (1.37)	10.6 (1.84)	7.5 (1.53)	8.8 (1.74)	15.7 (2.43)	6.0 (1.41)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	1.7 (0.12)	8.9 (0.27)	6.0 (0.21)	9.0 (0.27)	15.0 (0.35)	3.7 (0.18)
Widowed	2.3 (0.34)	14.7 (3.68)	9.3 (1.83)	8.5 (1.66)	20.1 (3.23)	6.0 (1.71)
Divorced or separated	2.5 (0.24)	12.3 (0.59)	8.7 (0.50)	10.0 (0.49)	16.5 (0.69)	6.7 (0.42)
Never married	0.9 (0.19)	10.2 (0.56)	6.6 (0.46)	7.5 (0.49)	12.1 (0.58)	3.7 (0.37)
Living with a partner	1.5 (0.43)	12.4 (1.20)	7.9 (1.00)	9.4 (1.17)	14.3 (1.35)	5.5 (0.69)

Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	1.4 (0.11)	9.6 (0.29)	6.4 (0.24)	9.0 (0.29)	12.6 (0.33)	3.4 (0.18)
Small MSA	1.8 (0.14)	10.2 (0.36)	6.8 (0.28)	8.7 (0.31)	15.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.25)
Not in MSA	2.1 (0.21)	10.0 (0.49)	7.0 (0.38)	7.8 (0.50)	16.1 (0.71)	5.2 (0.35)
Region						
Northeast	1.4 (0.17)	10.2 (0.53)	6.8 (0.44)	9.4 (0.51)	13.8 (0.53)	4.0 (0.32)
Midwest	1.7 (0.15)	9.9 (0.39)	6.8 (0.30)	7.1 (0.34)	14.1 (0.51)	4.6 (0.30)
South	2.1 (0.16)	9.1 (0.34)	6.0 (0.26)	7.9 (0.30)	16.7 (0.48)	4.4 (0.24)
West	1.2 (0.15)	11.1 (0.44)	7.5 (0.36)	10.8 (0.49)	10.7 (0.47)	3.6 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*1.0 (0.34)	6.4 (0.62)	3.7 (0.46)	4.7 (0.54)	6.3 (0.69)	1.6 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	*0.9 (0.29)	9.2 (0.66)	5.4 (0.49)	8.2 (0.67)	9.8 (0.67)	4.1 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	2.1 (0.16)	8.7 (0.36)	5.2 (0.27)	8.7 (0.34)	11.4 (0.41)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race, female	1.6 (0.12)	11.7 (0.36)	8.7 (0.31)	10.1 (0.34)	20.2 (0.45)	6.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.6 (0.35)	10.1 (0.93)	5.9 (0.73)	5.8 (0.65)	9.0 (0.89)	2.0 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.8 (0.21)	11.9 (0.72)	9.1 (0.66)	7.6 (0.59)	16.9 (0.97)	5.0 (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.

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

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "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 separate 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.

6. 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 t 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

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[1]			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
				Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	215,191	103,552	111,640	15,024	2,581	1,108	1,688
Sex							
Male	103,552	103,552	...	6,462	†	...	1,688
Female	111,640	...	111,640	8,562	2,573	1,108	...
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	54,813	55,604	2,046	160	506	†
45-64 years	70,182	34,056	36,126	5,551	1,089	430	379
65-74 years	18,360	8,368	9,993	3,428	555	79	488
75 years and over	16,232	6,315	9,916	3,999	778	93	815
Race							
1 race[4]	212,861	102,472	110,389	14,931	2,555	1,090	1,688
White	178,552	86,532	92,020	13,768	2,330	979	1,499
Black or African American	24,602	10,969	13,633	881	156	81	172
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	803	698	107	†	†	†
Asian	7,853	3,997	3,856	167	*53	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	170	182	†	-	-	-
2 or more races[5]	2,330	1,080	1,250	93	*25	†	-
Black or African American, white	382	155	227	†	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	537	601	*61	†	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	13,749	13,049	630	103	92	*108
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	9,047	8,092	310	74	65	*26
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	89,802	98,591	14,393	2,478	1,015	1,580
White, single race	153,365	73,548	79,817	13,191	2,227	906	1,397
Black or African American, single race	23,806	10,591	13,215	856	156	77	166
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	14,336	15,490	2,625	447	192	303
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	25,441	28,786	4,240	706	386	436
Some college	49,862	22,614	27,248	3,920	759	291	379
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	25,760	24,977	3,928	624	166	565
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	15,034	22,404	3,114	570	314	353
$20,000 or more	160,219	80,037	80,182	10,741	1,763	751	1,219
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	14,433	16,791	2,539	413	255	343
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	16,076	16,347	2,136	415	110	214
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	12,199	11,309	1,215	127	*78	146
$75,000 or more	45,332	23,440	21,892	2,707	465	236	219
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	17,519	7,108	10,411	986	135	180	*83
Near poor	30,388	13,455	16,933	2,340	431	160	234
Not poor	113,981	57,594	56,386	7,722	1,301	604	842
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	62,657	64,188	5,543	945	562	290
Medicaid	12,508	4,038	8,471	770	99	184	†
Other	5,602	2,958	2,644	453	*63	*39	*37
Uninsured	34,763	18,802	15,961	808	126	151	†
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	9,090	11,921	4,833	821	116	829
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	538	1,398	359	*52	†	*59
Medicare only	8,989	3,583	5,405	1,682	368	*34	302
Other	2,173	1,224	949	498	91	†	*108
Uninsured	383	207	176	*52	-	-	†
Marital status							
Married	123,435	62,148	61,287	9,201	1,356	513	1,222
Widowed	13,417	2,650	10,767	2,423	685	137	243
Divorced or separated	23,137	9,255	13,882	1,883	330	217	164
Never married	41,860	23,009	18,851	1,029	153	142	*39
Living with a partner	12,719	6,192	6,527	465	*57	*92	†
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	99,783	48,535	51,247	6,199	1,063	413	863
Small MSA	72,206	34,235	37,971	5,198	951	360	543
Not in MSA	43,203	20,781	22,422	3,627	567	335	282
Region							
Northeast	40,467	19,069	21,397	3,155	669	158	406
Midwest	52,020	24,698	27,321	3,741	534	313	453
South	77,308	37,485	39,823	5,336	814	428	511
West	45,397	22,299	23,097	2,792	564	208	319

Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	13,749	...	254	-	...	*108
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	...	13,049	376	103	92	...
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	73,548	...	5,761	†	...	1,397
White, single race, female	79,817	...	79,817	7,430	2,219	906	...
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	10,591	...	333	-	...	166
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	...	13,215	522	156	77	...

... Category not applicable.

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3](age-adjusted)	7.0 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.09)	1.9 (0.13)
Total[3] (crude)	7.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.09)	1.6 (0.12)
Sex				
Male	6.9 (0.22)	†	...	1.9 (0.13)
Female	7.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)	...
Age[4]				
18-44 years	1.9 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	0.9 (0.13)	†
45-64 years	7.9 (0.30)	1.6 (0.13)	1.2 (0.16)	1.1 (0.18)
65-74 years	18.7 (0.77)	3.0 (0.34)	0.8 (0.24)	5.8 (0.74)
75 years and over	24.7 (0.98)	4.8 (0.47)	0.9 (0.24)	13.0 (1.26)
Race				
1 race[5]	7.0 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.10)	1.9 (0.13)
White	7.5 (0.17)	1.3 (0.07)	1.1 (0.11)	1.9 (0.14)
Black or African American	4.2 (0.35)	0.8 (0.14)	0.6 (0.16)	2.5 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.0 (1.87)	†	†	†
Asian	2.8 (0.72)	*0.9 (0.34)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	8.1 (0.00)	-	-	-
2 or more races[6]	4.6 (1.13)	*1.4 (0.63)	†	-
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.2 (1.72)	†	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.42)	0.6 (0.15)	0.7 (0.17)	*2.1 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.0 (0.40)	*0.8 (0.25)	*0.8 (0.24)	*0.8 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.11)	1.9 (0.14)
White, single race	7.9 (0.19)	1.3 (0.08)	1.1 (0.13)	1.9 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	4.2 (0.35)	0.8 (0.14)	0.6 (0.16)	2.5 (0.51)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	6.9 (0.40)	1.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.25)
High school diploma or GED[9]	7.4 (0.31)	1.2 (0.12)	1.4 (0.21)	2.0 (0.27)
Some college	8.9 (0.38)	1.8 (0.19)	1.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.2 (0.38)	1.4 (0.17)	0.7 (0.14)	3.0 (0.36)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	7.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.13)	1.5 (0.24)	2.0 (0.27)
$20,000 or more	7.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.16)
$20,000-$34,999	7.4 (0.41)	1.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.30)	2.1 (0.31)
$35,000-$54,999	7.5 (0.42)	1.5 (0.20)	0.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.32)
$55,000-$74,999	6.8 (0.57)	0.7 (0.20)	*0.6 (0.22)	2.4 (0.60)
$75,000 or more	7.7 (0.52)	1.3 (0.27)	1.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.47)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	6.5 (0.54)	1.0 (0.18)	1.8 (0.32)	*1.8 (0.63)
Near poor	7.3 (0.36)	1.3 (0.16)	1.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.32)
Not poor	7.3 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.14)	2.0 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.0 (0.16)	0.7 (0.06)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)
Medicaid	6.5 (0.69)	0.9 (0.23)	2.1 (0.49)	†
Other	5.7 (0.86)	*1.0 (0.49)	*1.2 (0.53)	*0.6 (0.26)
Uninsured	2.8 (0.30)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.23)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	23.1 (0.81)	3.9 (0.33)	1.0 (0.25)	9.5 (0.90)
Medicaid and Medicare	18.8 (2.10)	*2.8 (0.87)	†	*12.1 (3.90)
Medicare only	18.8 (1.19)	4.1 (0.63)	*0.6 (0.23)	8.7 (1.44)
Other	23.1 (2.80)	4.3 (1.19)	†	9.0 (2.51)
Uninsured	*14.3 (5.48)	-	-	†
Marital status				
Married	7.4 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.12)	1.9 (0.17)
Widowed	8.6 (1.31)	*2.7 (0.98)	*1.3 (0.39)	2.1 (0.34)
Divorced or separated	8.1 (0.46)	1.2 (0.15)	1.7 (0.29)	2.3 (0.47)
Never married	5.8 (0.53)	1.1 (0.24)	0.7 (0.19)	*1.1 (0.35)
Living with a partner	6.1 (1.11)	*0.8 (0.35)	*1.3 (0.44)	†
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	6.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.10)	0.8 (0.11)	2.1 (0.21)
Small MSA	7.2 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.15)	1.8 (0.22)
Not in MSA	7.9 (0.35)	1.2 (0.13)	1.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.24)

Region				
Northeast	7.1 (0.32)	1.5 (0.17)	0.7 (0.16)	2.0 (0.30)
Midwest	7.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)	1.1 (0.25)	2.2 (0.26)
South	7.0 (0.27)	1.1 (0.11)	1.1 (0.16)	1.8 (0.24)
West	6.7 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.27)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.9 (0.75)	-	...	*2.1 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.7 (0.43)	1.1 (0.27)	0.7 (0.17)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	7.7 (0.27)	†	...	1.9 (0.15)
White, single race, female	8.4 (0.28)	2.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.13)	...
Black or African American, single race, male	4.4 (0.60)	-	...	2.5 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.2 (0.42)	1.3 (0.24)	0.6 (0.16)	...

†Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.
... Category not applicable.
* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
- Quantity zero.

1. Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.
2. Unknowns for the columns 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.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
6. 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.
7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Number in thousands[4]						
Total[5]	215,191	15,126	14,828	3,652	2,860	46,515	58,005
Sex							
Male	103,552	7,541	7,129	1,447	1,293	18,497	25,797
Female	111,640	7,585	7,699	2,205	1,568	28,018	32,209
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	2,173	4,956	972	878	8,841	17,349
45-64 years	70,182	6,963	5,722	1,250	1,449	20,169	24,439
65-74 years	18,360	3,393	2,002	629	263	8,496	8,181
75 years and over	16,232	2,598	2,148	801	270	9,008	8,036
Race							
1 race[6]	212,861	14,952	14,649	3,595	2,828	45,926	57,275
White	178,552	11,811	12,956	2,920	2,412	40,163	50,285
Black or African American	24,602	2,387	1,333	531	338	4,567	5,434
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	194	129	*32	†	323	467
Asian	7,853	516	231	112	*59	866	1,060
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	-	-	-	†	†
2 or more races[7]	2,330	175	179	57	*32	589	730
Black or African American, white	382	*44	†	†	†	*69	95
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	*60	132	38	†	355	406
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	1,879	1,292	626	416	3,095	4,319
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	1,148	759	365	228	1,641	2,496
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	13,247	13,536	3,026	2,444	43,420	53,686
White, single race	153,365	10,014	11,760	2,330	2,035	37,275	46,267
Black or African American, single race	23,806	2,353	1,280	516	302	4,461	5,277
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	3,927	3,159	1,131	540	9,130	9,999
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,226	4,701	4,361	990	808	14,854	17,020
Some college	49,862	3,482	4,141	765	877	11,940	15,474
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	2,626	2,352	521	491	9,381	12,335
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	4,086	3,570	1,360	933	10,521	12,235
$20,000 or more	160,219	9,705	10,397	2,016	1,779	32,793	42,109
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	2,515	2,594	649	458	7,602	9,244
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	2,016	2,569	453	384	6,646	8,511
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	1,234	1,485	201	260	4,433	6,122
$75,000 or more	45,332	2,046	2,026	314	367	8,126	11,341
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	17,519	1,715	1,586	705	482	4,077	5,046
Near poor	30,388	2,723	2,589	706	559	7,354	8,942
Not poor	113,981	6,702	7,378	1,307	1,232	23,925	31,081
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	5,726	6,735	937	1,241	20,322	29,191
Medicaid	12,508	1,237	1,244	585	462	2,759	3,571
Other	5,602	736	605	248	250	1,986	2,326
Uninsured	34,763	1,420	2,027	451	373	3,887	6,609
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	3,414	2,602	852	272	10,874	9,992
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	496	352	197	83	1,213	1,117
Medicare only	8,989	1,688	865	256	143	4,140	3,903
Other	2,173	367	279	109	*30	1,162	1,018
Uninsured	383	†	†	†	†	94	169

Marital status							
Married	123,435	9,166	8,750	1,747	1,441	27,787	34,674
Widowed	13,417	2,087	1,540	603	249	6,812	6,501
Divorced or separated	23,137	2,040	2,120	643	575	6,346	7,758
Never married	41,860	1,285	1,600	403	332	3,512	6,204
Living with a partner	12,719	507	796	252	254	1,992	2,762
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	99,783	6,594	5,430	1,553	1,344	18,913	23,304
Small MSA	72,206	4,958	5,093	1,277	1,010	16,402	20,718
Not in MSA	43,203	3,574	4,306	822	506	11,200	13,984
Region							
Northeast	40,467	2,796	2,386	628	548	9,166	10,588
Midwest	52,020	3,554	3,925	800	557	12,697	15,866
South	77,308	6,187	5,437	1,460	1,019	16,589	20,209
West	45,397	2,589	3,081	763	736	8,063	11,342
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	876	628	226	222	1,200	1,948
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	1,003	664	400	195	1,895	2,371
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	5,189	5,735	887	894	15,092	20,903
White, single race, female	79,817	4,825	6,025	1,443	1,142	22,183	25,363
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	1,000	492	238	133	1,495	1,932
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,353	788	278	170	2,966	3,345

* 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.

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

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

3. Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those 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?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.

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

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

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

7. 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.

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

9. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

12. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	7.1 (0.15)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.6 (0.27)	26.8 (0.34)
Total[5] (crude)	7.1 (0.16)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.7 (0.30)	27.0 (0.35)
Sex						
Male	7.6 (0.24)	7.1 (0.25)	1.5 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	18.5 (0.36)	25.3 (0.45)
Female	6.6 (0.20)	6.8 (0.23)	1.9 (0.12)	1.4 (0.09)	24.2 (0.36)	28.1 (0.42)
Age[6]						
18-44 years	2.0 (0.13)	4.5 (0.20)	0.9 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)	8.0 (0.27)	15.7 (0.38)
45-64 years	10.1 (0.34)	8.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	2.1 (0.16)	28.8 (0.53)	35.0 (0.60)
65-74 years	18.9 (0.82)	10.9 (0.66)	3.4 (0.38)	1.4 (0.22)	46.5 (1.09)	44.7 (1.12)
75 years and over	16.4 (0.83)	13.3 (0.72)	4.9 (0.50)	1.7 (0.27)	55.8 (1.07)	49.8 (1.11)
Race						
1 race[7]	7.1 (0.15)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.5 (0.27)	26.8 (0.34)
White	6.5 (0.16)	7.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.08)	21.9 (0.29)	27.6 (0.36)
Black or African American	11.2 (0.50)	5.7 (0.43)	2.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.21)	21.0 (0.73)	23.9 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.8 (2.99)	9.6 (2.38)	*2.9 (1.17)	†	24.5 (3.53)	33.1 (4.39)
Asian	7.5 (1.00)	3.8 (0.85)	1.7 (0.45)	*1.2 (0.43)	14.0 (1.30)	16.5 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*20.9 (6.95)	-	-	-	8.1 (0.00)	15.4 (4.24)
2 or more races[8]	9.0 (1.64)	8.1 (1.59)	2.7 (0.78)	*1.8 (0.81)	27.5 (2.88)	33.2 (3.06)
Black or African American, white	16.5 (4.34)	†	†	†	24.1 (5.74)	25.8 (5.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*4.7 (1.45)	11.9 (2.73)	3.2 (0.82)	†	29.9 (4.06)	36.0 (4.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10.4 (0.54)	5.8 (0.44)	3.0 (0.33)	1.9 (0.24)	17.1 (0.68)	20.6 (0.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.0 (0.75)	5.4 (0.50)	3.2 (0.50)	1.8 (0.32)	15.9 (0.89)	20.4 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.8 (0.16)	7.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	22.2 (0.29)	27.8 (0.37)
White, single race	6.1 (0.17)	7.4 (0.21)	1.4 (0.09)	1.3 (0.08)	22.7 (0.32)	28.9 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race	11.2 (0.50)	5.7 (0.43)	2.3 (0.27)	1.3 (0.20)	21.1 (0.74)	23.8 (0.87)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	11.7 (0.47)	9.6 (0.46)	3.4 (0.27)	1.8 (0.21)	26.3 (0.76)	30.6 (0.78)
High school diploma or GED[11]	8.1 (0.33)	7.8 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)	1.4 (0.15)	25.9 (0.50)	30.2 (0.61)
Some college	7.6 (0.36)	8.6 (0.38)	1.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.18)	25.4 (0.54)	31.9 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.31)	1.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.13)	20.9 (0.56)	25.8 (0.62)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	10.4 (0.41)	9.4 (0.41)	3.5 (0.25)	2.6 (0.24)	25.6 (0.62)	31.3 (0.71)
$20,000 or more	6.4 (0.19)	6.7 (0.20)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	21.3 (0.31)	26.7 (0.38)
$20,000-$34,999	8.0 (0.43)	8.1 (0.48)	1.9 (0.22)	1.5 (0.19)	23.2 (0.63)	29.0 (0.73)
$35,000-$54,999	6.8 (0.43)	8.2 (0.48)	1.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.17)	21.8 (0.66)	27.2 (0.76)
$55,000-$74,999	6.3 (0.56)	6.6 (0.54)	1.3 (0.37)	1.1 (0.19)	22.0 (0.88)	28.2 (0.96)
$75,000 or more	5.3 (0.46)	4.8 (0.41)	1.1 (0.28)	0.8 (0.17)	20.2 (0.71)	26.1 (0.82)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	11.5 (0.63)	9.8 (0.63)	4.4 (0.44)	3.1 (0.37)	26.6 (0.88)	31.5 (1.00)
Near poor	9.6 (0.50)	8.7 (0.48)	2.3 (0.23)	2.0 (0.26)	24.3 (0.67)	30.2 (0.80)
Not poor	6.2 (0.22)	6.7 (0.24)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.09)	21.6 (0.36)	27.5 (0.44)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	4.2 (0.16)	5.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.07)	0.9 (0.08)	14.9 (0.29)	22.0 (0.37)
Medicaid	10.9 (0.77)	10.5 (0.84)	5.0 (0.56)	3.9 (0.45)	23.6 (0.95)	30.0 (1.10)
Other	9.3 (1.04)	9.3 (1.09)	3.5 (0.69)	3.4 (0.56)	27.2 (1.93)	34.6 (2.12)
Uninsured	5.0 (0.39)	6.2 (0.43)	1.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.20)	12.9 (0.58)	20.8 (0.69)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	16.6 (0.74)	12.4 (0.62)	4.1 (0.39)	1.3 (0.21)	52.0 (0.93)	47.7 (0.99)
Medicaid and Medicare	26.7 (2.35)	18.3 (2.18)	10.2 (1.67)	4.3 (1.06)	63.1 (2.71)	58.1 (2.79)
Medicare only	19.2 (1.22)	9.7 (0.88)	2.9 (0.46)	1.6 (0.36)	46.5 (1.53)	43.9 (1.53)
Other	17.0 (2.24)	12.9 (2.08)	5.1 (1.30)	*1.4 (0.60)	54.0 (2.79)	47.1 (2.88)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	26.0 (6.86)	43.6 (9.11)

Marital status						
Married	7.1 (0.22)	7.0 (0.22)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	21.6 (0.35)	27.1 (0.44)
Widowed	8.8 (1.03)	12.0 (2.82)	1.7 (0.28)	*1.9 (0.75)	28.7 (2.98)	38.0 (3.95)
Divorced or separated	8.2 (0.43)	8.9 (0.52)	2.8 (0.32)	2.2 (0.27)	26.1 (0.81)	31.8 (0.82)
Never married	7.0 (0.57)	5.4 (0.43)	1.5 (0.21)	1.1 (0.18)	17.8 (0.73)	22.1 (0.78)
Living with a partner	6.0 (0.87)	8.6 (1.25)	2.7 (0.58)	2.4 (0.59)	25.1 (1.54)	26.7 (1.71)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	6.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.22)	1.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)	19.6 (0.37)	23.8 (0.41)
Small MSA	6.8 (0.26)	7.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.12)	22.4 (0.51)	28.4 (0.67)
Not in MSA	7.9 (0.32)	9.7 (0.48)	1.8 (0.18)	1.2 (0.13)	24.7 (0.59)	31.3 (0.83)
Region						
Northeast	6.4 (0.34)	5.6 (0.33)	1.5 (0.18)	1.3 (0.17)	21.1 (0.54)	25.1 (0.64)
Midwest	6.9 (0.30)	7.5 (0.33)	1.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.12)	24.4 (0.51)	30.4 (0.68)
South	8.1 (0.27)	7.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)	21.6 (0.49)	26.2 (0.63)
West	6.1 (0.33)	7.0 (0.38)	1.8 (0.17)	1.6 (0.18)	18.8 (0.56)	25.7 (0.68)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.3 (0.78)	5.6 (0.63)	2.3 (0.36)	2.0 (0.36)	14.5 (1.04)	19.2 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	10.4 (0.72)	6.0 (0.57)	3.6 (0.52)	1.8 (0.31)	19.5 (0.89)	22.1 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	6.8 (0.27)	7.7 (0.30)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.12)	19.8 (0.43)	27.8 (0.55)
White, single race, female	5.5 (0.22)	7.3 (0.29)	1.7 (0.13)	1.4 (0.12)	25.4 (0.44)	29.8 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.7 (0.88)	5.0 (0.64)	2.4 (0.43)	1.2 (0.32)	16.6 (1.04)	19.5 (1.18)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.5 (0.62)	6.2 (0.53)	2.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.25)	24.4 (0.96)	26.9 (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.

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

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

3. Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those 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?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.

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

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

6. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

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

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

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

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Number in thousands[5]				
Total[6]	215,191	32,923	31,742	58,394	9,215
Sex					
Male	103,552	10,231	12,564	25,837	2,946
Female	111,640	22,692	19,178	32,556	6,269
Age					
18-44 years	110,417	20,279	13,721	26,382	4,939
45-64 years	70,182	10,523	13,050	21,543	3,272
65-74 years	18,360	1,292	2,540	5,225	598
75 years and over	16,232	830	2,430	5,243	406
Race					
1 race[7]	212,861	32,290	31,288	57,582	8,985
White	178,552	27,332	27,771	49,936	8,041
Black or African American	24,602	3,820	2,571	5,800	716
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	282	265	493	*95
Asian	7,853	826	669	1,321	114
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	2,330	633	454	811	230
Black or African American, white	382	148	*93	152	*44
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	336	240	410	146
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	4,230	3,152	5,908	961
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	2,635	1,842	3,442	572
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	28,693	28,590	52,485	8,254
White, single race	153,365	23,449	24,860	44,522	7,167
Black or African American, single race	23,806	3,677	2,478	5,592	683
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	5,124	5,445	10,089	1,452
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,226	7,697	8,536	16,310	1,918
Some college	49,862	8,571	8,689	14,981	2,645
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	6,188	6,336	11,220	1,824
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	37,437	7,237	6,900	12,410	2,322
$20,000 or more	160,219	23,616	22,904	42,307	6,432
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	5,409	4,771	8,917	1,537
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	5,381	4,973	9,249	1,359
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	3,477	3,560	6,722	935
$75,000 or more	45,332	6,514	6,317	11,096	1,767
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	17,519	3,971	3,245	5,809	1,313
Near poor	30,388	5,895	4,990	9,297	1,483
Not poor	113,981	16,899	16,937	30,764	4,822
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	126,845	19,227	17,786	31,687	5,243
Medicaid	12,508	3,683	2,524	4,701	910
Other	5,602	1,308	1,325	2,101	428
Uninsured	34,763	6,492	5,050	9,282	1,625
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,011	1,075	2,859	6,147	588
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	303	487	812	121
Medicare only	8,989	547	1,231	2,578	192
Other	2,173	140	352	797	78
Uninsured	383	†	*41	*125	†
Marital status					
Married	123,435	18,024	18,410	33,791	4,726
Widowed	13,417	1,143	2,078	4,496	481
Divorced or separated	23,137	4,511	4,555	7,656	1,374
Never married	41,860	6,775	4,537	8,480	1,916
Living with a partner	12,719	2,423	2,103	3,874	711

Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	99,783	13,557	13,124	24,548	3,856
Small MSA	72,206	11,659	11,274	20,599	3,365
Not in MSA	43,203	7,707	7,344	13,246	1,993
Region					
Northeast	40,467	5,231	6,124	11,307	1,391
Midwest	52,020	8,260	7,789	14,838	2,352
South	77,308	12,179	10,624	20,124	3,084
West	45,397	7,253	7,205	12,124	2,387
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	1,299	1,251	2,543	306
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	2,932	1,901	3,366	655
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	73,548	7,299	9,813	20,097	2,247
White, single race, female	79,817	16,150	15,047	24,425	4,920
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	1,158	914	2,122	209
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	2,519	1,563	3,469	474

* 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Consistent with the OMB 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.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	15.3 (0.27)	14.6 (0.26)	27.1 (0.36)	4.3 (0.14)
Total[6] (crude)	15.3 (0.27)	14.8 (0.27)	27.2 (0.36)	4.3 (0.14)
Sex				
Male	9.7 (0.31)	12.1 (0.32)	25.0 (0.47)	2.8 (0.15)
Female	20.7 (0.40)	17.0 (0.37)	29.0 (0.45)	5.6 (0.21)
Age[7]				
18-44 years	18.4 (0.40)	12.4 (0.34)	23.9 (0.48)	4.5 (0.20)
45-64 years	15.0 (0.43)	18.7 (0.48)	30.8 (0.55)	4.7 (0.24)
65-74 years	7.1 (0.51)	13.9 (0.73)	28.5 (0.94)	3.3 (0.39)
75 years and over	5.1 (0.44)	15.0 (0.76)	32.5 (1.06)	2.5 (0.30)
Race				
1 race[8]	15.2 (0.27)	14.6 (0.27)	27.0 (0.36)	4.2 (0.14)
White	15.5 (0.29)	15.4 (0.29)	27.8 (0.38)	4.5 (0.16)
Black or African American	15.0 (0.70)	10.8 (0.65)	23.9 (0.89)	2.9 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.2 (2.74)	18.3 (3.11)	35.7 (4.04)	6.2 (1.82)
Asian	10.1 (1.14)	9.0 (1.06)	18.3 (1.48)	1.6 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	16.3 (4.79)	*8.4 (3.94)
2 or more races[9]	24.8 (2.43)	19.0 (2.17)	34.4 (3.13)	8.9 (1.59)
Black or African American, white	36.3 (5.40)	25.4 (5.25)	37.3 (5.90)	*8.9 (3.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.8 (3.89)	19.9 (3.20)	36.2 (4.26)	12.6 (2.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	15.7 (0.60)	13.4 (0.56)	23.5 (0.75)	4.0 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.9 (0.81)	12.6 (0.71)	22.1 (0.97)	3.9 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.4 (0.30)	15.0 (0.29)	27.7 (0.39)	4.4 (0.16)
White, single race	15.8 (0.33)	16.0 (0.33)	28.8 (0.43)	4.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	15.0 (0.71)	10.7 (0.65)	23.8 (0.89)	2.9 (0.27)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	18.7 (0.73)	18.2 (0.67)	33.5 (0.89)	5.0 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED[12]	14.5 (0.50)	15.5 (0.51)	29.7 (0.64)	3.6 (0.25)
Some college	16.6 (0.51)	17.0 (0.51)	30.0 (0.68)	5.1 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.5 (0.43)	12.5 (0.47)	22.4 (0.57)	3.6 (0.23)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	20.8 (0.64)	19.0 (0.61)	33.6 (0.76)	6.6 (0.41)
$20,000 or more	14.5 (0.29)	14.1 (0.29)	26.4 (0.40)	4.0 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	17.9 (0.64)	15.6 (0.61)	28.5 (0.77)	5.1 (0.36)
$35,000-$54,999	16.1 (0.64)	15.4 (0.61)	28.6 (0.82)	4.1 (0.31)
$55,000-$74,999	13.6 (0.67)	14.7 (0.74)	29.2 (1.02)	3.8 (0.38)
$75,000 or more	13.5 (0.55)	13.3 (0.57)	24.6 (0.79)	3.8 (0.33)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	22.5 (0.95)	19.7 (0.81)	35.1 (1.08)	7.7 (0.66)
Near poor	20.1 (0.66)	17.2 (0.69)	31.2 (0.82)	5.1 (0.36)
Not poor	14.5 (0.34)	14.6 (0.34)	27.0 (0.45)	4.2 (0.19)

Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	15.4 (0.34)	13.7 (0.32)	24.7 (0.42)	4.2 (0.18)
Medicaid	29.5 (1.17)	21.1 (1.11)	38.5 (1.38)	7.5 (0.60)
Other	22.8 (1.84)	20.3 (1.62)	34.3 (2.17)	7.2 (1.08)
Uninsured	18.5 (0.69)	15.2 (0.63)	27.6 (0.81)	4.8 (0.40)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	5.1 (0.40)	13.6 (0.67)	29.4 (0.88)	2.8 (0.30)
Medicaid and Medicare	15.7 (1.89)	25.5 (2.44)	42.5 (2.74)	6.3 (1.19)
Medicare only	6.1 (0.68)	13.8 (1.01)	28.9 (1.45)	2.1 (0.42)
Other	6.4 (1.40)	16.1 (2.08)	36.6 (2.80)	3.5 (0.94)
Uninsured	*12.2 (5.43)	*11.7 (4.66)	33.5 (9.12)	†
Marital status				
Married	14.7 (0.36)	14.5 (0.34)	27.2 (0.47)	3.8 (0.17)
Widowed	16.3 (2.73)	20.8 (3.85)	37.6 (3.98)	5.7 (1.46)
Divorced or separated	20.4 (0.77)	19.3 (0.70)	32.4 (0.89)	6.0 (0.45)
Never married	14.0 (0.56)	12.6 (0.60)	23.2 (0.78)	4.8 (0.38)
Living with a partner	16.0 (1.01)	17.3 (1.46)	30.9 (1.75)	4.9 (0.55)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	13.4 (0.34)	13.1 (0.33)	24.7 (0.45)	3.8 (0.18)
Small MSA	16.2 (0.49)	15.4 (0.48)	28.4 (0.64)	4.7 (0.24)
Not in MSA	18.2 (0.73)	16.8 (0.70)	30.4 (1.01)	4.6 (0.39)
Region				
Northeast	13.3 (0.52)	14.9 (0.57)	27.7 (0.78)	3.5 (0.28)
Midwest	15.9 (0.52)	14.9 (0.54)	28.5 (0.65)	4.5 (0.30)
South	15.7 (0.52)	13.7 (0.46)	26.0 (0.63)	4.0 (0.22)
West	15.7 (0.51)	15.9 (0.54)	27.0 (0.83)	5.2 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.6 (0.70)	11.0 (0.81)	19.9 (0.98)	2.4 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	22.0 (0.93)	15.9 (0.80)	27.1 (1.05)	5.5 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	10.0 (0.39)	13.1 (0.41)	27.1 (0.57)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race, female	21.4 (0.49)	18.7 (0.48)	30.2 (0.56)	6.3 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.8 (0.94)	9.2 (0.87)	20.5 (1.18)	2.0 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	18.5 (0.97)	12.0 (0.79)	26.5 (1.16)	3.6 (0.40)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

8. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

9. 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.

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

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

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

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

14. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

16. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and older	Selected sensory problems[1]		
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	215,191	35,135	19,086	16,814
Sex				
Male	103,552	19,935	7,642	7,398
Female	111,640	15,200	11,443	9,415
Age				
18-44 years	110,417	8,459	5,624	2,016
45-64 years	70,182	12,960	7,641	5,927
65-74 years	18,360	5,800	2,591	3,909
75 years and over	16,232	7,917	3,230	4,962
Race				
1 race[4]	212,861	34,698	18,838	16,641
White	178,552	31,516	15,974	14,264
Black or African American	24,602	2,289	2,309	1,838
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	281	203	*146
Asian	7,853	586	335	386
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	437	248	173
Black or African American, white	382	†	*51	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	232	130	126
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	2,497	1,866	1,048
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	1,615	1,165	615
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	32,638	17,219	15,765
White, single race	153,365	29,192	14,227	13,280
Black or African American, single race	23,806	2,202	2,266	1,798
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	7,181	4,515	6,028
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	10,435	5,790	5,927
Some college	49,862	8,566	4,310	2,947
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	6,877	3,130	1,267
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	37,437	7,667	5,548	5,629
$20,000 or more	160,219	24,815	12,234	9,692
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	5,867	3,244	3,136
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	5,114	2,717	1,978
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	3,461	1,926	1,232
$75,000 or more	45,332	6,023	2,394	1,354

Poverty status[10]				
Poor	17,519	2,853	2,475	2,121
Near poor	30,388	5,515	3,798	3,575
Not poor	113,981	18,143	8,540	6,526
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	126,845	14,573	7,687	4,474
Medicaid	12,508	1,682	1,773	1,213
Other	5,602	1,133	752	614
Uninsured	34,763	3,916	3,005	1,620
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21,011	8,523	3,327	4,691
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	646	443	840
Medicare only	8,989	3,364	1,627	2,731
Other	2,173	1,006	339	494
Uninsured	383	153	*67	*94
Marital status				
Married	123,435	21,106	9,807	8,823
Widowed	13,417	5,193	2,554	3,989
Divorced or separated	23,137	4,027	3,042	2,162
Never married	41,860	3,372	2,495	1,243
Living with a partner	12,719	1,382	1,164	581
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	99,783	14,155	7,630	6,395
Small MSA	72,206	11,947	6,737	5,382
Not in MSA	43,203	9,032	4,719	5,036
Region				
Northeast	40,467	6,110	2,983	3,685
Midwest	52,020	9,892	5,199	4,060
South	77,308	11,630	7,116	6,442
West	45,397	7,502	3,788	2,626
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	1,460	832	463
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	1,037	1,034	585
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	73,548	16,696	5,651	5,887
White, single race, female	79,817	12,495	8,576	7,393
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	1,093	868	746
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,108	1,397	1,052

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble,""a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. 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. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	16.4 (0.27)	8.8 (0.20)	7.9 (0.18)
Total[3] (crude)	16.3 (0.28)	8.9 (0.20)	7.8 (0.19)
Sex			
Male	20.1 (0.40)	7.6 (0.28)	7.7 (0.25)
Female	13.2 (0.30)	10.0 (0.27)	8.1 (0.24)
Age[4]			
18-44 years	7.7 (0.27)	5.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.14)
45-64 years	18.5 (0.50)	10.9 (0.37)	8.5 (0.34)
65-74 years	31.7 (1.00)	14.1 (0.75)	21.3 (0.85)
75 years and over	48.9 (1.07)	19.9 (0.83)	30.7 (1.01)
Race			
1 race[5]	16.3 (0.27)	8.8 (0.20)	7.9 (0.18)
White	17.3 (0.29)	8.8 (0.22)	7.8 (0.19)
Black or African American	10.6 (0.60)	10.3 (0.53)	9.6 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.1 (2.71)	14.3 (2.64)	12.8 (2.64)
Asian	10.0 (1.21)	5.1 (0.84)	5.7 (0.95)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*10.4 (4.58)	†	8.1 (0.00)
2 or more races[6]	21.2 (2.81)	11.0 (1.83)	10.2 (1.71)
Black or African American, white	15.2 (3.31)	*14.0 (6.23)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.7 (4.36)	10.6 (2.56)	11.6 (1.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	12.0 (0.63)	8.8 (0.51)	6.4 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.7 (0.82)	9.0 (0.68)	6.7 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.8 (0.29)	8.9 (0.22)	8.1 (0.19)
White, single race	17.9 (0.32)	8.8 (0.24)	8.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	10.4 (0.61)	10.3 (0.54)	9.6 (0.51)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	20.5 (0.67)	13.7 (0.59)	16.3 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.4 (0.49)	10.3 (0.40)	10.2 (0.34)
Some college	18.4 (0.55)	9.0 (0.37)	6.7 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.9 (0.52)	6.9 (0.36)	3.0 (0.24)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	18.1 (0.53)	14.3 (0.51)	12.8 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	16.4 (0.30)	7.9 (0.23)	6.6 (0.20)
$20,000-$34,999	17.7 (0.61)	10.2 (0.49)	9.3 (0.48)
$35,000-$54,999	16.9 (0.61)	8.7 (0.48)	6.9 (0.45)
$55,000-$74,999	17.1 (0.84)	8.7 (0.67)	6.8 (0.66)
$75,000 or more	16.6 (0.69)	6.5 (0.51)	4.2 (0.44)

Poverty status[11]			
Poor	18.4 (0.79)	15.7 (0.78)	14.5 (0.67)
Near poor	17.6 (0.63)	12.8 (0.54)	11.5 (0.53)
Not poor	16.8 (0.35)	7.7 (0.26)	6.3 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	10.9 (0.30)	5.8 (0.22)	3.3 (0.15)
Medicaid	14.1 (0.89)	15.0 (0.90)	10.7 (0.86)
Other	14.7 (1.35)	10.6 (1.19)	6.6 (0.73)
Uninsured	12.4 (0.57)	9.6 (0.49)	5.7 (0.41)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	40.8 (0.92)	15.9 (0.71)	22.4 (0.77)
Medicaid and Medicare	33.5 (2.66)	23.0 (2.29)	43.5 (2.93)
Medicare only	37.6 (1.43)	18.2 (1.19)	30.6 (1.38)
Other	46.6 (3.07)	15.7 (2.07)	23.0 (2.35)
Uninsured	42.7 (8.13)	*17.9 (7.00)	24.7 (6.89)
Marital status			
Married	16.9 (0.36)	7.7 (0.25)	7.0 (0.22)
Widowed	17.0 (2.38)	8.2 (0.77)	12.9 (1.78)
Divorced or separated	16.9 (0.60)	12.8 (0.61)	9.4 (0.55)
Never married	12.9 (0.68)	8.9 (0.54)	7.1 (0.60)
Living with a partner	15.3 (1.50)	11.8 (1.30)	8.0 (1.22)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	14.7 (0.35)	7.8 (0.26)	6.8 (0.25)
Small MSA	16.5 (0.50)	9.2 (0.34)	7.5 (0.31)
Not in MSA	20.0 (0.66)	10.5 (0.55)	10.9 (0.45)
Region			
Northeast	14.1 (0.60)	7.0 (0.39)	8.4 (0.43)
Midwest	19.0 (0.55)	10.0 (0.39)	8.0 (0.33)
South	15.2 (0.43)	9.2 (0.38)	8.5 (0.32)
West	17.4 (0.58)	8.6 (0.39)	6.3 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	14.8 (0.94)	8.1 (0.69)	5.9 (0.78)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.7 (0.74)	9.4 (0.72)	6.7 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male	22.2 (0.48)	7.5 (0.33)	7.8 (0.29)
White, single race, female	14.2 (0.37)	10.0 (0.32)	8.2 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.0 (0.98)	9.1 (0.85)	9.2 (0.84)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.3 (0.69)	11.2 (0.71)	9.7 (0.61)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. 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. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3]	215,191	7,055	17,177	4,203	9,056	3,814	6,586	12,000	17,686
Sex									
Male	103,552	2,704	6,649	1,555	3,491	1,487	2,651	5,113	7,213
Female	111,640	4,351	10,528	2,647	5,565	2,327	3,935	6,887	10,473
Age									
18-44 years	110,417	3,386	7,829	2,018	4,552	1,738	3,295	6,254	9,141
45-64 years	70,182	2,660	6,324	1,702	3,304	1,473	2,343	3,996	5,787
65-74 years	18,360	457	1,491	224	517	215	388	786	1,347
75 years and over	16,232	552	1,533	259	683	387	560	964	1,411
Race									
1 race[4]	212,861	6,858	16,967	4,041	8,871	3,683	6,483	11,670	17,384
White	178,552	5,395	13,667	3,365	7,132	3,159	5,349	9,198	14,228
Black or African American	24,602	1,198	2,347	541	1,254	434	838	1,998	2,529
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	*52	181	*45	*92	†	*89	148	121
Asian	7,853	213	719	*78	357	*74	183	306	457
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	197	210	162	185	131	102	330	303
Black or African American, white	382	†	*41	†	*56	†	†	*39	*37
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	131	134	124	*94	*105	*51	234	142
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	1,090	2,531	742	1,364	530	845	1,578	2,021
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	599	1,408	437	905	336	533	964	1,153
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	5,965	14,646	3,461	7,692	3,284	5,741	10,422	15,666
White, single race	153,365	4,371	11,330	2,672	5,917	2,652	4,592	7,775	12,384
Black or African American, single race	23,806	1,167	2,235	522	1,173	433	786	1,938	2,448
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	1,998	3,896	1,340	2,163	1,294	1,415	3,038	3,076
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	1,954	4,968	1,069	2,541	970	1,983	3,387	4,630
Some college	49,862	1,455	3,803	849	2,038	725	1,526	2,637	4,294
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	619	2,452	370	1,123	335	743	1,167	3,172

Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	37,437	2,865	5,158	1,826	2,968	1,615	2,314	4,078	4,352
$20,000 or more	160,219	3,714	10,795	2,112	5,530	1,921	3,877	7,178	12,350
	31,224	1,147	2,974	711	1,650	723	1,213	2,194	3,170
$20,000-$34,999	32,423	900	2,530	442	1,385	420	877	1,658	2,796
$35,000-$54,999	23,508	440	1,636	226	601	183	598	1,044	1,811
$55,000-$74,999	45,332	547	2,115	313	1,154	282	702	1,179	3,200
$75,000 or more									
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	17,519	1,525	2,484	1,008	1,565	938	1,168	2,143	2,282
Near poor	30,388	1,454	3,686	953	2,065	860	1,466	2,515	3,422
Not poor	113,981	2,313	7,284	1,208	3,633	1,160	2,662	4,772	8,839
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	126,845	2,292	7,560	1,265	3,841	1,057	2,740	4,743	8,823
Medicaid	12,508	1,355	2,026	911	1,288	813	960	1,910	1,889
Other	5,602	459	712	302	491	294	415	719	642
Uninsured	34,763	1,886	3,813	1,228	2,208	1,039	1,514	2,819	3,523
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	21,011	495	1,618	184	580	289	457	881	1,596
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	152	342	109	142	97	96	253	205
Medicare only	8,989	322	859	135	379	170	326	479	798
Other	2,173	*26	170	*20	81	*27	60	89	125
Uninsured	383	†	*29	†	†	†	†	†	*34
Marital status									
Married	123,435	2,785	7,972	1,658	4,045	1,581	3,036	5,453	9,058
Widowed	13,417	676	1,602	352	623	330	460	911	1,293
Divorced or separated	23,137	1,393	2,906	904	1,555	771	1,079	1,979	2,448
Never married	41,860	1,620	3,456	973	1,973	800	1,458	2,778	3,535
Living with a partner	12,719	565	1,210	305	823	325	509	848	1,302
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	99,783	2,956	8,178	1,533	4,037	1,274	2,680	5,005	7,685
Small MSA	72,206	2,538	5,369	1,613	3,170	1,559	2,403	4,279	6,317
Not in MSA	43,203	1,560	3,630	1,056	1,848	980	1,502	2,716	3,684
Region									
Northeast	40,467	1,289	3,229	658	1,444	573	978	1,877	3,188
Midwest	52,020	1,434	4,230	881	2,267	885	1,559	2,894	4,506
South	77,308	3,010	6,378	1,723	3,416	1,554	2,519	4,699	6,433
West	45,397	1,323	3,340	940	1,929	801	1,529	2,530	3,559

Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	348	1,025	245	561	206	345	660	855
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	742	1,506	497	803	324	500	919	1,166
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single race, male	73,548	1,724	4,325	989	2,256	1,003	1,835	3,233	5,060
White, single race, female	79,817	2,647	7,005	1,683	3,660	1,649	2,757	4,542	7,324
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	466	865	199	446	195	325	861	926
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	702	1,370	322	727	237	461	1,078	1,521

* 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.

1. In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort. Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.20)	2.0 (0.09)	4.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.7 (0.16)	8.4 (0.20)
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.20)	2.0 (0.09)	4.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.7 (0.16)	8.4 (0.20)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.16)	6.5 (0.26)	1.5 (0.12)	3.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.12)	2.6 (0.17)	5.1 (0.22)	7.1 (0.27)
Female	3.9 (0.17)	9.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.13)	5.1 (0.20)	2.1 (0.13)	3.6 (0.17)	6.3 (0.21)	9.5 (0.27)
Age[4]								
18-44 years	3.1 (0.16)	7.2 (0.27)	1.9 (0.13)	4.2 (0.19)	1.6 (0.13)	3.0 (0.16)	5.8 (0.22)	8.4 (0.28)
45-64 years	3.8 (0.21)	9.2 (0.33)	2.5 (0.17)	4.8 (0.24)	2.1 (0.15)	3.4 (0.20)	5.8 (0.27)	8.4 (0.31)
65-74 years	2.5 (0.30)	8.3 (0.57)	1.2 (0.24)	2.9 (0.32)	1.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.28)	4.4 (0.41)	7.5 (0.59)
75 years and over	3.5 (0.38)	9.8 (0.61)	1.7 (0.25)	4.4 (0.47)	2.5 (0.32)	3.6 (0.44)	6.2 (0.53)	9.0 (0.63)
Race								
1 race[5]	3.3 (0.11)	8.1 (0.20)	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.6 (0.15)	8.3 (0.20)
White	3.0 (0.12)	7.7 (0.21)	1.9 (0.10)	4.0 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.0 (0.13)	5.2 (0.17)	8.1 (0.21)
Black or African American	4.9 (0.38)	9.9 (0.51)	2.2 (0.24)	5.1 (0.39)	1.9 (0.20)	3.4 (0.31)	8.1 (0.55)	10.4 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.2 (1.86)	12.6 (2.52)	*4.0 (1.60)	6.1 (1.75)	†	*5.4 (1.71)	9.9 (2.04)	8.5 (2.03)
Asian	2.8 (0.63)	9.4 (1.10)	*1.0 (0.30)	4.5 (0.76)	*0.9 (0.37)	2.5 (0.56)	4.0 (0.76)	5.8 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	8.1 (1.81)	10.4 (2.17)	6.7 (1.64)	8.5 (1.96)	6.3 (1.88)	4.5 (1.15)	13.5 (2.34)	13.6 (2.34)
Black or African American, white	*5.2 (2.59)	*7.2 (3.06)	†	*11.3 (3.46)	†	†	*7.8 (2.77)	*6.5 (2.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.2 (3.04)	13.0 (3.12)	10.4 (2.90)	10.0 (2.74)	*10.5 (3.20)	*4.5 (1.61)	19.4 (3.78)	13.5 (3.04)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.32)	10.8 (0.58)	3.2 (0.32)	5.5 (0.39)	2.3 (0.26)	3.5 (0.36)	6.5 (0.45)	8.0 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.0 (0.37)	9.5 (0.72)	3.1 (0.44)	5.7 (0.51)	2.2 (0.32)	3.5 (0.46)	6.2 (0.60)	7.1 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2 (0.13)	7.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.10)	4.1 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.1 (0.13)	5.6 (0.17)	8.5 (0.21)
White, single race	2.9 (0.14)	7.4 (0.23)	1.8 (0.11)	3.9 (0.16)	1.7 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	5.2 (0.19)	8.2 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	4.9 (0.39)	9.7 (0.50)	2.2 (0.24)	4.9 (0.39)	1.9 (0.21)	3.3 (0.32)	8.2 (0.57)	10.3 (0.54)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	7.1 (0.43)	13.2 (0.63)	4.9 (0.39)	7.5 (0.46)	4.6 (0.39)	4.9 (0.41)	10.6 (0.55)	10.4 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED[9]	3.7 (0.25)	9.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.17)	4.8 (0.29)	1.8 (0.17)	3.8 (0.26)	6.5 (0.34)	8.7 (0.39)
Some college	2.9 (0.20)	7.6 (0.37)	1.7 (0.16)	4.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.15)	3.0 (0.22)	5.2 (0.28)	8.6 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3 (0.15)	4.9 (0.29)	0.7 (0.10)	2.3 (0.19)	0.7 (0.11)	1.5 (0.16)	2.4 (0.19)	6.4 (0.34)

Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	8.3 (0.42)	14.4 (0.50)	5.4 (0.36)	8.5 (0.39)	4.6 (0.32)	6.7 (0.36)	11.7 (0.48)	12.3 (0.50)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.12)	6.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.09)	3.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.09)	2.5 (0.13)	4.6 (0.17)	7.9 (0.23)
	3.8 (0.30)	9.8 (0.49)	2.4 (0.25)	5.5 (0.38)	2.4 (0.25)	4.0 (0.35)	7.3 (0.43)	10.3 (0.52)
$20,000-$34,999	2.8 (0.29)	7.9 (0.46)	1.4 (0.19)	4.2 (0.34)	1.3 (0.19)	2.8 (0.28)	5.1 (0.38)	8.8 (0.48)
$35,000-$54,999	1.8 (0.26)	7.1 (0.58)	1.0 (0.20)	2.4 (0.31)	0.8 (0.17)	2.5 (0.38)	4.6 (0.51)	7.5 (0.58)
$55,000-$74,999	1.2 (0.18)	4.8 (0.41)	0.7 (0.15)	2.8 (0.35)	0.8 (0.24)	1.6 (0.24)	2.9 (0.33)	7.6 (0.55)
$75,000 or more								
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	9.3 (0.64)	15.1 (0.74)	6.0 (0.51)	9.4 (0.62)	5.7 (0.48)	7.0 (0.58)	13.0 (0.78)	13.4 (0.75)
Near poor	5.1 (0.36)	12.9 (0.57)	3.5 (0.31)	7.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.28)	5.3 (0.39)	8.7 (0.51)	11.9 (0.61)
Not poor	2.0 (0.12)	6.5 (0.23)	1.0 (0.10)	3.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.11)	2.4 (0.15)	4.3 (0.20)	7.9 (0.28)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.8 (0.11)	5.9 (0.21)	1.0 (0.09)	3.0 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)	2.2 (0.13)	3.8 (0.17)	7.1 (0.23)
Medicaid	11.4 (0.76)	16.9 (0.99)	7.8 (0.63)	10.7 (0.80)	6.9 (0.65)	8.0 (0.68)	16.1 (0.97)	15.7 (0.93)
Other	8.2 (1.21)	12.1 (1.37)	5.8 (0.98)	7.6 (1.07)	5.7 (1.00)	6.4 (1.06)	13.1 (1.52)	9.4 (1.06)
Uninsured	5.8 (0.39)	11.5 (0.59)	3.8 (0.34)	6.6 (0.40)	3.2 (0.34)	4.4 (0.35)	8.4 (0.49)	10.3 (0.54)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.4 (0.27)	7.9 (0.50)	0.9 (0.16)	2.8 (0.32)	1.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.30)	4.3 (0.41)	7.8 (0.51)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.2 (1.58)	18.4 (2.11)	5.9 (1.48)	7.7 (1.47)	5.3 (1.19)	5.2 (1.25)	13.8 (2.12)	11.1 (1.82)
Medicare only	3.7 (0.49)	9.9 (0.92)	1.6 (0.31)	4.4 (0.66)	2.0 (0.40)	3.8 (0.62)	5.6 (0.61)	9.3 (0.95)
Other	*1.2 (0.58)	7.9 (1.40)	*0.9 (0.40)	3.9 (1.07)	*1.3 (0.51)	2.9 (0.86)	4.3 (1.11)	5.8 (1.19)
Uninsured	†	*8.5 (4.11)	†	†	†	†	†	*8.9 (4.10)
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.13)	6.4 (0.23)	1.3 (0.10)	3.3 (0.17)	1.3 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.5 (0.19)	7.5 (0.25)
Widowed	9.4 (2.53)	15.9 (2.60)	*5.4 (1.85)	6.3 (1.87)	*2.5 (0.78)	*4.9 (1.78)	8.0 (1.76)	17.3 (3.19)
Divorced or separated	6.1 (0.43)	12.9 (0.66)	4.0 (0.33)	6.8 (0.44)	3.5 (0.35)	4.7 (0.37)	9.1 (0.54)	10.8 (0.57)
Never married	4.2 (0.37)	9.7 (0.55)	2.5 (0.27)	5.4 (0.43)	2.1 (0.25)	3.6 (0.33)	6.9 (0.43)	8.7 (0.52)
Living with a partner	4.4 (0.61)	9.2 (0.95)	2.3 (0.40)	6.0 (0.73)	2.5 (0.44)	3.8 (0.60)	6.1 (0.65)	9.5 (0.84)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	3.0 (0.16)	8.4 (0.29)	1.6 (0.11)	4.1 (0.20)	1.3 (0.11)	2.7 (0.16)	5.1 (0.22)	7.8 (0.27)
Small MSA	3.5 (0.20)	7.5 (0.33)	2.2 (0.17)	4.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.18)	3.4 (0.22)	6.0 (0.26)	8.9 (0.37)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.30)	8.4 (0.46)	2.5 (0.24)	4.3 (0.33)	2.3 (0.22)	3.5 (0.29)	6.4 (0.40)	8.6 (0.45)
Region								
Northeast	3.2 (0.28)	8.0 (0.43)	1.6 (0.18)	3.6 (0.30)	1.4 (0.19)	2.4 (0.21)	4.8 (0.36)	8.0 (0.40)
Midwest	2.8 (0.22)	8.3 (0.41)	1.7 (0.16)	4.4 (0.29)	1.7 (0.18)	3.0 (0.23)	5.7 (0.31)	8.9 (0.39)
South	3.9 (0.21)	8.3 (0.34)	2.2 (0.17)	4.4 (0.23)	2.0 (0.16)	3.3 (0.23)	6.2 (0.27)	8.4 (0.34)
West	2.9 (0.21)	7.5 (0.38)	2.1 (0.20)	4.3 (0.28)	1.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.25)	5.6 (0.33)	8.0 (0.43)

Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.2 (0.45)	8.7 (0.76)	2.1 (0.36)	4.3 (0.48)	2.1 (0.40)	3.0 (0.56)	5.5 (0.62)	6.6 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.0 (0.51)	12.8 (0.83)	4.3 (0.52)	6.6 (0.56)	2.7 (0.36)	4.1 (0.47)	7.5 (0.63)	9.5 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male	2.4 (0.19)	5.9 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.20)	4.5 (0.26)	7.1 (0.32)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.19)	8.8 (0.32)	2.1 (0.16)	4.7 (0.24)	2.1 (0.17)	3.5 (0.21)	5.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.4 (0.61)	8.7 (0.82)	2.0 (0.38)	4.2 (0.57)	2.0 (0.34)	3.0 (0.49)	8.1 (0.91)	8.8 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.3 (0.49)	10.5 (0.69)	2.5 (0.32)	5.5 (0.53)	1.9 (0.26)	3.5 (0.41)	8.2 (0.63)	11.6 (0.77)

* 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.

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

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	215,191	8,862	24,588	11,706	24,466
Sex					
Male	103,552	3,278	9,999	5,189	11,249
Female	111,640	5,584	14,589	6,517	13,217
Age					
18-44 years	110,417	4,470	13,429	6,319	13,003
45-64 years	70,182	3,222	7,774	3,939	7,970
65-74 years	18,360	615	1,696	836	1,737
75 years and over	16,232	555	1,689	611	1,756
Race					
1 race[4]	212,861	8,673	24,241	11,410	24,122
White	178,552	7,616	20,799	9,802	20,599
Black or African American	24,602	867	2,368	1,353	2,716
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	*59	221	*100	188
Asian	7,853	125	783	155	545
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	-	*76
2 or more races[5]	2,330	189	346	296	344
Black or African American, white	382	*29	*76	*69	*49
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	*147	160	195	144
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	1,186	2,711	1,165	2,309
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	671	1,581	709	1,439
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	7,676	21,877	10,541	22,158
White, single race	153,365	6,513	18,332	8,727	18,486
Black or African American, single race	23,806	808	2,254	1,294	2,646
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	2,253	3,973	2,739	3,940
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	2,338	5,991	3,308	5,889
Some college	49,862	1,981	5,651	2,553	5,806
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	1,070	5,110	1,255	5,083
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	37,437	2,981	5,668	3,636	5,522
$20,000 or more	160,219	5,341	17,547	7,423	17,497
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	1,434	3,674	2,040	3,487
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	1,243	3,735	1,593	3,845
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	714	2,959	1,004	2,933
$75,000 or more	45,332	1,156	4,907	1,779	4,894
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	17,519	1,547	2,858	2,015	2,740
Near poor	30,388	1,786	4,162	2,229	4,061
Not poor	113,981	3,630	12,879	5,177	12,951
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	126,845	3,530	13,735	5,124	13,584
Medicaid	12,508	1,465	2,144	1,711	2,123
Other	5,602	578	745	571	936
Uninsured	34,763	2,085	4,534	2,835	4,257
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,011	544	1,977	763	2,058
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	161	293	236	262
Medicare only	8,989	363	963	310	937
Other	2,173	*57	129	96	156
Uninsured	383	†	†	†	*71

Marital status					
Married	123,435	4,057	12,653	5,418	12,713
Widowed	13,417	697	1,546	708	1,517
Divorced or separated	23,137	1,491	3,202	1,866	3,337
Never married	41,860	1,857	5,358	2,715	5,135
Living with a partner	12,719	729	1,805	969	1,731
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	99,783	3,406	11,225	4,379	10,925
Small MSA	72,206	3,374	8,204	4,506	8,336
Not in MSA	43,203	2,081	5,159	2,821	5,206
Region					
Northeast	40,467	1,610	4,491	2,057	4,424
Midwest	52,020	2,008	6,695	2,840	6,404
South	77,308	3,460	8,233	4,700	8,717
West	45,397	1,784	5,168	2,109	4,921
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	385	1,066	388	1,104
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	801	1,645	776	1,205
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	73,548	2,508	7,442	4,110	8,590
White, single race, female	79,817	4,005	10,889	4,617	9,896
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	274	881	451	1,106
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	534	1,373	843	1,540

* 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.

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

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.18)	11.6 (0.24)
Total[3] (crude)	4.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.18)	11.6 (0.24)
Sex				
Male	3.2 (0.18)	9.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.25)	11.0 (0.33)
Female	5.1 (0.21)	13.3 (0.32)	5.9 (0.22)	12.0 (0.31)
Age[4]				
18-44 years	4.1 (0.21)	12.3 (0.34)	5.8 (0.26)	11.9 (0.32)
45-64 years	4.7 (0.25)	11.2 (0.38)	5.7 (0.28)	11.5 (0.40)
65-74 years	3.4 (0.39)	9.4 (0.62)	4.6 (0.47)	9.7 (0.63)
75 years and over	3.5 (0.37)	10.8 (0.64)	3.9 (0.39)	11.2 (0.71)
Race				
1 race[5]	4.1 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.4 (0.18)	11.5 (0.24)
White	4.3 (0.17)	11.9 (0.26)	5.6 (0.20)	11.7 (0.26)
Black or African American	3.7 (0.33)	9.8 (0.55)	5.5 (0.39)	11.3 (0.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.1 (1.35)	13.4 (2.44)	6.8 (1.98)	11.7 (2.02)
Asian	1.6 (0.45)	10.2 (1.16)	2.3 (0.63)	7.2 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	*17.7 (7.74)	-	*19.3 (7.28)
2 or more races[6]	7.6 (1.88)	15.5 (2.29)	12.6 (2.19)	14.2 (2.10)
Black or African American, white	*6.0 (2.77)	13.6 (3.85)	*13.1 (4.01)	*12.6 (5.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.0 (3.26)	15.6 (3.18)	18.6 (3.65)	11.9 (2.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.9 (0.39)	11.0 (0.55)	4.6 (0.37)	9.3 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.4 (0.50)	10.1 (0.66)	4.5 (0.51)	9.2 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.1 (0.17)	11.9 (0.27)	5.7 (0.20)	12.0 (0.27)
White, single race	4.3 (0.20)	12.3 (0.30)	5.8 (0.23)	12.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	3.5 (0.33)	9.7 (0.55)	5.4 (0.40)	11.4 (0.64)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.9 (0.51)	13.4 (0.67)	9.6 (0.56)	13.0 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]	4.4 (0.28)	11.2 (0.44)	6.3 (0.37)	11.2 (0.45)
Some college	3.9 (0.25)	11.2 (0.44)	5.1 (0.30)	11.8 (0.48)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2 (0.20)	10.0 (0.41)	2.5 (0.22)	10.1 (0.42)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	8.6 (0.46)	15.9 (0.54)	10.6 (0.49)	15.5 (0.54)
$20,000 or more	3.3 (0.16)	11.1 (0.28)	4.7 (0.20)	11.1 (0.27)
$20,000-$34,999	4.7 (0.35)	12.0 (0.56)	6.7 (0.43)	11.4 (0.51)
$35,000-$54,999	3.8 (0.32)	11.6 (0.55)	4.8 (0.35)	11.9 (0.58)
$55,000-$74,999	2.9 (0.39)	12.3 (0.76)	4.1 (0.48)	12.5 (0.79)
$75,000 or more	2.6 (0.32)	10.5 (0.58)	4.1 (0.43)	10.8 (0.58)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	9.4 (0.69)	16.9 (0.83)	12.1 (0.74)	16.0 (0.78)
Near poor	6.3 (0.42)	14.3 (0.57)	7.8 (0.50)	14.0 (0.59)
Not poor	3.2 (0.18)	11.4 (0.33)	4.6 (0.23)	11.5 (0.31)

Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.8 (0.16)	11.1 (0.30)	4.1 (0.20)	10.9 (0.29)
Medicaid	12.3 (0.88)	17.8 (1.01)	14.4 (0.88)	17.5 (0.99)
Other	11.0 (1.37)	13.8 (1.44)	10.8 (1.36)	17.2 (1.62)
Uninsured	6.2 (0.43)	13.4 (0.65)	8.5 (0.53)	12.4 (0.61)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.7 (0.30)	9.6 (0.56)	3.7 (0.38)	10.0 (0.59)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.7 (1.56)	15.8 (1.85)	12.7 (1.97)	14.1 (1.92)
Medicare only	4.2 (0.54)	11.1 (1.02)	3.6 (0.53)	10.8 (1.01)
Other	*2.7 (0.84)	6.1 (1.28)	4.5 (1.24)	7.5 (1.63)
Uninsured	†	†	†	*21.3 (8.38)
Marital status				
Married	3.3 (0.18)	10.5 (0.31)	4.4 (0.21)	10.5 (0.31)
Widowed	5.7 (1.67)	17.6 (3.29)	7.3 (1.89)	14.2 (2.60)
Divorced or separated	6.3 (0.47)	14.5 (0.65)	8.4 (0.51)	15.0 (0.74)
Never married	4.7 (0.40)	12.4 (0.59)	6.3 (0.44)	12.0 (0.58)
Living with a partner	5.0 (0.57)	12.8 (0.99)	6.7 (0.80)	12.9 (1.10)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	3.5 (0.18)	11.4 (0.33)	4.4 (0.22)	11.1 (0.33)
Small MSA	4.7 (0.29)	11.6 (0.41)	6.3 (0.33)	11.8 (0.41)
Not in MSA	4.9 (0.38)	12.1 (0.60)	6.6 (0.45)	12.3 (0.58)
Region				
Northeast	4.0 (0.28)	11.4 (0.51)	5.3 (0.40)	11.3 (0.53)
Midwest	3.9 (0.32)	13.1 (0.54)	5.5 (0.40)	12.5 (0.47)
South	4.5 (0.28)	10.8 (0.39)	6.1 (0.30)	11.4 (0.42)
West	4.0 (0.29)	11.5 (0.50)	4.7 (0.30)	11.0 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.2 (0.43)	8.5 (0.78)	3.0 (0.43)	8.5 (0.78)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.7 (0.62)	13.5 (0.80)	6.2 (0.59)	10.0 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	3.5 (0.24)	10.4 (0.42)	5.7 (0.33)	12.0 (0.41)
White, single race, female	5.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.41)	6.0 (0.29)	12.7 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.5 (0.45)	8.5 (0.82)	4.2 (0.58)	10.7 (0.93)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.2 (0.46)	10.6 (0.75)	6.4 (0.54)	11.9 (0.81)

* 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.

1. In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months[1]	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months[1]	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands[2]			Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3]	151,650	578,319	3.9 (0.13)	215,191	872,431	4.1 (0.14)
Sex						
Male	80,466	286,523	3.6 (0.19)	103,552	338,420	3.3 (0.20)
Female	71,184	291,795	4.2 (0.18)	111,640	534,010	4.9 (0.19)
Age						
18-44 years	92,243	308,561	3.4 (0.16)	110,417	320,171	2.9 (0.14)
45-64 years	53,671	249,001	4.7 (0.24)	70,182	353,413	5.1 (0.28)
65-74 years	4,624	15,993	3.5 (0.54)	18,360	92,569	5.2 (0.59)
75 years and over	1,112	4,764	4.4 (1.17)	16,232	106,279	6.7 (0.73)
Race						
1 race[4]	149,889	565,472	3.8 (0.13)	212,861	858,797	4.1 (0.14)
White	125,757	476,176	3.8 (0.15)	178,552	728,668	4.1 (0.15)
Black or African American	17,112	71,793	4.3 (0.31)	24,602	107,598	4.5 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	971	4,252	4.4 (1.20)	1,501	*6,848	*4.7 (1.56)
Asian	5,827	12,568	2.2 (0.35)	7,853	14,063	1.8 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	223	†	*3.1 (1.35)	352	*1,620	*4.6 (1.87)
2 or more races[5]	1,760	12,847	7.4 (1.69)	2,330	13,634	6.0 (1.22)
Black or African American, white	301	†	†	382	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	805	*3,918	*5.0 (1.59)	1,138	6,118	5.6 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	19,155	55,596	2.9 (0.23)	26,798	68,113	2.6 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	12,234	34,133	2.8 (0.29)	17,139	42,620	2.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	132,494	522,723	4.0 (0.15)	188,393	804,318	4.3 (0.15)
White, single race	107,864	426,693	4.0 (0.17)	153,365	665,243	4.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	16,488	70,082	4.3 (0.32)	23,806	105,953	4.6 (0.37)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	14,311	68,489	4.9 (0.42)	29,826	199,736	6.9 (0.49)
High school diploma or GED[8]	35,627	144,903	4.1 (0.23)	54,226	233,562	4.4 (0.29)
Some college	37,374	177,460	4.8 (0.34)	49,862	238,822	4.9 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	41,143	125,786	3.1 (0.20)	50,737	131,074	2.6 (0.18)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	17,973	76,769	4.3 (0.34)	37,437	293,159	8.0 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	123,204	472,236	3.9 (0.15)	160,219	514,066	3.2 (0.13)
$20,000-$34,999	20,433	83,382	4.1 (0.30)	31,224	148,000	4.8 (0.39)
$35,000-$54,999	24,809	104,266	4.2 (0.32)	32,423	107,314	3.3 (0.31)
$55,000-$74,999	19,398	83,205	4.3 (0.47)	23,508	62,200	2.7 (0.28)
$75,000 or more	39,401	138,929	3.5 (0.27)	45,332	110,664	2.4 (0.21)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	9,006	39,322	4.4 (0.59)	17,519	151,985	8.9 (0.73)
Near poor	18,212	72,752	4.0 (0.29)	30,388	155,543	5.2 (0.39)
Not poor	91,067	362,069	4.0 (0.18)	113,981	357,004	3.1 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	109,981	424,876	3.9 (0.15)	126,845	331,740	2.6 (0.11)
Medicaid	5,690	25,123	4.5 (0.52)	12,508	142,869	11.8 (1.09)
Other	2,506	13,837	5.6 (1.34)	5,602	85,053	15.6 (2.08)
Uninsured	27,193	93,179	3.5 (0.35)	34,763	110,643	3.2 (0.30)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	3,970	15,662	4.0 (0.62)	21,011	115,164	5.6 (0.65)
Medicaid and Medicare	73	†	†	1,937	23,262	13.1 (2.99)
Medicare only	1,217	4,643	4.0 (1.14)	8,989	45,493	5.3 (0.69)
Other	357	*251	0.7 (0.21)	2,173	12,748	6.0 (1.43)
Uninsured	118	†	†	383	†	†

Marital status						
Married	88,228	334,145	3.8 (0.18)	123,435	446,662	3.7 (0.18)
Widowed	2,987	13,592	4.6 (0.83)	13,417	84,600	6.5 (0.56)
Divorced or separated	17,213	80,537	4.8 (0.29)	23,137	148,758	6.6 (0.41)
Never married	32,471	101,622	3.2 (0.26)	41,860	138,588	3.4 (0.26)
Living with a partner	10,327	47,390	4.6 (0.48)	12,719	53,511	4.3 (0.58)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	71,308	270,406	3.8 (0.22)	99,783	350,150	3.6 (0.19)
Small MSA	51,364	202,984	4.0 (0.19)	72,206	313,090	4.4 (0.24)
Not in MSA	28,977	104,929	3.7 (0.27)	43,203	209,190	4.9 (0.34)
Region						
Northeast	28,027	117,421	4.3 (0.45)	40,467	139,610	3.5 (0.26)
Midwest	38,168	136,678	3.6 (0.23)	52,020	199,805	3.9 (0.24)
South	53,677	202,272	3.8 (0.19)	77,308	353,616	4.7 (0.26)
West	31,777	121,948	3.9 (0.24)	45,397	179,399	4.0 (0.30)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	11,581	29,163	2.6 (0.26)	13,749	24,107	1.8 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7,574	26,433	3.5 (0.42)	13,049	44,006	3.4 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	56,786	217,214	3.9 (0.25)	73,548	260,700	3.6 (0.25)
White, single race, female	51,078	209,479	4.1 (0.23)	79,817	404,543	5.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male	7,627	26,496	3.5 (0.40)	10,591	39,798	3.9 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female	8,861	43,586	5.1 (0.50)	13,215	66,155	5.1 (0.56)

* 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.

1. Respondents who had worked during the past year were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?" In addition, all respondents were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did illness or injury keep you in the bed more than half of the day (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital)?"
2. Unknowns for the columns "Work-loss days in the past 12 months" and "Bed days in the past 12 months" 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.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
		Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
		Number in thousands[3]									
Total[4]	215,191	31,671	14,979	11,268	18,443	6,739	18,259	5,292	3,841	9,214	14,026
Sex											
Male	103,552	11,741	5,659	3,973	6,889	2,574	7,025	1,932	1,514	2,566	4,527
Female	111,640	19,930	9,320	7,295	11,554	4,165	11,234	3,360	2,327	6,649	9,499
Age											
18-44 years	110,417	6,339	2,036	1,324	3,068	1,832	3,158	662	501	1,105	2,392
45-64 years	70,182	12,249	5,431	4,233	6,929	3,164	7,384	2,337	1,748	3,645	5,634
65-74 years	18,360	5,226	2,752	1,975	3,170	809	3,179	876	560	1,617	2,233
75 years and over	16,232	7,856	4,759	3,737	5,277	933	4,539	1,417	1,032	2,847	3,766
Race											
1 race[5]	212,861	31,289	14,766	11,101	18,224	6,664	17,992	5,223	3,809	9,097	13,833
White	178,552	26,686	12,363	9,143	15,314	5,668	15,419	4,496	3,258	7,444	11,631
Black or African American	24,602	3,840	2,087	1,725	2,417	782	2,189	606	422	1,326	1,803
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	279	143	*106	172	*90	172	*52	*44	*65	*138
Asian	7,853	477	165	127	313	*116	212	*69	*84	262	261
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-
2 or more races[6]	2,330	382	213	167	219	75	267	*68	*32	118	194
Black or African American, white	382	*53	*32	†	*27	†	*34	†	†	†	*32
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	247	134	113	145	*46	173	*51	*22	*72	113
Hispanic or Latino origin and race											
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	2,819	1,234	1,074	1,587	780	1,559	607	422	1,031	1,436
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	1,602	746	635	881	397	901	358	239	509	832
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	28,852	13,744	10,194	16,856	5,959	16,700	4,684	3,419	8,184	12,590
White, single race	153,365	24,035	11,197	8,118	13,823	4,931	13,970	3,926	2,851	6,480	10,284
Black or African American, single race	23,806	3,756	2,050	1,697	2,362	756	2,134	587	411	1,285	1,751
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	8,968	5,021	4,181	5,680	1,966	5,519	1,791	1,350	3,298	4,674
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,226	10,109	4,886	3,596	5,777	2,130	5,779	1,640	1,085	2,977	4,416
Some college	49,862	7,323	3,145	2,207	4,105	1,615	4,196	1,181	872	1,791	2,876
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	4,163	1,556	999	2,333	672	2,247	543	419	940	1,632
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	37,437	10,620	5,905	4,910	6,916	2,642	6,433	2,054	1,590	3,956	5,431
$20,000 or more	160,219	18,607	7,758	5,323	9,987	3,506	10,349	2,732	1,909	4,519	7,454
	31,224	5,669	2,680	1,900	3,366	1,144	3,218	967	608	1,536	2,317
$20,000-$34,999	32,423	3,882	1,611	1,198	2,030	773	2,219	601	451	938	1,468
$35,000-$54,999	23,508	2,349	867	441	1,117	411	1,251	366	239	557	874
$55,000-$74,999	45,332	3,416	989	653	1,487	690	1,793	377	284	679	1,339
$75,000 or more											

Poverty status[11]											
Poor	17,519	4,532	2,365	2,065	2,950	1,325	2,762	892	686	1,668	2,345
Near poor	30,388	6,423	3,279	2,514	4,003	1,432	3,782	1,089	818	2,142	2,987
Not poor	113,981	12,948	5,147	3,471	6,619	2,488	7,157	1,961	1,367	2,986	4,956
Health insurance coverage[12]											
Under age 65 years:											
Private	126,845	9,601	3,262	2,224	4,574	2,075	5,265	1,247	1,011	1,898	3,547
Medicaid	12,508	3,509	1,918	1,562	2,257	1,179	2,068	745	538	1,294	1,923
Other	5,602	2,039	1,038	880	1,464	681	1,372	485	202	692	1,122
Uninsured	34,763	3,365	1,222	868	1,659	1,035	1,783	506	483	840	1,396
Age 65 years and over:											
Private	21,011	7,218	3,908	2,818	4,545	866	4,194	1,153	859	2,125	3,030
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	1,225	832	745	886	225	826	279	213	726	812
Medicare only	8,989	3,643	2,248	1,745	2,386	495	2,127	686	422	1,345	1,764
Other	2,173	836	407	298	518	119	452	131	*83	216	330
Uninsured	383	*122	*93	*80	*86	*30	*91	*39	†	*40	*47
Marital status											
Married	123,435	16,396	7,373	5,338	9,348	3,445	9,495	2,643	1,895	4,167	6,802
Widowed	13,417	5,938	3,488	2,835	3,769	828	3,480	1,128	728	2,404	3,030
Divorced or separated	23,137	4,774	2,262	1,705	2,821	1,360	2,869	940	667	1,495	2,189
Never married	41,860	3,111	1,293	976	1,705	730	1,548	338	349	800	1,340
Living with a partner	12,719	1,402	525	385	767	365	827	225	197	338	639
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA	99,783	12,511	5,644	4,205	7,148	2,572	6,816	1,925	1,431	3,741	5,520
Small MSA	72,206	11,367	5,348	4,082	6,654	2,380	6,808	1,993	1,472	3,235	5,038
Not in MSA	43,203	7,793	3,986	2,981	4,642	1,787	4,635	1,374	938	2,238	3,469
Region											
Northeast	40,467	6,126	2,741	1,911	3,437	1,372	3,336	1,023	740	1,877	2,743
Midwest	52,020	7,578	3,385	2,356	4,189	1,276	4,321	1,128	760	1,779	2,985
South	77,308	12,337	6,393	5,105	7,540	2,792	7,452	2,228	1,577	3,970	5,791
West	45,397	5,629	2,460	1,896	3,278	1,299	3,150	913	763	1,589	2,508
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	1,025	444	347	640	319	563	187	163	256	488
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	1,794	791	728	948	461	997	420	259	775	949
Not Hispanic or Latino											
White, single race, male	73,548	9,039	4,293	2,856	5,071	1,861	5,478	1,480	1,148	1,827	3,237
White, single race, female	79,817	14,995	6,904	5,263	8,752	3,070	8,493	2,446	1,703	4,653	7,047
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	1,290	713	581	877	271	751	171	123	343	594
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	2,466	1,338	1,116	1,485	485	1,383	416	288	942	1,158

* 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.

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

2. "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.

3. 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.

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

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Med status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	14.7 (0.22)	7.0 (0.16)	5.3 (0.14)	8.6 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	8.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.13)	6.5 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude)	14.7 (0.24)	7.0 (0.17)	5.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.14)	6.5 (0.17)
Sex										
Male	12.0 (0.30)	5.9 (0.23)	4.2 (0.19)	7.1 (0.24)	2.5 (0.15)	7.2 (0.25)	2.0 (0.14)	1.5 (0.11)	2.7 (0.17)	4.6 (0.21)
Female	17.2 (0.31)	8.0 (0.22)	6.2 (0.20)	9.9 (0.24)	3.6 (0.17)	9.6 (0.23)	2.9 (0.13)	2.0 (0.11)	5.7 (0.19)	8.2 (0.24)
Age[5]										
18-44 years	5.7 (0.22)	1.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.10)	2.8 (0.15)	1.7 (0.12)	2.9 (0.16)	0.6 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)	1.0 (0.08)	2.2 (0.14)
45-64 years	17.5 (0.44)	7.7 (0.33)	6.0 (0.28)	9.9 (0.35)	4.5 (0.25)	10.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.19)	2.5 (0.17)	5.2 (0.25)	8.0 (0.31)
65-74 years	28.5 (1.02)	15.0 (0.78)	10.8 (0.70)	17.3 (0.81)	4.4 (0.42)	17.3 (0.81)	4.8 (0.44)	3.1 (0.31)	8.8 (0.59)	12.2 (0.75)
75 years and over	48.4 (1.12)	29.3 (1.01)	23.0 (0.90)	32.5 (1.03)	5.7 (0.52)	28.0 (0.99)	8.7 (0.61)	6.4 (0.54)	17.5 (0.87)	23.2 (0.98)
Race										
1 race[6]	14.7 (0.22)	7.0 (0.16)	5.2 (0.14)	8.6 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	8.4 (0.17)	2.4 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.13)	6.5 (0.17)
White	14.5 (0.24)	6.7 (0.17)	5.0 (0.15)	8.3 (0.18)	3.1 (0.13)	8.4 (0.19)	2.4 (0.11)	1.8 (0.09)	4.0 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	17.6 (0.70)	9.8 (0.61)	8.2 (0.57)	11.3 (0.59)	3.4 (0.30)	10.1 (0.54)	2.9 (0.28)	2.1 (0.24)	6.4 (0.46)	8.4 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.3 (3.44)	12.2 (2.55)	9.8 (2.02)	14.1 (3.23)	*6.7 (2.15)	13.4 (2.63)	*3.4 (1.25)	*3.2 (1.38)	*6.2 (1.99)	11.4 (2.94)
Asian	8.2 (1.12)	2.9 (0.62)	2.4 (0.55)	5.4 (0.97)	*2.0 (0.61)	3.9 (0.78)	*1.1 (0.39)	*1.3 (0.48)	4.8 (0.92)	4.7 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-
2 or more races[7]	19.7 (2.12)	11.9 (1.82)	9.2 (1.92)	11.8 (2.04)	3.9 (1.02)	13.7 (2.21)	*4.7 (1.49)	*1.6 (0.60)	7.6 (1.56)	10.4 (1.93)
Black or African American, white	17.1 (4.98)	*9.2 (3.19)	*6.8 (2.75)	*9.1 (3.13)	†	*12.0 (4.00)	†	†	*6.2 (2.88)	*11.5 (4.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	23.9 (2.97)	14.2 (2.22)	11.7 (2.72)	15.1 (2.57)	*4.6 (1.59)	16.6 (3.12)	*6.1 (2.09)	*2.2 (1.06)	8.7 (2.11)	11.8 (2.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (0.63)	7.3 (0.55)	6.9 (0.49)	9.0 (0.54)	4.1 (0.44)	8.9 (0.53)	3.5 (0.38)	2.5 (0.30)	6.4 (0.49)	8.3 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.3 (0.80)	7.9 (0.67)	7.3 (0.63)	8.9 (0.68)	3.3 (0.40)	9.0 (0.67)	3.6 (0.51)	2.4 (0.35)	5.7 (0.59)	8.5 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.8 (0.24)	7.0 (0.17)	5.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.19)	3.0 (0.13)	8.5 (0.18)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)	6.4 (0.18)
White, single race	14.6 (0.26)	6.7 (0.18)	4.8 (0.16)	8.3 (0.20)	3.0 (0.15)	8.4 (0.20)	2.3 (0.11)	1.7 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)	6.2 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	17.7 (0.71)	9.9 (0.62)	8.2 (0.58)	11.3 (0.59)	3.4 (0.30)	10.1 (0.54)	2.9 (0.28)	2.1 (0.25)	6.4 (0.46)	8.4 (0.52)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	26.0 (0.73)	14.9 (0.63)	12.0 (0.55)	16.7 (0.65)	6.2 (0.42)	16.1 (0.59)	5.2 (0.39)	3.8 (0.31)	9.4 (0.44)	14.2 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[10]	17.8 (0.47)	8.9 (0.34)	6.4 (0.28)	10.4 (0.37)	3.8 (0.25)	10.2 (0.38)	2.9 (0.22)	1.9 (0.16)	5.3 (0.27)	8.3 (0.35)
Some college	15.7 (0.48)	7.2 (0.35)	5.0 (0.30)	9.2 (0.39)	3.3 (0.24)	9.1 (0.40)	2.4 (0.20)	1.8 (0.18)	3.9 (0.26)	6.3 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.1 (0.40)	4.2 (0.28)	2.7 (0.23)	6.0 (0.33)	1.5 (0.16)	5.5 (0.32)	1.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.14)	2.4 (0.22)	4.1 (0.28)
Family income[11]										
Less than $20,000	26.5 (0.63)	14.3 (0.47)	12.0 (0.49)	17.0 (0.55)	7.3 (0.37)	16.0 (0.51)	5.2 (0.32)	4.1 (0.27)	9.7 (0.38)	13.6 (0.48)
$20,000 or more	12.5 (0.24)	5.4 (0.18)	3.7 (0.15)	6.8 (0.19)	2.2 (0.12)	6.9 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)	3.1 (0.14)	5.0 (0.18)
$20,000-$34,999	17.4 (0.57)	8.0 (0.42)	5.8 (0.37)	10.2 (0.47)	3.7 (0.29)	9.8 (0.44)	3.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.19)	4.7 (0.35)	7.1 (0.41)
$35,000-$54,999	13.0 (0.53)	5.5 (0.37)	4.1 (0.34)	6.8 (0.44)	2.3 (0.25)	7.3 (0.44)	2.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.20)	3.2 (0.32)	4.9 (0.38)
$55,000-$74,999	12.4 (0.80)	5.1 (0.65)	2.8 (0.45)	6.6 (0.61)	2.1 (0.36)	6.6 (0.63)	2.2 (0.38)	1.3 (0.30)	3.3 (0.50)	4.4 (0.55)
$75,000 or more	10.4 (0.68)	4.2 (0.53)	3.1 (0.49)	5.4 (0.54)	2.1 (0.36)	5.5 (0.58)	1.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.48)	4.4 (0.53)
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	29.7 (0.95)	15.8 (0.74)	13.8 (0.69)	19.5 (0.83)	8.7 (0.60)	18.3 (0.80)	6.0 (0.56)	4.7 (0.47)	11.2 (0.63)	15.5 (0.73)
Near poor	21.4 (0.61)	10.9 (0.50)	8.3 (0.45)	13.3 (0.56)	5.0 (0.35)	12.7 (0.54)	3.7 (0.30)	2.8 (0.27)	7.3 (0.42)	10.1 (0.51)
Not poor	12.2 (0.29)	5.1 (0.20)	3.5 (0.17)	6.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.15)	6.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.13)	1.3 (0.10)	2.9 (0.17)	4.7 (0.20)

Health insurance coverage[13]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	7.1 (0.20)	2.4 (0.13)	1.6 (0.10)	3.4 (0.15)	1.5 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	0.9 (0.07)	0.7 (0.07)	1.4 (0.10)	2.6 (0.14)
Medicaid	29.9 (1.17)	16.6 (0.93)	13.6 (0.84)	19.4 (1.10)	10.0 (0.82)	17.8 (0.95)	6.5 (0.67)	4.7 (0.55)	11.3 (0.75)	16.6 (0.90)
Other	29.7 (2.03)	14.8 (1.50)	12.8 (1.47)	22.0 (1.98)	10.2 (1.32)	20.5 (1.91)	6.0 (0.86)	2.6 (0.66)	10.2 (1.32)	16.5 (1.65)
Uninsured	11.2 (0.55)	4.3 (0.39)	3.1 (0.30)	5.7 (0.42)	3.4 (0.32)	6.0 (0.41)	1.7 (0.24)	1.7 (0.21)	3.0 (0.30)	4.8 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	34.5 (0.97)	18.7 (0.81)	13.5 (0.68)	21.7 (0.82)	4.1 (0.39)	20.0 (0.82)	5.5 (0.45)	4.1 (0.38)	10.2 (0.60)	14.5 (0.73)
Medicaid and Medicare	63.3 (2.83)	43.0 (2.81)	38.5 (2.81)	45.8 (2.74)	11.6 (1.84)	42.7 (2.73)	14.4 (1.86)	11.0 (1.70)	37.5 (2.72)	41.9 (2.85)
Medicare only	40.6 (1.38)	25.1 (1.31)	19.5 (1.21)	26.6 (1.30)	5.5 (0.72)	23.7 (1.28)	7.7 (0.76)	4.7 (0.55)	15.0 (1.14)	19.7 (1.21)
Other	38.8 (2.74)	18.8 (2.18)	14.0 (1.95)	23.9 (2.37)	5.4 (1.28)	20.8 (2.38)	6.0 (1.33)	3.7 (1.11)	10.0 (1.60)	15.2 (2.00)
Uninsured	35.9 (7.39)	28.3 (7.43)	*24.1 (7.64)	26.2 (7.42)	*8.2 (3.57)	26.9 (7.73)	*11.3 (4.59)	†	*13.6 (5.34)	*13.9 (5.10)
Marital status										
Married	13.1 (0.29)	6.0 (0.22)	4.3 (0.18)	7.6 (0.23)	2.7 (0.15)	7.6 (0.24)	2.1 (0.13)	1.5 (0.11)	3.3 (0.17)	5.4 (0.20)
Widowed	19.9 (1.47)	10.3 (1.10)	9.1 (1.06)	12.1 (1.18)	4.4 (0.82)	11.3 (0.95)	3.2 (0.35)	2.1 (0.31)	6.9 (0.63)	10.0 (1.09)
Divorced or separated	20.0 (0.65)	9.4 (0.44)	7.0 (0.40)	11.9 (0.53)	5.6 (0.42)	11.8 (0.51)	3.8 (0.33)	2.6 (0.28)	6.1 (0.39)	9.1 (0.48)
Never married	14.8 (0.69)	6.6 (0.53)	5.1 (0.47)	8.8 (0.57)	2.7 (0.33)	8.1 (0.56)	2.0 (0.30)	1.7 (0.26)	4.4 (0.44)	6.6 (0.51)
Living with a partner	16.4 (1.60)	6.2 (1.01)	5.0 (1.05)	9.1 (1.26)	3.1 (0.53)	9.9 (1.38)	3.8 (1.12)	*3.4 (1.07)	4.5 (1.05)	9.0 (1.36)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	13.0 (0.30)	6.0 (0.23)	4.4 (0.19)	7.5 (0.24)	2.6 (0.16)	7.1 (0.23)	2.0 (0.13)	1.5 (0.11)	3.9 (0.18)	5.7 (0.22)
Small MSA	15.6 (0.39)	7.4 (0.25)	5.6 (0.22)	9.2 (0.31)	3.2 (0.23)	9.3 (0.32)	2.7 (0.17)	2.0 (0.16)	4.4 (0.23)	6.9 (0.28)
Not in MSA	17.1 (0.55)	8.7 (0.43)	6.5 (0.41)	10.2 (0.42)	4.0 (0.29)	10.1 (0.42)	3.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.19)	4.9 (0.30)	7.6 (0.43)
Region										
Northeast	14.0 (0.52)	6.1 (0.32)	4.3 (0.28)	7.8 (0.36)	3.2 (0.32)	7.6 (0.38)	2.3 (0.21)	1.6 (0.17)	4.2 (0.29)	6.3 (0.38)
Midwest	14.6 (0.38)	6.6 (0.27)	4.6 (0.24)	8.1 (0.31)	2.4 (0.18)	8.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.16)	3.5 (0.22)	5.8 (0.26)
South	16.1 (0.42)	8.4 (0.33)	6.7 (0.28)	9.9 (0.34)	3.6 (0.21)	9.7 (0.31)	2.9 (0.19)	2.1 (0.15)	5.2 (0.26)	7.6 (0.32)
West	13.2 (0.42)	5.9 (0.29)	4.6 (0.28)	7.8 (0.33)	2.9 (0.26)	7.4 (0.37)	2.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.19)	3.8 (0.26)	5.9 (0.32)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	12.2 (0.98)	6.1 (0.94)	5.5 (0.78)	8.1 (0.84)	3.7 (0.76)	7.5 (0.83)	2.6 (0.50)	2.4 (0.48)	4.1 (0.75)	6.3 (0.81)
Hispanic or Latina, female	18.1 (0.89)	8.5 (0.70)	8.2 (0.66)	10.0 (0.72)	4.5 (0.55)	10.4 (0.72)	4.4 (0.56)	2.7 (0.39)	8.5 (0.68)	10.0 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	12.1 (0.35)	5.7 (0.25)	3.8 (0.19)	6.8 (0.26)	2.4 (0.17)	7.3 (0.29)	1.9 (0.16)	1.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.18)	4.3 (0.24)
White, single race, female	16.9 (0.38)	7.5 (0.26)	5.7 (0.23)	9.7 (0.28)	3.6 (0.21)	9.5 (0.28)	2.7 (0.15)	1.9 (0.13)	5.1 (0.22)	7.9 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.2 (0.96)	7.9 (0.87)	6.4 (0.76)	9.7 (0.84)	2.8 (0.44)	8.3 (0.83)	1.9 (0.38)	1.6 (0.38)	4.0 (0.62)	6.4 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.2 (0.89)	11.3 (0.75)	9.4 (0.72)	12.4 (0.72)	3.8 (0.40)	11.4 (0.67)	3.5 (0.38)	2.4 (0.33)	8.0 (0.58)	9.7 (0.65)

* 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.

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

2. "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.

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

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

5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

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

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

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

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

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

12. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3]	215,191	132,741	55,924	26,399
Sex				
Male	103,552	65,771	25,948	11,756
Female	111,640	66,970	29,976	14,643
Age				
18-44 years	110,417	80,373	23,567	6,427
45-64 years	70,182	39,215	19,787	11,122
65-74 years	18,360	7,841	6,503	4,011
75 years and over	16,232	5,312	6,067	4,839
Race				
1 race[4]	212,861	131,395	55,247	26,091
White	178,552	111,797	45,835	20,820
Black or African American	24,602	13,500	6,733	4,355
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	703	489	297
Asian	7,853	5,223	2,061	569
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	173	*129	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	1,346	677	308
Black or African American, white	382	230	*113	*39
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	591	369	177
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	15,442	7,876	3,480
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	9,693	5,426	2,020
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	117,299	48,048	22,920
White, single race	153,365	97,289	38,495	17,481
Black or African American, single race	23,806	12,995	6,508	4,288
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	10,893	10,207	8,687
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	28,683	17,354	8,158
Some college	49,862	31,477	12,974	5,386
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	38,778	9,269	2,689
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	37,437	16,232	11,147	10,015
$20,000 or more	160,219	106,010	40,146	14,008
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	16,789	9,551	4,858
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	20,505	8,938	2,980
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	16,612	5,342	1,551
$75,000 or more	45,332	34,975	8,520	1,837
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	17,519	7,866	4,868	4,765
Near poor	30,388	15,329	9,221	5,825
Not poor	113,981	78,422	26,947	8,594

Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	126,845	91,424	27,926	7,426
Medicaid	12,508	4,995	3,527	3,978
Other	5,602	2,247	1,439	1,904
Uninsured	34,763	20,325	10,265	4,160
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21,011	8,734	7,932	4,330
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	337	493	1,102
Medicare only	8,989	2,988	3,282	2,719
Other	2,173	944	651	578
Uninsured	383	127	*158	98
Marital status				
Married	123,435	78,012	31,822	13,542
Widowed	13,417	5,122	4,645	3,637
Divorced or separated	23,137	12,411	6,405	4,315
Never married	41,860	28,883	9,529	3,400
Living with a partner	12,719	7,918	3,373	1,428
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	99,783	64,242	24,943	10,560
Small MSA	72,206	44,303	18,810	9,055
Not in MSA	43,203	24,195	12,171	6,784
Region				
Northeast	40,467	24,906	11,070	4,480
Midwest	52,020	32,643	13,819	5,488
South	77,308	46,206	19,671	11,387
West	45,397	28,985	11,364	5,045
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	8,511	3,829	1,409
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	6,931	4,047	2,071
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	73,548	47,531	17,949	7,999
White, single race, female	79,817	49,758	20,546	9,481
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	6,064	2,761	1,759
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	6,931	3,748	2,530

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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 for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table as are "fair" and "poor."

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.8 (0.34)	26.0 (0.29)	12.2 (0.22)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.7 (0.36)	26.0 (0.30)	12.3 (0.23)
Sex				
Male	100.0	63.0 (0.46)	25.3 (0.41)	11.8 (0.30)
Female	100.0	60.7 (0.44)	26.6 (0.39)	12.7 (0.28)
Age[4]				
18-44 years	100.0	72.8 (0.45)	21.4 (0.41)	5.8 (0.22)
45-64 years	100.0	55.9 (0.59)	28.2 (0.53)	15.9 (0.42)
65-74 years	100.0	42.7 (1.11)	35.4 (1.04)	21.9 (0.89)
75 years and over	100.0	32.8 (0.98)	37.4 (1.03)	29.8 (0.96)
Race				
1 race[5]	100.0	61.9 (0.34)	25.9 (0.29)	12.2 (0.22)
White	100.0	63.2 (0.37)	25.5 (0.33)	11.4 (0.24)
Black or African American	100.0	52.7 (0.86)	28.2 (0.80)	19.2 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	44.1 (3.46)	33.0 (3.42)	22.9 (2.75)
Asian	100.0	63.6 (1.83)	27.7 (1.71)	8.7 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.6 (8.63)	38.3 (8.13)	*19.1 (6.66)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	54.1 (3.10)	30.9 (3.22)	15.0 (2.29)
Black or African American, white	100.0	50.0 (7.80)	37.7 (7.49)	*12.3 (3.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	50.5 (4.52)	32.5 (4.56)	16.9 (3.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	53.4 (0.93)	29.6 (0.80)	17.0 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	51.8 (1.19)	31.8 (1.05)	16.5 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	63.1 (0.36)	25.2 (0.32)	11.7 (0.23)
White, single race	100.0	64.9 (0.40)	24.5 (0.36)	10.7 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.5 (0.87)	28.1 (0.81)	19.4 (0.75)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	38.7 (0.88)	34.3 (0.80)	27.0 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	54.2 (0.61)	31.4 (0.58)	14.4 (0.44)
Some college	100.0	62.2 (0.63)	26.6 (0.59)	11.2 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.4 (0.57)	19.4 (0.53)	6.2 (0.34)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	44.2 (0.79)	29.2 (0.66)	26.6 (0.63)
$20,000 or more	100.0	65.5 (0.38)	25.4 (0.36)	9.1 (0.22)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	54.4 (0.83)	30.2 (0.78)	15.4 (0.61)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	62.4 (0.79)	27.9 (0.78)	9.7 (0.48)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	68.4 (0.97)	23.7 (0.91)	7.9 (0.65)
$75,000 or more	100.0	73.9 (0.72)	20.5 (0.72)	5.6 (0.54)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	100.0	41.7 (1.06)	27.7 (0.94)	30.6 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	49.4 (0.81)	30.4 (0.79)	20.2 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	68.2 (0.43)	23.9 (0.41)	7.9 (0.24)

Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	73.1 (0.40)	21.5 (0.37)	5.5 (0.18)
Medicaid	100.0	38.4 (1.19)	28.0 (1.11)	33.6 (1.23)
Other	100.0	48.5 (2.25)	24.8 (1.87)	26.7 (2.00)
Uninsured	100.0	56.3 (0.84)	30.2 (0.76)	13.5 (0.57)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	41.5 (0.98)	37.8 (1.00)	20.7 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	17.4 (2.26)	25.5 (2.27)	57.0 (2.88)
Medicare only	100.0	33.2 (1.33)	36.5 (1.38)	30.3 (1.31)
Other	100.0	43.3 (2.94)	29.8 (2.57)	26.9 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	31.9 (7.20)	42.1 (8.88)	26.0 (6.55)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	64.0 (0.45)	25.3 (0.40)	10.7 (0.28)
Widowed	100.0	52.4 (3.73)	30.4 (3.37)	17.2 (1.88)
Divorced or separated	100.0	54.7 (0.90)	27.6 (0.79)	17.7 (0.64)
Never married	100.0	60.0 (0.86)	26.4 (0.80)	13.7 (0.67)
Living with a partner	100.0	57.1 (1.69)	27.1 (1.55)	15.8 (1.48)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	100.0	63.9 (0.47)	25.3 (0.43)	10.9 (0.29)
Small MSA	100.0	61.7 (0.60)	25.9 (0.52)	12.4 (0.38)
Not in MSA	100.0	57.2 (0.81)	27.8 (0.64)	15.0 (0.58)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	63.0 (0.77)	26.7 (0.71)	10.3 (0.45)
Midwest	100.0	62.8 (0.58)	26.6 (0.61)	10.6 (0.38)
South	100.0	59.9 (0.61)	25.4 (0.48)	14.7 (0.41)
West	100.0	63.2 (0.74)	25.3 (0.62)	11.5 (0.46)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	57.3 (1.36)	28.0 (1.21)	14.7 (1.09)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	49.5 (1.15)	31.1 (1.09)	19.4 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	100.0	65.4 (0.53)	24.0 (0.48)	10.5 (0.34)
White, single race, female	100.0	64.3 (0.52)	24.8 (0.48)	10.9 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.4 (1.30)	26.9 (1.21)	18.7 (1.08)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	51.0 (1.14)	29.0 (1.07)	20.1 (0.92)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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 for the Sample Adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor."
2. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
6. 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.
7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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 a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]									
		Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands[2]									
Total[3]	215,191	23,099	104,682	4,529	9,383	40,989	5,392	3,677	13,518	8,989
Sex										
Male	103,552	11,226	52,261	2,066	3,979	19,568	2,323	1,564	6,225	3,838
Female	111,640	11,873	52,421	2,462	5,404	21,421	3,069	2,113	7,293	5,150
Age										
18-44 years	110,417	14,780	62,723	2,595	4,301	16,859	2,356	1,019	3,412	1,913
45-64 years	70,182	6,729	31,028	1,319	3,381	14,514	1,848	1,406	5,632	4,032
65-74 years	18,360	1,019	6,521	295	1,022	4,915	523	615	2,228	1,138
75 years and over	16,232	571	4,411	320	679	4,701	664	638	2,247	1,906
Race										
1 race[4]	212,861	22,755	103,705	4,504	9,241	40,528	5,319	3,604	13,404	8,868
White	178,552	19,181	88,309	3,930	7,571	33,553	4,568	2,891	10,427	7,347
Black or African American	24,602	2,548	10,548	368	1,128	5,025	563	574	2,469	1,266
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	182	473	†	*108	321	*59	*46	185	*59
Asian	7,853	806	4,240	157	410	1,531	120	*92	273	196
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	†	136	-	†	*99	†	-	†	-
2 or more races[5]	2,330	344	977	*25	142	461	*73	*74	114	121
Black or African American, white	382	*47	176	†	†	*73	†	-	*26	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	167	417	†	*99	239	*31	*52	*58	*68
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	3,148	11,646	598	1,374	5,860	630	625	1,931	895
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	1,892	7,436	332	963	4,051	400	426	1,084	489
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	19,950	93,036	3,931	8,009	35,129	4,763	3,052	11,587	8,094
White, single race	153,365	16,234	77,371	3,358	6,316	28,049	4,001	2,291	8,563	6,499
Black or African American, single race	23,806	2,439	10,174	347	1,095	4,854	542	558	2,448	1,237
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	1,744	8,653	468	1,518	7,760	902	1,131	4,575	2,956
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	4,155	23,431	1,000	2,505	13,159	1,660	1,044	4,322	2,735
Some college	49,862	5,682	24,564	1,131	2,385	9,110	1,427	877	2,588	1,872
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	6,972	30,359	1,366	1,734	6,470	1,035	439	1,210	1,022
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	37,437	2,822	12,745	620	1,860	8,119	1,149	1,191	5,121	3,641
$20,000 or more	160,219	18,890	83,313	3,595	6,890	29,403	3,769	2,248	7,097	4,568
	31,224	2,897	13,239	599	1,397	7,236	889	728	2,603	1,498
$20,000-$34,999	32,423	3,469	16,325	669	1,483	6,568	864	438	1,461	1,058
$35,000-$54,999	23,508	3,405	12,672	499	1,186	3,540	604	275	721	554
$55,000-$74,999	45,332	6,535	27,202	1,211	1,642	6,055	823	315	923	599
$75,000 or more										

Poverty status[10]										
Poor	17,519	1,523	6,083	251	861	3,523	474	604	2,313	1,810
Near poor	30,388	2,615	12,059	620	1,502	6,784	919	828	3,022	1,939
Not poor	113,981	14,443	61,235	2,603	4,855	19,373	2,677	1,344	4,347	2,873
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	126,845	16,394	71,846	2,889	5,118	20,137	2,618	1,138	3,925	2,347
Medicaid	12,508	1,086	3,641	254	629	2,515	375	485	1,916	1,554
Other	5,602	463	1,662	122	220	1,063	150	253	944	671
Uninsured	34,763	3,451	16,146	644	1,683	7,506	1,052	530	2,224	1,353
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	21,011	1,064	7,291	369	1,178	6,009	721	767	2,086	1,450
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	†	302	†	80	388	*25	166	506	419
Medicare only	8,989	333	2,487	168	349	2,526	376	262	1,508	921
Other	2,173	158	735	*45	87	526	*37	*45	307	223
Uninsured	383	†	*94	†	†	*127	†	†	*55	†
Marital status										
Married	123,435	13,215	61,762	2,756	5,286	23,434	3,010	1,865	6,953	4,640
Widowed	13,417	563	4,278	271	675	3,541	417	464	1,771	1,368
Divorced or separated	23,137	2,413	9,534	428	1,098	4,432	864	636	2,117	1,505
Never married	41,860	5,237	22,790	758	1,683	7,149	661	507	1,925	938
Living with a partner	12,719	1,612	5,998	301	607	2,317	441	180	731	513
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	99,783	11,549	50,281	2,219	4,177	18,416	2,277	1,652	5,456	3,358
Small MSA	72,206	7,833	34,871	1,456	3,206	13,590	1,945	1,220	4,429	3,309
Not in MSA	43,203	3,716	19,530	854	2,000	8,984	1,170	805	3,634	2,322
Region										
Northeast	40,467	4,314	19,785	679	1,941	8,029	1,066	554	2,366	1,491
Midwest	52,020	5,024	26,449	1,040	2,037	10,413	1,313	749	2,954	1,747
South	77,308	7,893	36,585	1,580	3,173	14,532	1,930	1,532	5,705	4,059
West	45,397	5,867	21,864	1,229	2,233	8,014	1,083	842	2,494	1,691
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	1,732	6,482	263	658	2,908	255	191	819	375
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	1,416	5,165	335	716	2,952	375	434	1,112	520
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	73,548	7,710	38,121	1,560	2,665	13,463	1,762	1,018	4,132	2,778
White, single race, female	79,817	8,524	39,250	1,799	3,651	14,586	2,239	1,274	4,432	3,721
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	1,051	4,823	164	395	2,144	212	228	1,009	495
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,388	5,351	183	700	2,710	330	330	1,439	742

†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.

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

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

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a sing 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.

5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

11. 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 old population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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 a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard errors)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	17.0 (0.34)	79.5 (0.37)	3.6 (0.17)	17.1 (0.49)	73.1 (0.58)	9.7 (0.40)	14.8 (0.79)	52.5 (1.12)	32.7 (1.01)
Total[3] (crude)	17.5 (0.35)	79.1 (0.38)	3.4 (0.15)	16.8 (0.46)	73.5 (0.55)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.62)	51.6 (0.92)	34.3 (0.85)
Sex									
Male	16.6 (0.49)	80.1 (0.53)	3.3 (0.23)	15.4 (0.70)	75.6 (0.84)	9.0 (0.55)	15.4 (1.37)	53.9 (1.78)	30.7 (1.61)
Female	17.4 (0.45)	78.8 (0.48)	3.8 (0.24)	18.6 (0.72)	70.9 (0.81)	10.5 (0.56)	14.4 (0.96)	51.5 (1.44)	34.1 (1.33)
Age[4]									
18-44 years	18.5 (0.49)	78.3 (0.52)	3.2 (0.20)	18.3 (0.78)	71.7 (0.91)	10.0 (0.60)	16.1 (1.37)	53.8 (1.87)	30.2 (1.69)
45-64 years	17.2 (0.60)	79.4 (0.65)	3.4 (0.28)	17.1 (0.79)	73.5 (0.93)	9.4 (0.58)	12.7 (0.87)	50.9 (1.35)	36.4 (1.25)
65-74 years	13.0 (1.00)	83.2 (1.14)	3.8 (0.64)	15.8 (1.28)	76.1 (1.46)	8.1 (0.91)	15.4 (1.70)	56.0 (2.29)	28.6 (2.00)
75 years and over	10.8 (1.18)	83.2 (1.38)	6.0 (0.92)	11.2 (1.07)	77.8 (1.42)	11.0 (1.08)	13.3 (1.41)	46.9 (2.01)	39.8 (1.93)
Race									
1 race[5]	16.9 (0.34)	79.5 (0.37)	3.6 (0.17)	17.1 (0.49)	73.2 (0.59)	9.7 (0.40)	14.6 (0.79)	52.8 (1.12)	32.7 (1.03)
White	16.8 (0.37)	79.5 (0.39)	3.6 (0.18)	17.0 (0.56)	72.9 (0.66)	10.1 (0.46)	14.7 (0.92)	51.4 (1.35)	33.9 (1.20)
Black or African American	17.7 (1.04)	79.1 (1.23)	3.2 (0.63)	16.8 (1.20)	74.9 (1.45)	8.3 (0.90)	13.2 (1.57)	58.3 (2.02)	28.5 (1.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (4.72)	71.9 (4.99)	†	20.5 (5.44)	68.6 (6.03)	*10.9 (3.28)	*19.7 (7.16)	55.3 (10.36)	*25.1 (8.78)
Asian	13.7 (1.57)	83.1 (1.78)	3.2 (0.85)	19.1 (2.73)	74.4 (3.07)	6.5 (1.68)	19.7 (5.90)	53.4 (7.09)	26.9 (5.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*18.3 (6.67)	81.7 (6.67)	-	†	77.6 (11.38)	†	-	100 (0.00)	-
2 or more races[6]	21.9 (3.19)	75.9 (3.27)	*2.2 (1.04)	20.7 (3.73)	68.7 (4.29)	*10.6 (3.28)	26.8 (7.44)	37.7 (7.23)	35.5 (6.65)
Black or African American, white	*19.7 (8.53)	78.2 (8.71)	†	†	68.8 (8.98)	†	-	66.4 (16.09)	*33.6 (16.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	25.7 (5.51)	72.8 (5.59)	†	29.4 (5.63)	63.1 (6.24)	*7.5 (3.40)	40.9 (10.47)	*28.6 (9.10)	30.5 (8.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	18.8 (0.98)	77.2 (1.10)	4.0 (0.62)	16.7 (1.11)	75.1 (1.28)	8.2 (0.81)	18.4 (1.87)	57.0 (2.22)	24.6 (1.82)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.4 (1.16)	78.2 (1.43)	4.4 (0.99)	17.1 (1.35)	75.5 (1.51)	7.4 (0.88)	21.8 (2.57)	54.9 (2.78)	23.3 (2.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.7 (0.36)	79.8 (0.38)	3.5 (0.17)	17.1 (0.56)	72.7 (0.67)	10.1 (0.45)	14.1 (0.89)	51.5 (1.28)	34.3 (1.17)
White, single race	16.5 (0.39)	80.0 (0.42)	3.6 (0.19)	17.1 (0.66)	72.2 (0.78)	10.7 (0.54)	13.8 (1.07)	49.6 (1.63)	36.6 (1.45)
Black or African American, single race	17.6 (1.04)	79.2 (1.24)	3.2 (0.64)	16.8 (1.22)	74.9 (1.47)	8.3 (0.90)	13.0 (1.59)	58.7 (2.04)	28.3 (1.89)
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma	16.1 (1.05)	79.8 (1.17)	4.1 (0.59)	14.9 (1.02)	76.6 (1.14)	8.5 (0.76)	13.4 (1.32)	53.5 (1.87)	33.1 (1.86)
High school diploma or GED[9]	14.3 (0.64)	82.1 (0.71)	3.6 (0.36)	14.6 (0.81)	75.8 (1.01)	9.6 (0.70)	14.2 (1.41)	53.8 (1.97)	32.0 (1.67)
Some college	17.7 (0.67)	78.5 (0.72)	3.8 (0.36)	18.9 (0.98)	69.6 (1.21)	11.5 (0.84)	16.6 (1.59)	49.2 (2.01)	34.2 (1.95)
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.2 (0.61)	79.1 (0.67)	3.7 (0.31)	19.0 (1.26)	69.4 (1.43)	11.6 (1.00)	16.5 (2.31)	47.5 (3.21)	36.0 (3.16)
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	17.6 (0.87)	78.4 (1.02)	4.0 (0.53)	17.1 (0.95)	72.5 (1.12)	10.4 (0.74)	12.7 (1.16)	52.8 (1.55)	34.5 (1.43)
$20,000 or more	17.4 (0.39)	79.1 (0.42)	3.6 (0.19)	17.4 (0.60)	73.0 (0.71)	9.6 (0.48)	17.2 (1.19)	51.7 (1.60)	31.1 (1.46)
	16.7 (0.80)	79.7 (0.87)	3.6 (0.40)	15.2 (1.10)	75.2 (1.31)	9.6 (0.83)	16.4 (1.82)	54.3 (2.47)	29.4 (2.15)
$20,000-$34,999	16.7 (0.81)	80.1 (0.87)	3.2 (0.37)	16.5 (1.24)	73.6 (1.46)	10.0 (0.94)	16.3 (2.27)	49.2 (3.06)	34.6 (2.95)
$35,000-$54,999	19.1 (1.03)	77.6 (1.13)	3.3 (0.54)	22.1 (1.81)	66.3 (2.03)	11.6 (1.36)	17.3 (3.43)	47.6 (4.61)	35.2 (4.52)
$55,000-$74,999	18.3 (0.90)	77.6 (0.99)	4.1 (0.58)	19.7 (1.55)	70.1 (1.82)	10.2 (1.21)	19.3 (3.82)	47.7 (5.00)	33.0 (4.88)
$75,000 or more									

Poverty status[11]									
Poor	18.3 (1.29)	77.4 (1.54)	4.2 (0.87)	17.8 (1.51)	71.7 (1.74)	10.5 (1.10)	14.4 (1.65)	49.1 (1.96)	36.5 (1.81)
Near poor	15.9 (0.92)	79.9 (1.02)	4.3 (0.52)	16.4 (1.15)	73.5 (1.37)	10.0 (0.88)	14.3 (1.60)	52.5 (2.33)	33.2 (2.20)
Not poor	18.0 (0.46)	78.5 (0.49)	3.5 (0.22)	18.2 (0.75)	71.4 (0.91)	10.4 (0.63)	17.5 (1.58)	51.5 (2.12)	31.0 (1.92)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	18.0 (0.43)	78.8 (0.45)	3.2 (0.18)	18.4 (0.74)	72.0 (0.87)	9.6 (0.59)	16.6 (1.61)	52.3 (2.20)	31.1 (2.04)
Medicaid	21.6 (2.15)	73.0 (2.31)	5.4 (1.28)	18.0 (1.81)	70.8 (2.17)	11.2 (1.52)	13.1 (1.50)	49.8 (2.36)	37.1 (2.18)
Other	21.1 (2.63)	72.9 (2.92)	5.9 (1.57)	15.9 (3.06)	71.0 (4.23)	13.1 (3.20)	16.3 (4.07)	55.3 (4.38)	28.3 (4.06)
Uninsured	16.4 (0.92)	80.2 (1.02)	3.4 (0.43)	16.1 (1.17)	73.6 (1.36)	10.3 (0.86)	13.5 (1.75)	54.9 (2.36)	31.6 (2.20)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	12.0 (1.00)	83.5 (1.16)	4.4 (0.73)	14.9 (1.12)	76.0 (1.29)	9.1 (0.85)	18.3 (1.70)	49.3 (2.31)	32.3 (1.98)
Medicaid and Medicare	†	89.5 (4.55)	†	16.5 (3.63)	78.3 (3.91)	*5.2 (1.91)	15.3 (2.96)	46.0 (3.68)	38.6 (3.63)
Medicare only	11.3 (1.44)	82.9 (1.78)	5.9 (1.22)	10.8 (1.55)	77.7 (1.98)	11.5 (1.52)	9.9 (1.74)	56.5 (2.86)	33.6 (2.76)
Other	16.0 (3.05)	79.1 (3.66)	*4.9 (1.93)	12.7 (3.41)	81.2 (4.10)	*6.1 (2.61)	*7.9 (3.19)	54.2 (5.94)	37.9 (5.83)
Uninsured	†	80.8 (8.38)	†	†	77.6 (13.11)	†	†	57.0 (13.33)	*27.2 (12.30)
Marital status									
Married	16.7 (0.46)	79.6 (0.50)	3.7 (0.23)	17.0 (0.70)	72.9 (0.82)	10.1 (0.61)	15.2 (1.25)	52.6 (1.72)	32.2 (1.62)
Widowed	18.2 (5.12)	76.5 (5.52)	†	28.0 (6.70)	68.5 (6.76)	3.5 (0.59)	*16.8 (7.71)	49.1 (9.02)	34.1 (8.31)
Divorced or separated	19.5 (1.04)	77.1 (1.08)	3.4 (0.41)	17.1 (1.22)	69.3 (1.53)	13.6 (1.16)	15.7 (1.78)	48.8 (2.30)	35.5 (2.06)
Never married	16.5 (0.86)	80.5 (0.99)	3.0 (0.47)	16.6 (1.19)	76.7 (1.30)	6.8 (0.71)	15.5 (1.80)	57.0 (2.32)	27.5 (2.00)
Living with a partner	17.9 (1.48)	76.7 (2.21)	*5.4 (1.75)	17.1 (2.58)	69.9 (3.10)	13.0 (1.87)	10.8 (2.21)	55.5 (3.82)	33.7 (3.55)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	17.3 (0.49)	79.0 (0.54)	3.6 (0.25)	17.3 (0.74)	73.6 (0.86)	9.2 (0.55)	17.8 (1.39)	53.0 (1.67)	29.3 (1.44)
Small MSA	17.4 (0.60)	79.2 (0.64)	3.4 (0.28)	17.2 (0.85)	72.3 (1.02)	10.5 (0.73)	13.4 (1.25)	50.1 (2.03)	36.4 (1.87)
Not in MSA	15.2 (0.70)	81.2 (0.76)	3.6 (0.38)	16.8 (1.02)	73.5 (1.24)	9.7 (0.81)	12.1 (1.44)	55.2 (2.18)	32.7 (2.01)
Region									
Northeast	17.1 (0.77)	80.1 (0.81)	2.8 (0.30)	18.3 (1.26)	72.1 (1.51)	9.6 (0.92)	12.1 (1.77)	55.8 (2.99)	32.1 (2.83)
Midwest	15.1 (0.64)	81.7 (0.67)	3.3 (0.33)	15.4 (0.91)	74.9 (1.18)	9.7 (0.86)	15.2 (1.77)	54.1 (2.69)	30.8 (2.29)
South	16.5 (0.59)	79.9 (0.66)	3.6 (0.28)	16.2 (0.82)	73.8 (0.93)	10.1 (0.67)	15.0 (1.24)	51.0 (1.63)	34.1 (1.55)
West	19.8 (0.75)	75.7 (0.79)	4.5 (0.41)	19.9 (1.07)	70.6 (1.28)	9.5 (0.78)	16.1 (1.72)	51.6 (2.25)	32.3 (2.00)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.2 (1.43)	76.9 (1.61)	3.9 (1.04)	17.2 (1.78)	76.4 (1.98)	6.4 (1.01)	13.9 (2.63)	59.9 (3.72)	26.2 (3.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female	18.6 (1.21)	77.0 (1.29)	4.4 (0.63)	16.6 (1.40)	73.8 (1.70)	9.6 (1.12)	21.5 (2.42)	55.3 (2.66)	23.2 (2.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single race, male	15.9 (0.58)	80.7 (0.61)	3.4 (0.26)	15.0 (0.89)	75.2 (1.08)	9.9 (0.73)	15.6 (1.90)	52.1 (2.44)	32.4 (2.17)
White, single race, female	17.0 (0.52)	79.3 (0.57)	3.7 (0.27)	19.0 (1.00)	69.5 (1.11)	11.5 (0.79)	12.5 (1.26)	47.6 (2.17)	39.9 (2.04)
Black or African American, single race, male	16.6 (1.54)	80.2 (1.82)	3.2 (0.96)	14.5 (1.90)	77.9 (2.31)	7.6 (1.46)	13.3 (2.73)	60.9 (4.07)	25.8 (3.40)
Black or African American, single race, femal	18.6 (1.38)	78.3 (1.52)	3.1 (0.69)	18.6 (1.61)	72.5 (1.86)	8.8 (1.17)	12.9 (1.94)	57.6 (2.48)	29.5 (2.30)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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 for the Sample Adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
	Number in thousands[5]					
Total[6]	215,191	44,458	36,145	8,313	45,617	122,772
Sex						
Male	103,552	23,942	19,403	4,539	25,360	52,829
Female	111,640	20,516	16,742	3,774	20,257	69,943
Age						
18-44 years	110,417	25,898	20,382	5,516	12,823	70,431
45-64 years	70,182	15,544	13,205	2,338	19,358	34,596
65-74 years	18,360	2,154	1,799	355	7,197	8,771
75 years and over	16,232	862	759	103	6,238	8,974
Race						
1 race[7]	212,861	43,660	35,522	8,139	45,199	121,675
White	178,552	37,303	30,579	6,725	40,794	98,724
Black or African American	24,602	4,886	3,807	1,079	3,119	16,111
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	462	386	*76	298	737
Asian	7,853	898	645	253	934	5,916
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*111	*105	†	*53	188
2 or more races[8]	2,330	798	623	175	418	1,098
Black or African American, white	382	108	*74	*34	†	246
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	504	430	*74	239	387
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	3,982	2,641	1,340	3,515	19,051
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	2,405	1,506	899	2,068	12,523
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	40,476	33,503	6,973	42,102	103,721
White, single race	153,365	33,659	28,185	5,474	37,525	80,676
Black or African American, single race	23,806	4,706	3,677	1,029	3,033	15,597
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	7,735	6,686	1,050	6,732	15,073
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,226	13,527	11,621	1,906	12,845	27,309
Some college	49,862	10,985	8,874	2,112	12,581	25,911
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	5,224	3,627	1,598	11,244	33,893
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	37,437	9,709	8,035	1,674	6,822	20,568
$20,000 or more	160,219	31,684	25,641	6,043	35,706	91,827
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	7,717	6,236	1,482	6,399	16,925
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	7,331	6,021	1,310	7,509	17,469
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	4,871	4,004	866	4,957	13,645
$75,000 or more	45,332	6,719	5,185	1,534	10,751	27,771
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	17,519	5,061	4,207	853	2,572	9,781
Near poor	30,388	7,734	6,353	1,381	5,511	16,982
Not poor	113,981	21,867	17,595	4,272	26,960	64,829
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	126,845	24,037	19,098	4,939	24,682	76,972
Medicaid	12,508	4,042	3,388	654	1,939	6,403
Other	5,602	1,597	1,277	320	1,418	2,483
Uninsured	34,763	11,574	9,688	1,886	4,109	18,640
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,011	1,541	1,255	285	8,642	10,683
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	219	190	*29	584	1,106
Medicare only	8,989	986	881	104	3,128	4,691
Other	2,173	231	207	*24	989	930
Uninsured	383	*40	*24	†	*86	251

Marital status						
Married	123,435	20,763	17,030	3,733	30,375	71,041
Widowed	13,417	1,638	1,369	269	4,182	7,473
Divorced or separated	23,137	7,401	6,284	1,117	4,905	10,604
Never married	41,860	9,762	7,230	2,531	3,934	27,663
Living with a partner	12,719	4,766	4,128	638	2,164	5,658
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	99,783	17,711	13,683	4,029	20,212	60,682
Small MSA	72,206	15,663	12,741	2,922	16,187	39,581
Not in MSA	43,203	11,083	9,721	1,362	9,218	22,509
Region						
Northeast	40,467	7,753	6,181	1,572	10,006	22,295
Midwest	52,020	11,725	9,694	2,031	11,539	28,190
South	77,308	17,209	14,331	2,879	14,925	44,157
West	45,397	7,770	5,939	1,831	9,147	28,131
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	2,567	1,640	926	2,358	8,643
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	1,415	1,001	414	1,157	10,408
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	73,548	17,496	14,693	2,804	20,293	34,875
White, single race, female	79,817	16,163	13,492	2,671	17,231	45,801
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	2,465	1,988	476	1,626	6,230
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	2,241	1,688	553	1,407	9,367

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

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

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

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

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

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

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting c that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.8 (0.30)	16.9 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.3 (0.28)	58.0 (0.37)
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.9 (0.31)	17.0 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.4 (0.30)	57.7 (0.38)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.0 (0.43)	18.6 (0.40)	4.4 (0.20)	25.4 (0.43)	51.6 (0.52)
Female	100.0	18.7 (0.38)	15.2 (0.35)	3.5 (0.16)	17.9 (0.35)	63.4 (0.49)
Age[7]						
18-44 years	100.0	23.7 (0.44)	18.7 (0.39)	5.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.32)	64.5 (0.51)
45-64 years	100.0	22.4 (0.50)	19.0 (0.47)	3.4 (0.19)	27.9 (0.54)	49.8 (0.59)
65-74 years	100.0	11.9 (0.67)	9.9 (0.58)	2.0 (0.29)	39.7 (1.06)	48.4 (1.06)
75 years and over	100.0	5.4 (0.44)	4.7 (0.41)	0.6 (0.15)	38.8 (1.09)	55.8 (1.10)
Race						
1 race[8]	100.0	20.6 (0.30)	16.8 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.3 (0.29)	58.1 (0.37)
White	100.0	21.2 (0.34)	17.3 (0.31)	3.9 (0.15)	22.5 (0.32)	56.3 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	19.6 (0.77)	15.3 (0.69)	4.3 (0.33)	14.2 (0.67)	66.2 (0.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.8 (3.19)	24.2 (3.01)	4.5 (1.32)	23.3 (3.45)	47.9 (3.95)
Asian	100.0	11.2 (1.23)	8.2 (1.03)	2.9 (0.61)	13.1 (1.36)	75.7 (1.66)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	30.2 (8.21)	28.8 (8.15)	†	19.7 (4.51)	50.1 (8.93)
2 or more races[9]	100.0	33.3 (2.97)	26.3 (2.89)	6.9 (1.49)	19.7 (2.35)	47.0 (3.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	24.2 (5.13)	*16.2 (4.93)	*8.0 (2.74)	*10.3 (3.61)	65.5 (5.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.1 (4.52)	37.5 (4.56)	*6.6 (2.25)	22.4 (3.70)	33.5 (4.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	14.1 (0.57)	9.7 (0.50)	4.5 (0.30)	15.8 (0.68)	70.0 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	13.2 (0.69)	8.5 (0.62)	4.6 (0.39)	15.4 (0.89)	71.4 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.9 (0.34)	18.0 (0.31)	3.8 (0.14)	21.9 (0.31)	56.3 (0.40)
White, single race	100.0	22.7 (0.39)	18.9 (0.36)	3.8 (0.16)	23.5 (0.35)	53.8 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.5 (0.78)	15.3 (0.71)	4.2 (0.33)	14.2 (0.68)	66.3 (0.95)
Education[11]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.1 (0.88)	25.1 (0.89)	4.0 (0.34)	20.2 (0.67)	50.7 (0.91)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	25.8 (0.59)	22.1 (0.56)	3.7 (0.24)	22.8 (0.57)	51.4 (0.69)
Some college	100.0	21.3 (0.54)	17.2 (0.49)	4.1 (0.26)	26.3 (0.58)	52.3 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.0 (0.41)	7.0 (0.35)	3.0 (0.23)	23.8 (0.58)	66.2 (0.66)
Family income[13]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	28.4 (0.72)	23.5 (0.67)	4.9 (0.30)	16.8 (0.52)	54.8 (0.76)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.4 (0.32)	15.7 (0.29)	3.7 (0.15)	22.8 (0.34)	57.8 (0.42)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	25.8 (0.77)	20.9 (0.73)	4.9 (0.37)	19.7 (0.63)	54.5 (0.83)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	21.9 (0.69)	18.0 (0.63)	3.9 (0.33)	24.3 (0.68)	53.8 (0.84)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	19.4 (0.82)	15.9 (0.78)	3.5 (0.34)	23.1 (0.90)	57.5 (1.02)
$75,000 or more	100.0	14.3 (0.59)	11.2 (0.55)	3.2 (0.27)	25.1 (0.78)	60.6 (0.88)
Poverty status[14]						
Poor	100.0	29.2 (1.00)	24.6 (0.93)	4.7 (0.41)	16.1 (0.80)	54.7 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	26.7 (0.76)	22.0 (0.71)	4.7 (0.37)	18.1 (0.66)	55.2 (0.79)
Not poor	100.0	18.8 (0.38)	15.1 (0.34)	3.7 (0.18)	23.9 (0.40)	57.3 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage[15]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	19.2 (0.37)	15.2 (0.33)	4.0 (0.18)	18.6 (0.35)	62.2 (0.47)
Medicaid	100.0	32.7 (1.25)	27.5 (1.26)	5.2 (0.52)	16.2 (0.94)	51.0 (1.28)
Other	100.0	28.8 (2.11)	21.6 (1.89)	7.2 (1.32)	19.7 (1.57)	51.5 (2.22)
Uninsured	100.0	34.3 (0.83)	28.9 (0.79)	5.4 (0.35)	13.0 (0.60)	52.7 (0.85)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.4 (0.49)	6.0 (0.43)	1.4 (0.23)	41.4 (0.97)	51.2 (0.98)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	11.4 (1.59)	9.9 (1.55)	*1.5 (0.52)	30.6 (2.75)	58.0 (2.94)
Medicare only	100.0	11.2 (0.90)	10.0 (0.86)	1.2 (0.29)	35.5 (1.47)	53.3 (1.53)
Other	100.0	10.5 (1.69)	9.5 (1.61)	*1.1 (0.51)	46.2 (3.01)	43.2 (2.91)
Uninsured	100.0	*9.6 (3.58)	*6.1 (2.66)	†	*22.5 (9.78)	67.9 (9.67)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	16.8 (0.36)	13.7 (0.33)	3.1 (0.16)	23.9 (0.41)	59.3 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	26.4 (4.00)	23.9 (4.00)	2.5 (0.58)	20.5 (2.30)	53.2 (3.98)
Divorced or separated	100.0	31.7 (0.86)	26.8 (0.87)	4.9 (0.36)	20.8 (0.70)	47.5 (0.93)
Never married	100.0	21.6 (0.70)	16.5 (0.66)	5.1 (0.33)	15.6 (0.71)	62.8 (0.90)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.5 (1.34)	29.5 (1.33)	4.0 (0.48)	24.0 (1.63)	42.4 (1.74)

Place of residence[16]						
Large MSA	100.0	17.7 (0.39)	13.7 (0.35)	4.0 (0.18)	20.8 (0.39)	61.5 (0.49)
Small MSA	100.0	21.9 (0.55)	17.8 (0.48)	4.1 (0.24)	22.3 (0.48)	55.8 (0.68)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.2 (0.85)	23.0 (0.82)	3.2 (0.28)	20.6 (0.73)	53.2 (0.92)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.7 (0.70)	15.7 (0.64)	4.1 (0.35)	23.9 (0.67)	56.4 (0.87)
Midwest	100.0	22.7 (0.60)	18.7 (0.55)	4.0 (0.27)	22.1 (0.55)	55.2 (0.74)
South	100.0	22.4 (0.55)	18.6 (0.49)	3.8 (0.21)	19.5 (0.47)	58.1 (0.65)
West	100.0	17.0 (0.58)	13.0 (0.53)	4.0 (0.25)	20.9 (0.64)	62.1 (0.74)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	17.7 (0.91)	11.8 (0.78)	5.9 (0.51)	22.3 (1.12)	60.1 (1.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.5 (0.67)	7.6 (0.60)	2.9 (0.32)	10.1 (0.75)	79.4 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.2 (0.54)	20.2 (0.51)	3.9 (0.24)	27.0 (0.52)	48.9 (0.65)
White, single race, female	100.0	21.2 (0.50)	17.7 (0.46)	3.6 (0.20)	20.7 (0.45)	58.1 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.0 (1.21)	18.6 (1.13)	4.4 (0.51)	18.6 (1.07)	58.4 (1.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	16.8 (0.92)	12.6 (0.80)	4.1 (0.46)	11.4 (0.76)	71.9 (1.13)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

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

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

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

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

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

7. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

8. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

9. 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.

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

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

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

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

14. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

16. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3,4]	Current regular[2,3]
Total[5]	215,191	51,206	16,739	13,653	27,706	98,196
Sex						
Male	103,552	17,788	6,755	7,740	9,963	56,818
Female	111,640	33,418	9,984	5,912	17,743	41,378
Age						
18-44 years	110,417	26,906	5,550	4,219	13,864	55,616
45-64 years	70,182	13,845	6,899	5,302	9,976	31,902
65-74 years	18,360	5,025	2,067	1,870	2,131	6,589
75 years and over	16,232	5,430	2,224	2,263	1,735	4,089
Race						
1 race[6]	212,861	50,822	16,485	13,515	27,379	97,034
White	178,552	37,646	13,834	11,974	23,202	85,721
Black or African American	24,602	8,948	2,162	1,223	3,055	8,122
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	359	168	156	194	575
Asian	7,853	3,751	308	154	862	2,468
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*117	†	†	*66	*148
2 or more races[7]	2,330	384	254	138	327	1,162
Black or African American, white	382	*101	*42	†	*30	181
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	145	120	*74	186	585
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	9,481	1,731	1,255	3,265	10,084
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	6,250	1,212	800	1,989	6,306
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	41,725	15,008	12,398	24,441	88,111
White, single race	153,365	28,597	12,270	10,789	20,149	76,308
Black or African American, single race	23,806	8,715	2,105	1,214	2,961	7,770
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	10,478	3,407	2,826	3,362	8,674
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,226	12,799	5,574	4,327	7,699	21,802
Some college	49,862	8,988	4,203	3,510	7,542	24,140
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	8,101	2,790	2,318	6,403	29,925
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	37,437	12,648	3,825	3,173	4,069	12,393
$20,000 or more	160,219	33,182	11,718	9,424	21,897	80,080
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	8,341	2,837	2,391	4,146	12,742
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	6,850	2,621	2,269	4,860	15,260
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	4,429	1,862	1,221	3,671	12,057
$75,000 or more	45,332	6,533	2,396	1,840	5,968	27,965

Number in thousands

Poverty status[12]						
Poor	17,519	6,041	1,572	1,306	2,078	6,030
Near poor	30,388	9,743	2,910	2,503	3,824	10,742
Not poor	113,981	19,939	8,275	6,478	16,009	61,485
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	126,845	24,794	8,426	6,094	17,078	66,604
Medicaid	12,508	4,613	1,303	951	1,593	3,518
Other	5,602	1,333	680	593	668	2,057
Uninsured	34,763	9,703	2,014	1,858	4,455	15,084
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,011	5,476	2,602	2,294	2,677	7,335
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	930	278	263	128	225
Medicare only	8,989	3,205	1,188	1,173	868	2,239
Other	2,173	526	208	361	174	829
Uninsured	383	258	†	†	†	*49
Marital status						
Married	123,435	27,326	10,456	8,191	17,085	56,611
Widowed	13,417	4,938	1,741	1,356	1,709	3,193
Divorced or separated	23,137	4,266	2,105	1,886	3,185	10,870
Never married	41,860	12,787	1,761	1,334	3,975	20,275
Living with a partner	12,719	1,758	669	872	1,710	7,052
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	99,783	24,008	7,132	5,092	12,645	47,453
Small MSA	72,206	15,781	5,731	4,973	9,269	33,867
Not in MSA	43,203	11,417	3,875	3,588	5,792	16,876
Region						
Northeast	40,467	7,103	3,214	2,420	5,478	20,476
Midwest	52,020	9,215	4,307	3,408	7,112	26,103
South	77,308	22,882	6,475	4,907	9,896	30,528
West	45,397	12,006	2,743	2,918	5,219	21,089
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	3,049	640	773	1,343	7,258
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	6,432	1,092	482	1,922	2,826
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	73,548	10,254	4,917	6,078	7,099	42,268
White, single race, female	79,817	18,342	7,353	4,711	13,050	34,040
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	2,885	826	673	974	4,624
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	5,829	1,279	541	1,987	3,146

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"
2. The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the *Health, United States* publications (see Appendix II), and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/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.
3. Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime, but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.
4. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.
5. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
7. 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.
8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
9. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
12. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	24.8 (0.39)	8.0 (0.19)	6.5 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	47.0 (0.42)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	24.6 (0.39)	8.0 (0.20)	6.5 (0.18)	13.3 (0.25)	47.1 (0.42)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.9 (0.48)	6.9 (0.24)	8.0 (0.27)	10.0 (0.31)	56.5 (0.58)
Female	100.0	30.7 (0.51)	9.0 (0.28)	5.3 (0.21)	16.3 (0.36)	38.3 (0.49)
Age[6]						
18-44 years	100.0	25.2 (0.52)	5.2 (0.22)	3.9 (0.21)	13.0 (0.34)	52.0 (0.59)
45-64 years	100.0	20.3 (0.53)	10.1 (0.37)	7.8 (0.33)	14.7 (0.44)	46.9 (0.62)
65-74 years	100.0	28.3 (0.99)	11.6 (0.66)	10.5 (0.64)	12.0 (0.66)	37.1 (1.04)
75 years and over	100.0	34.4 (1.06)	14.1 (0.78)	14.3 (0.73)	11.0 (0.68)	25.9 (0.96)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	24.8 (0.39)	7.9 (0.19)	6.5 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	47.0 (0.42)
White	100.0	21.9 (0.41)	7.8 (0.22)	6.8 (0.20)	13.3 (0.27)	49.7 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	38.5 (1.08)	9.6 (0.54)	5.8 (0.44)	12.6 (0.66)	33.0 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	24.9 (3.61)	13.1 (2.35)	11.8 (2.98)	12.4 (2.57)	35.2 (3.47)
Asian	100.0	49.9 (2.02)	4.3 (0.79)	2.1 (0.53)	11.5 (1.24)	31.9 (1.84)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	35.5 (8.19)	*7.2 (3.28)	†	*18.7 (6.43)	36.6 (8.28)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	17.4 (2.35)	12.7 (2.20)	8.2 (1.86)	13.8 (2.08)	47.6 (2.95)
Black or African American, white	100.0	20.4 (4.53)	15.5 (3.41)	*6.5 (2.90)	†	46.5 (5.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	14.0 (3.20)	12.1 (3.07)	9.0 (2.31)	14.8 (3.01)	50.0 (4.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.3 (0.96)	7.5 (0.49)	5.9 (0.44)	12.7 (0.64)	36.1 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.9 (1.16)	8.5 (0.68)	6.1 (0.55)	12.6 (0.83)	34.5 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.0 (0.42)	8.0 (0.21)	6.6 (0.19)	13.3 (0.27)	48.6 (0.45)
White, single race	100.0	19.2 (0.45)	7.9 (0.24)	7.0 (0.22)	13.5 (0.30)	52.0 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	38.7 (1.10)	9.6 (0.55)	5.9 (0.45)	12.7 (0.67)	32.7 (1.00)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	35.0 (0.89)	11.0 (0.54)	8.7 (0.45)	12.2 (0.61)	32.7 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	24.3 (0.66)	10.2 (0.41)	8.0 (0.36)	14.7 (0.50)	42.3 (0.71)
Some college	100.0	18.9 (0.57)	8.7 (0.39)	7.5 (0.38)	15.3 (0.50)	49.2 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	16.6 (0.57)	5.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.31)	13.0 (0.49)	59.4 (0.74)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	33.5 (0.79)	10.1 (0.43)	8.2 (0.37)	11.6 (0.48)	36.0 (0.82)
$20,000 or more	100.0	21.5 (0.41)	7.5 (0.23)	6.1 (0.20)	13.9 (0.29)	50.6 (0.47)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	27.1 (0.80)	9.0 (0.47)	7.6 (0.43)	13.5 (0.53)	41.9 (0.85)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	21.6 (0.75)	8.2 (0.45)	7.4 (0.46)	15.1 (0.62)	47.5 (0.88)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	19.7 (0.94)	8.5 (0.66)	5.4 (0.51)	15.5 (0.79)	50.6 (1.06)
$75,000 or more	100.0	15.3 (0.76)	5.8 (0.49)	4.6 (0.44)	13.2 (0.61)	61.0 (0.91)

Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	35.3 (1.10)	10.0 (0.59)	8.5 (0.58)	12.1 (0.69)	33.4 (1.08)
Near poor	100.0	32.2 (0.85)	10.0 (0.49)	8.4 (0.47)	12.9 (0.60)	35.9 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	18.1 (0.44)	7.4 (0.27)	5.9 (0.24)	14.1 (0.35)	54.2 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	20.3 (0.46)	6.6 (0.23)	4.7 (0.20)	13.7 (0.33)	54.3 (0.54)
Medicaid	100.0	38.1 (1.30)	11.1 (0.76)	8.2 (0.70)	13.1 (0.86)	28.7 (1.18)
Other	100.0	28.3 (2.28)	11.3 (1.39)	8.1 (1.28)	12.2 (1.53)	39.4 (2.51)
Uninsured	100.0	28.8 (0.79)	6.6 (0.47)	6.1 (0.46)	13.6 (0.66)	44.2 (0.89)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	26.8 (0.87)	12.8 (0.64)	11.3 (0.62)	13.1 (0.65)	35.9 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	50.4 (2.82)	15.1 (2.04)	14.3 (1.89)	6.9 (1.48)	12.3 (1.77)
Medicare only	100.0	36.9 (1.52)	13.6 (1.10)	13.5 (0.99)	10.0 (0.94)	25.7 (1.32)
Other	100.0	25.1 (2.47)	9.9 (1.63)	17.4 (2.32)	8.2 (1.54)	39.4 (2.87)
Uninsured	100.0	66.9 (8.49)	†	†	†	*11.7 (3.80)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	23.1 (0.47)	8.5 (0.26)	6.8 (0.26)	14.2 (0.35)	47.1 (0.53)
Widowed	100.0	30.9 (4.09)	11.1 (2.11)	7.5 (1.89)	16.5 (2.56)	34.0 (4.23)
Divorced or separated	100.0	19.5 (0.73)	9.1 (0.52)	8.1 (0.47)	13.9 (0.65)	48.9 (0.91)
Never married	100.0	31.3 (0.89)	6.7 (0.54)	5.6 (0.47)	10.7 (0.54)	45.1 (0.93)
Living with a partner	100.0	13.8 (1.22)	5.7 (0.75)	12.5 (1.59)	13.5 (1.07)	53.6 (1.75)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	25.0 (0.49)	7.5 (0.26)	5.4 (0.23)	13.1 (0.36)	48.8 (0.55)
Small MSA	100.0	22.8 (0.71)	8.1 (0.34)	7.0 (0.30)	13.2 (0.45)	48.4 (0.78)
Not in MSA	100.0	27.1 (1.06)	9.0 (0.50)	8.4 (0.50)	13.9 (0.61)	40.9 (0.99)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.4 (0.68)	7.9 (0.42)	5.9 (0.36)	14.0 (0.61)	53.1 (0.87)
Midwest	100.0	18.5 (0.82)	8.5 (0.41)	6.7 (0.37)	14.0 (0.49)	51.7 (0.91)
South	100.0	30.7 (0.71)	8.6 (0.34)	6.6 (0.30)	13.1 (0.43)	40.6 (0.68)
West	100.0	27.3 (0.77)	6.3 (0.33)	6.8 (0.40)	11.8 (0.50)	47.4 (0.81)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	22.3 (1.12)	6.4 (0.70)	8.2 (0.78)	10.6 (0.84)	51.8 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	51.4 (1.31)	8.9 (0.68)	4.1 (0.44)	14.9 (0.90)	20.4 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.6 (0.55)	6.7 (0.30)	8.4 (0.34)	9.9 (0.37)	59.9 (0.68)
White, single race, female	100.0	23.0 (0.58)	9.0 (0.34)	5.9 (0.27)	16.9 (0.43)	44.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.8 (1.50)	8.8 (0.80)	7.9 (0.80)	9.7 (0.95)	43.9 (1.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.0 (1.37)	10.3 (0.72)	4.5 (0.45)	15.1 (0.90)	23.8 (1.05)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?" "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

2. The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the *Health, United States* publications (see Appendix II), and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/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.

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

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

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

6. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

8. 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.

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

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

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1-2	3-4	5 or more
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	215,191	130,436	5,883	25,769	27,494	22,173
Sex						
Male	103,552	57,126	3,493	14,991	13,910	12,018
Female	111,640	73,310	2,391	10,778	13,583	10,155
Age						
18-44 years	110,417	57,758	3,737	16,769	17,286	12,804
45-64 years	70,182	44,461	1,763	7,550	8,286	7,197
65-74 years	18,360	13,945	282	942	1,471	1,424
75 years and over	16,232	14,271	*101	507	450	748
Race						
1 race[4]	212,861	129,286	5,781	25,380	27,081	21,939
White	178,552	106,724	4,938	21,733	23,177	19,286
Black or African American	24,602	16,419	569	2,461	2,736	1,945
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	1,019	†	175	166	89
Asian	7,853	4,908	268	954	953	589
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	216	-	†	*48	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	1,150	102	389	413	234
Black or African American, white	382	202	†	*63	*44	*48
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	551	*59	187	172	133
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	18,300	630	2,705	2,566	2,248
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	11,697	452	1,820	1,630	1,349
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	112,136	5,253	23,064	24,928	19,925
White, single race	153,365	89,355	4,343	19,236	20,851	17,212
Black or African American, single race	23,806	15,954	555	2,363	2,624	1,855
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	24,807	356	1,723	978	1,605
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	38,860	1,182	4,825	4,271	4,151
Some college	49,862	29,251	1,608	6,342	6,507	5,470
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	22,426	1,833	8,247	10,729	6,928

Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	37,437	27,776	625	2,844	2,700	3,051
$20,000 or more	160,219	90,733	5,087	21,747	23,039	17,743
	31,224	21,176	842	3,254	2,983	2,658
$20,000-$34,999	32,423	19,821	1,062	4,224	3,823	3,174
$35,000-$54,999	23,508	12,720	712	3,589	3,481	2,791
$55,000-$74,999	45,332	19,794	1,867	7,748	9,370	6,206
$75,000 or more						
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	17,519	12,672	359	1,461	1,299	1,568
Near poor	30,388	21,796	703	2,888	2,246	2,494
Not poor	113,981	60,765	3,930	16,771	18,249	13,266
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	126,845	65,334	4,371	18,774	20,948	15,489
Medicaid	12,508	9,719	180	922	731	841
Other	5,602	3,876	88	394	605	540
Uninsured	34,763	22,825	839	4,122	3,191	3,096
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,011	16,521	276	1,028	1,411	1,499
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	1,805	†	*38	*35	*35
Medicare only	8,989	7,733	*65	246	324	488
Other	2,173	1,731	†	109	133	144
Uninsured	383	333	-	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	123,435	75,022	3,714	14,921	15,626	12,297
Widowed	13,417	11,367	89	541	579	726
Divorced or separated	23,137	15,194	487	2,322	2,452	2,318
Never married	41,860	21,194	1,188	6,177	7,098	5,474
Living with a partner	12,719	7,323	399	1,789	1,697	1,291
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	99,783	58,317	2,675	12,722	13,957	10,656
Small MSA	72,206	43,643	1,933	8,664	9,405	7,261
Not in MSA	43,203	28,475	1,276	4,383	4,132	4,256
Region						
Northeast	40,467	23,997	974	4,786	5,512	4,499
Midwest	52,020	29,442	2,000	7,238	7,040	5,471
South	77,308	50,823	1,597	7,828	8,540	7,012
West	45,397	26,173	1,312	5,917	6,402	5,191

Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	8,410	404	1,882	1,459	1,367
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	9,890	226	823	1,107	881
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	73,548	39,437	2,613	10,834	10,156	9,147
White, single race, female	79,817	49,918	1,730	8,402	10,694	8,066
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	6,189	257	1,377	1,466	1,032
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	9,765	298	985	1,159	823

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked 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.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1-2	3-4	5 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.6 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.2 (0.26)	13.0 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.6 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.2 (0.26)	13.0 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
Sex						
Male	100.0	56.8 (0.62)	3.4 (0.20)	14.6 (0.37)	13.5 (0.37)	11.7 (0.35)
Female	100.0	66.0 (0.54)	2.2 (0.14)	9.9 (0.30)	12.5 (0.32)	9.3 (0.28)
Age[4]						
18-44 years	100.0	53.3 (0.65)	3.4 (0.18)	15.5 (0.39)	16.0 (0.39)	11.8 (0.34)
45-64 years	100.0	64.2 (0.67)	2.5 (0.20)	10.9 (0.40)	12.0 (0.37)	10.4 (0.37)
65-74 years	100.0	77.2 (0.93)	1.6 (0.28)	5.2 (0.47)	8.1 (0.58)	7.9 (0.59)
75 years and over	100.0	88.8 (0.69)	*0.6 (0.19)	3.2 (0.37)	2.8 (0.35)	4.7 (0.45)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	61.7 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.2 (0.26)	12.9 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
White	100.0	60.3 (0.52)	2.8 (0.13)	12.5 (0.29)	13.3 (0.28)	11.0 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	69.6 (0.93)	2.2 (0.27)	9.7 (0.56)	10.8 (0.61)	7.7 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.2 (3.11)	†	11.1 (2.26)	10.7 (2.36)	5.6 (1.62)
Asian	100.0	65.3 (1.93)	3.4 (0.89)	11.4 (1.21)	12.3 (1.26)	7.5 (0.99)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	64.9 (8.33)	-	*13.9 (6.67)	*11.6 (5.12)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	53.7 (3.20)	5.0 (1.32)	15.6 (2.18)	16.3 (2.31)	9.4 (1.67)
Black or African American, white	100.0	63.0 (5.64)	†	14.7 (4.21)	*7.8 (3.12)	*8.6 (3.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	51.4 (4.10)	*5.6 (1.90)	16.1 (3.19)	15.1 (3.79)	11.8 (2.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	72.0 (0.86)	2.1 (0.24)	9.2 (0.51)	8.6 (0.47)	8.1 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	72.1 (1.12)	2.3 (0.32)	9.4 (0.66)	8.5 (0.58)	7.6 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	59.9 (0.52)	2.9 (0.13)	12.7 (0.29)	13.7 (0.27)	10.8 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	58.0 (0.58)	3.0 (0.15)	13.2 (0.33)	14.2 (0.32)	11.6 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	69.8 (0.95)	2.2 (0.28)	9.6 (0.57)	10.7 (0.62)	7.6 (0.50)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	82.6 (0.72)	1.3 (0.20)	6.5 (0.45)	3.7 (0.34)	5.8 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	72.2 (0.68)	2.3 (0.22)	9.4 (0.43)	8.2 (0.37)	7.9 (0.38)
Some college	100.0	60.4 (0.73)	3.2 (0.24)	12.5 (0.46)	12.9 (0.46)	11.0 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	46.8 (0.74)	3.5 (0.26)	15.6 (0.52)	20.7 (0.54)	13.5 (0.47)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	73.6 (0.83)	1.8 (0.17)	8.2 (0.44)	7.8 (0.44)	8.6 (0.45)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.0 (0.52)	3.1 (0.15)	13.5 (0.30)	14.3 (0.30)	11.0 (0.28)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	67.9 (0.87)	2.8 (0.33)	10.8 (0.54)	9.8 (0.52)	8.7 (0.51)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	62.5 (0.89)	3.2 (0.31)	12.9 (0.60)	11.7 (0.52)	9.8 (0.48)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	56.5 (1.13)	2.9 (0.32)	14.5 (0.75)	14.4 (0.71)	11.6 (0.68)
$75,000 or more	100.0	47.0 (0.94)	3.8 (0.33)	16.0 (0.62)	20.0 (0.69)	13.3 (0.57)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	75.2 (1.03)	1.9 (0.30)	7.8 (0.55)	6.8 (0.54)	8.3 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	72.4 (0.86)	2.3 (0.27)	9.6 (0.54)	7.4 (0.47)	8.3 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	54.4 (0.59)	3.4 (0.19)	14.7 (0.35)	16.0 (0.36)	11.6 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	51.5 (0.61)	3.6 (0.18)	15.4 (0.37)	17.1 (0.36)	12.5 (0.32)
Medicaid	100.0	79.0 (1.06)	1.4 (0.30)	7.2 (0.75)	5.7 (0.59)	6.6 (0.63)
Other	100.0	64.8 (2.38)	2.3 (0.63)	8.5 (1.44)	14.1 (1.78)	10.3 (1.47)
Uninsured	100.0	68.2 (0.86)	2.3 (0.25)	11.8 (0.60)	8.9 (0.52)	8.8 (0.50)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	79.8 (0.82)	1.3 (0.24)	4.9 (0.43)	6.8 (0.48)	7.2 (0.55)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	93.8 (1.09)	†	*2.0 (0.66)	*1.8 (0.71)	*1.8 (0.75)
Medicare only	100.0	87.3 (0.94)	*0.7 (0.24)	2.8 (0.46)	3.7 (0.52)	5.5 (0.65)
Other	100.0	80.7 (2.42)	†	5.1 (1.27)	6.1 (1.32)	6.6 (1.44)
Uninsured	100.0	88.9 (5.45)	-	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	61.6 (0.58)	3.1 (0.18)	12.5 (0.34)	12.8 (0.31)	10.0 (0.30)
Widowed	100.0	72.1 (4.11)	†	8.9 (2.59)	5.4 (1.36)	*10.6 (3.79)
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.2 (0.92)	2.2 (0.27)	10.5 (0.58)	10.6 (0.54)	10.4 (0.58)
Never married	100.0	60.3 (0.87)	2.5 (0.24)	12.0 (0.54)	14.0 (0.56)	11.2 (0.52)
Living with a partner	100.0	62.7 (1.75)	2.6 (0.44)	13.4 (1.31)	11.4 (1.07)	9.9 (0.91)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	59.7 (0.55)	2.7 (0.17)	12.8 (0.36)	14.1 (0.36)	10.8 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	61.4 (0.99)	2.7 (0.23)	12.3 (0.47)	13.3 (0.43)	10.2 (0.44)
Not in MSA	100.0	66.3 (1.13)	3.1 (0.27)	10.5 (0.57)	9.9 (0.57)	10.1 (0.58)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	59.0 (0.95)	2.6 (0.29)	12.5 (0.61)	14.4 (0.64)	11.5 (0.65)
Midwest	100.0	57.5 (0.91)	3.9 (0.31)	14.2 (0.49)	13.7 (0.47)	10.7 (0.43)
South	100.0	67.1 (0.85)	2.1 (0.17)	10.3 (0.42)	11.3 (0.38)	9.2 (0.40)
West	100.0	58.8 (0.98)	2.9 (0.25)	12.9 (0.59)	14.0 (0.59)	11.4 (0.51)

Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	66.3 (1.23)	2.5 (0.40)	12.1 (0.82)	9.3 (0.72)	9.9 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	78.1 (0.99)	1.6 (0.25)	5.9 (0.52)	7.9 (0.62)	6.5 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	54.0 (0.74)	3.7 (0.24)	15.3 (0.46)	14.3 (0.46)	12.8 (0.44)
White, single race, female	100.0	61.7 (0.68)	2.3 (0.19)	11.2 (0.40)	14.2 (0.42)	10.6 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	62.2 (1.49)	2.3 (0.44)	12.6 (1.03)	13.3 (1.02)	9.6 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	75.8 (1.06)	2.2 (0.35)	7.3 (0.61)	8.6 (0.71)	6.1 (0.51)

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

1. Respondents were asked 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.
2. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
6. 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.
7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	215,191	4,139	79,922	72,610	49,475
Sex					
Male	103,552	1,102	31,581	43,820	24,421
Female	111,640	3,037	48,341	28,790	25,053
Age					
18-44 years	110,417	2,651	46,208	34,173	22,999
45-64 years	70,182	793	21,215	25,944	19,069
65-74 years	18,360	202	5,581	6,924	4,817
75 years and over	16,232	494	6,919	5,569	2,589
Race					
1 race[4]	212,861	4,089	79,149	71,781	48,859
White	178,552	3,394	66,830	61,103	39,829
Black or African American	24,602	270	7,171	8,068	7,907
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	†	483	425	510
Asian	7,853	394	4,551	2,080	509
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	-	*115	*105	*103
2 or more races[5]	2,330	*50	773	829	616
Black or African American, white	382	†	159	132	*60
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	†	366	463	278
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	273	8,547	10,145	6,596
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	149	5,084	6,574	4,407
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	3,866	71,375	62,465	42,879
White, single race	153,365	3,123	58,883	51,490	33,663
Black or African American, single race	23,806	270	6,865	7,791	7,715
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	541	9,128	10,267	8,600
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	808	17,248	19,464	14,282
Some college	49,862	724	15,785	18,072	13,396
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	740	22,016	17,438	8,783
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	37,437	1,033	14,394	11,197	9,179
$20,000 or more	160,219	2,873	59,281	55,959	36,722
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	632	10,835	10,586	8,250
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	482	11,348	11,323	8,452
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	410	8,453	8,501	5,689
$75,000 or more	45,332	836	18,540	15,880	8,973
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	17,519	524	6,738	4,950	4,682
Near poor	30,388	608	11,032	9,836	8,013
Not poor	113,981	2,045	42,626	40,301	26,274
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	126,845	2,311	47,774	43,588	28,248
Medicaid	12,508	393	4,351	3,331	3,796
Other	5,602	*98	1,660	1,741	1,889
Uninsured	34,763	634	13,261	11,264	8,001
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,011	431	7,687	7,872	4,350
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	*29	636	643	510
Medicare only	8,989	187	3,323	2,947	1,946
Other	2,173	*41	714	884	469
Uninsured	383	†	95	122	*128

Marital status					
Married	123,435	1,644	42,123	45,162	29,459
Widowed	13,417	427	5,199	4,205	2,823
Divorced or separated	23,137	351	8,106	7,650	6,069
Never married	41,860	1,433	19,323	11,370	8,083
Living with a partner	12,719	269	4,934	4,060	2,933
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	99,783	1,920	38,267	33,886	21,054
Small MSA	72,206	1,412	27,323	23,585	16,974
Not in MSA	43,203	807	14,332	15,139	11,447
Region					
Northeast	40,467	804	15,566	13,616	8,412
Midwest	52,020	1,003	18,557	17,925	12,617
South	77,308	1,417	27,515	25,891	19,333
West	45,397	915	18,285	15,178	9,112
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	*77	3,780	6,048	3,314
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	196	4,767	4,097	3,282
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	73,548	786	22,067	31,610	17,507
White, single race, female	79,817	2,337	36,817	19,880	16,156
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	119	3,157	4,090	2,855
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	151	3,708	3,701	4,860

†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.

1. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	39.0 (0.34)	35.1 (0.31)	23.8 (0.30)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	38.8 (0.34)	35.2 (0.31)	24.0 (0.30)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.1 (0.12)	31.7 (0.48)	43.3 (0.47)	23.9 (0.44)
Female	100.0	2.9 (0.17)	46.2 (0.47)	27.2 (0.40)	23.7 (0.42)
Age[4]					
18-44 years	100.0	2.5 (0.17)	43.6 (0.50)	32.2 (0.44)	21.7 (0.41)
45-64 years	100.0	1.2 (0.14)	31.7 (0.56)	38.7 (0.59)	28.5 (0.53)
65-74 years	100.0	1.2 (0.19)	31.8 (0.95)	39.5 (1.01)	27.5 (0.92)
75 years and over	100.0	3.2 (0.37)	44.4 (1.05)	35.8 (1.06)	16.6 (0.85)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	39.1 (0.34)	35.1 (0.31)	23.8 (0.30)
White	100.0	2.0 (0.12)	39.4 (0.37)	35.5 (0.34)	23.1 (0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	1.2 (0.21)	30.3 (0.89)	34.9 (0.88)	33.6 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	32.1 (3.51)	30.2 (3.25)	35.9 (3.89)
Asian	100.0	5.0 (0.84)	60.1 (1.96)	28.1 (1.86)	6.8 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	-	31.5 (6.94)	40.4 (6.69)	28.1 (8.41)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	*1.9 (0.84)	33.7 (3.17)	37.5 (3.42)	26.9 (2.93)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	33.6 (5.58)	38.4 (5.66)	23.5 (4.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	33.9 (4.86)	42.3 (5.23)	23.6 (3.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.1 (0.18)	32.0 (0.83)	40.2 (0.86)	26.8 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.0 (0.24)	28.8 (0.92)	41.5 (1.15)	28.6 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	2.2 (0.12)	40.0 (0.37)	34.3 (0.33)	23.5 (0.32)
White, single race	100.0	2.2 (0.14)	40.7 (0.41)	34.6 (0.37)	22.6 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.2 (0.22)	30.1 (0.90)	34.8 (0.89)	33.9 (0.95)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	31.4 (0.88)	36.2 (0.89)	30.6 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	1.6 (0.18)	33.6 (0.63)	37.3 (0.64)	27.5 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	1.5 (0.17)	33.3 (0.64)	37.7 (0.70)	27.5 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.5 (0.16)	45.1 (0.67)	35.7 (0.66)	17.7 (0.51)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.8 (0.27)	39.7 (0.75)	31.0 (0.66)	26.5 (0.72)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.12)	38.7 (0.40)	36.0 (0.37)	23.4 (0.34)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	2.1 (0.27)	35.5 (0.82)	34.8 (0.77)	27.7 (0.73)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	1.5 (0.22)	35.9 (0.79)	36.1 (0.79)	26.4 (0.75)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	1.7 (0.31)	37.0 (1.04)	36.7 (1.03)	24.7 (0.94)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.0 (0.27)	43.0 (0.90)	35.7 (0.82)	19.3 (0.69)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	3.0 (0.41)	38.8 (1.04)	29.9 (0.94)	28.4 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	2.0 (0.24)	36.5 (0.85)	33.4 (0.75)	28.1 (0.78)
Not poor	100.0	1.9 (0.15)	38.9 (0.47)	36.1 (0.44)	23.1 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.15)	39.9 (0.46)	35.4 (0.42)	22.8 (0.37)
Medicaid	100.0	3.3 (0.51)	36.0 (1.23)	28.2 (1.10)	32.5 (1.20)
Other	100.0	*2.3 (0.80)	35.6 (2.22)	31.1 (2.12)	31.0 (2.12)
Uninsured	100.0	1.8 (0.23)	39.0 (0.86)	34.5 (0.79)	24.7 (0.79)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.27)	37.9 (0.98)	38.7 (1.00)	21.3 (0.78)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*1.6 (0.69)	35.0 (2.64)	35.4 (2.81)	28.1 (2.53)
Medicare only	100.0	2.2 (0.38)	39.6 (1.46)	35.1 (1.46)	23.1 (1.22)
Other	100.0	*1.9 (0.69)	34.3 (2.60)	41.6 (2.82)	22.1 (2.37)
Uninsured	100.0	†	28.6 (7.20)	34.0 (7.77)	36.1 (9.46)

Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	36.4 (0.46)	37.8 (0.45)	24.3 (0.42)
Widowed	100.0	*1.8 (0.58)	46.0 (4.11)	30.3 (3.64)	21.9 (2.42)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.6 (0.22)	37.8 (0.89)	34.2 (0.84)	26.4 (0.84)
Never married	100.0	3.2 (0.33)	43.3 (0.87)	30.7 (0.84)	22.8 (0.77)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.6 (0.34)	38.8 (1.77)	34.7 (1.79)	25.0 (1.45)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.15)	40.3 (0.49)	35.6 (0.48)	22.1 (0.41)
Small MSA	100.0	2.1 (0.18)	39.8 (0.59)	33.9 (0.51)	24.3 (0.48)
Not in MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.24)	35.0 (0.76)	35.9 (0.68)	27.1 (0.79)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	2.2 (0.28)	41.2 (0.84)	35.0 (0.76)	21.6 (0.72)
Midwest	100.0	2.1 (0.22)	37.4 (0.66)	35.5 (0.60)	25.0 (0.55)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.16)	37.3 (0.56)	34.8 (0.52)	25.9 (0.54)
West	100.0	2.1 (0.25)	42.1 (0.73)	34.9 (0.66)	20.9 (0.58)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.6 (0.20)	27.8 (1.16)	45.7 (1.25)	25.9 (1.08)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.29)	36.6 (1.10)	34.2 (1.11)	27.6 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	100.0	1.1 (0.16)	31.5 (0.58)	43.4 (0.57)	23.9 (0.53)
White, single race, female	100.0	3.2 (0.22)	49.7 (0.57)	25.9 (0.49)	21.2 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	1.3 (0.39)	30.8 (1.47)	40.3 (1.52)	27.5 (1.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.2 (0.27)	29.6 (1.12)	30.2 (1.15)	39.0 (1.34)

†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.

1. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.
2. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
6. 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.
7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

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[1]			
				Doctor's office or HMO2/	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	215,191	32,017	181,910	143,861	30,653	4,211	1,485
Sex							
Male	103,552	20,214	82,625	64,076	14,337	2,304	895
Female	111,640	11,803	99,285	79,785	16,317	1,907	591
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	23,476	86,297	65,434	16,604	2,273	788
45-64 years	70,182	7,217	62,533	50,437	9,927	1,298	497
65-74 years	18,360	806	17,441	14,607	2,294	354	105
75 years and over	16,232	518	15,639	13,383	1,829	287	95
Race							
1 race[5]	212,861	31,668	179,929	142,435	30,251	4,114	1,470
White	178,552	26,391	151,215	121,055	24,935	2,554	1,273
Black or African American	24,602	3,556	20,808	15,623	3,500	1,394	143
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	290	1,211	519	632	*54	†
Asian	7,853	1,346	6,428	5,021	1,144	112	*42
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*84	268	218	*40	-	†
2 or more races[6]	2,330	349	1,981	1,427	403	*97	†
Black or African American, white	382	*77	304	213	66	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	161	977	675	227	*56	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	8,235	18,443	12,114	5,094	830	107
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	6,022	11,044	6,857	3,532	388	*58
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	23,782	163,467	131,748	25,559	3,382	1,379
White, single race	153,365	18,545	133,991	109,709	20,153	1,818	1,203
Black or African American, single race	23,806	3,382	20,186	15,205	3,382	1,332	119
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	6,325	23,334	16,488	5,534	993	103
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,226	6,986	46,872	37,849	7,434	974	277
Some college	49,862	5,715	43,915	35,096	7,028	1,084	300
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	4,719	45,836	38,836	5,553	517	541
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	8,238	29,032	19,370	7,609	1,316	315
$20,000 or more	160,219	20,789	138,818	113,392	20,678	2,523	1,107
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	6,245	24,840	18,417	5,092	807	196
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	4,733	27,579	21,789	4,725	619	231
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	2,542	20,929	17,296	3,067	307	152
$75,000 or more	45,332	3,862	41,391	35,450	4,920	409	339
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	17,519	4,502	12,980	7,968	4,021	697	147
Near poor	30,388	6,662	23,593	16,592	5,433	941	181
Not poor	113,981	12,785	100,900	83,371	14,402	1,585	847
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	11,934	114,330	96,289	15,314	1,136	783
Medicaid	12,508	1,249	11,216	6,970	3,648	500	†
Other	5,602	340	5,209	2,898	1,683	447	173
Uninsured	34,763	17,031	17,435	9,282	5,730	1,462	311
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	453	20,458	17,915	2,203	191	*65
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	68	1,869	1,424	384	58	-
Medicare only	8,989	539	8,380	7,086	1,096	135	*36
Other	2,173	*54	2,111	1,411	390	214	89
Uninsured	383	210	173	90	*36	†	†

Marital status							
Married	123,435	13,682	109,012	89,063	16,594	1,758	661
Widowed	13,417	725	12,645	10,605	1,713	235	*45
Divorced or separated	23,137	3,747	19,289	14,635	3,506	729	224
Never married	41,860	10,301	31,304	22,596	6,779	1,041	422
Living with a partner	12,719	3,356	9,295	6,690	1,996	435	119
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	99,783	14,724	84,514	68,690	11,810	2,400	774
Small MSA	72,206	11,489	60,259	48,437	9,710	1,095	522
Not in MSA	43,203	5,804	37,137	26,735	9,134	717	190
Region							
Northeast	40,467	4,053	36,150	31,492	3,379	706	280
Midwest	52,020	6,496	45,279	31,698	11,914	900	348
South	77,308	13,116	63,654	52,660	8,282	1,699	455
West	45,397	8,351	36,827	28,012	7,079	906	402
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	5,350	8,312	5,616	2,049	408	*56
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	2,885	10,131	6,498	3,045	422	*51
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	11,774	61,313	48,866	9,939	1,110	731
White, single race, female	79,817	6,771	72,678	60,843	10,214	708	473
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	2,125	8,339	6,320	1,201	658	82
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,256	11,847	8,886	2,180	674	*36

* 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.

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

2. HMO is health maintenance organization.

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

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

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)							
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.1 (0.28)	84.9 (0.28)	100.0	79.5 (0.44)	17.3 (0.43)	2.4 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	15.0 (0.29)	85.0 (0.29)	100.0	79.8 (0.44)	17.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.07)
Sex								
Male	100.0	19.5 (0.41)	80.5 (0.41)	100.0	78.3 (0.59)	17.7 (0.57)	2.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.12)
Female	100.0	10.9 (0.31)	89.1 (0.31)	100.0	80.5 (0.47)	16.9 (0.46)	2.0 (0.14)	0.6 (0.08)
Age[5]								
18-44 years	100.0	21.4 (0.46)	78.6 (0.46)	100.0	76.9 (0.57)	19.5 (0.54)	2.7 (0.17)	0.9 (0.12)
45-64 years	100.0	10.3 (0.36)	89.7 (0.36)	100.0	81.1 (0.58)	16.0 (0.57)	2.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.11)
65-74 years	100.0	4.4 (0.42)	95.6 (0.42)	100.0	84.1 (0.90)	13.2 (0.87)	2.0 (0.31)	0.6 (0.16)
75 years and over	100.0	3.2 (0.37)	96.8 (0.37)	100.0	85.8 (0.87)	11.7 (0.84)	1.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.17)
Race								
1 race[6]	100.0	15.1 (0.28)	84.9 (0.28)	100.0	79.6 (0.45)	17.2 (0.44)	2.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
White	100.0	15.3 (0.31)	84.7 (0.31)	100.0	80.4 (0.50)	17.0 (0.49)	1.7 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	13.9 (0.67)	86.1 (0.67)	100.0	76.0 (0.93)	16.5 (0.82)	6.8 (0.55)	0.7 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	17.8 (2.90)	82.2 (2.90)	100.0	42.2 (5.13)	53.0 (5.07)	*4.3 (1.61)	†
Asian	100.0	16.1 (1.57)	83.9 (1.57)	100.0	80.0 (1.75)	17.7 (1.68)	1.7 (0.49)	*0.6 (0.27)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	20.4 (5.97)	79.6 (5.97)	100.0	80.1 (5.37)	17.7 (4.87)	-	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	13.6 (2.23)	86.4 (2.23)	100.0	74.2 (2.67)	20.4 (2.22)	*4.6 (1.71)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	14.6 (3.90)	85.4 (3.90)	100.0	78.5 (5.27)	19.4 (5.09)	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	13.8 (3.49)	86.2 (3.49)	100.0	68.8 (4.13)	24.3 (3.52)	*6.4 (2.84)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	27.0 (0.77)	73.0 (0.77)	100.0	67.6 (1.09)	27.3 (1.03)	4.5 (0.44)	0.6 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	30.0 (1.00)	70.0 (1.00)	100.0	64.5 (1.54)	31.2 (1.46)	3.7 (0.54)	0.5 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.1 (0.29)	86.9 (0.29)	100.0	81.0 (0.47)	16.0 (0.46)	2.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	12.8 (0.33)	87.2 (0.33)	100.0	82.2 (0.54)	15.5 (0.53)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	13.7 (0.67)	86.3 (0.67)	100.0	76.2 (0.93)	16.5 (0.84)	6.7 (0.54)	0.6 (0.12)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.4 (0.75)	75.6 (0.75)	100.0	68.0 (1.03)	26.8 (0.99)	4.9 (0.45)	0.4 (0.11)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	13.7 (0.47)	86.3 (0.47)	100.0	80.9 (0.73)	16.3 (0.71)	2.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	11.1 (0.42)	88.9 (0.42)	100.0	80.8 (0.69)	16.0 (0.64)	2.5 (0.22)	0.7 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.9 (0.38)	91.1 (0.38)	100.0	85.7 (0.60)	12.0 (0.57)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.16)

Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	100.0	23.9 (0.66)	76.1 (0.66)	100.0	64.5 (0.96)	29.3 (0.93)	5.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.19)
$20,000 or more	100.0	12.9 (0.28)	87.1 (0.28)	100.0	82.3 (0.47)	15.0 (0.46)	1.9 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
	100.0	20.8 (0.72)	79.2 (0.72)	100.0	73.6 (0.94)	22.1 (0.91)	3.5 (0.36)	0.8 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	14.1 (0.58)	85.9 (0.58)	100.0	79.7 (0.82)	17.1 (0.76)	2.3 (0.28)	0.9 (0.21)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	10.2 (0.65)	89.8 (0.65)	100.0	83.1 (0.92)	14.6 (0.88)	1.6 (0.34)	0.7 (0.16)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	8.4 (0.46)	91.6 (0.46)	100.0	86.3 (0.68)	11.9 (0.65)	1.0 (0.19)	0.8 (0.16)
$75,000 or more								
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	100.0	24.3 (0.91)	75.7 (0.91)	100.0	62.2 (1.26)	31.1 (1.19)	5.5 (0.54)	1.1 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	22.1 (0.70)	77.9 (0.70)	100.0	70.5 (0.99)	24.4 (0.95)	4.3 (0.40)	0.8 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	11.2 (0.30)	88.8 (0.30)	100.0	83.3 (0.51)	14.3 (0.49)	1.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	9.9 (0.30)	90.1 (0.30)	100.0	84.7 (0.50)	13.6 (0.48)	1.0 (0.09)	0.7 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	9.8 (0.84)	90.2 (0.84)	100.0	62.9 (1.49)	32.4 (1.46)	4.6 (0.54)	†
Other	100.0	6.6 (1.07)	93.4 (1.07)	100.0	53.5 (2.43)	34.2 (2.38)	9.5 (1.54)	2.8 (0.72)
Uninsured	100.0	48.5 (0.91)	51.5 (0.91)	100.0	55.5 (1.28)	34.0 (1.22)	8.6 (0.63)	1.8 (0.32)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.28)	97.8 (0.28)	100.0	87.9 (0.84)	10.8 (0.82)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.12)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	3.5 (0.99)	96.5 (0.99)	100.0	76.3 (2.45)	20.6 (2.33)	3.1 (0.88)	-
Medicare only	100.0	6.0 (0.65)	94.0 (0.65)	100.0	84.8 (1.12)	13.1 (1.10)	1.6 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.18)
Other	100.0	*2.5 (0.78)	97.5 (0.78)	100.0	66.9 (2.76)	18.5 (2.15)	10.2 (1.77)	4.4 (1.22)
Uninsured	100.0	56.3 (8.15)	43.7 (8.15)	100.0	60.1 (9.20)	*16.4 (6.40)	*22.0 (10.34)	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	11.7 (0.31)	88.3 (0.31)	100.0	82.2 (0.53)	15.5 (0.52)	1.7 (0.13)	0.6 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	20.5 (3.93)	79.5 (3.93)	100.0	81.2 (3.36)	17.4 (3.35)	1.3 (0.34)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	17.2 (0.68)	82.8 (0.68)	100.0	76.1 (0.93)	18.7 (0.85)	4.2 (0.45)	1.0 (0.17)
Never married	100.0	20.4 (0.71)	79.6 (0.71)	100.0	75.1 (0.92)	20.4 (0.88)	3.4 (0.34)	1.1 (0.19)
Living with a partner	100.0	22.1 (1.16)	77.9 (1.16)	100.0	75.6 (1.44)	18.4 (1.24)	4.7 (0.80)	1.3 (0.36)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	100.0	14.7 (0.37)	85.3 (0.37)	100.0	81.9 (0.47)	14.2 (0.43)	2.9 (0.18)	0.9 (0.12)
Small MSA	100.0	16.3 (0.55)	83.7 (0.55)	100.0	80.5 (0.74)	16.8 (0.72)	1.9 (0.19)	0.9 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.1 (0.60)	85.9 (0.60)	100.0	72.5 (1.50)	25.1 (1.50)	2.0 (0.23)	0.5 (0.10)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	10.6 (0.58)	89.4 (0.58)	100.0	87.5 (0.84)	9.7 (0.81)	2.0 (0.23)	0.8 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	12.7 (0.50)	87.3 (0.50)	100.0	70.4 (1.15)	26.8 (1.15)	2.0 (0.19)	0.8 (0.12)
South	100.0	17.2 (0.47)	82.8 (0.47)	100.0	83.2 (0.62)	13.3 (0.57)	2.7 (0.23)	0.7 (0.12)
West	100.0	18.1 (0.69)	81.9 (0.69)	100.0	76.7 (0.83)	19.6 (0.78)	2.5 (0.25)	1.1 (0.19)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	33.3 (1.11)	66.7 (1.11)	100.0	70.1 (1.53)	24.3 (1.42)	4.8 (0.65)	*0.7 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	20.1 (0.92)	79.9 (0.92)	100.0	65.7 (1.35)	29.7 (1.30)	4.2 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male	100.0	16.8 (0.49)	83.2 (0.49)	100.0	80.3 (0.70)	16.7 (0.68)	1.8 (0.16)	1.2 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.0 (0.36)	91.0 (0.36)	100.0	83.8 (0.57)	14.5 (0.55)	1.0 (0.13)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	19.4 (1.21)	80.6 (1.21)	100.0	76.3 (1.46)	14.0 (1.09)	8.5 (1.06)	1.2 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, femal	100.0	9.2 (0.70)	90.8 (0.70)	100.0	75.9 (1.15)	18.2 (1.09)	5.6 (0.59)	*0.3 (0.10)

* 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.

1. Respondents were 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 questions are: "clinic or health center," doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined as well as "some othe place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."
2. HMO is health maintenance organization
3. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
4. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
7. The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
9. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.
10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
12. 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.
13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had o a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	215,191	40,891	36,708	53,362	50,883	29,493
Sex						
Male	103,552	27,030	20,162	23,975	20,114	10,422
Female	111,640	13,861	16,546	29,387	30,769	19,071
Age						
18-44 years	110,417	28,023	21,968	27,191	20,156	11,504
45-64 years	70,182	10,873	11,512	18,422	17,471	10,503
65-74 years	18,360	1,306	1,999	4,519	6,494	3,642
75 years and over	16,232	689	1,229	3,231	6,762	3,843
Race						
1 race[4]	212,861	40,474	36,315	52,807	50,359	29,065
White	178,552	33,124	30,057	44,041	42,773	25,504
Black or African American	24,602	4,897	4,547	6,198	5,769	2,683
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	323	217	277	394	219
Asian	7,853	1,985	1,471	2,205	1,332	653
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*144	†	*86	*92	†
2 or more races[5]	2,330	417	393	555	524	428
Black or African American, white	382	*59	*68	92	112	*50
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	240	199	282	228	184
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	9,451	4,938	5,233	4,383	2,420
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	6,810	3,141	2,995	2,531	1,395
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	31,440	31,769	48,130	46,500	27,073
White, single race	153,365	24,161	25,384	39,140	38,694	23,274
Black or African American, single race	23,806	4,646	4,428	6,020	5,620	2,607
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	7,223	4,027	5,832	7,555	4,646
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	10,127	9,542	12,663	13,297	7,433
Some college	49,862	8,159	8,462	12,771	11,993	7,741
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	7,009	8,843	14,644	12,611	7,108

Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	37,437	8,098	5,294	7,536	9,074	6,750
$20,000 or more	160,219	28,713	28,542	41,853	38,361	20,880
	31,224	7,260	5,137	6,889	7,434	4,216
$20,000-$34,999	32,423	6,310	5,533	8,141	7,892	4,263
$35,000-$54,999	23,508	3,738	4,749	6,359	5,413	3,134
$55,000-$74,999	45,332	6,319	8,213	13,250	11,231	6,052
$75,000 or more						
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	17,519	4,439	2,647	3,378	3,838	3,012
Near poor	30,388	7,290	4,784	6,614	6,804	4,612
Not poor	113,981	18,118	20,395	30,560	28,600	15,484
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	126,845	20,355	24,426	36,015	28,838	15,254
Medicaid	12,508	1,775	1,633	2,217	3,469	3,202
Other	5,602	604	661	1,199	1,559	1,433
Uninsured	34,763	15,926	6,551	6,033	3,633	2,087
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,011	880	1,963	4,760	8,374	4,626
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	84	110	306	722	615
Medicare only	8,989	780	865	2,074	3,355	1,624
Other	2,173	137	214	471	759	552
Uninsured	383	99	*65	*116	*34	*64
Marital status						
Married	123,435	20,237	21,798	32,231	29,885	17,238
Widowed	13,417	962	1,207	2,932	4,980	2,898
Divorced or separated	23,137	4,616	3,556	5,259	5,559	3,740
Never married	41,860	11,485	7,816	10,209	7,856	3,835
Living with a partner	12,719	3,379	2,246	2,652	2,510	1,719
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	99,783	20,056	17,763	24,843	22,974	12,559
Small MSA	72,206	13,247	11,892	17,803	17,105	10,641
Not in MSA	43,203	7,588	7,052	10,716	10,804	6,292
Region						
Northeast	40,467	5,849	6,530	10,209	10,708	6,446
Midwest	52,020	8,774	9,020	13,601	12,730	7,106
South	77,308	15,151	13,555	19,331	17,682	10,038
West	45,397	11,117	7,603	10,221	9,763	5,903

Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	6,134	2,696	2,357	1,635	730
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	3,317	2,242	2,875	2,748	1,690
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	73,548	16,254	14,183	18,009	15,527	8,222
White, single race, female	79,817	7,907	11,201	21,131	23,167	15,052
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	2,944	2,255	2,212	2,029	960
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	1,702	2,173	3,808	3,591	1,647

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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, or telephone calls.

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]					
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.4 (0.29)	17.4 (0.27)	25.2 (0.30)	24.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.25)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	19.3 (0.30)	17.4 (0.27)	25.2 (0.31)	24.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.25)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.2 (0.45)	19.6 (0.42)	23.4 (0.44)	20.2 (0.40)	10.5 (0.31)
Female	100.0	12.8 (0.31)	15.2 (0.33)	26.8 (0.40)	27.8 (0.39)	17.3 (0.34)
Age[4]						
18-44 years	100.0	25.7 (0.45)	20.2 (0.39)	25.0 (0.41)	18.5 (0.36)	10.6 (0.30)
45-64 years	100.0	15.8 (0.44)	16.7 (0.45)	26.8 (0.52)	25.4 (0.50)	15.3 (0.45)
65-74 years	100.0	7.3 (0.52)	11.1 (0.70)	25.2 (0.96)	36.2 (1.05)	20.3 (0.81)
75 years and over	100.0	4.4 (0.42)	7.8 (0.60)	20.5 (0.92)	42.9 (1.07)	24.4 (0.93)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	19.5 (0.29)	17.4 (0.27)	25.2 (0.31)	24.1 (0.28)	13.9 (0.25)
White	100.0	19.2 (0.32)	17.2 (0.29)	25.0 (0.34)	24.1 (0.30)	14.4 (0.26)
Black or African American	100.0	19.5 (0.78)	18.2 (0.70)	25.4 (0.84)	25.2 (0.81)	11.7 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	21.2 (3.22)	14.3 (2.68)	19.3 (2.88)	29.1 (3.38)	16.1 (3.02)
Asian	100.0	23.7 (1.62)	18.5 (1.49)	29.3 (1.78)	19.2 (1.60)	9.4 (1.21)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	38.3 (8.85)	†	25.7 (7.66)	28.6 (6.37)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	17.0 (2.59)	16.2 (2.28)	23.6 (2.53)	22.9 (2.58)	20.3 (2.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*13.0 (4.61)	*14.1 (4.51)	24.0 (4.43)	36.3 (6.80)	12.6 (3.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	20.8 (4.15)	15.8 (2.98)	24.1 (3.89)	21.0 (3.85)	18.2 (3.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.8 (0.81)	17.6 (0.67)	20.1 (0.71)	18.9 (0.69)	11.6 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.8 (0.99)	17.6 (0.86)	18.7 (0.81)	17.5 (0.84)	11.5 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.3 (0.30)	17.3 (0.29)	26.0 (0.33)	24.9 (0.30)	14.5 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	16.6 (0.33)	17.2 (0.32)	26.0 (0.38)	25.1 (0.33)	15.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.2 (0.78)	18.3 (0.71)	25.5 (0.85)	25.3 (0.82)	11.7 (0.61)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.0 (0.76)	14.8 (0.64)	19.8 (0.74)	22.9 (0.72)	14.6 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	19.9 (0.57)	18.2 (0.49)	23.9 (0.60)	24.3 (0.55)	13.7 (0.49)
Some college	100.0	16.0 (0.51)	16.8 (0.51)	25.8 (0.63)	25.1 (0.56)	16.2 (0.52)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.3 (0.47)	16.9 (0.52)	28.8 (0.62)	26.2 (0.62)	14.9 (0.49)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	23.7 (0.64)	14.9 (0.53)	20.3 (0.57)	23.0 (0.58)	18.0 (0.58)
$20,000 or more	100.0	17.8 (0.31)	17.7 (0.31)	26.2 (0.37)	24.8 (0.33)	13.5 (0.28)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	24.4 (0.73)	16.9 (0.64)	22.3 (0.69)	23.0 (0.64)	13.4 (0.56)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	19.0 (0.64)	16.8 (0.61)	25.1 (0.73)	25.4 (0.72)	13.7 (0.57)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	15.0 (0.75)	19.0 (0.79)	26.8 (1.00)	24.6 (0.96)	14.6 (0.80)
$75,000 or more	100.0	13.3 (0.56)	17.6 (0.69)	28.6 (0.81)	25.3 (0.76)	15.1 (0.71)

Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	24.4 (0.91)	14.8 (0.77)	19.0 (0.80)	23.3 (0.84)	18.6 (0.85)
Near poor	100.0	24.6 (0.72)	15.9 (0.62)	21.9 (0.71)	22.0 (0.68)	15.6 (0.65)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.34)	17.8 (0.36)	26.7 (0.43)	25.8 (0.39)	14.0 (0.34)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	16.7 (0.34)	19.8 (0.38)	28.8 (0.42)	22.8 (0.37)	12.0 (0.30)
Medicaid	100.0	14.1 (0.96)	13.0 (0.94)	17.7 (1.01)	28.5 (1.25)	26.7 (1.17)
Other	100.0	12.6 (1.75)	13.4 (1.72)	23.2 (2.03)	25.3 (1.89)	25.6 (1.91)
Uninsured	100.0	45.7 (0.87)	19.0 (0.69)	17.8 (0.66)	11.1 (0.52)	6.4 (0.46)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.3 (0.36)	9.5 (0.61)	23.1 (0.86)	40.7 (0.92)	22.5 (0.79)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	4.6 (1.03)	6.0 (1.32)	16.7 (2.16)	39.3 (2.72)	33.5 (2.55)
Medicare only	100.0	8.9 (0.78)	9.9 (0.84)	23.8 (1.29)	38.6 (1.46)	18.7 (1.20)
Other	100.0	6.4 (1.29)	9.9 (1.72)	21.7 (2.39)	35.7 (2.77)	26.2 (2.59)
Uninsured	100.0	25.9 (6.25)	*14.8 (5.74)	34.4 (7.72)	*9.0 (3.91)	*15.9 (6.54)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	17.2 (0.35)	18.0 (0.35)	26.1 (0.41)	24.5 (0.39)	14.2 (0.33)
Widowed	100.0	19.3 (3.91)	15.7 (3.80)	26.9 (3.30)	25.2 (3.11)	12.8 (1.90)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.7 (0.74)	16.0 (0.67)	23.4 (0.75)	23.6 (0.76)	16.3 (0.71)
Never married	100.0	24.2 (0.74)	16.7 (0.64)	24.1 (0.76)	22.6 (0.76)	12.4 (0.67)
Living with a partner	100.0	23.3 (1.25)	16.1 (1.07)	19.6 (1.22)	26.7 (1.55)	14.4 (1.08)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.2 (0.41)	17.9 (0.39)	25.2 (0.43)	23.7 (0.43)	13.0 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	18.9 (0.53)	16.8 (0.45)	25.1 (0.52)	24.1 (0.42)	15.0 (0.46)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.4 (0.62)	16.9 (0.61)	25.2 (0.75)	25.1 (0.65)	14.5 (0.60)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.3 (0.63)	16.8 (0.64)	25.9 (0.72)	26.2 (0.70)	15.8 (0.55)
Midwest	100.0	17.1 (0.53)	17.5 (0.52)	26.5 (0.63)	24.9 (0.57)	13.9 (0.52)
South	100.0	20.0 (0.51)	17.9 (0.47)	25.4 (0.51)	23.4 (0.43)	13.3 (0.43)
West	100.0	24.3 (0.66)	16.8 (0.54)	22.9 (0.64)	22.4 (0.61)	13.5 (0.49)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.2 (1.17)	19.3 (1.05)	17.6 (0.97)	15.6 (0.95)	8.3 (0.79)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	23.8 (0.98)	16.2 (0.81)	22.5 (0.97)	22.6 (0.98)	14.9 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	23.1 (0.53)	19.8 (0.51)	24.8 (0.55)	21.2 (0.48)	11.1 (0.38)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.4 (0.37)	14.6 (0.40)	27.1 (0.50)	28.8 (0.48)	19.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	26.7 (1.33)	20.8 (1.15)	21.2 (1.24)	21.1 (1.23)	10.2 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	12.9 (0.80)	16.3 (0.86)	29.0 (1.11)	28.7 (1.03)	13.1 (0.82)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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, or telephone calls.

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

3. 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.

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact [1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	215,191	143,511	31,405	18,129	10,936	5,260	2,931
Sex							
Male	103,552	60,890	15,957	11,491	7,698	3,902	1,898
Female	111,640	82,621	15,448	6,638	3,238	1,359	1,034
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	64,669	18,999	12,352	7,559	3,106	2,110
45-64 years	70,182	49,268	9,642	4,964	2,894	1,763	650
65-74 years	18,360	15,176	1,704	538	332	268	98
75 years and over	16,232	14,398	1,060	275	151	122	73
Race							
1 race [4]	212,861	141,896	31,090	17,965	10,755	5,214	2,931
White	178,552	120,119	25,662	14,559	9,098	4,399	2,412
Black or African American	24,602	16,107	3,835	2,442	1,047	446	263
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	947	224	220	*39	†	†
Asian	7,853	4,550	1,330	684	548	316	205
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*173	†	*60	†	†	†
2 or more races [5]	2,330	1,615	315	164	*181	*46	-
Black or African American, white	382	245	*74	†	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	765	168	*53	*140	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin [6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	13,507	3,995	3,266	2,417	1,652	1,513
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	8,030	2,449	2,327	1,709	1,228	1,067
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	130,004	27,410	14,863	8,519	3,608	1,418
White, single race	153,365	107,501	21,900	11,559	6,790	2,804	940
Black or African American, single race	23,806	15,700	3,715	2,304	987	422	233
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	19,216	3,465	2,348	2,033	1,357	1,008
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	36,193	7,906	4,417	2,915	1,329	645
Some college	49,862	34,733	7,073	3,898	2,184	1,083	379
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	36,099	7,648	3,710	1,813	612	379

Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	25,089	4,632	2,907	2,061	1,497	779
$20,000 or more	160,219	107,968	24,189	13,541	7,990	3,234	1,841
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	19,570	4,586	3,028	2,106	1,101	591
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	21,656	4,734	2,801	1,888	766	420
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	15,858	4,004	1,993	1,020	361	190
$75,000 or more	45,332	32,300	6,869	3,383	1,771	533	256
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	17,519	11,055	2,377	1,610	1,173	716	437
Near poor	30,388	19,141	4,217	2,807	2,174	1,199	621
Not poor	113,981	79,033	17,205	9,115	5,161	1,969	924
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	86,277	20,516	10,652	5,160	1,695	1,053
Medicaid	12,508	9,417	1,490	729	337	144	236
Other	5,602	4,271	660	359	147	*43	†
Uninsured	34,763	13,533	5,834	5,496	4,742	2,977	1,435
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	18,513	1,569	389	187	127	*48
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	1,740	94	*36	*14	†	†
Medicare only	8,989	7,175	881	303	218	170	78
Other	2,173	1,883	166	*35	*38	†	*26
Uninsured	383	209	*37	*50	†	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,435	84,881	18,199	9,233	5,426	2,504	1,585
Widowed	13,417	11,319	1,057	390	248	190	*69
Divorced or separated	23,137	15,329	3,259	2,015	1,269	680	299
Never married	41,860	24,282	6,765	4,976	2,956	1,482	742
Living with a partner	12,719	7,445	2,034	1,429	1,023	371	201
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	99,783	64,844	14,956	8,735	5,133	2,631	2,042
Small MSA	72,206	49,232	10,191	5,822	3,619	1,618	642
Not in MSA	43,203	29,435	6,258	3,572	2,184	1,011	248
Region							
Northeast	40,467	28,829	5,624	2,905	1,459	642	337
Midwest	52,020	35,713	7,597	4,122	2,598	1,000	225
South	77,308	51,215	11,129	6,718	4,147	2,084	1,008
West	45,397	27,754	7,056	4,384	2,732	1,534	1,361

Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	5,666	1,970	1,856	1,700	1,279	977
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	7,841	2,025	1,410	717	373	536
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	46,156	11,255	7,565	4,831	2,047	646
White, single race, female	79,817	61,344	10,646	3,994	1,959	758	294
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	6,029	1,772	1,421	715	315	114
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	9,671	1,942	883	272	107	119

* 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.

1.Respondents were asked, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	67.5 (0.34)	14.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.20)	5.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	67.6 (0.35)	14.8 (0.25)	8.5 (0.20)	5.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
Sex							
Male	100.0	60.2 (0.51)	15.5 (0.37)	11.1 (0.32)	7.5 (0.28)	3.8 (0.19)	1.9 (0.14)
Female	100.0	74.5 (0.40)	14.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.22)	3.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)
Age[4]							
18-44 years	100.0	59.4 (0.52)	17.5 (0.38)	11.4 (0.32)	6.9 (0.25)	2.9 (0.17)	1.9 (0.14)
45-64 years	100.0	71.2 (0.55)	13.9 (0.41)	7.2 (0.30)	4.2 (0.24)	2.5 (0.18)	0.9 (0.12)
65-74 years	100.0	83.8 (0.86)	9.4 (0.70)	3.0 (0.35)	1.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.25)	0.5 (0.13)
75 years and over	100.0	89.5 (0.66)	6.6 (0.54)	1.7 (0.25)	0.9 (0.18)	0.8 (0.17)	0.5 (0.13)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	67.5 (0.34)	14.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.20)	5.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
White	100.0	67.7 (0.37)	14.7 (0.27)	8.4 (0.21)	5.3 (0.17)	2.5 (0.12)	1.4 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	68.0 (0.88)	15.3 (0.69)	9.6 (0.62)	4.2 (0.36)	1.8 (0.25)	1.0 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	66.4 (3.27)	14.4 (2.53)	13.5 (2.84)	*2.9 (0.90)	†	†
Asian	100.0	61.0 (1.98)	17.6 (1.58)	8.3 (1.05)	6.6 (0.87)	4.0 (0.79)	2.4 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	46.7 (8.80)	16.0 (4.53)	*16.7 (5.94)	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	71.2 (2.96)	12.7 (1.94)	6.6 (1.52)	7.7 (2.14)	*1.8 (0.72)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	68.7 (5.74)	17.0 (4.59)	*5.7 (2.85)	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	68.4 (4.46)	14.1 (3.13)	*4.6 (1.69)	*11.9 (3.90)	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	55.5 (0.89)	14.4 (0.62)	11.1 (0.54)	8.1 (0.44)	5.6 (0.42)	5.2 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	53.5 (1.12)	13.9 (0.81)	12.3 (0.72)	8.7 (0.58)	6.5 (0.53)	5.2 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.5 (0.36)	14.9 (0.28)	8.2 (0.21)	4.7 (0.16)	1.9 (0.10)	0.8 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	70.1 (0.39)	14.8 (0.30)	7.9 (0.23)	4.7 (0.18)	1.8 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.4 (0.88)	15.3 (0.70)	9.4 (0.61)	4.1 (0.35)	1.8 (0.26)	1.0 (0.19)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	61.2 (0.84)	12.5 (0.61)	9.2 (0.50)	7.9 (0.50)	5.2 (0.36)	4.0 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	66.6 (0.66)	15.2 (0.51)	8.6 (0.38)	5.8 (0.33)	2.5 (0.21)	1.3 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	71.3 (0.62)	14.0 (0.48)	7.6 (0.36)	4.3 (0.28)	2.1 (0.20)	0.8 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	73.0 (0.62)	14.6 (0.49)	7.0 (0.35)	3.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.15)	0.7 (0.11)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	65.8 (0.69)	13.0 (0.49)	8.5 (0.42)	6.0 (0.34)	4.4 (0.30)	2.3 (0.23)
$20,000 or more	100.0	68.5 (0.39)	15.0 (0.29)	8.4 (0.22)	5.0 (0.18)	2.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.09)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	62.0 (0.78)	15.1 (0.61)	10.2 (0.51)	7.1 (0.46)	3.7 (0.32)	2.0 (0.26)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	68.0 (0.76)	14.3 (0.60)	8.5 (0.47)	5.7 (0.38)	2.3 (0.25)	1.3 (0.19)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	69.4 (0.95)	16.3 (0.73)	7.9 (0.54)	4.1 (0.39)	1.4 (0.29)	0.8 (0.21)
$75,000 or more	100.0	72.8 (0.79)	14.6 (0.62)	7.0 (0.42)	3.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.21)	0.5 (0.12)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	65.2 (1.04)	13.1 (0.71)	8.7 (0.56)	6.6 (0.51)	4.1 (0.43)	2.3 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	63.1 (0.75)	14.0 (0.59)	9.4 (0.51)	7.3 (0.45)	4.1 (0.32)	2.1 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	70.1 (0.45)	15.0 (0.34)	7.9 (0.25)	4.5 (0.19)	1.7 (0.13)	0.8 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	68.3 (0.45)	16.6 (0.35)	8.7 (0.26)	4.3 (0.19)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	76.7 (1.14)	11.8 (0.82)	5.7 (0.67)	2.7 (0.43)	1.1 (0.28)	1.9 (0.44)
Other	100.0	75.2 (2.23)	13.4 (1.74)	7.2 (1.41)	2.8 (0.74)	*0.4 (0.20)	†
Uninsured	100.0	40.4 (0.84)	17.1 (0.63)	15.6 (0.63)	13.9 (0.61)	9.0 (0.48)	4.0 (0.33)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	88.9 (0.62)	7.5 (0.52)	1.9 (0.22)	0.9 (0.18)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.09)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	90.6 (1.60)	4.9 (1.19)	*1.9 (0.63)	*0.7 (0.34)	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	81.3 (1.18)	10.0 (0.96)	3.4 (0.55)	2.5 (0.41)	1.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.26)
Other	100.0	87.2 (1.83)	7.5 (1.49)	*1.5 (0.68)	*1.8 (0.65)	†	*1.2 (0.55)
Uninsured	100.0	56.9 (7.97)	*10.2 (4.23)	*12.6 (4.59)	*6.6 (3.08)	*9.6 (4.67)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	69.1 (0.43)	15.1 (0.33)	7.8 (0.25)	4.6 (0.19)	2.1 (0.13)	1.4 (0.12)
Widowed	100.0	61.6 (4.02)	19.4 (4.01)	*11.1 (3.63)	*3.5 (1.17)	*3.1 (1.24)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.7 (0.88)	14.6 (0.70)	8.9 (0.50)	5.7 (0.49)	2.7 (0.26)	1.3 (0.19)
Never married	100.0	64.2 (0.81)	14.1 (0.58)	9.7 (0.45)	6.3 (0.40)	3.9 (0.34)	1.7 (0.27)
Living with a partner	100.0	65.0 (1.40)	14.3 (1.00)	10.0 (0.96)	7.0 (0.73)	2.4 (0.38)	1.3 (0.25)

Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	66.2 (0.50)	15.1 (0.37)	8.8 (0.28)	5.2 (0.22)	2.7 (0.17)	2.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	69.0 (0.59)	14.4 (0.43)	8.2 (0.35)	5.2 (0.28)	2.3 (0.17)	0.9 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	68.2 (0.72)	14.9 (0.58)	8.7 (0.45)	5.2 (0.34)	2.3 (0.21)	0.6 (0.11)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	71.5 (0.85)	14.5 (0.61)	7.6 (0.47)	3.8 (0.32)	1.7 (0.24)	0.9 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	69.7 (0.60)	14.8 (0.48)	8.1 (0.36)	5.1 (0.32)	1.9 (0.16)	0.4 (0.09)
South	100.0	67.1 (0.59)	14.6 (0.43)	8.8 (0.36)	5.5 (0.26)	2.7 (0.19)	1.3 (0.15)
West	100.0	62.5 (0.74)	15.6 (0.56)	9.6 (0.41)	6.0 (0.36)	3.4 (0.26)	3.0 (0.29)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	47.9 (1.27)	14.3 (0.99)	12.1 (0.78)	11.0 (0.72)	8.3 (0.70)	6.5 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	63.4 (1.12)	14.7 (0.74)	10.1 (0.71)	5.1 (0.43)	2.8 (0.35)	3.9 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	100.0	62.9 (0.62)	15.7 (0.46)	10.7 (0.39)	6.9 (0.33)	2.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.0 (0.47)	13.9 (0.40)	5.3 (0.24)	2.6 (0.19)	0.9 (0.09)	0.4 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	59.9 (1.45)	16.5 (1.13)	13.0 (0.99)	6.6 (0.71)	2.9 (0.46)	1.1 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	75.2 (1.01)	14.5 (0.87)	6.6 (0.68)	2.1 (0.30)	0.9 (0.21)	0.9 (0.24)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 year, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	215,191	93,001	39,740	27,149	24,777	24,872	1,823
Sex							
Male	103,552	41,764	19,099	13,451	12,750	13,139	1,211
Female	111,640	51,237	20,641	13,698	12,028	11,733	612
Age							
18-44 years	110,417	44,950	22,690	16,216	13,569	9,723	1,359
45-64 years	70,182	33,986	12,058	7,623	7,691	7,326	350
65-74 years	18,360	7,818	2,651	1,816	1,842	3,752	*59
75 years and over	16,232	6,246	2,341	1,494	1,676	4,070	*55
Race							
1 race[4]	212,861	92,110	39,335	26,784	24,472	24,512	1,823
White	178,552	80,326	32,139	21,683	19,656	20,294	1,474
Black or African American	24,602	7,788	5,206	3,781	3,647	3,368	171
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	529	363	172	203	190	†
Asian	7,853	3,355	1,528	1,098	927	607	162
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*112	*99	*49	*39	*53	-
2 or more races[5]	2,330	891	405	365	306	360	-
Black or African American, white	382	150	*69	*43	*54	*65	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	350	177	231	156	220	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	8,019	4,895	4,015	4,375	3,899	1,129
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	4,448	3,076	2,571	2,916	2,896	923
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	84,981	34,845	23,133	20,402	20,973	693
White, single race	153,365	72,818	27,541	17,925	15,569	16,588	388
Black or African American, single race	23,806	7,570	5,066	3,668	3,466	3,277	137
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	6,425	4,617	3,954	5,105	8,392	787
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	21,108	9,555	7,270	6,623	8,226	311
Some college	49,862	23,325	9,361	6,358	5,618	4,508	120
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	30,662	9,322	5,058	3,265	1,737	173
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	37,437	9,557	6,244	5,385	6,412	8,556	579
$20,000 or more	160,219	77,193	29,858	19,766	16,423	14,162	1,083
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	10,199	5,919	4,346	4,964	5,006	457
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	13,639	6,314	4,854	3,964	3,165	281
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	11,571	4,649	3,155	2,164	1,784	*89
$75,000 or more	45,332	28,441	8,038	4,194	2,634	1,667	*120
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	17,519	4,075	3,123	2,656	3,165	3,862	399
Near poor	30,388	8,327	5,363	4,516	5,486	5,916	504
Not poor	113,981	58,814	21,373	13,676	10,200	8,740	475
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	126,845	66,784	25,082	14,948	10,596	7,387	410
Medicaid	12,508	3,670	2,625	1,935	2,134	1,763	163
Other	5,602	2,085	1,047	753	783	755	†
Uninsured	34,763	6,119	5,836	6,125	7,639	7,070	1,122
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,011	10,014	3,281	1,866	1,764	3,740	†
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	267	226	235	295	836	*15
Medicare only	8,989	2,784	1,164	901	1,229	2,545	*44
Other	2,173	940	261	233	174	533	-
Uninsured	383	†	*49	*69	*47	147	†
Marital status							
Married	123,435	58,434	22,683	14,477	12,437	12,552	905
Widowed	13,417	4,571	1,969	1,333	1,660	3,515	*51
Divorced or separated	23,137	8,840	4,060	3,184	3,224	3,309	101
Never married	41,860	16,967	8,523	6,094	5,352	3,544	583
Living with a partner	12,719	4,014	2,402	1,996	2,041	1,902	153
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	99,783	44,724	20,020	12,467	10,661	9,096	1,148
Small MSA	72,206	32,194	12,318	9,059	8,287	8,498	426
Not in MSA	43,203	16,082	7,401	5,622	5,830	7,277	249
Region							
Northeast	40,467	19,896	7,367	4,368	3,739	3,989	333
Midwest	52,020	24,806	9,108	5,949	5,374	5,496	179
South	77,308	28,721	14,261	10,949	10,112	11,305	624
West	45,397	19,578	9,004	5,882	5,553	4,082	686
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	3,774	2,189	2,035	2,379	2,297	804
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	4,246	2,706	1,981	1,997	1,603	326
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,548	32,640	13,645	8,868	8,057	8,621	281
White, single race, female	79,817	40,179	13,896	9,057	7,512	7,967	107
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	3,095	2,206	1,757	1,540	1,585	*70
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	4,474	2,861	1,911	1,925	1,692	*67

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 year, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	43.8 (0.39)	18.8 (0.29)	12.9 (0.23)	11.7 (0.23)	11.9 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	18.8 (0.28)	12.8 (0.23)	11.7 (0.22)	11.8 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	41.0 (0.53)	18.8 (0.41)	13.2 (0.34)	12.6 (0.32)	13.3 (0.36)	1.2 (0.12)
Female	100.0	46.5 (0.51)	18.9 (0.37)	12.6 (0.31)	11.0 (0.29)	10.4 (0.28)	0.6 (0.07)
Age[4]							
18-44 years	100.0	41.4 (0.51)	20.9 (0.40)	14.9 (0.35)	12.5 (0.34)	9.0 (0.29)	1.3 (0.11)
45-64 years	100.0	49.2 (0.62)	17.5 (0.45)	11.0 (0.38)	11.1 (0.37)	10.6 (0.38)	0.5 (0.08)
65-74 years	100.0	43.6 (1.04)	14.8 (0.76)	10.1 (0.64)	10.3 (0.66)	20.9 (0.90)	*0.3 (0.14)
75 years and over	100.0	39.3 (1.07)	14.7 (0.81)	9.4 (0.60)	10.6 (0.65)	25.6 (0.92)	*0.3 (0.12)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	43.8 (0.39)	18.9 (0.29)	12.9 (0.24)	11.7 (0.22)	11.8 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
White	100.0	45.4 (0.44)	18.4 (0.31)	12.5 (0.25)	11.3 (0.25)	11.5 (0.26)	0.9 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	31.7 (0.92)	21.1 (0.77)	15.6 (0.68)	15.3 (0.68)	15.5 (0.71)	0.7 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.4 (3.51)	23.0 (3.51)	11.8 (2.37)	13.4 (2.58)	14.3 (2.15)	†
Asian	100.0	43.2 (1.97)	19.7 (1.52)	14.3 (1.40)	12.3 (1.31)	8.5 (1.22)	2.1 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	41.1 (5.28)	23.9 (5.84)	*11.9 (5.17)	*9.7 (4.52)	*13.2 (4.84)	-
2 or more races[6]	100.0	37.2 (2.94)	16.1 (2.30)	16.0 (2.37)	12.9 (2.22)	17.7 (2.67)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.4 (5.35)	14.3 (3.83)	*11.2 (3.89)	*13.1 (4.12)	19.1 (3.67)	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.1 (4.12)	14.7 (3.62)	21.7 (3.81)	13.9 (3.15)	19.6 (4.04)	-
Hispanic or Latino origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.4 (0.86)	18.4 (0.70)	14.9 (0.64)	16.6 (0.74)	15.9 (0.65)	3.8 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.0 (0.96)	18.1 (0.96)	15.2 (0.85)	17.4 (0.87)	18.6 (0.89)	4.6 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.6 (0.43)	19.0 (0.31)	12.7 (0.26)	11.1 (0.24)	11.2 (0.26)	0.4 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	47.9 (0.49)	18.6 (0.34)	12.2 (0.28)	10.4 (0.27)	10.6 (0.27)	0.3 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.8 (0.94)	21.3 (0.79)	15.7 (0.69)	15.0 (0.69)	15.6 (0.72)	0.6 (0.15)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.2 (0.74)	16.4 (0.67)	14.0 (0.60)	17.9 (0.70)	26.4 (0.76)	3.1 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	39.3 (0.69)	18.2 (0.52)	14.0 (0.47)	12.5 (0.45)	15.3 (0.49)	0.6 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	47.4 (0.68)	18.9 (0.53)	12.7 (0.46)	11.3 (0.42)	9.5 (0.40)	0.3 (0.06)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.2 (0.70)	18.5 (0.54)	9.9 (0.41)	6.4 (0.34)	3.7 (0.27)	0.3 (0.08)

Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	26.0 (0.74)	17.4 (0.57)	15.0 (0.56)	18.0 (0.62)	21.9 (0.64)	1.7 (0.20)
$20,000 or more	100.0	48.4 (0.45)	18.8 (0.33)	12.5 (0.27)	10.3 (0.25)	9.3 (0.25)	0.7 (0.07)
	100.0	32.5 (0.78)	19.3 (0.67)	14.3 (0.56)	16.5 (0.61)	15.8 (0.64)	1.5 (0.24)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	42.6 (0.83)	19.5 (0.65)	14.8 (0.62)	12.2 (0.58)	10.1 (0.50)	0.8 (0.18)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	49.4 (1.16)	19.8 (0.89)	13.4 (0.78)	9.0 (0.63)	8.0 (0.64)	*0.4 (0.16)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	62.5 (0.85)	17.6 (0.68)	9.1 (0.52)	5.9 (0.46)	4.7 (0.45)	*0.2 (0.08)
$75,000 or more							
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	22.8 (0.95)	17.3 (0.74)	15.1 (0.80)	18.7 (0.87)	24.0 (0.92)	2.2 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	27.5 (0.79)	17.8 (0.66)	15.0 (0.60)	18.6 (0.71)	19.4 (0.65)	1.7 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	51.5 (0.51)	18.9 (0.38)	12.1 (0.33)	9.0 (0.28)	8.1 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	52.9 (0.49)	20.3 (0.37)	12.1 (0.31)	8.5 (0.26)	5.8 (0.22)	0.3 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	29.6 (1.28)	21.1 (1.03)	15.6 (0.96)	17.5 (1.00)	14.9 (0.90)	1.3 (0.29)
Other	100.0	39.8 (2.24)	22.2 (2.01)	14.7 (1.79)	12.7 (1.44)	10.5 (1.07)	†
Uninsured	100.0	17.9 (0.66)	17.3 (0.65)	17.7 (0.67)	22.5 (0.72)	21.4 (0.72)	3.1 (0.30)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	48.4 (1.00)	15.9 (0.73)	9.0 (0.56)	8.5 (0.52)	18.1 (0.75)	†
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	14.2 (1.80)	12.1 (1.66)	12.6 (2.12)	15.8 (2.20)	44.6 (2.74)	*0.8 (0.40)
Medicare only	100.0	32.1 (1.40)	13.4 (1.03)	10.4 (0.86)	14.2 (1.15)	29.4 (1.32)	*0.5 (0.20)
Other	100.0	44.1 (2.96)	12.0 (1.89)	10.9 (1.80)	8.1 (1.51)	24.9 (2.53)	-
Uninsured	100.0	†	*15.7 (5.96)	*15.6 (5.65)	*13.2 (4.63)	40.4 (8.71)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	47.2 (0.52)	18.9 (0.38)	12.3 (0.31)	10.3 (0.29)	10.5 (0.31)	0.8 (0.08)
Widowed	100.0	32.9 (3.97)	23.7 (4.00)	11.9 (2.46)	13.7 (2.47)	17.0 (2.39)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.9 (0.87)	18.1 (0.67)	14.0 (0.65)	14.2 (0.69)	15.2 (0.65)	0.5 (0.12)
Never married	100.0	41.5 (0.93)	18.7 (0.66)	13.0 (0.56)	12.9 (0.64)	12.7 (0.66)	1.2 (0.19)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.0 (1.75)	17.5 (1.28)	14.6 (1.24)	15.8 (1.27)	18.2 (1.66)	0.9 (0.24)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.4 (0.55)	20.3 (0.42)	12.7 (0.33)	10.9 (0.31)	9.5 (0.31)	1.2 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	45.2 (0.67)	17.5 (0.48)	12.9 (0.37)	11.7 (0.36)	12.0 (0.42)	0.6 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	37.7 (1.01)	17.6 (0.66)	13.5 (0.61)	13.8 (0.62)	16.7 (0.71)	0.6 (0.14)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	49.8 (0.94)	18.9 (0.66)	11.2 (0.51)	9.5 (0.48)	9.7 (0.51)	0.9 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	48.4 (0.78)	18.0 (0.53)	11.8 (0.48)	10.6 (0.42)	10.9 (0.42)	0.4 (0.10)
South	100.0	37.7 (0.68)	18.8 (0.50)	14.4 (0.41)	13.3 (0.42)	15.0 (0.47)	0.8 (0.10)
West	100.0	43.7 (0.76)	20.0 (0.64)	13.1 (0.48)	12.3 (0.47)	9.4 (0.45)	1.5 (0.19)

Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	28.0 (1.22)	15.9 (0.96)	15.0 (0.95)	18.2 (1.19)	17.8 (0.99)	5.1 (0.57)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.7 (1.07)	20.9 (0.94)	14.9 (0.89)	15.3 (0.85)	13.8 (0.81)	2.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	100.0	44.7 (0.68)	19.1 (0.50)	12.6 (0.40)	11.3 (0.38)	11.9 (0.42)	0.4 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.0 (0.63)	18.0 (0.44)	11.9 (0.37)	9.6 (0.35)	9.3 (0.32)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	29.9 (1.35)	20.7 (1.26)	16.8 (1.17)	15.0 (1.11)	16.8 (1.19)	*0.8 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	33.7 (1.21)	21.7 (0.97)	14.7 (0.86)	15.0 (0.91)	14.4 (0.75)	*0.5 (0.15)

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

1. Respondents were asked, "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.

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
	Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3]	215,191	71,616	135,300
Sex			
Male	103,552	31,475	67,884
Female	111,640	40,141	67,416
Age			
18-44 years	110,417	48,999	57,780
45-64 years	70,182	18,978	48,353
65-74 years	18,360	2,366	15,005
75 years and over	16,232	1,272	14,162
Race			
1 race[4]	212,861	70,443	134,200
White	178,552	55,369	116,549
Black or African American	24,602	12,129	11,444
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,501	593	848
Asian	7,853	2,202	5,158
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	352	*151	201
2 or more races[5]	2,330	1,174	1,100
Black or African American, white	382	221	161
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,138	525	581
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	9,916	16,048
Mexican or Mexican American	17,139	6,007	10,582
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,393	61,700	119,252
White, single race	153,365	46,273	101,242
Black or African American, single race	23,806	11,688	11,129
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	29,826	8,517	20,117
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,226	15,154	36,835
Some college	49,862	19,217	28,702
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,737	19,685	29,403
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	37,437	11,998	23,903
$20,000 or more	160,219	54,910	100,267
$20,000-$34,999	31,224	10,264	19,986
$35,000-$54,999	32,423	11,692	19,907
$55,000-$74,999	23,508	8,571	14,430
$75,000 or more	45,332	16,931	27,339

Poverty status[10]			
Poor	17,519	6,843	10,022
Near poor	30,388	10,319	19,226
Not poor	113,981	40,057	71,058
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	126,845	45,155	77,372
Medicaid	12,508	6,522	5,502
Other	5,602	2,682	2,672
Uninsured	34,763	13,325	20,199
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	21,011	1,944	18,036
Medicaid and Medicare	1,937	339	1,469
Medicare only	8,989	888	7,621
Other	2,173	419	1,654
Uninsured	383	†	315
Marital status			
Married	123,435	40,229	78,403
Widowed	13,417	1,631	11,106
Divorced or separated	23,137	9,731	12,498
Never married	41,860	13,758	26,803
Living with a partner	12,719	6,098	6,231
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	99,783	35,310	60,353
Small MSA	72,206	24,089	45,491
Not in MSA	43,203	12,218	29,456
Region			
Northeast	40,467	12,735	26,035
Midwest	52,020	15,042	34,835
South	77,308	28,266	46,337
West	45,397	15,574	28,094
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	4,187	9,152
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	5,729	6,896
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male	73,548	20,437	50,129
White, single race, female	79,817	25,836	51,113
Black or African American, single race, male	10,591	5,058	5,049
Black or African American, single race, female	13,215	6,629	6,081

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

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. AIDS is autoimmune deficiency syndrome.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	34.8 (0.36)	65.2 (0.36)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	34.6 (0.38)	65.4 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	100.0	31.2 (0.48)	68.8 (0.48)
Female	100.0	38.4 (0.47)	61.6 (0.47)
Age[4]			
18-44 years	100.0	45.9 (0.53)	54.1 (0.53)
45-64 years	100.0	28.2 (0.56)	71.8 (0.56)
65-74 years	100.0	13.6 (0.79)	86.4 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	8.2 (0.68)	91.8 (0.68)
Race			
1 race[5]	100.0	34.6 (0.37)	65.4 (0.37)
White	100.0	32.8 (0.39)	67.2 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	49.1 (0.96)	50.9 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	38.2 (3.40)	61.8 (3.40)
Asian	100.0	27.9 (1.70)	72.1 (1.70)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	40.9 (8.64)	59.1 (8.64)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	48.5 (3.07)	51.5 (3.07)
Black or African American, white	100.0	52.2 (6.17)	47.8 (6.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	45.3 (4.55)	54.7 (4.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.8 (0.87)	65.2 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.7 (1.11)	67.3 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.9 (0.39)	65.1 (0.39)
White, single race	100.0	32.8 (0.43)	67.2 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.1 (0.98)	50.9 (0.98)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	33.2 (0.91)	66.8 (0.91)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	30.8 (0.61)	69.2 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	38.7 (0.64)	61.3 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	38.1 (0.67)	61.9 (0.67)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	36.1 (0.80)	63.9 (0.80)
$20,000 or more	100.0	35.0 (0.40)	65.0 (0.40)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	34.9 (0.80)	65.1 (0.80)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	36.0 (0.79)	64.0 (0.79)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	35.5 (1.02)	64.5 (1.02)
$75,000 or more	100.0	36.9 (0.82)	63.1 (0.82)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	100.0	39.1 (1.15)	60.9 (1.15)
Near poor	100.0	34.9 (0.82)	65.1 (0.82)
Not poor	100.0	35.8 (0.47)	64.2 (0.47)

Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	38.0 (0.49)	62.0 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	53.3 (1.41)	46.7 (1.41)
Other	100.0	54.4 (2.49)	45.6 (2.49)
Uninsured	100.0	38.3 (0.80)	61.7 (0.80)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	9.7 (0.61)	90.3 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	18.8 (2.34)	81.2 (2.34)
Medicare only	100.0	10.4 (1.02)	89.6 (1.02)
Other	100.0	19.9 (2.39)	80.1 (2.39)
Uninsured	100.0	*13.6 (6.18)	86.4 (6.18)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	35.6 (0.47)	64.4 (0.47)
Widowed	100.0	32.5 (4.23)	67.5 (4.23)
Divorced or separated	100.0	46.6 (0.87)	53.4 (0.87)
Never married	100.0	30.4 (0.80)	69.6 (0.80)
Living with a partner	100.0	41.8 (1.39)	58.2 (1.39)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	100.0	36.5 (0.50)	63.5 (0.50)
Small MSA	100.0	34.9 (0.68)	65.1 (0.68)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.5 (0.83)	69.5 (0.83)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	34.6 (0.83)	65.4 (0.83)
Midwest	100.0	30.4 (0.76)	69.6 (0.76)
South	100.0	37.9 (0.60)	62.1 (0.60)
West	100.0	34.9 (0.80)	65.1 (0.80)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	30.3 (1.25)	69.7 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	40.4 (1.12)	59.6 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male	100.0	29.2 (0.57)	70.8 (0.57)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.4 (0.58)	63.6 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	48.2 (1.57)	51.8 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	50.1 (1.13)	49.9 (1.13)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

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

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

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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 2000 U.S. 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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. 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 2004 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. standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (17,18). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

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

where r_i = rate in age group ***i*** in the population of interest,

p_i = standard population in age group ***i***,

n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment, and

Est = the age-adjusted rate.

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The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 U.S. 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 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 home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf . The year 2000 U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (responses coded as “refused,” “don’t know,” or “not ascertained”) with respect to each table’s variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not support disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users’ understanding of the data, weighted

counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in Table II.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. 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 were 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). 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" questions 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 family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (59% of sample adults in 2004), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (16% of sample adults), those who said that their family's income was either

$20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (16% of sample adults), and those who provided no income information (8% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the "Less than $20,000" category under "Family Income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the "$20,000 or more" category under Family Income, along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2003 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 only indicated that they were at, above, or below $20,000, 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 8% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 25% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 8% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 24% of the adult sample is missing

information on poverty status (unweighted results). Although not used in this report, multiple imputation of family income and personal earnings has been performed for the survey years 1997-2003. There are plans to create multiple imputations for the survey years 2004 and beyond as well. For each survey year, data sets containing the imputed values, along with related documentation, can be obtained from the NHIS Web site at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm .

Changes in the Survey Instrument

Two additional questions were added to the health insurance section of the NHIS beginning with quarter 3 of 2004. One question, MCAREPRB, was asked of persons 65 years and over who had not indicated that they had Medicare. The MCAREPRB question is: "People covered by Medicare have a card which looks like this. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare?" The other question, MCAIDPRB was asked of persons under age 65 who had not indicated any type of coverage. The MCAIDPRB question is: "There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this state it is also called {state name}. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicaid?"

Respondents who originally classified themselves as uninsured, but whose classification was changed to Medicare or Medicaid on the basis of a "yes" response to either probe question, subsequently received appropriate followup questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents.

Of the 892 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAREPRB question in quarters 3 and 4 of 2004, 55.4% indicated that they were covered by Medicare. Of the 9,146 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAIDPRB question in quarters 3 and 4 of 2004, 3.0% indicated that they were covered by Medicaid.

Estimates for this report are calculated including the responses to the two additional probe questions. For a complete discussion of the implications of the addition of these two probe questions on the estimates for insurance coverage, see Cohen and Martinez (23). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/hestats.htm.

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on 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

$$Z = \frac{\left| X_a - X_b \right|}{\sqrt{S_a^{\ 2} + S_b^{\ 2}}},$$

where X_a and X_b are the two percentages being compared, and S_a and S_b are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level was 1.96.

Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age-adjusting data shown in tables 1-41

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

NOTE: 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.

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults 18 years of age and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (Tables 1-2)	394	0.18
Coronary heart disease (Tables 1-2)	437	0.20
Hypertension (Tables 1-2)	534	0.25
Stroke (Tables 1-2)	233	0.11
Emphysema (Tables 3-4)	233	0.11
Asthma (ever) (Tables 3-4)	227	0.11
Asthma (still) (Tables 3-4)	381	0.18
Hay fever (Tables 3-4)	388	0.18
Sinusitis (Tables 3-4)	368	0.17
Chronic bronchitis (Tables 3-4)	388	0.18
Any cancer (Tables 5-6)	301	0.14
Breast cancer (Tables 5-6)	413	0.19
Cervical cancer (Tables 5-6) (women only)	256	0.23
Prostate cancer (Tables 5-6) (men only)	157	0.15
Diabetes[1] (Tables 7-8)	2,467	1.15
Ulcers (Tables 7-8)	299	0.14
Kidney disease (Tables 7-8)	302	0.14
Liver disease (Tables 7-8)	316	0.15
Arthritic diagnosis (Tables 7-8)	587	0.27
Chronic joint symptoms (Tables 7-8)	645	0.30
Migraine or severe headaches (Tables 9-10)	411	0.19
Pain in neck (Tables 9-10)	457	0.21
Pain in lower back (Tables 9-10)	474	0.22

[1]Unknown includes those who respond “borderline.”

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Pain in face or jaw (Tables 9-10)	486	0.23
Hearing problems (Tables 11-12)	233	0.11
Vision problems (Tables 11-12)	215	0.10
Absence of all natural teeth (Tables 11-12)	275	0.13
Sadness (Tables 13-14)	3,553	1.65
Hopelessness (Tables 13-14)	3,655	1.70
Worthlessness (Tables 13-14)	3,741	1.74
Everything is an effort (Tables 13-14)	3,879	1.80
Nervousness (Tables 15-16)	3,536	1.64
Restlessness (Tables 15-16)	3,620	1.68
Work-loss days (Table 17)	2,104	1.39
Bed days (Table 17)	3,682	1.71
Any difficulty in physical functioning[2] (Tables 18-19)	551	0.26
Difficulty walking quarter mile[2] (Tables 18-19)	4,219	1.96
Difficulty climbing 10 steps[2] (Tables 18-19)	2,274	1.06
Difficulty standing 2 hours[2] (Tables 18-19)	3,262	1.52
Difficulty sitting 2 hours[2] (Tables 18-19)	1,365	0.63
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling[2] (Tables 18-19)	1,801	0.84
Difficulty reaching over one's head[2] (Tables 18-19)	1,124	0.52
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects[2] (Tables 18-19)	819	0.38
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds[2] (Tables 18-19)	2,256	1.05
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object[2] (Tables 18-19)	5,720	2.66
Current health status (Tables 20-23)	127	0.06
Change in health status since last year (Tables 22,23)	933	0.43
Current cigarette smoking status (Tables 24-25)	2,344	1.09
Alcohol drinking status (Tables 26-27)	6,732	3.13

[2]Unknown includes those who respond "do not do this activity."

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Current drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26-27)	933	0.43
Former drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26-27)	26	0.01
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity (Tables 28-29)	3,437	1.60
Body mass index (Tables 30-31)	9,045	4.20
Usual place of health care (Tables 32-33)	1,264	0.59
Type of usual place of health care (Tables 32-33)	1,699	0.93
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (Tables 34-35)	3,854	1.79
Length of time since last physician contact (Tables 36-37)	3,019	1.40
Length of time since last dentist contact (Tables 38-39)	3,830	1.78
HIV[3] testing status (Tables 40-41)	8,275	3.85

[3]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Poverty status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1-41)	53,304	24.77
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17)	33,365	22.00
Family income (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1-41)	17,535	8.15
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17)	10,472	6.91
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (Tables 1-41)	2,290	1.22
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (employed persons) (Table 17)	1,273	0.98
Health insurance (persons 18-64 years of age) (Tables 1-41)	880	0.49
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (Tables 1-41)	100	0.29
Health insurance (employed persons 18-64 years of age) (Table 17)	545	0.37
Health insurance (employed persons 65 years of age and over) (Table 17)	0	0.00
Marital status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1-41)	624	0.29
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17)	423	0.28

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. Census Bureau for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the two surveys have the following primary conceptual differences:

1) NHIS employment estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over; and

2) NHIS is a continuous survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 19th of the month.

This report combines adults currently employed, as defined above, 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/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, or 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 (19,20). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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 CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons age 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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/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 as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside a MSA. Generally, a MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used to define MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in a MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2004 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: 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 a MSA.

Poverty status - Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty status is available in Appendix I.

Race - In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/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 "1 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/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site: http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/tables/files/mod_race.pdf.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race terms for conciseness and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "Black" in the text.

Region - In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics and Outcomes

Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms - In 2002 there were major changes to core questions about arthritis and joint symptoms. Questions about joint symptoms were altered to exclude the respondent's back and neck. The reference period was changed from "past 12 months" to "past 30 days," and chronic joint symptoms were defined as having started "more than 3 months ago." The arthritis diagnosis question ("Have you ever been told by a doctor or

other health professional that you have arthritis…") was modified to include "some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia." These questions remained unchanged since 2002, and estimates for adults with self-reported arthritis diagnosis and self-reported chronic joint symptoms are shown separately in Tables 7-8.

Asthma - Adults who have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other health professional, and among them, those adults who still have asthma (currently), are both included in this report.

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 1978-1996, 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 2004 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, ophthalmologists). Other health care professional includes physician assistants, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, etc.

Health Status - Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, “Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” Information was obtained about all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview. Prior health status is obtained from the question asked of all sample adults, “Compared with twelve months ago, would you say that your health is better, worse, or about the same?”

Work-loss day - A day in which a currently employed person 18 years of age or over missed more than half a day from a job or business.

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 = Weight (in kg)/[Height (in m)]^2. For both sexes, the category Underweight is defined as a BMI less than 18.5. Healthy weight is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. Overweight is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. Obese is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

Cigarette smoking status -Information on cigarette smoking status at the time of interview is derived from two questions on the survey. All respondents are first asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" Respondents who answered "yes" to the previous question are then asked, "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at

all?” The information obtained from these two questions is combined to create the variable represented in Tables 24–25.

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.

Non-smoker - 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).

Leisure-time physical activity - All questions related to leisure-time physical activity are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Respondents are told that they are being asked only about leisure-time physical activities. Vigorous leisure-time physical activity is defined as the respondent performing vigorous activity for at least 10 minutes. Vigorous activity is that which causes heavy sweating and a large increase in breathing and/or heart rate.

Number of visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past twelve 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 healthcare 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 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	11.5 (0.21)	6.3 (0.16)	22.1 (0.30)	2.6 (0.10)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	11.6 (0.20)	6.4 (0.15)	22.0 (0.25)	2.6 (0.10)
Sex				
Male	11.7 (0.31)	7.7 (0.26)	21.3 (0.42)	2.6 (0.14)
Female	11.3 (0.29)	5.1 (0.19)	22.9 (0.38)	2.6 (0.13)
Age				
18-44 years	4.5 (0.20)	1.1 (0.09)	7.4 (0.24)	0.5 (0.07)
45-64 years	12.3 (0.37)	6.9 (0.28)	30.5 (0.56)	2.5 (0.16)
65-74 years	27.3 (0.94)	18.4 (0.77)	49.8 (1.10)	6.9 (0.53)
75 years and over	37.6 (1.05)	26.1 (1.03)	55.4 (1.05)	12.4 (0.72)
Race				
1 race[7]	11.5 (0.21)	6.4 (0.16)	22.1 (0.30)	2.6 (0.10)
White	12.2 (0.24)	6.8 (0.18)	22.0 (0.33)	2.6 (0.11)
Black or African American	8.5 (0.52)	4.4 (0.33)	26.4 (0.84)	2.7 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.6 (2.20)	*5.9 (1.83)	21.2 (3.24)	*4.1 (2.02)
Asian	5.6 (0.82)	3.2 (0.64)	13.3 (1.23)	1.7 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	*12.0 (4.86)	†
2 or more races[8]	10.8 (1.68)	5.5 (1.26)	21.1 (2.45)	*2.2 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	*14.4 (4.67)	*3.9 (1.85)	*8.0 (3.88)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.8 (2.62)	7.2 (2.14)	20.2 (3.49)	*2.9 (1.04)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	6.3 (0.39)	3.9 (0.30)	14.0 (0.56)	1.7 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.9 (0.47)	3.7 (0.37)	13.0 (0.69)	1.8 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.2 (0.24)	6.7 (0.18)	23.3 (0.32)	2.7 (0.11)
White, single race	13.2 (0.27)	7.2 (0.20)	23.2 (0.36)	2.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	8.5 (0.53)	4.5 (0.34)	27.1 (0.86)	2.7 (0.29)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	18.6 (0.63)	12.3 (0.54)	34.8 (0.82)	6.4 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED[11]	13.6 (0.46)	8.2 (0.35)	27.6 (0.59)	3.0 (0.20)
Some college	12.2 (0.45)	6.6 (0.34)	23.6 (0.59)	2.3 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.0 (0.38)	4.0 (0.26)	18.5 (0.52)	1.5 (0.15)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	16.9 (0.49)	10.4 (0.42)	29.2 (0.70)	5.4 (0.31)
$20,000 or more	10.3 (0.24)	5.4 (0.17)	20.4 (0.33)	1.9 (0.10)
$20,000-$34,999	13.2 (0.53)	7.4 (0.38)	24.3 (0.69)	2.7 (0.25)
$35,000-$54,999	10.3 (0.53)	5.6 (0.40)	20.9 (0.67)	2.3 (0.25)
$55,000-$74,999	9.0 (0.60)	4.9 (0.43)	18.9 (0.83)	1.4 (0.25)
$75,000 or more	8.0 (0.45)	3.3 (0.28)	17.7 (0.61)	1.0 (0.16)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	14.4 (0.74)	8.6 (0.58)	23.7 (0.92)	4.7 (0.44)
Near poor	14.1 (0.56)	7.9 (0.42)	24.4 (0.73)	3.6 (0.28)
Not poor	10.1 (0.28)	5.3 (0.20)	21.1 (0.40)	1.9 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	7.1 (0.23)	2.8 (0.14)	16.3 (0.34)	0.9 (0.07)
Medicaid	13.7 (0.92)	7.6 (0.62)	23.2 (1.10)	4.5 (0.51)
Other	18.0 (1.47)	10.8 (1.23)	32.5 (1.92)	5.1 (0.84)
Uninsured	5.5 (0.35)	2.7 (0.25)	11.3 (0.53)	0.8 (0.13)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	32.2 (0.91)	22.2 (0.82)	51.5 (0.94)	8.7 (0.58)
Medicaid and Medicare	43.9 (2.76)	32.3 (2.76)	59.2 (2.58)	17.4 (2.20)
Medicare only	29.4 (1.39)	19.2 (1.22)	53.7 (1.53)	8.5 (0.79)
Other	33.6 (2.86)	23.7 (2.52)	51.8 (2.90)	11.3 (2.04)
Uninsured	*23.4 (7.44)	*18.0 (7.05)	48.6 (8.53)	†
Marital status				
Married	12.1 (0.29)	6.8 (0.23)	23.3 (0.41)	2.3 (0.14)
Widowed	29.0 (1.01)	18.7 (0.88)	53.6 (1.05)	10.1 (0.65)
Divorced or separated	12.9 (0.53)	7.1 (0.40)	27.5 (0.72)	3.7 (0.27)
Never married	5.1 (0.31)	1.6 (0.15)	8.6 (0.37)	0.7 (0.10)
Living with a partner	6.0 (0.68)	2.7 (0.47)	12.7 (0.90)	1.2 (0.31)

Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	9.7 (0.28)	5.6 (0.22)	19.8 (0.39)	2.1 (0.13)
Small MSA	12.2 (0.37)	6.4 (0.28)	22.6 (0.51)	2.8 (0.18)
Not in MSA	14.3 (0.55)	7.9 (0.40)	26.6 (0.78)	3.2 (0.26)
Region				
Northeast	11.9 (0.49)	6.9 (0.38)	21.4 (0.67)	2.5 (0.23)
Midwest	12.3 (0.45)	6.2 (0.32)	22.8 (0.57)	2.5 (0.19)
South	11.6 (0.35)	6.6 (0.27)	24.4 (0.55)	2.8 (0.18)
West	10.1 (0.45)	5.6 (0.33)	18.1 (0.56)	2.2 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.7 (0.50)	3.9 (0.41)	11.5 (0.72)	1.7 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.0 (0.56)	3.8 (0.42)	16.6 (0.81)	1.7 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	13.8 (0.41)	9.1 (0.34)	23.0 (0.53)	2.7 (0.18)
White, single race, female	12.5 (0.36)	5.5 (0.24)	23.5 (0.45)	2.7 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male	6.9 (0.75)	3.9 (0.51)	24.8 (1.26)	2.7 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.8 (0.75)	4.9 (0.47)	28.9 (1.07)	2.8 (0.38)

* 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever had	Still has			
	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Total[3](crude)	1.7 (0.08)	9.9 (0.21)	6.7 (0.16)	8.7 (0.20)	14.3 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	1.7 (0.08)	9.9 (0.21)	6.7 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)	14.2 (0.25)	4.2 (0.14)
Sex						
Male	1.8 (0.12)	8.5 (0.29)	5.0 (0.22)	7.9 (0.26)	10.2 (0.33)	2.7 (0.15)
Female	1.5 (0.11)	11.2 (0.28)	8.3 (0.24)	9.4 (0.27)	18.1 (0.36)	5.6 (0.21)
Age						
18-44 years	0.3 (0.05)	9.9 (0.29)	6.4 (0.23)	8.0 (0.27)	12.7 (0.33)	3.2 (0.18)
45-64 years	2.0 (0.16)	10.0 (0.34)	7.0 (0.29)	10.4 (0.37)	16.8 (0.46)	4.9 (0.23)
65-74 years	4.9 (0.47)	10.3 (0.65)	7.5 (0.57)	8.0 (0.55)	15.2 (0.77)	6.1 (0.52)
75 years and over	6.0 (0.52)	9.1 (0.62)	6.6 (0.54)	7.0 (0.57)	14.0 (0.72)	6.3 (0.51)
Race						
1 race[4]	1.7 (0.08)	9.8 (0.21)	6.6 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)	14.3 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
White	1.8 (0.09)	9.7 (0.22)	6.6 (0.18)	8.9 (0.22)	14.8 (0.29)	4.4 (0.15)
Black or African American	1.0 (0.15)	11.2 (0.59)	7.7 (0.49)	6.8 (0.43)	13.3 (0.71)	3.6 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.0 (0.90)	16.7 (3.63)	9.8 (2.55)	5.6 (1.45)	13.6 (2.48)	*3.0 (0.99)
Asian	*0.8 (0.32)	6.9 (0.92)	3.9 (0.69)	7.8 (1.12)	6.7 (0.91)	1.7 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	*1.5 (0.56)	15.3 (2.14)	10.9 (1.99)	12.8 (2.10)	18.1 (2.31)	6.1 (1.39)
Black or African American, white	-	*17.8 (5.79)	*14.6 (5.53)	*11.4 (5.33)	*14.4 (5.55)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.7 (1.11)	16.4 (3.10)	12.4 (3.15)	8.1 (2.13)	19.6 (3.23)	*7.4 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.6 (0.11)	7.5 (0.45)	4.3 (0.33)	5.8 (0.41)	7.4 (0.45)	2.5 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.5 (0.13)	5.8 (0.49)	3.5 (0.37)	5.1 (0.44)	6.2 (0.47)	2.1 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8 (0.09)	10.2 (0.22)	7.0 (0.18)	9.1 (0.22)	15.3 (0.28)	4.5 (0.15)
White, single race	2.0 (0.11)	10.2 (0.25)	7.0 (0.20)	9.5 (0.25)	16.0 (0.32)	4.7 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	1.0 (0.16)	11.1 (0.60)	7.7 (0.50)	6.8 (0.44)	13.4 (0.72)	3.6 (0.32)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	4.1 (0.35)	10.8 (0.52)	8.0 (0.45)	7.2 (0.43)	13.4 (0.56)	6.3 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED[8]	2.2 (0.19)	8.6 (0.37)	6.1 (0.31)	7.7 (0.35)	14.5 (0.49)	5.0 (0.29)
Some college	1.5 (0.16)	10.8 (0.41)	7.2 (0.34)	10.1 (0.42)	17.5 (0.52)	5.1 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.7 (0.10)	9.3 (0.37)	6.0 (0.30)	11.5 (0.44)	15.4 (0.48)	2.5 (0.20)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	3.4 (0.25)	12.2 (0.47)	9.3 (0.41)	8.0 (0.38)	14.8 (0.48)	7.0 (0.36)
$20,000 or more	1.3 (0.09)	9.6 (0.24)	6.2 (0.19)	9.0 (0.23)	14.4 (0.29)	3.7 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	1.9 (0.22)	10.3 (0.48)	6.9 (0.41)	7.6 (0.45)	13.7 (0.57)	5.0 (0.40)
$35,000-$54,999	1.6 (0.21)	9.5 (0.49)	6.1 (0.40)	8.1 (0.46)	14.3 (0.60)	3.8 (0.30)
$55,000-$74,999	0.9 (0.18)	9.8 (0.60)	6.1 (0.48)	9.3 (0.60)	15.6 (0.74)	3.8 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.16)	9.8 (0.50)	6.3 (0.40)	11.0 (0.48)	16.1 (0.59)	3.0 (0.29)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	3.1 (0.31)	12.9 (0.70)	10.0 (0.63)	8.5 (0.58)	14.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.49)
Near poor	2.3 (0.24)	11.1 (0.55)	7.7 (0.48)	7.3 (0.44)	13.3 (0.56)	5.5 (0.40)
Not poor	1.3 (0.10)	9.8 (0.29)	6.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.28)	15.6 (0.35)	3.8 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	0.7 (0.08)	9.4 (0.27)	6.1 (0.21)	9.6 (0.27)	15.3 (0.34)	3.3 (0.16)
Medicaid	3.2 (0.44)	16.7 (1.01)	12.4 (0.86)	9.6 (0.72)	16.9 (0.97)	8.5 (0.70)
Other	4.2 (0.82)	16.1 (1.45)	11.2 (1.22)	9.3 (1.12)	18.4 (1.52)	6.4 (0.94)
Uninsured	0.6 (0.11)	8.5 (0.48)	5.6 (0.39)	6.1 (0.40)	9.3 (0.54)	3.6 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	5.0 (0.42)	9.5 (0.55)	7.1 (0.48)	7.3 (0.51)	15.4 (0.69)	6.2 (0.44)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.8 (1.59)	18.0 (2.15)	11.6 (1.66)	14.0 (2.09)	20.6 (2.31)	12.5 (1.86)
Medicare only	5.2 (0.75)	8.6 (0.88)	6.1 (0.78)	6.5 (0.72)	11.8 (1.01)	5.4 (0.77)
Other	7.2 (1.36)	10.5 (1.81)	7.4 (1.49)	8.9 (1.74)	15.6 (2.42)	5.9 (1.40)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	1.7 (0.12)	8.9 (0.26)	6.0 (0.21)	9.1 (0.27)	15.2 (0.35)	3.8 (0.18)
Widowed	5.0 (0.51)	10.5 (0.71)	8.1 (0.64)	8.7 (0.63)	16.8 (0.81)	6.7 (0.64)
Divorced or separated	2.5 (0.22)	12.3 (0.54)	8.7 (0.46)	10.5 (0.49)	16.8 (0.65)	6.7 (0.39)
Never married	0.3 (0.05)	10.5 (0.51)	6.8 (0.41)	6.6 (0.39)	10.4 (0.49)	2.9 (0.25)
Living with a partner	1.1 (0.29)	12.7 (0.93)	7.9 (0.74)	8.2 (0.78)	12.4 (0.92)	5.7 (0.69)

Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	1.3 (0.11)	9.7 (0.29)	6.4 (0.24)	9.0 (0.29)	12.7 (0.34)	3.4 (0.18)
Small MSA	1.8 (0.14)	10.2 (0.36)	6.8 (0.28)	8.7 (0.31)	15.4 (0.45)	4.7 (0.25)
Not in MSA	2.2 (0.23)	10.0 (0.48)	7.0 (0.38)	7.8 (0.49)	16.2 (0.71)	5.3 (0.35)
Region						
Northeast	1.5 (0.19)	10.2 (0.52)	6.8 (0.43)	9.5 (0.50)	14.0 (0.52)	4.0 (0.31)
Midwest	1.7 (0.16)	9.9 (0.38)	6.8 (0.30)	7.2 (0.35)	14.2 (0.52)	4.7 (0.30)
South	2.0 (0.16)	9.1 (0.34)	6.0 (0.26)	8.0 (0.31)	16.8 (0.49)	4.4 (0.24)
West	1.1 (0.14)	11.1 (0.44)	7.5 (0.37)	10.8 (0.49)	10.6 (0.47)	3.5 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	0.5 (0.15)	6.5 (0.66)	3.5 (0.46)	4.4 (0.52)	5.7 (0.56)	1.4 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.7 (0.18)	8.6 (0.60)	5.2 (0.47)	7.3 (0.60)	9.2 (0.62)	3.6 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	2.2 (0.16)	8.7 (0.35)	5.2 (0.27)	8.7 (0.33)	11.5 (0.41)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race, female	1.8 (0.14)	11.6 (0.35)	8.7 (0.30)	10.1 (0.34)	20.2 (0.45)	6.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.3 (0.26)	10.1 (0.94)	5.8 (0.73)	5.9 (0.66)	8.9 (0.91)	1.9 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.8 (0.19)	11.9 (0.73)	9.2 (0.67)	7.5 (0.59)	17.0 (0.98)	5.0 (0.49)

* 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.

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

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3](crude)	7.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.09)	1.6 (0.12)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	7.0 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.09)	1.9 (0.13)
Sex				
Male	6.2 (0.23)	†	...	1.6 (0.12)
Female	7.7 (0.23)	2.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)	...
Age				
18-44 years	1.9 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	0.9 (0.13)	†
45-64 years	7.9 (0.30)	1.6 (0.13)	1.2 (0.16)	1.1 (0.18)
65-74 years	18.7 (0.77)	3.0 (0.34)	0.8 (0.24)	5.8 (0.74)
75 years and over	24.7 (0.98)	4.8 (0.47)	0.9 (0.24)	13.0 (1.26)
Race				
1 race[4]	7.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.10)	1.6 (0.12)
White	7.7 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.1 (0.11)	1.7 (0.14)
Black or African American	3.6 (0.30)	0.6 (0.11)	0.6 (0.16)	1.6 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.1 (1.74)	†	†	†
Asian	2.1 (0.53)	*0.7 (0.26)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	-	-	-
2 or more races[5]	4.0 (0.96)	*1.1 (0.52)	†	-
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.4 (1.72)	†	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	2.4 (0.25)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.8 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.8 (0.24)	0.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.7 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.10)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race	8.6 (0.21)	1.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	3.6 (0.30)	0.7 (0.11)	0.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.33)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.8 (0.48)	1.5 (0.20)	1.2 (0.24)	2.1 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[8]	7.8 (0.33)	1.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.20)	1.7 (0.24)
Some college	7.9 (0.36)	1.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.21)	1.7 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.15)	0.7 (0.14)	2.2 (0.28)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	8.3 (0.37)	1.5 (0.15)	1.4 (0.21)	2.4 (0.35)
$20,000 or more	6.7 (0.19)	1.1 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	1.5 (0.13)
$20,000-$34,999	8.1 (0.45)	1.3 (0.17)	1.5 (0.28)	2.4 (0.37)
$35,000-$54,999	6.6 (0.40)	1.3 (0.17)	0.7 (0.15)	1.3 (0.26)
$55,000-$74,999	5.2 (0.41)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.7 (0.25)	1.2 (0.29)
$75,000 or more	6.0 (0.37)	1.0 (0.15)	1.1 (0.29)	0.9 (0.21)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	5.6 (0.48)	0.8 (0.14)	1.7 (0.31)	*1.2 (0.44)
Near poor	7.7 (0.39)	1.4 (0.18)	0.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.33)
Not poor	6.8 (0.22)	1.1 (0.09)	1.1 (0.15)	1.5 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.4 (0.18)	0.7 (0.07)	0.9 (0.12)	0.5 (0.08)
Medicaid	6.2 (0.67)	0.8 (0.20)	2.2 (0.52)	†
Other	8.1 (1.14)	*1.1 (0.39)	*1.5 (0.69)	*1.3 (0.50)
Uninsured	2.3 (0.25)	0.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.22)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	23.0 (0.81)	3.9 (0.33)	1.0 (0.25)	9.1 (0.88)
Medicaid and Medicare	18.8 (2.11)	*2.8 (0.88)	†	*11.0 (3.51)
Medicare only	18.7 (1.19)	4.1 (0.63)	*0.6 (0.23)	8.5 (1.43)
Other	22.9 (2.79)	4.2 (1.18)	†	8.9 (2.59)
Uninsured	*13.5 (4.94)	-	-	†
Marital status				
Married	7.5 (0.23)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.12)	2.0 (0.18)
Widowed	18.1 (0.77)	5.1 (0.48)	1.3 (0.28)	9.2 (1.31)
Divorced or separated	8.2 (0.44)	1.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.24)	1.8 (0.36)
Never married	2.5 (0.21)	0.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)
Living with a partner	3.7 (0.50)	*0.4 (0.19)	*1.4 (0.47)	†

Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	6.2 (0.23)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.19)
Small MSA	7.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.15)	1.6 (0.20)
Not in MSA	8.4 (0.39)	1.3 (0.15)	1.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.23)
Region				
Northeast	7.8 (0.39)	1.7 (0.19)	0.7 (0.17)	2.1 (0.34)
Midwest	7.2 (0.31)	1.0 (0.11)	1.1 (0.24)	1.8 (0.23)
South	6.9 (0.28)	1.1 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	1.4 (0.20)
West	6.2 (0.34)	1.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.8 (0.33)	-	...	*0.8 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	2.9 (0.34)	0.8 (0.18)	0.7 (0.17)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	7.8 (0.30)	†	...	1.9 (0.15)
White, single race, female	9.3 (0.31)	2.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.12)	...
Black or African American, single race, male	3.1 (0.45)	-	...	1.6 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.0 (0.39)	1.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.17)	...

†Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.
... Category not applicable.
* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.

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

2. Unknowns for the columns 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.

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (crude)	7.1 (0.16)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.7 (0.30)	27.0 (0.35)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	7.1 (0.15)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.6 (0.27)	26.8 (0.34)
Sex						
Male	7.4 (0.24)	6.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.11)	1.3 (0.11)	17.9 (0.39)	25.0 (0.47)
Female	6.9 (0.22)	6.9 (0.23)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.10)	25.2 (0.40)	28.9 (0.45)
Age						
18-44 years	2.0 (0.13)	4.5 (0.20)	0.9 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)	8.0 (0.27)	15.7 (0.38)
45-64 years	10.1 (0.34)	8.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	2.1 (0.16)	28.8 (0.53)	35.0 (0.60)
65-74 years	18.9 (0.82)	10.9 (0.66)	3.4 (0.38)	1.4 (0.22)	46.5 (1.09)	44.7 (1.12)
75 years and over	16.4 (0.83)	13.3 (0.72)	4.9 (0.50)	1.7 (0.27)	55.8 (1.07)	49.8 (1.11)
Race						
1 race[6]	7.1 (0.16)	6.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.07)	21.6 (0.30)	27.0 (0.36)
White	6.7 (0.17)	7.3 (0.19)	1.6 (0.09)	1.4 (0.08)	22.6 (0.33)	28.2 (0.38)
Black or African American	9.8 (0.49)	5.4 (0.41)	2.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.21)	18.6 (0.76)	22.2 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.0 (2.80)	8.6 (2.21)	*2.2 (0.82)	†	21.5 (3.40)	31.6 (4.33)
Asian	6.6 (0.91)	2.9 (0.61)	1.4 (0.40)	*0.8 (0.27)	11.1 (1.18)	13.5 (1.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	-	-	-	†	†
2 or more races[7]	7.6 (1.39)	7.7 (1.56)	2.5 (0.61)	*1.4 (0.61)	25.3 (2.68)	31.3 (2.76)
Black or African American, white	*11.7 (4.29)	†	†	†	18.1 (4.67)	25.0 (5.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.3 (1.69)	11.6 (2.71)	3.3 (0.84)	†	31.3 (4.24)	35.7 (4.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	7.1 (0.41)	4.8 (0.34)	2.3 (0.23)	1.6 (0.20)	11.6 (0.56)	16.1 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.8 (0.50)	4.4 (0.38)	2.1 (0.28)	1.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.64)	14.6 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.1 (0.17)	7.2 (0.19)	1.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.08)	23.1 (0.33)	28.6 (0.39)
White, single race	6.6 (0.19)	7.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.10)	1.3 (0.09)	24.4 (0.37)	30.3 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	10.0 (0.50)	5.4 (0.41)	2.2 (0.26)	1.3 (0.20)	18.8 (0.77)	22.2 (0.86)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	13.4 (0.54)	10.6 (0.49)	3.8 (0.29)	1.8 (0.20)	30.7 (0.80)	33.6 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED[10]	8.8 (0.37)	8.1 (0.35)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.16)	27.5 (0.55)	31.5 (0.64)
Some college	7.1 (0.34)	8.3 (0.38)	1.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.18)	24.0 (0.58)	31.1 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2 (0.29)	4.6 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)	1.0 (0.12)	18.5 (0.55)	24.4 (0.61)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	11.1 (0.44)	9.6 (0.40)	3.6 (0.26)	2.5 (0.21)	28.2 (0.71)	32.7 (0.78)
$20,000 or more	6.1 (0.18)	6.5 (0.20)	1.3 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	20.5 (0.33)	26.3 (0.39)
$20,000-$34,999	8.2 (0.44)	8.3 (0.49)	2.1 (0.23)	1.5 (0.19)	24.4 (0.70)	29.6 (0.76)
$35,000-$54,999	6.3 (0.41)	7.9 (0.46)	1.4 (0.20)	1.2 (0.17)	20.5 (0.69)	26.3 (0.77)
$55,000-$74,999	5.3 (0.44)	6.3 (0.48)	0.9 (0.20)	1.1 (0.20)	18.9 (0.84)	26.1 (0.91)
$75,000 or more	4.5 (0.32)	4.5 (0.32)	0.7 (0.13)	0.8 (0.13)	17.9 (0.60)	25.0 (0.70)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	9.9 (0.61)	9.1 (0.61)	4.0 (0.40)	2.8 (0.32)	23.3 (0.95)	28.9 (1.03)
Near poor	9.1 (0.48)	8.5 (0.47)	2.3 (0.23)	1.8 (0.22)	24.2 (0.73)	29.5 (0.80)
Not poor	5.9 (0.21)	6.5 (0.23)	1.1 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	21.0 (0.39)	27.3 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	4.6 (0.18)	5.3 (0.19)	0.7 (0.07)	1.0 (0.08)	16.1 (0.33)	23.1 (0.39)
Medicaid	10.0 (0.74)	10.0 (0.82)	4.7 (0.52)	3.7 (0.41)	22.1 (1.00)	28.6 (1.15)
Other	13.4 (1.31)	10.8 (1.13)	4.4 (0.75)	4.5 (0.78)	35.7 (1.93)	41.6 (1.96)
Uninsured	4.1 (0.32)	5.8 (0.41)	1.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.17)	11.2 (0.53)	19.1 (0.66)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	16.6 (0.74)	12.4 (0.63)	4.1 (0.39)	1.3 (0.21)	51.9 (0.94)	47.6 (0.99)
Medicaid and Medicare	26.7 (2.36)	18.3 (2.18)	10.2 (1.67)	4.3 (1.07)	63.1 (2.75)	58.1 (2.79)
Medicare only	19.2 (1.22)	9.7 (0.88)	2.9 (0.46)	1.6 (0.36)	46.5 (1.54)	43.8 (1.53)
Other	17.3 (2.29)	12.8 (2.06)	5.0 (1.27)	*1.4 (0.58)	53.7 (2.79)	47.0 (2.90)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	24.7 (6.36)	44.2 (8.70)
Marital status						
Married	7.5 (0.23)	7.1 (0.22)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.09)	22.6 (0.40)	28.2 (0.46)
Widowed	15.9 (0.75)	11.5 (0.68)	4.5 (0.47)	1.9 (0.27)	51.1 (1.06)	48.7 (1.12)
Divorced or separated	8.9 (0.46)	9.2 (0.49)	2.8 (0.28)	2.5 (0.27)	27.5 (0.75)	33.7 (0.78)
Never married	3.1 (0.23)	3.8 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)	8.4 (0.39)	14.8 (0.55)
Living with a partner	4.0 (0.55)	6.3 (0.65)	2.0 (0.37)	2.0 (0.39)	15.7 (1.00)	21.8 (1.10)

Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	6.7 (0.24)	5.4 (0.21)	1.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)	19.0 (0.41)	23.4 (0.43)
Small MSA	7.0 (0.27)	7.1 (0.28)	1.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.12)	22.8 (0.57)	28.8 (0.70)
Not in MSA	8.4 (0.36)	10.0 (0.51)	1.9 (0.19)	1.2 (0.13)	26.0 (0.69)	32.4 (0.88)
Region						
Northeast	7.0 (0.38)	5.9 (0.36)	1.6 (0.19)	1.4 (0.18)	22.7 (0.64)	26.3 (0.68)
Midwest	6.9 (0.31)	7.6 (0.34)	1.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.12)	24.5 (0.59)	30.6 (0.71)
South	8.1 (0.28)	7.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)	21.5 (0.55)	26.2 (0.67)
West	5.8 (0.32)	6.8 (0.38)	1.7 (0.17)	1.6 (0.18)	17.8 (0.61)	25.0 (0.70)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.5 (0.55)	4.6 (0.47)	1.6 (0.27)	1.6 (0.30)	8.7 (0.73)	14.2 (0.82)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.8 (0.58)	5.1 (0.47)	3.1 (0.39)	1.5 (0.25)	14.5 (0.81)	18.2 (0.85)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	7.1 (0.29)	7.8 (0.31)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.13)	20.6 (0.48)	28.5 (0.57)
White, single race, female	6.1 (0.25)	7.6 (0.29)	1.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.12)	27.9 (0.50)	31.9 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.5 (0.84)	4.7 (0.62)	2.2 (0.42)	1.3 (0.33)	14.2 (1.05)	18.3 (1.19)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.4 (0.65)	6.0 (0.52)	2.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.26)	22.5 (0.99)	25.4 (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.

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

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

3. Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those 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?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.

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

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

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

7. 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.

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

9. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

12. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	15.3 (0.27)	14.8 (0.27)	27.2 (0.36)	4.3 (0.14)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	15.3 (0.27)	14.6 (0.26)	27.1 (0.36)	4.3 (0.14)
Sex				
Male	9.9 (0.32)	12.2 (0.33)	25.0 (0.47)	2.9 (0.16)
Female	20.4 (0.40)	17.2 (0.37)	29.2 (0.45)	5.6 (0.21)
Age				
18-44 years	18.4 (0.40)	12.4 (0.34)	23.9 (0.48)	4.5 (0.20)
45-64 years	15.0 (0.43)	18.7 (0.48)	30.8 (0.55)	4.7 (0.24)
65-74 years	7.1 (0.51)	13.9 (0.73)	28.5 (0.94)	3.3 (0.39)
75 years and over	5.1 (0.44)	15.0 (0.76)	32.5 (1.06)	2.5 (0.30)
Race				
1 race[7]	15.2 (0.27)	14.7 (0.27)	27.1 (0.36)	4.2 (0.14)
White	15.3 (0.29)	15.6 (0.29)	28.0 (0.39)	4.5 (0.16)
Black or African American	15.5 (0.72)	10.5 (0.64)	23.6 (0.89)	2.9 (0.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.8 (2.70)	17.9 (2.90)	33.3 (3.99)	6.4 (1.86)
Asian	10.5 (1.23)	8.5 (0.99)	16.9 (1.35)	1.5 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	27.2 (2.71)	19.5 (2.25)	34.8 (2.96)	9.9 (1.77)
Black or African American, white	38.8 (5.96)	24.3 (5.86)	39.9 (6.47)	*11.5 (3.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	29.5 (4.17)	21.1 (3.29)	36.0 (4.13)	12.8 (3.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	15.8 (0.60)	11.8 (0.51)	22.1 (0.72)	3.6 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.4 (0.75)	10.8 (0.59)	20.1 (0.87)	3.3 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.30)	15.2 (0.29)	27.9 (0.39)	4.4 (0.15)
White, single race	15.3 (0.32)	16.2 (0.33)	29.1 (0.43)	4.7 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	15.5 (0.74)	10.4 (0.64)	23.5 (0.90)	2.9 (0.28)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.2 (0.66)	18.3 (0.64)	33.9 (0.85)	4.9 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14.2 (0.48)	15.8 (0.52)	30.1 (0.63)	3.5 (0.25)
Some college	17.2 (0.53)	17.5 (0.52)	30.1 (0.68)	5.3 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.2 (0.45)	12.5 (0.46)	22.2 (0.55)	3.6 (0.23)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	19.4 (0.60)	18.5 (0.56)	33.2 (0.77)	6.2 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	14.8 (0.29)	14.3 (0.30)	26.4 (0.39)	4.0 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	17.3 (0.63)	15.3 (0.59)	28.6 (0.78)	4.9 (0.34)
$35,000-$54,999	16.6 (0.67)	15.4 (0.61)	28.6 (0.82)	4.2 (0.31)
$55,000-$74,999	14.8 (0.74)	15.2 (0.75)	28.6 (0.99)	4.0 (0.39)
$75,000 or more	14.4 (0.58)	13.9 (0.56)	24.5 (0.68)	3.9 (0.31)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	22.7 (0.96)	18.5 (0.79)	33.2 (1.11)	7.5 (0.67)
Near poor	19.4 (0.65)	16.4 (0.65)	30.6 (0.82)	4.9 (0.35)
Not poor	14.8 (0.35)	14.9 (0.35)	27.0 (0.44)	4.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	15.2 (0.33)	14.0 (0.33)	25.0 (0.42)	4.1 (0.17)
Medicaid	29.5 (1.17)	20.2 (1.11)	37.7 (1.41)	7.3 (0.59)
Other	23.4 (1.68)	23.7 (1.60)	37.5 (1.87)	7.6 (0.96)
Uninsured	18.7 (0.71)	14.6 (0.61)	26.7 (0.80)	4.7 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	5.1 (0.41)	13.6 (0.67)	29.3 (0.88)	2.8 (0.30)
Medicaid and Medicare	15.7 (1.89)	25.5 (2.44)	42.5 (2.74)	6.3 (1.20)
Medicare only	6.1 (0.68)	13.8 (1.01)	28.9 (1.45)	2.1 (0.42)
Other	6.5 (1.39)	16.2 (2.08)	36.7 (2.78)	3.6 (1.00)
Uninsured	*14.8 (7.14)	*10.7 (4.20)	32.7 (8.78)	†
Marital status				
Married	14.6 (0.35)	14.9 (0.34)	27.4 (0.46)	3.8 (0.16)
Widowed	8.5 (0.58)	15.6 (0.73)	33.7 (1.04)	3.6 (0.38)
Divorced or separated	19.5 (0.69)	19.7 (0.67)	33.1 (0.81)	6.0 (0.40)
Never married	16.2 (0.60)	10.9 (0.47)	20.3 (0.64)	4.6 (0.34)
Living with a partner	19.1 (1.09)	16.6 (1.04)	30.5 (1.34)	5.6 (0.61)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	13.6 (0.34)	13.2 (0.34)	24.6 (0.45)	3.9 (0.18)
Small MSA	16.2 (0.50)	15.7 (0.49)	28.6 (0.64)	4.7 (0.24)
Not in MSA	17.9 (0.72)	17.0 (0.71)	30.7 (1.00)	4.6 (0.39)

Region				
Northeast	13.0 (0.52)	15.2 (0.58)	28.0 (0.77)	3.4 (0.27)
Midwest	15.9 (0.51)	15.0 (0.54)	28.6 (0.65)	4.5 (0.30)
South	15.8 (0.53)	13.8 (0.47)	26.1 (0.63)	4.0 (0.22)
West	16.0 (0.53)	15.9 (0.54)	26.8 (0.82)	5.3 (0.35)
Sex and Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.5 (0.69)	9.1 (0.65)	18.5 (0.92)	2.2 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	22.5 (0.92)	14.6 (0.75)	25.8 (1.02)	5.0 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	9.9 (0.38)	13.4 (0.42)	27.4 (0.57)	3.1 (0.19)
White, single race, female	20.3 (0.47)	18.9 (0.47)	30.7 (0.55)	6.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.9 (0.98)	8.7 (0.86)	20.1 (1.21)	2.0 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	19.1 (1.01)	11.8 (0.78)	26.3 (1.14)	3.6 (0.40)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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 o 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. "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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3](crude)	16.3 (0.28)	8.9 (0.20)	7.8 (0.19)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	16.4 (0.27)	8.8 (0.20)	7.9 (0.18)
Sex			
Male	19.3 (0.42)	7.4 (0.28)	7.2 (0.25)
Female	13.6 (0.32)	10.3 (0.27)	8.4 (0.26)
Age			
18-44 years	7.7 (0.27)	5.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.14)
45-64 years	18.5 (0.50)	10.9 (0.37)	8.5 (0.34)
65-74 years	31.7 (1.00)	14.1 (0.75)	21.3 (0.85)
75 years and over	48.9 (1.07)	19.9 (0.83)	30.7 (1.01)
Race			
1 race[4]	16.3 (0.28)	8.9 (0.21)	7.8 (0.19)
White	17.7 (0.32)	9.0 (0.22)	8.0 (0.21)
Black or African American	9.3 (0.57)	9.4 (0.51)	7.5 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.7 (2.62)	13.5 (2.54)	9.7 (2.51)
Asian	7.5 (1.05)	4.3 (0.68)	4.9 (0.88)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	18.8 (2.51)	10.6 (1.79)	7.4 (1.52)
Black or African American, white	†	*13.4 (4.99)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	20.5 (4.10)	11.4 (2.71)	11.1 (2.57)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	9.3 (0.52)	7.0 (0.39)	3.9 (0.38)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.4 (0.63)	6.8 (0.46)	3.6 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.3 (0.31)	9.1 (0.23)	8.4 (0.21)
White, single race	19.1 (0.36)	9.3 (0.25)	8.7 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	9.2 (0.57)	9.5 (0.52)	7.6 (0.47)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	24.1 (0.74)	15.2 (0.62)	20.2 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED[8]	19.3 (0.52)	10.7 (0.42)	10.9 (0.38)
Some college	17.2 (0.55)	8.6 (0.36)	5.9 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.6 (0.50)	6.2 (0.32)	2.5 (0.20)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	20.5 (0.61)	14.9 (0.51)	15.1 (0.55)
$20,000 or more	15.5 (0.31)	7.6 (0.22)	6.1 (0.19)
$20,000-$34,999	18.8 (0.65)	10.4 (0.49)	10.0 (0.52)
$35,000-$54,999	15.8 (0.62)	8.4 (0.47)	6.1 (0.43)
$55,000-$74,999	14.7 (0.76)	8.2 (0.60)	5.2 (0.51)
$75,000 or more	13.3 (0.57)	5.3 (0.33)	3.0 (0.27)

Poverty status[10]			
Poor	16.3 (0.77)	14.1 (0.74)	12.1 (0.69)
Near poor	18.2 (0.65)	12.5 (0.53)	11.8 (0.55)
Not poor	15.9 (0.37)	7.5 (0.25)	5.7 (0.23)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	11.5 (0.32)	6.1 (0.23)	3.5 (0.16)
Medicaid	13.5 (0.89)	14.2 (0.88)	9.7 (0.85)
Other	20.2 (1.57)	13.4 (1.25)	11.0 (1.23)
Uninsured	11.3 (0.54)	8.7 (0.45)	4.7 (0.35)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	40.7 (0.93)	15.9 (0.71)	22.4 (0.78)
Medicaid and Medicare	33.5 (2.66)	23.0 (2.29)	43.5 (2.97)
Medicare only	37.5 (1.47)	18.1 (1.20)	30.6 (1.38)
Other	46.3 (3.12)	15.6 (2.05)	22.8 (2.34)
Uninsured	40.0 (8.49)	*17.4 (7.17)	24.6 (6.90)
Marital status			
Married	17.1 (0.39)	7.9 (0.26)	7.2 (0.23)
Widowed	38.8 (1.09)	19.1 (0.91)	29.8 (1.01)
Divorced or separated	17.4 (0.60)	13.2 (0.56)	9.4 (0.49)
Never married	8.1 (0.42)	6.0 (0.33)	3.0 (0.26)
Living with a partner	10.9 (0.91)	9.2 (0.79)	4.6 (0.58)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	14.2 (0.37)	7.7 (0.26)	6.4 (0.25)
Small MSA	16.6 (0.52)	9.3 (0.35)	7.5 (0.34)
Not in MSA	21.0 (0.76)	10.9 (0.58)	11.7 (0.54)
Region			
Northeast	15.1 (0.65)	7.4 (0.41)	9.1 (0.48)
Midwest	19.0 (0.60)	10.0 (0.40)	7.8 (0.35)
South	15.1 (0.46)	9.2 (0.39)	8.3 (0.35)
West	16.5 (0.59)	8.3 (0.40)	5.8 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.6 (0.79)	6.1 (0.52)	3.4 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.9 (0.59)	7.9 (0.59)	4.5 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male	22.7 (0.52)	7.7 (0.34)	8.0 (0.32)
White, single race, female	15.7 (0.41)	10.8 (0.34)	9.3 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.3 (0.90)	8.2 (0.82)	7.0 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, female	8.4 (0.68)	10.6 (0.69)	8.0 (0.60)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. 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. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.20)	2.0 (0.09)	4.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.7 (0.16)	8.4 (0.20)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.20)	2.0 (0.09)	4.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.7 (0.16)	8.4 (0.20)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.16)	6.5 (0.26)	1.5 (0.12)	3.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.12)	2.6 (0.16)	5.0 (0.22)	7.1 (0.27)
Female	4.0 (0.17)	9.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.13)	5.1 (0.19)	2.1 (0.13)	3.6 (0.17)	6.3 (0.21)	9.5 (0.26)
Age								
18-44 years	3.1 (0.16)	7.2 (0.27)	1.9 (0.13)	4.2 (0.19)	1.6 (0.13)	3.0 (0.16)	5.8 (0.22)	8.4 (0.28)
45-64 years	3.8 (0.21)	9.2 (0.33)	2.5 (0.17)	4.8 (0.24)	2.1 (0.15)	3.4 (0.20)	5.8 (0.27)	8.4 (0.31)
65-74 years	2.5 (0.30)	8.3 (0.57)	1.2 (0.24)	2.9 (0.32)	1.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.28)	4.4 (0.41)	7.5 (0.59)
75 years and over	3.5 (0.38)	9.8 (0.61)	1.7 (0.25)	4.4 (0.47)	2.5 (0.32)	3.6 (0.44)	6.2 (0.53)	9.0 (0.63)
Race								
1 race[4]	3.3 (0.11)	8.1 (0.20)	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)	1.8 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)	5.6 (0.15)	8.3 (0.20)
White	3.1 (0.12)	7.8 (0.21)	1.9 (0.10)	4.1 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.0 (0.13)	5.2 (0.16)	8.1 (0.21)
Black or African American	5.0 (0.40)	9.7 (0.50)	2.2 (0.24)	5.2 (0.40)	1.8 (0.20)	3.5 (0.33)	8.3 (0.57)	10.5 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.5 (1.43)	12.1 (2.48)	*3.0 (1.14)	*6.2 (1.94)	†	*5.9 (1.99)	10.1 (2.17)	8.3 (1.94)
Asian	2.8 (0.63)	9.5 (1.10)	*1.0 (0.32)	4.7 (0.78)	*1.0 (0.41)	2.4 (0.54)	4.0 (0.74)	6.0 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	8.5 (1.90)	9.1 (1.72)	7.0 (1.77)	8.0 (1.67)	5.7 (1.51)	4.4 (1.15)	14.2 (2.45)	13.0 (2.18)
Black or African American, white	†	*10.6 (4.69)	†	*14.7 (4.98)	†	†	*10.2 (3.78)	*9.6 (4.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.6 (3.16)	11.8 (2.86)	11.0 (3.02)	8.3 (2.47)	*9.2 (2.78)	*4.5 (1.59)	20.5 (4.09)	12.5 (2.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.1 (0.28)	9.6 (0.50)	2.8 (0.25)	5.2 (0.35)	2.0 (0.22)	3.2 (0.29)	6.0 (0.38)	7.7 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.5 (0.32)	8.3 (0.58)	2.6 (0.30)	5.4 (0.44)	2.0 (0.29)	3.2 (0.37)	5.7 (0.48)	6.8 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2 (0.13)	7.9 (0.21)	1.9 (0.10)	4.2 (0.15)	1.8 (0.10)	3.1 (0.13)	5.6 (0.17)	8.5 (0.21)
White, single race	2.9 (0.13)	7.5 (0.22)	1.8 (0.11)	3.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	5.2 (0.18)	8.2 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	5.0 (0.41)	9.6 (0.50)	2.2 (0.24)	5.0 (0.40)	1.9 (0.21)	3.4 (0.33)	8.3 (0.59)	10.5 (0.56)
Education[7]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.8 (0.40)	13.3 (0.59)	4.6 (0.35)	7.4 (0.44)	4.4 (0.36)	4.8 (0.39)	10.4 (0.52)	10.5 (0.52)
High school diploma or GED[8]	3.7 (0.25)	9.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.17)	4.8 (0.28)	1.8 (0.16)	3.7 (0.25)	6.4 (0.33)	8.7 (0.38)
Some college	3.0 (0.20)	7.7 (0.38)	1.7 (0.16)	4.1 (0.26)	1.5 (0.15)	3.1 (0.23)	5.4 (0.28)	8.7 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.14)	4.9 (0.28)	0.7 (0.10)	2.2 (0.19)	0.7 (0.10)	1.5 (0.15)	2.3 (0.18)	6.3 (0.34)
Family income[9]								
Less than $20,000	7.8 (0.39)	14.0 (0.49)	5.0 (0.32)	8.1 (0.37)	4.4 (0.30)	6.3 (0.34)	11.1 (0.45)	11.8 (0.48)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.12)	6.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.09)	3.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.09)	2.4 (0.13)	4.5 (0.17)	7.8 (0.23)
$20,000-$34,999	3.7 (0.29)	9.6 (0.48)	2.3 (0.23)	5.3 (0.37)	2.3 (0.25)	3.9 (0.34)	7.1 (0.42)	10.3 (0.52)
$35,000-$54,999	2.8 (0.29)	7.9 (0.46)	1.4 (0.19)	4.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.26)	5.2 (0.38)	8.7 (0.48)
$55,000-$74,999	1.9 (0.25)	7.0 (0.56)	1.0 (0.20)	2.6 (0.32)	0.8 (0.17)	2.6 (0.38)	4.5 (0.43)	7.8 (0.58)
$75,000 or more	1.2 (0.17)	4.7 (0.35)	0.7 (0.15)	2.6 (0.27)	0.6 (0.15)	1.6 (0.20)	2.6 (0.26)	7.1 (0.43)

Poverty status[10]								
Poor	8.8 (0.63)	14.4 (0.73)	5.8 (0.50)	9.1 (0.60)	5.4 (0.48)	6.8 (0.55)	12.4 (0.75)	13.2 (0.73)
Near poor	4.9 (0.34)	12.3 (0.55)	3.2 (0.28)	6.9 (0.44)	2.9 (0.27)	4.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.48)	11.4 (0.58)
Not poor	2.0 (0.12)	6.4 (0.23)	1.1 (0.10)	3.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.10)	2.4 (0.15)	4.2 (0.19)	7.8 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage[11]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.8 (0.11)	6.0 (0.21)	1.0 (0.09)	3.1 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)	2.2 (0.13)	3.8 (0.17)	7.1 (0.23)
Medicaid	11.1 (0.76)	16.6 (0.99)	7.4 (0.61)	10.5 (0.78)	6.7 (0.64)	7.9 (0.66)	15.6 (0.95)	15.5 (0.92)
Other	8.3 (1.06)	13.0 (1.21)	5.5 (0.83)	9.0 (1.12)	5.4 (0.81)	7.6 (1.07)	13.2 (1.33)	11.8 (1.18)
Uninsured	5.5 (0.38)	11.2 (0.58)	3.6 (0.32)	6.5 (0.40)	3.0 (0.33)	4.4 (0.36)	8.3 (0.48)	10.3 (0.54)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.4 (0.27)	7.9 (0.50)	0.9 (0.16)	2.8 (0.31)	1.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.29)	4.3 (0.41)	7.8 (0.51)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.2 (1.58)	18.4 (2.12)	5.9 (1.48)	7.7 (1.50)	5.3 (1.18)	5.2 (1.27)	13.8 (2.12)	11.2 (1.88)
Medicare only	3.7 (0.49)	9.9 (0.92)	1.6 (0.31)	4.4 (0.66)	2.0 (0.40)	3.8 (0.62)	5.6 (0.61)	9.3 (0.96)
Other	*1.2 (0.55)	8.0 (1.43)	*1.0 (0.41)	3.8 (1.04)	*1.3 (0.52)	2.8 (0.84)	4.2 (1.08)	5.9 (1.20)
Uninsured	†	*7.6 (3.63)	†	†	†	†	†	*8.8 (3.83)
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.13)	6.6 (0.23)	1.4 (0.10)	3.3 (0.16)	1.3 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.5 (0.18)	7.5 (0.25)
Widowed	5.2 (0.47)	12.3 (0.69)	2.7 (0.37)	4.8 (0.47)	2.5 (0.35)	3.5 (0.42)	7.0 (0.61)	10.0 (0.68)
Divorced or separated	6.1 (0.39)	12.7 (0.58)	4.0 (0.30)	6.8 (0.40)	3.4 (0.30)	4.7 (0.33)	8.7 (0.48)	10.7 (0.51)
Never married	3.9 (0.29)	8.4 (0.44)	2.4 (0.23)	4.8 (0.33)	1.9 (0.23)	3.5 (0.29)	6.8 (0.40)	8.6 (0.44)
Living with a partner	4.5 (0.57)	9.6 (0.86)	2.4 (0.39)	6.6 (0.71)	2.6 (0.45)	4.1 (0.54)	6.8 (0.70)	10.4 (0.85)
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	3.0 (0.16)	8.3 (0.29)	1.6 (0.11)	4.1 (0.20)	1.3 (0.11)	2.7 (0.16)	5.1 (0.22)	7.9 (0.27)
Small MSA	3.6 (0.20)	7.6 (0.33)	2.3 (0.17)	4.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.18)	3.4 (0.22)	6.0 (0.25)	8.9 (0.37)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.29)	8.5 (0.46)	2.5 (0.24)	4.3 (0.33)	2.3 (0.21)	3.5 (0.29)	6.4 (0.40)	8.7 (0.44)
Region								
Northeast	3.3 (0.28)	8.2 (0.43)	1.7 (0.18)	3.7 (0.29)	1.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.21)	4.8 (0.35)	8.1 (0.41)
Midwest	2.8 (0.22)	8.3 (0.41)	1.7 (0.16)	4.4 (0.29)	1.7 (0.19)	3.1 (0.23)	5.7 (0.30)	8.8 (0.39)
South	3.9 (0.21)	8.4 (0.35)	2.3 (0.17)	4.5 (0.23)	2.0 (0.16)	3.3 (0.23)	6.2 (0.27)	8.4 (0.34)
West	3.0 (0.21)	7.5 (0.39)	2.1 (0.20)	4.3 (0.29)	1.8 (0.18)	3.4 (0.25)	5.7 (0.33)	8.0 (0.43)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.6 (0.32)	7.6 (0.62)	1.8 (0.28)	4.2 (0.46)	1.5 (0.26)	2.6 (0.39)	4.9 (0.51)	6.3 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.8 (0.48)	11.7 (0.74)	3.9 (0.43)	6.2 (0.51)	2.5 (0.36)	3.9 (0.39)	7.1 (0.56)	9.1 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male	2.4 (0.19)	6.0 (0.30)	1.4 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.19)	4.5 (0.25)	7.0 (0.32)
White, single race, female	3.4 (0.19)	8.9 (0.32)	2.1 (0.16)	4.7 (0.23)	2.1 (0.16)	3.5 (0.21)	5.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.5 (0.64)	8.4 (0.79)	1.9 (0.36)	4.3 (0.58)	1.9 (0.33)	3.1 (0.52)	8.3 (0.93)	9.0 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.4 (0.51)	10.5 (0.69)	2.5 (0.33)	5.6 (0.53)	1.8 (0.26)	3.5 (0.42)	8.3 (0.64)	11.7 (0.78)

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

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

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	4.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.18)	11.6 (0.24)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.18)	11.6 (0.24)
Sex				
Male	3.2 (0.18)	9.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.25)	11.1 (0.33)
Female	5.1 (0.21)	13.3 (0.32)	5.9 (0.22)	12.0 (0.31)
Age				
18-44 years	4.1 (0.21)	12.3 (0.34)	5.8 (0.26)	11.9 (0.32)
45-64 years	4.7 (0.25)	11.2 (0.38)	5.7 (0.28)	11.5 (0.40)
65-74 years	3.4 (0.39)	9.4 (0.62)	4.6 (0.47)	9.7 (0.63)
75 years and over	3.5 (0.37)	10.8 (0.64)	3.9 (0.39)	11.2 (0.71)
Race				
1 race[4]	4.1 (0.15)	11.6 (0.24)	5.5 (0.18)	11.5 (0.24)
White	4.3 (0.17)	11.8 (0.26)	5.6 (0.20)	11.7 (0.26)
Black or African American	3.6 (0.33)	9.8 (0.55)	5.6 (0.41)	11.3 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.0 (1.37)	15.0 (2.97)	6.8 (2.02)	12.8 (2.28)
Asian	1.6 (0.47)	10.3 (1.16)	2.0 (0.52)	7.2 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	*20.0 (8.92)	-	*21.6 (8.83)
2 or more races[5]	8.1 (1.92)	14.9 (2.06)	12.7 (2.08)	14.8 (2.17)
Black or African American, white	*7.7 (3.72)	*20.0 (6.16)	*18.1 (5.95)	*12.8 (4.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.9 (3.53)	14.1 (3.09)	17.2 (3.48)	12.7 (2.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.33)	10.3 (0.49)	4.4 (0.33)	8.7 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.0 (0.39)	9.3 (0.58)	4.2 (0.41)	8.5 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.1 (0.17)	11.8 (0.26)	5.7 (0.20)	12.0 (0.27)
White, single race	4.3 (0.19)	12.1 (0.30)	5.8 (0.22)	12.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	3.5 (0.33)	9.6 (0.56)	5.5 (0.41)	11.3 (0.64)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.7 (0.47)	13.5 (0.65)	9.3 (0.52)	13.4 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[8]	4.4 (0.28)	11.3 (0.44)	6.2 (0.37)	11.1 (0.43)
Some college	4.0 (0.25)	11.5 (0.45)	5.2 (0.31)	11.8 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1 (0.19)	10.2 (0.41)	2.5 (0.22)	10.1 (0.42)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	8.1 (0.43)	15.4 (0.51)	9.9 (0.45)	15.0 (0.52)
$20,000 or more	3.4 (0.16)	11.1 (0.28)	4.7 (0.20)	11.0 (0.27)
$20,000-$34,999	4.6 (0.35)	11.9 (0.55)	6.6 (0.42)	11.3 (0.51)
$35,000-$54,999	3.9 (0.34)	11.6 (0.55)	5.0 (0.36)	12.0 (0.58)
$55,000-$74,999	3.1 (0.41)	12.7 (0.76)	4.3 (0.50)	12.6 (0.76)
$75,000 or more	2.6 (0.28)	10.9 (0.53)	3.9 (0.38)	10.8 (0.51)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	8.9 (0.67)	16.5 (0.81)	11.6 (0.72)	15.8 (0.78)
Near poor	6.0 (0.40)	13.9 (0.56)	7.4 (0.49)	13.6 (0.57)
Not poor	3.2 (0.18)	11.4 (0.33)	4.6 (0.23)	11.4 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.8 (0.16)	11.0 (0.29)	4.1 (0.20)	10.8 (0.28)
Medicaid	11.9 (0.88)	17.5 (1.00)	14.0 (0.86)	17.3 (0.98)
Other	10.5 (1.13)	13.5 (1.21)	10.4 (1.13)	17.1 (1.37)
Uninsured	6.1 (0.43)	13.3 (0.64)	8.3 (0.53)	12.5 (0.61)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.6 (0.30)	9.6 (0.57)	3.7 (0.38)	10.0 (0.59)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.7 (1.57)	15.8 (1.89)	12.8 (2.02)	14.2 (1.95)
Medicare only	4.2 (0.55)	11.1 (1.03)	3.6 (0.53)	10.8 (1.01)
Other	*2.7 (0.83)	6.1 (1.26)	4.5 (1.25)	7.4 (1.58)
Uninsured	†	†	†	*18.8 (7.76)
Marital status				
Married	3.3 (0.18)	10.4 (0.30)	4.5 (0.21)	10.5 (0.30)
Widowed	5.4 (0.49)	11.9 (0.72)	5.4 (0.49)	11.7 (0.75)
Divorced or separated	6.5 (0.44)	14.0 (0.57)	8.2 (0.45)	14.6 (0.65)
Never married	4.5 (0.34)	13.0 (0.57)	6.6 (0.44)	12.5 (0.53)
Living with a partner	5.8 (0.63)	14.4 (0.98)	7.7 (0.78)	13.8 (1.01)

Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	3.5 (0.18)	11.4 (0.34)	4.5 (0.23)	11.1 (0.33)
Small MSA	4.8 (0.29)	11.6 (0.40)	6.3 (0.33)	11.7 (0.41)
Not in MSA	4.9 (0.37)	12.1 (0.60)	6.6 (0.44)	12.2 (0.59)
Region				
Northeast	4.1 (0.28)	11.4 (0.50)	5.2 (0.39)	11.2 (0.53)
Midwest	3.9 (0.32)	13.1 (0.54)	5.6 (0.41)	12.5 (0.48)
South	4.5 (0.28)	10.8 (0.39)	6.2 (0.30)	11.4 (0.42)
West	4.0 (0.29)	11.6 (0.50)	4.7 (0.30)	11.0 (0.50)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.8 (0.38)	7.9 (0.65)	2.9 (0.38)	8.2 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.2 (0.53)	12.8 (0.74)	6.0 (0.52)	9.4 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	3.5 (0.23)	10.3 (0.41)	5.7 (0.33)	11.9 (0.41)
White, single race, female	5.1 (0.27)	13.9 (0.39)	5.9 (0.28)	12.6 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.7 (0.48)	8.5 (0.83)	4.4 (0.62)	10.7 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.1 (0.45)	10.6 (0.76)	6.5 (0.56)	11.8 (0.81)

* 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.

1. In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.
10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
11. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (crude)	14.7 (0.24)	7.0 (0.17)	5.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.14)	6.5 (0.17)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	14.7 (0.22)	7.0 (0.16)	5.3 (0.14)	8.6 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	8.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.13)	6.5 (0.16)
Sex										
Male	11.3 (0.31)	5.5 (0.23)	3.8 (0.18)	6.7 (0.24)	2.5 (0.15)	6.8 (0.25)	1.9 (0.13)	1.5 (0.11)	2.5 (0.16)	4.4 (0.21)
Female	17.9 (0.34)	8.3 (0.24)	6.5 (0.22)	10.3 (0.26)	3.7 (0.17)	10.1 (0.26)	3.0 (0.14)	2.1 (0.12)	6.0 (0.20)	8.5 (0.25)
Age										
18-44 years	5.7 (0.22)	1.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.10)	2.8 (0.15)	1.7 (0.12)	2.9 (0.16)	0.6 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)	1.0 (0.08)	2.2 (0.14)
45-64 years	17.5 (0.44)	7.7 (0.33)	6.0 (0.28)	9.9 (0.35)	4.5 (0.25)	10.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.19)	2.5 (0.17)	5.2 (0.25)	8.0 (0.31)
65-74 years	28.5 (1.02)	15.0 (0.78)	10.8 (0.70)	17.3 (0.81)	4.4 (0.42)	17.3 (0.81)	4.8 (0.44)	3.1 (0.31)	8.8 (0.59)	12.2 (0.75)
75 years and over	48.4 (1.12)	29.3 (1.01)	23.0 (0.90)	32.5 (1.03)	5.7 (0.52)	28.0 (0.99)	8.7 (0.61)	6.4 (0.54)	17.5 (0.87)	23.2 (0.98)
Race										
1 race[5]	14.7 (0.25)	6.9 (0.17)	5.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.3 (0.14)	6.5 (0.17)
White	14.9 (0.27)	6.9 (0.18)	5.1 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)	3.2 (0.14)	8.6 (0.21)	2.5 (0.11)	1.8 (0.10)	4.2 (0.15)	6.5 (0.19)
Black or African American	15.6 (0.72)	8.5 (0.58)	7.0 (0.54)	9.8 (0.57)	3.2 (0.28)	8.9 (0.53)	2.5 (0.25)	1.7 (0.20)	5.4 (0.43)	7.3 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.6 (3.29)	9.5 (2.34)	7.1 (2.02)	11.5 (2.91)	*6.0 (2.01)	11.5 (2.50)	*3.5 (1.24)	*2.9 (1.35)	*4.3 (1.56)	9.2 (2.64)
Asian	6.1 (0.87)	2.1 (0.44)	1.6 (0.37)	4.0 (0.71)	*1.5 (0.45)	2.7 (0.56)	*0.9 (0.34)	*1.1 (0.38)	3.3 (0.66)	3.3 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-
2 or more races[6]	16.4 (1.98)	9.1 (1.64)	7.2 (1.50)	9.4 (1.64)	3.2 (0.81)	11.5 (1.73)	*2.9 (1.02)	*1.4 (0.53)	5.0 (1.19)	8.3 (1.51)
Black or African American, white	13.8 (3.98)	*8.4 (3.26)	*4.8 (2.27)	*7.1 (2.77)	†	*8.9 (3.10)	†	†	†	*8.3 (3.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.7 (3.43)	11.8 (2.81)	10.0 (2.62)	12.8 (2.86)	*4.0 (1.29)	15.2 (2.98)	*4.5 (1.84)	*1.9 (0.92)	*6.4 (2.01)	10.0 (2.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin and race										
Hispanic or Latino	10.5 (0.50)	4.6 (0.36)	4.0 (0.32)	5.9 (0.38)	2.9 (0.28)	5.8 (0.37)	2.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.18)	3.8 (0.30)	5.4 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.3 (0.57)	4.4 (0.41)	3.7 (0.38)	5.1 (0.42)	2.3 (0.29)	5.3 (0.43)	2.1 (0.31)	1.4 (0.21)	3.0 (0.32)	4.9 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.27)	7.3 (0.19)	5.4 (0.16)	8.9 (0.20)	3.2 (0.13)	8.9 (0.20)	2.5 (0.11)	1.8 (0.09)	4.3 (0.15)	6.7 (0.19)
White, single race	15.7 (0.30)	7.3 (0.20)	5.3 (0.17)	9.0 (0.22)	3.2 (0.16)	9.1 (0.23)	2.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.11)	4.2 (0.16)	6.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	15.8 (0.73)	8.6 (0.59)	7.1 (0.55)	9.9 (0.59)	3.2 (0.28)	9.0 (0.54)	2.5 (0.25)	1.7 (0.20)	5.4 (0.43)	7.4 (0.49)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	30.1 (0.81)	16.8 (0.70)	14.0 (0.62)	19.0 (0.70)	6.6 (0.42)	18.5 (0.64)	6.0 (0.41)	4.5 (0.34)	11.1 (0.50)	15.7 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.6 (0.51)	9.0 (0.37)	6.6 (0.31)	10.7 (0.39)	3.9 (0.25)	10.7 (0.41)	3.0 (0.23)	2.0 (0.17)	5.5 (0.29)	8.1 (0.35)
Some college	14.7 (0.47)	6.3 (0.31)	4.4 (0.27)	8.2 (0.36)	3.2 (0.24)	8.4 (0.38)	2.4 (0.19)	1.7 (0.18)	3.6 (0.24)	5.8 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2 (0.36)	3.1 (0.21)	2.0 (0.17)	4.6 (0.26)	1.3 (0.14)	4.4 (0.26)	1.1 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.17)	3.2 (0.22)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	28.4 (0.72)	15.8 (0.52)	13.1 (0.52)	18.5 (0.59)	7.1 (0.36)	17.2 (0.56)	5.5 (0.33)	4.2 (0.27)	10.6 (0.41)	14.5 (0.53)
$20,000 or more	11.6 (0.24)	4.8 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	6.2 (0.18)	2.2 (0.12)	6.5 (0.19)	1.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.08)	2.8 (0.13)	4.7 (0.17)
$20,000-$34,999	18.2 (0.61)	8.6 (0.45)	6.1 (0.39)	10.8 (0.49)	3.7 (0.29)	10.3 (0.46)	3.1 (0.28)	1.9 (0.20)	4.9 (0.35)	7.4 (0.43)
$35,000-$54,999	12.0 (0.51)	5.0 (0.35)	3.7 (0.31)	6.3 (0.41)	2.4 (0.26)	6.8 (0.42)	1.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.19)	2.9 (0.28)	4.5 (0.35)
$55,000-$74,999	10.0 (0.67)	3.7 (0.47)	1.9 (0.28)	4.8 (0.45)	1.7 (0.27)	5.3 (0.48)	1.6 (0.25)	1.0 (0.20)	2.4 (0.32)	3.7 (0.44)
$75,000 or more	7.5 (0.46)	2.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.21)	3.3 (0.29)	1.5 (0.21)	4.0 (0.36)	0.8 (0.15)	0.6 (0.13)	1.5 (0.21)	3.0 (0.30)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	25.9 (1.03)	13.5 (0.72)	11.8 (0.69)	16.8 (0.82)	7.6 (0.55)	15.8 (0.81)	5.1 (0.50)	3.9 (0.40)	9.5 (0.58)	13.4 (0.71)
Near poor	21.1 (0.63)	10.8 (0.49)	8.3 (0.43)	13.2 (0.55)	4.7 (0.32)	12.4 (0.52)	3.6 (0.28)	2.7 (0.25)	7.1 (0.39)	9.8 (0.48)
Not poor	11.4 (0.29)	4.5 (0.18)	3.0 (0.15)	5.8 (0.21)	2.2 (0.14)	6.3 (0.23)	1.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.09)	2.6 (0.15)	4.3 (0.19)

Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	7.6 (0.22)	2.6 (0.14)	1.8 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)	1.6 (0.11)	4.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)	1.5 (0.11)	2.8 (0.15)
Medicaid	28.0 (1.24)	15.3 (0.93)	12.5 (0.84)	18.0 (1.11)	9.4 (0.80)	16.5 (0.96)	6.0 (0.63)	4.3 (0.51)	10.3 (0.73)	15.4 (0.89)
Other	36.4 (1.88)	18.5 (1.51)	15.7 (1.44)	26.1 (1.84)	12.2 (1.36)	24.5 (1.74)	8.7 (1.04)	3.6 (0.69)	12.4 (1.24)	20.0 (1.57)
Uninsured	9.7 (0.50)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.24)	4.8 (0.35)	3.0 (0.29)	5.1 (0.36)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.17)	2.4 (0.23)	4.0 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	34.4 (1.02)	18.6 (0.83)	13.4 (0.69)	21.6 (0.86)	4.1 (0.39)	20.0 (0.84)	5.5 (0.45)	4.1 (0.38)	10.1 (0.61)	14.4 (0.75)
Medicaid and Medicare	63.3 (2.84)	43.0 (2.82)	38.5 (2.83)	45.7 (2.75)	11.6 (1.85)	42.7 (2.76)	14.4 (1.87)	11.0 (1.70)	37.5 (2.77)	41.9 (2.85)
Medicare only	40.5 (1.44)	25.0 (1.34)	19.4 (1.22)	26.5 (1.33)	5.5 (0.72)	23.7 (1.30)	7.6 (0.76)	4.7 (0.55)	15.0 (1.16)	19.6 (1.24)
Other	38.5 (2.74)	18.7 (2.16)	13.7 (1.93)	23.8 (2.35)	5.5 (1.29)	20.8 (2.36)	6.0 (1.31)	3.8 (1.13)	9.9 (1.59)	15.2 (1.97)
Uninsured	31.9 (7.99)	*24.3 (7.66)	*20.9 (7.50)	*22.3 (7.54)	*7.8 (3.38)	*23.7 (7.67)	*10.3 (4.10)	†	*10.4 (4.23)	*12.3 (4.55)
Marital status										
Married	13.3 (0.31)	6.0 (0.23)	4.3 (0.19)	7.6 (0.24)	2.8 (0.16)	7.7 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)	1.5 (0.11)	3.4 (0.17)	5.5 (0.21)
Widowed	44.3 (1.07)	26.0 (0.98)	21.1 (0.93)	28.1 (1.00)	6.2 (0.51)	25.9 (0.92)	8.4 (0.60)	5.4 (0.49)	17.9 (0.89)	22.6 (0.97)
Divorced or separated	20.6 (0.63)	9.8 (0.43)	7.4 (0.39)	12.2 (0.49)	5.9 (0.39)	12.4 (0.51)	4.1 (0.30)	2.9 (0.27)	6.5 (0.38)	9.5 (0.44)
Never married	7.4 (0.37)	3.1 (0.24)	2.3 (0.20)	4.1 (0.25)	1.7 (0.18)	3.7 (0.26)	0.8 (0.11)	0.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.18)	3.2 (0.26)
Living with a partner	11.0 (0.83)	4.1 (0.54)	3.0 (0.44)	6.0 (0.62)	2.9 (0.47)	6.5 (0.66)	1.8 (0.35)	1.6 (0.33)	2.7 (0.41)	5.0 (0.59)
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	12.5 (0.33)	5.7 (0.23)	4.2 (0.19)	7.2 (0.25)	2.6 (0.15)	6.8 (0.24)	1.9 (0.12)	1.4 (0.11)	3.7 (0.19)	5.5 (0.22)
Small MSA	15.7 (0.43)	7.4 (0.27)	5.7 (0.24)	9.2 (0.34)	3.3 (0.24)	9.4 (0.34)	2.8 (0.17)	2.0 (0.16)	4.5 (0.25)	7.0 (0.30)
Not in MSA	18.0 (0.63)	9.2 (0.48)	6.9 (0.44)	10.7 (0.46)	4.1 (0.31)	10.7 (0.48)	3.2 (0.29)	2.2 (0.21)	5.2 (0.33)	8.0 (0.47)
Region										
Northeast	15.1 (0.57)	6.8 (0.37)	4.7 (0.32)	8.5 (0.40)	3.4 (0.34)	8.2 (0.42)	2.5 (0.24)	1.8 (0.19)	4.6 (0.33)	6.8 (0.41)
Midwest	14.6 (0.43)	6.5 (0.30)	4.5 (0.25)	8.1 (0.33)	2.5 (0.18)	8.3 (0.35)	2.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.16)	3.4 (0.22)	5.7 (0.27)
South	16.0 (0.46)	8.3 (0.34)	6.6 (0.30)	9.8 (0.36)	3.6 (0.22)	9.6 (0.34)	2.9 (0.19)	2.0 (0.15)	5.1 (0.26)	7.5 (0.33)
West	12.4 (0.45)	5.4 (0.29)	4.2 (0.28)	7.2 (0.34)	2.9 (0.26)	6.9 (0.37)	2.0 (0.20)	1.7 (0.18)	3.5 (0.25)	5.5 (0.32)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.5 (0.61)	3.2 (0.46)	2.5 (0.37)	4.7 (0.48)	2.3 (0.36)	4.1 (0.46)	1.4 (0.25)	1.2 (0.22)	1.9 (0.33)	3.5 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13.7 (0.78)	6.1 (0.54)	5.6 (0.51)	7.3 (0.57)	3.5 (0.42)	7.6 (0.57)	3.2 (0.42)	2.0 (0.29)	5.9 (0.51)	7.3 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	12.3 (0.38)	5.8 (0.27)	3.9 (0.21)	6.9 (0.28)	2.5 (0.18)	7.4 (0.31)	2.0 (0.17)	1.6 (0.14)	2.5 (0.18)	4.4 (0.24)
White, single race, female	18.8 (0.43)	8.6 (0.30)	6.6 (0.27)	11.0 (0.32)	3.8 (0.22)	10.6 (0.32)	3.1 (0.17)	2.1 (0.15)	5.8 (0.25)	8.8 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.2 (0.96)	6.7 (0.82)	5.5 (0.70)	8.3 (0.81)	2.6 (0.40)	7.1 (0.79)	1.6 (0.33)	1.2 (0.25)	3.2 (0.54)	5.6 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, female	18.7 (0.94)	10.1 (0.76)	8.4 (0.72)	11.2 (0.72)	3.7 (0.38)	10.5 (0.67)	3.1 (0.35)	2.2 (0.29)	7.1 (0.59)	8.8 (0.65)

* 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.

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

2. "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.

3. 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.

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

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

6. 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.

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

8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid s Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.7 (0.36)	26.0 (0.30)	12.3 (0.23)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.8 (0.34)	26.0 (0.29)	12.2 (0.22)
Sex				
Male	100.0	63.6 (0.48)	25.1 (0.41)	11.4 (0.31)
Female	100.0	60.0 (0.46)	26.9 (0.40)	13.1 (0.30)
Age				
18-44 years	100.0	72.8 (0.45)	21.4 (0.41)	5.8 (0.22)
45-64 years	100.0	55.9 (0.59)	28.2 (0.53)	15.9 (0.42)
65-74 years	100.0	42.7 (1.11)	35.4 (1.04)	21.9 (0.89)
75 years and over	100.0	32.8 (0.98)	37.4 (1.03)	29.8 (0.96)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	61.8 (0.36)	26.0 (0.30)	12.3 (0.23)
White	100.0	62.6 (0.39)	25.7 (0.33)	11.7 (0.25)
Black or African American	100.0	54.9 (0.94)	27.4 (0.80)	17.7 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	47.2 (3.83)	32.8 (3.52)	20.0 (2.91)
Asian	100.0	66.5 (1.82)	26.2 (1.66)	7.2 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	49.1 (10.14)	36.8 (9.58)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	57.7 (3.32)	29.0 (3.05)	13.2 (1.92)
Black or African American, white	100.0	60.2 (8.87)	29.5 (8.52)	*10.3 (3.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	52.0 (4.90)	32.5 (4.56)	15.6 (3.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.6 (0.91)	29.4 (0.80)	13.0 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	56.6 (1.12)	31.7 (1.03)	11.8 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.3 (0.39)	25.5 (0.32)	12.2 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	63.5 (0.42)	25.1 (0.36)	11.4 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	54.6 (0.96)	27.4 (0.80)	18.0 (0.77)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	36.6 (0.85)	34.3 (0.76)	29.2 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	52.9 (0.63)	32.0 (0.59)	15.1 (0.47)
Some college	100.0	63.2 (0.65)	26.0 (0.58)	10.8 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	76.4 (0.55)	18.3 (0.50)	5.3 (0.29)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	43.4 (0.87)	29.8 (0.64)	26.8 (0.70)
$20,000 or more	100.0	66.2 (0.39)	25.1 (0.36)	8.7 (0.22)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	53.8 (0.84)	30.6 (0.78)	15.6 (0.61)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	63.2 (0.82)	27.6 (0.78)	9.2 (0.47)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	70.7 (0.95)	22.7 (0.88)	6.6 (0.51)
$75,000 or more	100.0	77.2 (0.65)	18.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.33)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	45.0 (1.25)	27.8 (0.95)	27.2 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	50.5 (0.88)	30.4 (0.78)	19.2 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	68.8 (0.46)	23.6 (0.42)	7.5 (0.23)

Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	72.1 (0.41)	22.0 (0.38)	5.9 (0.19)
Medicaid	100.0	40.0 (1.32)	28.2 (1.12)	31.8 (1.30)
Other	100.0	40.2 (1.99)	25.7 (1.67)	34.1 (1.99)
Uninsured	100.0	58.5 (0.86)	29.5 (0.75)	12.0 (0.52)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	41.6 (1.00)	37.8 (1.00)	20.6 (0.83)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	17.4 (2.26)	25.5 (2.28)	57.0 (2.89)
Medicare only	100.0	33.2 (1.35)	36.5 (1.39)	30.3 (1.32)
Other	100.0	43.4 (2.98)	30.0 (2.57)	26.6 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	33.3 (7.78)	41.2 (8.73)	25.5 (6.29)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	63.2 (0.47)	25.8 (0.41)	11.0 (0.30)
Widowed	100.0	38.2 (1.02)	34.7 (1.03)	27.1 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	100.0	53.7 (0.82)	27.7 (0.69)	18.7 (0.63)
Never married	100.0	69.1 (0.73)	22.8 (0.64)	8.1 (0.38)
Living with a partner	100.0	62.3 (1.26)	26.5 (1.17)	11.2 (0.82)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	64.4 (0.50)	25.0 (0.43)	10.6 (0.30)
Small MSA	100.0	61.4 (0.63)	26.1 (0.53)	12.5 (0.41)
Not in MSA	100.0	56.1 (0.89)	28.2 (0.67)	15.7 (0.63)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	61.6 (0.78)	27.4 (0.71)	11.1 (0.48)
Midwest	100.0	62.8 (0.64)	26.6 (0.64)	10.6 (0.39)
South	100.0	59.8 (0.66)	25.5 (0.49)	14.7 (0.44)
West	100.0	63.9 (0.77)	25.0 (0.62)	11.1 (0.47)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	61.9 (1.27)	27.9 (1.15)	10.2 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	53.1 (1.15)	31.0 (1.07)	15.9 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male	100.0	64.7 (0.57)	24.4 (0.50)	10.9 (0.37)
White, single race, female	100.0	62.4 (0.55)	25.8 (0.49)	11.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	57.3 (1.42)	26.1 (1.18)	16.6 (1.06)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	52.5 (1.25)	28.4 (1.06)	19.2 (0.96)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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 for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor."
2. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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 a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard errors)								
Total[3] (crude)	17.5 (0.35)	79.1 (0.38)	3.4 (0.15)	16.8 (0.46)	73.5 (0.55)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.62)	51.6 (0.92)	34.3 (0.85)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	17.0 (0.34)	79.5 (0.37)	3.6 (0.17)	17.1 (0.49)	73.1 (0.58)	9.7 (0.40)	14.8 (0.79)	52.5 (1.12)	32.7 (1.01)
Sex									
Male	17.1 (0.51)	79.7 (0.54)	3.2 (0.21)	15.4 (0.68)	75.6 (0.81)	9.0 (0.54)	13.5 (0.98)	53.5 (1.43)	33.0 (1.34)
Female	17.8 (0.46)	78.5 (0.49)	3.7 (0.22)	18.1 (0.67)	71.7 (0.76)	10.3 (0.53)	14.5 (0.81)	50.1 (1.21)	35.4 (1.11)
Age									
18-44 years	18.5 (0.49)	78.3 (0.52)	3.2 (0.20)	18.3 (0.78)	71.7 (0.91)	10.0 (0.60)	16.1 (1.37)	53.8 (1.87)	30.2 (1.69)
45-64 years	17.2 (0.60)	79.4 (0.65)	3.4 (0.28)	17.1 (0.79)	73.5 (0.93)	9.4 (0.58)	12.7 (0.87)	50.9 (1.35)	36.4 (1.25)
65-74 years	13.0 (1.00)	83.2 (1.14)	3.8 (0.64)	15.8 (1.28)	76.1 (1.46)	8.1 (0.91)	15.4 (1.70)	56.0 (2.29)	28.6 (2.00)
75 years and over	10.8 (1.18)	83.2 (1.38)	6.0 (0.92)	11.2 (1.07)	77.8 (1.42)	11.0 (1.08)	13.3 (1.41)	46.9 (2.01)	39.8 (1.93)
Race									
1 race[4]	17.4 (0.35)	79.2 (0.38)	3.4 (0.16)	16.8 (0.47)	73.6 (0.56)	9.7 (0.38)	13.9 (0.62)	51.8 (0.92)	34.3 (0.86)
White	17.2 (0.38)	79.3 (0.40)	3.5 (0.17)	16.6 (0.52)	73.4 (0.62)	10.0 (0.43)	14.0 (0.69)	50.5 (1.06)	35.6 (0.96)
Black or African American	18.9 (1.06)	78.3 (1.16)	2.7 (0.45)	16.8 (1.19)	74.8 (1.45)	8.4 (0.90)	13.3 (1.46)	57.3 (1.97)	29.4 (1.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native	25.9 (5.19)	67.2 (5.64)	†	22.1 (6.32)	65.7 (6.92)	*12.2 (3.67)	*15.9 (5.40)	63.6 (8.82)	*20.5 (6.56)
Asian	15.5 (1.78)	81.5 (1.93)	3.0 (0.77)	19.9 (2.82)	74.3 (3.09)	5.8 (1.55)	*16.4 (5.27)	48.7 (6.75)	34.9 (6.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*21.5 (8.68)	78.5 (8.68)	-	†	76.1 (11.85)	†	-	100 (0.00)	-
2 or more races[5]	25.6 (3.81)	72.6 (3.84)	*1.8 (0.85)	21.0 (4.28)	68.2 (5.03)	*10.9 (3.42)	23.9 (6.94)	37.0 (7.09)	39.1 (7.56)
Black or African American, white	*20.3 (6.82)	76.5 (7.31)	†	*14.7 (6.14)	64.9 (12.10)	†	-	66.9 (16.86)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.2 (6.62)	70.5 (6.61)	†	26.9 (7.30)	64.6 (7.94)	*8.5 (4.06)	*29.3 (10.08)	*32.5 (9.76)	38.2 (10.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	20.5 (0.99)	75.7 (1.04)	3.9 (0.45)	17.5 (1.13)	74.5 (1.27)	8.0 (0.77)	18.1 (1.77)	56.0 (2.14)	25.9 (1.82)
Mexican or Mexican American	19.6 (1.22)	77.0 (1.29)	3.4 (0.52)	17.8 (1.40)	74.8 (1.54)	7.4 (0.87)	21.3 (2.54)	54.2 (2.72)	24.4 (2.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.1 (0.37)	79.6 (0.39)	3.4 (0.16)	16.7 (0.51)	73.3 (0.61)	9.9 (0.41)	13.4 (0.66)	51.0 (1.01)	35.6 (0.93)
White, single race	16.7 (0.40)	79.8 (0.42)	3.5 (0.18)	16.5 (0.58)	73.1 (0.69)	10.4 (0.48)	13.2 (0.75)	49.3 (1.19)	37.5 (1.07)
Black or African American, single race	18.8 (1.07)	78.5 (1.17)	2.7 (0.46)	16.9 (1.21)	74.8 (1.46)	8.4 (0.89)	13.2 (1.47)	57.7 (1.98)	29.2 (1.85)
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	16.0 (1.04)	79.6 (1.16)	4.3 (0.60)	14.9 (0.98)	76.2 (1.12)	8.9 (0.78)	13.1 (1.04)	52.8 (1.63)	34.1 (1.51)
High school diploma or GED[8]	14.5 (0.65)	82.0 (0.70)	3.5 (0.34)	14.5 (0.76)	76.0 (0.94)	9.6 (0.65)	12.9 (1.09)	53.4 (1.54)	33.8 (1.42)
Some college	18.1 (0.68)	78.3 (0.73)	3.6 (0.32)	18.5 (0.94)	70.5 (1.16)	11.0 (0.80)	16.4 (1.47)	48.5 (1.92)	35.1 (1.86)
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.0 (0.61)	78.5 (0.65)	3.5 (0.28)	18.8 (1.22)	70.0 (1.39)	11.2 (0.95)	16.4 (2.01)	45.3 (2.87)	38.3 (2.87)
Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	17.4 (0.87)	78.7 (0.98)	3.8 (0.44)	16.7 (0.89)	73.0 (1.06)	10.3 (0.73)	12.0 (0.85)	51.5 (1.35)	36.6 (1.25)
$20,000 or more	17.9 (0.40)	78.7 (0.42)	3.4 (0.17)	17.2 (0.57)	73.4 (0.68)	9.4 (0.45)	16.2 (0.94)	51.0 (1.34)	32.8 (1.24)
	17.3 (0.82)	79.1 (0.89)	3.6 (0.40)	14.7 (1.00)	76.0 (1.21)	9.3 (0.79)	15.1 (1.45)	53.9 (2.14)	31.0 (2.04)
$20,000-$34,999	17.0 (0.81)	79.8 (0.87)	3.3 (0.37)	16.6 (1.23)	73.7 (1.42)	9.7 (0.90)	14.8 (1.78)	49.4 (2.66)	35.8 (2.53)
$35,000-$54,999	20.5 (1.07)	76.4 (1.12)	3.0 (0.41)	22.2 (1.74)	66.4 (1.92)	11.3 (1.28)	17.7 (3.06)	46.5 (4.10)	35.7 (4.04)
$55,000-$74,999	18.7 (0.69)	77.8 (0.75)	3.5 (0.34)	19.3 (1.43)	71.1 (1.66)	9.7 (1.04)	17.1 (2.96)	50.2 (4.08)	32.6 (3.99)
$75,000 or more									
Poverty status[10]									
Poor	19.4 (1.27)	77.4 (1.39)	3.2 (0.53)	17.7 (1.45)	72.5 (1.72)	9.8 (1.00)	12.8 (1.30)	48.9 (1.81)	38.3 (1.65)
Near poor	17.1 (0.97)	78.8 (1.04)	4.1 (0.47)	16.3 (1.12)	73.7 (1.32)	10.0 (0.85)	14.3 (1.31)	52.2 (1.92)	33.5 (1.85)
Not poor	18.5 (0.46)	78.2 (0.49)	3.3 (0.20)	18.0 (0.69)	72.0 (0.84)	9.9 (0.57)	15.7 (1.15)	50.8 (1.61)	33.5 (1.56)

Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	18.0 (0.43)	78.8 (0.45)	3.2 (0.18)	18.4 (0.68)	72.2 (0.81)	9.4 (0.54)	15.4 (1.20)	53.0 (1.76)	31.7 (1.62)
Medicaid	21.8 (2.02)	73.1 (2.13)	5.1 (1.06)	17.9 (1.80)	71.5 (2.16)	10.6 (1.45)	12.3 (1.32)	48.4 (2.17)	39.3 (2.08)
Other	20.6 (2.57)	74.0 (2.80)	5.4 (1.41)	15.3 (2.76)	74.2 (3.45)	10.5 (2.18)	13.6 (2.43)	50.5 (3.35)	35.9 (3.22)
Uninsured	17.0 (0.91)	79.8 (0.98)	3.2 (0.37)	16.4 (1.19)	73.3 (1.36)	10.3 (0.85)	12.9 (1.59)	54.2 (2.25)	32.9 (2.11)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	12.2 (1.00)	83.6 (1.15)	4.2 (0.70)	14.9 (1.12)	76.0 (1.29)	9.1 (0.85)	17.8 (1.61)	48.5 (2.25)	33.7 (2.00)
Medicaid and Medicare	†	89.5 (4.57)	†	16.2 (3.64)	78.6 (3.96)	*5.1 (1.92)	15.2 (2.93)	46.4 (3.73)	38.4 (3.60)
Medicare only	11.1 (1.42)	83.2 (1.75)	5.6 (1.20)	10.7 (1.54)	77.7 (1.98)	11.6 (1.52)	9.8 (1.69)	56.0 (2.82)	34.2 (2.76)
Other	16.8 (3.29)	78.4 (3.86)	*4.8 (1.91)	13.4 (3.52)	80.9 (4.12)	*5.7 (2.47)	*7.9 (3.32)	53.4 (6.19)	38.7 (6.09)
Uninsured	†	73.6 (11.49)	†	†	80.6 (15.34)	†	†	60.6 (13.27)	*26.2 (11.84)
Marital status									
Married	17.0 (0.45)	79.5 (0.49)	3.5 (0.21)	16.7 (0.65)	73.9 (0.76)	9.5 (0.53)	13.9 (0.91)	51.7 (1.33)	34.5 (1.26)
Widowed	11.0 (0.98)	83.7 (1.18)	5.3 (0.78)	14.6 (1.34)	76.4 (1.62)	9.0 (0.93)	12.9 (1.57)	49.1 (2.19)	38.0 (2.11)
Divorced or separated	19.5 (0.95)	77.0 (0.98)	3.5 (0.40)	17.2 (1.08)	69.3 (1.38)	13.5 (1.06)	14.9 (1.30)	49.7 (1.86)	35.3 (1.75)
Never married	18.2 (0.78)	79.2 (0.82)	2.6 (0.29)	17.7 (1.25)	75.3 (1.35)	7.0 (0.69)	15.0 (1.77)	57.1 (2.30)	27.8 (2.03)
Living with a partner	20.4 (1.44)	75.8 (1.52)	3.8 (0.69)	18.0 (2.03)	68.9 (2.50)	13.1 (1.76)	12.6 (2.62)	51.3 (4.12)	36.0 (3.74)
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	18.0 (0.51)	78.5 (0.55)	3.5 (0.22)	16.8 (0.70)	74.0 (0.82)	9.2 (0.54)	15.8 (1.04)	52.1 (1.43)	32.1 (1.32)
Small MSA	17.7 (0.63)	79.0 (0.66)	3.3 (0.26)	17.1 (0.81)	72.5 (0.96)	10.4 (0.69)	13.6 (1.04)	49.4 (1.67)	36.9 (1.54)
Not in MSA	15.4 (0.72)	81.0 (0.80)	3.5 (0.38)	16.5 (0.97)	73.9 (1.14)	9.6 (0.76)	11.9 (1.12)	53.7 (1.71)	34.3 (1.58)
Region									
Northeast	17.4 (0.78)	79.8 (0.83)	2.7 (0.30)	17.6 (1.08)	72.8 (1.30)	9.7 (0.85)	12.6 (1.48)	53.6 (2.19)	33.8 (2.07)
Midwest	15.5 (0.65)	81.3 (0.69)	3.2 (0.31)	14.8 (0.85)	75.7 (1.10)	9.5 (0.81)	13.7 (1.34)	54.2 (2.12)	32.1 (1.92)
South	17.1 (0.62)	79.4 (0.68)	3.4 (0.27)	16.2 (0.81)	74.0 (0.91)	9.8 (0.64)	13.6 (0.93)	50.5 (1.41)	35.9 (1.29)
West	20.3 (0.78)	75.5 (0.82)	4.2 (0.36)	19.7 (1.05)	70.7 (1.25)	9.6 (0.78)	16.8 (1.47)	49.6 (1.96)	33.6 (1.88)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	20.4 (1.39)	76.5 (1.48)	3.1 (0.62)	17.2 (1.67)	76.1 (1.92)	6.7 (1.06)	13.8 (2.48)	59.1 (3.59)	27.0 (3.01)
Hispanic or Latina, female	20.5 (1.25)	74.7 (1.34)	4.8 (0.65)	17.7 (1.54)	73.0 (1.76)	9.3 (1.09)	21.0 (2.33)	53.8 (2.58)	25.2 (2.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single race, male	16.3 (0.60)	80.4 (0.62)	3.3 (0.25)	14.9 (0.82)	75.3 (1.00)	9.8 (0.68)	12.8 (1.17)	52.1 (1.77)	35.0 (1.65)
White, single race, female	17.2 (0.53)	79.2 (0.57)	3.6 (0.27)	17.8 (0.85)	71.2 (0.96)	10.9 (0.68)	13.5 (1.00)	47.0 (1.61)	39.5 (1.47)
Black or African American, single race, male	17.4 (1.50)	79.9 (1.65)	2.7 (0.74)	14.4 (1.85)	77.9 (2.23)	7.7 (1.44)	13.2 (2.42)	58.3 (3.71)	28.6 (3.35)
Black or African American, single race, femal	20.1 (1.43)	77.3 (1.49)	2.6 (0.52)	18.7 (1.59)	72.5 (1.86)	8.8 (1.16)	13.1 (1.82)	57.3 (2.26)	29.6 (2.13)

†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.

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

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
		Percent distribution5 (standard error)				
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.9 (0.31)	17.0 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.4 (0.30)	57.7 (0.38)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.8 (0.30)	16.9 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.3 (0.28)	58.0 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.4 (0.44)	19.0 (0.41)	4.4 (0.20)	24.8 (0.46)	51.7 (0.53)
Female	100.0	18.5 (0.37)	15.1 (0.34)	3.4 (0.15)	18.3 (0.36)	63.2 (0.49)
Age						
18-44 years	100.0	23.7 (0.44)	18.7 (0.39)	5.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.32)	64.5 (0.51)
45-64 years	100.0	22.4 (0.50)	19.0 (0.47)	3.4 (0.19)	27.9 (0.54)	49.8 (0.59)
65-74 years	100.0	11.9 (0.67)	9.9 (0.58)	2.0 (0.29)	39.7 (1.06)	48.4 (1.06)
75 years and over	100.0	5.4 (0.44)	4.7 (0.41)	0.6 (0.15)	38.8 (1.09)	55.8 (1.10)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	20.7 (0.31)	16.9 (0.28)	3.9 (0.13)	21.5 (0.30)	57.8 (0.38)
White	100.0	21.1 (0.34)	17.3 (0.31)	3.8 (0.14)	23.1 (0.34)	55.8 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	20.3 (0.79)	15.8 (0.70)	4.5 (0.35)	12.9 (0.62)	66.8 (0.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.9 (3.46)	25.8 (3.25)	5.1 (1.49)	19.9 (3.32)	49.2 (4.14)
Asian	100.0	11.6 (1.27)	8.3 (1.03)	3.3 (0.68)	12.1 (1.25)	76.4 (1.63)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	31.6 (9.32)	*29.9 (9.31)	†	*15.2 (5.05)	53.3 (9.90)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	34.5 (2.83)	26.9 (2.79)	7.5 (1.64)	18.1 (2.21)	47.5 (3.18)
Black or African American, white	100.0	28.3 (5.85)	*19.3 (5.90)	*9.0 (3.36)	*7.3 (3.57)	64.4 (6.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.6 (4.29)	38.0 (4.35)	*6.6 (2.22)	21.1 (3.32)	34.3 (4.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.0 (0.60)	9.9 (0.51)	5.0 (0.35)	13.2 (0.58)	71.8 (0.81)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	14.1 (0.73)	8.9 (0.63)	5.3 (0.44)	12.2 (0.70)	73.7 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.7 (0.34)	18.0 (0.31)	3.7 (0.14)	22.6 (0.33)	55.7 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	22.2 (0.38)	18.6 (0.35)	3.6 (0.15)	24.7 (0.38)	53.1 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.2 (0.80)	15.8 (0.72)	4.4 (0.35)	13.0 (0.63)	66.8 (0.95)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.2 (0.79)	22.6 (0.80)	3.6 (0.30)	22.8 (0.71)	51.0 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	25.2 (0.59)	21.6 (0.55)	3.6 (0.23)	23.9 (0.61)	50.9 (0.69)
Some college	100.0	22.2 (0.57)	17.9 (0.51)	4.3 (0.27)	25.4 (0.59)	52.4 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.4 (0.43)	7.2 (0.36)	3.2 (0.24)	22.3 (0.58)	67.3 (0.66)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	26.2 (0.68)	21.7 (0.63)	4.5 (0.28)	18.4 (0.54)	55.4 (0.76)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.9 (0.34)	16.1 (0.31)	3.8 (0.15)	22.4 (0.35)	57.7 (0.42)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	24.9 (0.76)	20.1 (0.72)	4.8 (0.36)	20.6 (0.70)	54.5 (0.84)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	22.7 (0.72)	18.6 (0.66)	4.1 (0.34)	23.2 (0.71)	54.1 (0.84)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	20.8 (0.88)	17.1 (0.84)	3.7 (0.36)	21.1 (0.85)	58.1 (0.99)
$75,000 or more	100.0	14.9 (0.57)	11.5 (0.52)	3.4 (0.28)	23.8 (0.68)	61.4 (0.79)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	29.1 (1.04)	24.2 (0.96)	4.9 (0.43)	14.8 (0.77)	56.2 (1.20)
Near poor	100.0	25.6 (0.73)	21.0 (0.68)	4.6 (0.35)	18.2 (0.66)	56.2 (0.80)
Not poor	100.0	19.2 (0.39)	15.5 (0.35)	3.8 (0.18)	23.7 (0.41)	57.0 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	19.1 (0.37)	15.2 (0.33)	3.9 (0.17)	19.6 (0.37)	61.2 (0.47)
Medicaid	100.0	32.6 (1.25)	27.4 (1.25)	5.3 (0.53)	15.7 (0.93)	51.7 (1.31)
Other	100.0	29.1 (1.75)	23.2 (1.66)	5.8 (0.91)	25.8 (1.77)	45.2 (1.89)
Uninsured	100.0	33.7 (0.83)	28.2 (0.78)	5.5 (0.35)	12.0 (0.56)	54.3 (0.87)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.4 (0.49)	6.0 (0.43)	1.4 (0.23)	41.4 (0.98)	51.2 (0.99)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	11.5 (1.62)	9.9 (1.57)	*1.5 (0.53)	30.6 (2.77)	57.9 (3.00)
Medicare only	100.0	11.2 (0.93)	10.0 (0.88)	1.2 (0.29)	35.5 (1.47)	53.3 (1.54)
Other	100.0	10.7 (1.73)	9.6 (1.65)	*1.1 (0.53)	46.0 (3.02)	43.2 (2.90)
Uninsured	100.0	*10.7 (4.09)	*6.3 (2.78)	†	*22.8 (8.85)	66.5 (8.77)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	17.0 (0.36)	13.9 (0.33)	3.1 (0.15)	24.9 (0.43)	58.1 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	12.3 (0.72)	10.3 (0.66)	2.0 (0.30)	31.5 (1.00)	56.2 (1.07)
Divorced or separated	100.0	32.3 (0.81)	27.4 (0.81)	4.9 (0.34)	21.4 (0.69)	46.3 (0.86)
Never married	100.0	23.6 (0.70)	17.5 (0.65)	6.1 (0.36)	9.5 (0.44)	66.9 (0.79)
Living with a partner	100.0	37.9 (1.38)	32.8 (1.37)	5.1 (0.58)	17.2 (1.06)	44.9 (1.41)

Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.0 (0.39)	13.9 (0.36)	4.1 (0.19)	20.5 (0.41)	61.5 (0.50)
Small MSA	100.0	21.9 (0.55)	17.8 (0.48)	4.1 (0.23)	22.7 (0.52)	55.4 (0.68)
Not in MSA	100.0	25.9 (0.83)	22.7 (0.80)	3.2 (0.27)	21.5 (0.79)	52.6 (0.93)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.4 (0.68)	15.4 (0.62)	3.9 (0.33)	25.0 (0.71)	55.7 (0.86)
Midwest	100.0	22.8 (0.62)	18.8 (0.56)	3.9 (0.27)	22.4 (0.58)	54.8 (0.74)
South	100.0	22.6 (0.55)	18.8 (0.50)	3.8 (0.21)	19.6 (0.51)	57.9 (0.67)
West	100.0	17.2 (0.58)	13.2 (0.54)	4.1 (0.26)	20.3 (0.65)	62.4 (0.76)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	18.9 (0.97)	12.1 (0.79)	6.8 (0.60)	17.4 (0.91)	63.7 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.9 (0.67)	7.7 (0.60)	3.2 (0.33)	8.9 (0.65)	80.2 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.1 (0.54)	20.2 (0.51)	3.9 (0.23)	27.9 (0.57)	48.0 (0.65)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.4 (0.47)	17.0 (0.44)	3.4 (0.19)	21.8 (0.46)	57.8 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.9 (1.24)	19.3 (1.16)	4.6 (0.55)	15.8 (1.06)	60.4 (1.47)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	17.2 (0.94)	13.0 (0.82)	4.2 (0.48)	10.8 (0.74)	72.0 (1.13)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

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

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

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

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

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

10. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

13. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

15. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	24.6 (0.39)	8.0 (0.20)	6.5 (0.18)	13.3 (0.25)	47.1 (0.42)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	24.8 (0.39)	8.0 (0.19)	6.5 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	47.0 (0.42)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.8 (0.48)	6.8 (0.24)	7.8 (0.27)	10.0 (0.31)	57.0 (0.59)
Female	100.0	30.7 (0.51)	9.2 (0.28)	5.4 (0.21)	16.3 (0.35)	38.0 (0.49)
Age						
18-44 years	100.0	25.2 (0.52)	5.2 (0.22)	3.9 (0.21)	13.0 (0.34)	52.0 (0.59)
45-64 years	100.0	20.3 (0.53)	10.1 (0.37)	7.8 (0.33)	14.7 (0.44)	46.9 (0.62)
65-74 years	100.0	28.3 (0.99)	11.6 (0.66)	10.5 (0.64)	12.0 (0.66)	37.1 (1.04)
75 years and over	100.0	34.4 (1.06)	14.1 (0.78)	14.3 (0.73)	11.0 (0.68)	25.9 (0.96)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	24.6 (0.39)	8.0 (0.20)	6.6 (0.18)	13.3 (0.25)	47.1 (0.42)
White	100.0	21.7 (0.41)	8.0 (0.22)	6.9 (0.20)	13.4 (0.28)	49.5 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	37.9 (1.08)	9.2 (0.52)	5.2 (0.40)	12.9 (0.67)	34.4 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	24.2 (3.77)	11.3 (2.16)	10.5 (2.64)	13.1 (2.69)	38.7 (3.93)
Asian	100.0	49.6 (1.98)	4.1 (0.75)	2.0 (0.54)	11.4 (1.16)	32.6 (1.87)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	33.3 (9.22)	†	†	*18.7 (6.36)	41.9 (9.48)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	16.9 (2.39)	11.2 (2.00)	6.0 (1.42)	14.4 (2.19)	51.1 (3.17)
Black or African American, white	100.0	26.5 (6.78)	11.1 (3.18)	†	*8.0 (3.76)	47.5 (7.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	13.0 (3.13)	10.8 (2.78)	*6.6 (2.30)	16.8 (3.61)	52.7 (5.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.5 (0.92)	6.7 (0.41)	4.8 (0.34)	12.6 (0.61)	38.8 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.5 (1.13)	7.3 (0.54)	4.8 (0.42)	11.9 (0.73)	37.9 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	22.9 (0.42)	8.2 (0.22)	6.8 (0.20)	13.4 (0.27)	48.3 (0.45)
White, single race	100.0	19.2 (0.44)	8.2 (0.25)	7.3 (0.22)	13.5 (0.30)	51.3 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	38.1 (1.10)	9.2 (0.53)	5.3 (0.41)	13.0 (0.68)	34.0 (1.06)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	36.3 (0.84)	11.8 (0.53)	9.8 (0.48)	11.7 (0.56)	30.1 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	24.4 (0.66)	10.6 (0.42)	8.2 (0.36)	14.7 (0.50)	41.5 (0.70)
Some college	100.0	18.5 (0.56)	8.7 (0.39)	7.2 (0.37)	15.5 (0.51)	49.8 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	16.3 (0.55)	5.6 (0.32)	4.7 (0.29)	12.9 (0.49)	60.3 (0.73)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	34.8 (0.77)	10.5 (0.44)	8.7 (0.39)	11.2 (0.45)	34.1 (0.83)
$20,000 or more	100.0	21.1 (0.41)	7.5 (0.22)	6.0 (0.20)	14.0 (0.29)	51.0 (0.47)
	100.0	27.2 (0.79)	9.2 (0.47)	7.8 (0.44)	13.5 (0.53)	41.5 (0.85)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	21.4 (0.75)	8.2 (0.45)	7.1 (0.44)	15.2 (0.63)	47.8 (0.88)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	19.0 (0.89)	8.0 (0.59)	5.2 (0.48)	15.7 (0.80)	51.7 (1.04)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	14.6 (0.63)	5.4 (0.36)	4.1 (0.33)	13.3 (0.58)	62.5 (0.83)
$75,000 or more						

Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	35.3 (1.15)	9.2 (0.56)	7.6 (0.54)	12.1 (0.69)	35.2 (1.17)
Near poor	100.0	32.6 (0.84)	9.7 (0.46)	8.4 (0.45)	12.8 (0.58)	35.9 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	17.7 (0.43)	7.4 (0.26)	5.8 (0.23)	14.2 (0.35)	54.7 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	20.1 (0.45)	6.8 (0.24)	4.9 (0.21)	13.8 (0.33)	53.9 (0.53)
Medicaid	100.0	38.2 (1.32)	10.8 (0.74)	7.9 (0.68)	13.2 (0.86)	29.1 (1.21)
Other	100.0	24.9 (1.86)	12.7 (1.34)	11.1 (1.43)	12.5 (1.34)	38.4 (2.11)
Uninsured	100.0	29.1 (0.79)	6.0 (0.42)	5.6 (0.42)	13.4 (0.63)	45.2 (0.90)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	26.8 (0.88)	12.7 (0.64)	11.2 (0.62)	13.1 (0.65)	35.9 (0.95)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	50.6 (2.87)	15.1 (2.06)	14.3 (1.90)	6.9 (1.48)	12.2 (1.77)
Medicare only	100.0	36.8 (1.52)	13.6 (1.10)	13.5 (0.99)	10.0 (0.95)	25.7 (1.33)
Other	100.0	25.1 (2.48)	9.9 (1.63)	17.2 (2.31)	8.3 (1.54)	39.5 (2.86)
Uninsured	100.0	68.5 (7.95)	†	†	†	*13.0 (4.31)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	22.8 (0.46)	8.7 (0.26)	6.8 (0.25)	14.2 (0.35)	47.2 (0.52)
Widowed	100.0	38.0 (1.16)	13.4 (0.75)	10.4 (0.67)	13.2 (0.76)	24.6 (0.94)
Divorced or separated	100.0	19.0 (0.67)	9.4 (0.49)	8.4 (0.46)	14.2 (0.60)	48.5 (0.86)
Never married	100.0	31.6 (0.86)	4.4 (0.30)	3.3 (0.27)	9.8 (0.46)	50.1 (0.93)
Living with a partner	100.0	14.4 (0.97)	5.5 (0.64)	7.1 (0.75)	14.0 (1.02)	57.8 (1.46)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	24.8 (0.49)	7.4 (0.26)	5.3 (0.23)	13.1 (0.36)	49.1 (0.55)
Small MSA	100.0	22.5 (0.70)	8.2 (0.35)	7.1 (0.31)	13.2 (0.45)	48.4 (0.79)
Not in MSA	100.0	27.3 (1.05)	9.3 (0.52)	8.6 (0.50)	13.9 (0.60)	40.4 (0.98)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.3 (0.67)	8.3 (0.44)	6.2 (0.38)	14.1 (0.61)	52.6 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	18.3 (0.82)	8.5 (0.42)	6.8 (0.38)	14.1 (0.50)	51.8 (0.94)
South	100.0	30.5 (0.71)	8.6 (0.35)	6.5 (0.30)	13.2 (0.43)	40.7 (0.69)
West	100.0	27.2 (0.77)	6.2 (0.33)	6.6 (0.40)	11.8 (0.50)	47.8 (0.81)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	23.2 (1.13)	4.9 (0.50)	5.9 (0.52)	10.2 (0.76)	55.1 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	50.3 (1.26)	8.5 (0.65)	3.8 (0.39)	15.0 (0.89)	22.1 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.4 (0.54)	6.9 (0.31)	8.6 (0.35)	10.0 (0.38)	59.5 (0.68)
White, single race, female	100.0	23.6 (0.56)	9.5 (0.35)	6.1 (0.27)	16.8 (0.42)	43.8 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.7 (1.52)	8.2 (0.78)	6.7 (0.69)	9.7 (0.91)	46.0 (1.67)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	45.5 (1.37)	10.0 (0.70)	4.2 (0.43)	15.5 (0.92)	24.6 (1.10)
Hispanic or Latino, male:						

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

2. The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the *Health, United States* publications (see Appendix II), and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his/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.

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

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

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

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

7. 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.

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

9. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

12. 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.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

14. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1-2	3-4	5 or more
		Percent distribution2 (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.6 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.2 (0.26)	13.0 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.6 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.2 (0.26)	13.0 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
Sex						
Male	100.0	56.3 (0.63)	3.4 (0.20)	14.8 (0.38)	13.7 (0.37)	11.8 (0.35)
Female	100.0	66.5 (0.54)	2.2 (0.14)	9.8 (0.30)	12.3 (0.32)	9.2 (0.28)
Age						
18-44 years	100.0	53.3 (0.65)	3.4 (0.18)	15.5 (0.39)	16.0 (0.39)	11.8 (0.34)
45-64 years	100.0	64.2 (0.67)	2.5 (0.20)	10.9 (0.40)	12.0 (0.37)	10.4 (0.37)
65-74 years	100.0	77.2 (0.93)	1.6 (0.28)	5.2 (0.47)	8.1 (0.58)	7.9 (0.59)
75 years and over	100.0	88.8 (0.69)	*0.6 (0.19)	3.2 (0.37)	2.8 (0.35)	4.7 (0.45)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	61.7 (0.48)	2.8 (0.12)	12.1 (0.26)	12.9 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
White	100.0	60.7 (0.53)	2.8 (0.13)	12.4 (0.29)	13.2 (0.28)	11.0 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	68.0 (1.00)	2.4 (0.29)	10.2 (0.59)	11.3 (0.64)	8.1 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.0 (3.41)	†	12.0 (2.47)	11.4 (2.55)	6.1 (1.79)
Asian	100.0	64.0 (1.99)	3.5 (0.88)	12.4 (1.35)	12.4 (1.27)	7.7 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	61.4 (9.94)	-	†	*13.7 (6.19)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	50.3 (3.52)	4.4 (1.16)	17.0 (2.40)	18.0 (2.67)	10.2 (1.84)
Black or African American, white	100.0	53.1 (7.52)	†	16.7 (4.70)	*11.5 (4.79)	*12.6 (5.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	50.0 (4.56)	*5.3 (1.87)	17.0 (3.40)	15.6 (3.91)	12.1 (2.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.2 (0.90)	2.4 (0.29)	10.2 (0.55)	9.7 (0.53)	8.5 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	69.0 (1.14)	2.7 (0.39)	10.7 (0.72)	9.6 (0.65)	8.0 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	60.5 (0.52)	2.8 (0.13)	12.4 (0.28)	13.5 (0.27)	10.8 (0.26)
White, single race	100.0	59.2 (0.58)	2.9 (0.15)	12.7 (0.32)	13.8 (0.31)	11.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.3 (1.02)	2.4 (0.30)	10.1 (0.60)	11.2 (0.65)	7.9 (0.53)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	84.2 (0.65)	1.2 (0.18)	5.8 (0.39)	3.3 (0.30)	5.4 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	72.9 (0.67)	2.2 (0.21)	9.1 (0.42)	8.0 (0.36)	7.8 (0.38)
Some college	100.0	59.5 (0.75)	3.3 (0.25)	12.9 (0.48)	13.2 (0.47)	11.1 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	44.7 (0.77)	3.7 (0.28)	16.4 (0.54)	21.4 (0.56)	13.8 (0.48)

Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	75.1 (0.86)	1.7 (0.16)	7.7 (0.42)	7.3 (0.43)	8.2 (0.44)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.3 (0.53)	3.2 (0.15)	13.7 (0.30)	14.5 (0.30)	11.2 (0.28)
	100.0	68.5 (0.85)	2.7 (0.33)	10.5 (0.52)	9.6 (0.51)	8.6 (0.50)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	61.7 (0.92)	3.3 (0.32)	13.2 (0.62)	11.9 (0.53)	9.9 (0.49)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	54.6 (1.13)	3.1 (0.33)	15.4 (0.78)	14.9 (0.73)	12.0 (0.68)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	44.0 (0.92)	4.1 (0.34)	17.2 (0.64)	20.8 (0.67)	13.8 (0.57)
$75,000 or more						
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	73.0 (1.24)	2.1 (0.34)	8.4 (0.61)	7.5 (0.61)	9.0 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	72.3 (0.88)	2.3 (0.28)	9.6 (0.53)	7.5 (0.48)	8.3 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	53.8 (0.61)	3.5 (0.19)	14.8 (0.35)	16.2 (0.36)	11.7 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	52.3 (0.61)	3.5 (0.18)	15.0 (0.36)	16.8 (0.35)	12.4 (0.32)
Medicaid	100.0	78.4 (1.11)	1.5 (0.30)	7.4 (0.77)	5.9 (0.61)	6.8 (0.65)
Other	100.0	70.4 (1.85)	1.6 (0.40)	7.2 (1.00)	11.0 (1.29)	9.8 (1.27)
Uninsured	100.0	67.0 (0.87)	2.5 (0.27)	12.1 (0.60)	9.4 (0.54)	9.1 (0.52)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	79.7 (0.85)	1.3 (0.24)	5.0 (0.43)	6.8 (0.49)	7.2 (0.55)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	93.8 (1.08)	†	*2.0 (0.66)	*1.8 (0.71)	*1.8 (0.76)
Medicare only	100.0	87.3 (0.94)	*0.7 (0.24)	2.8 (0.46)	3.7 (0.53)	5.5 (0.65)
Other	100.0	80.7 (2.43)	†	5.1 (1.26)	6.2 (1.33)	6.7 (1.49)
Uninsured	100.0	86.8 (6.98)	-	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	61.7 (0.57)	3.1 (0.18)	12.3 (0.33)	12.9 (0.31)	10.1 (0.30)
Widowed	100.0	85.5 (0.76)	0.7 (0.18)	4.1 (0.38)	4.4 (0.41)	5.5 (0.51)
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.7 (0.84)	2.1 (0.25)	10.2 (0.51)	10.8 (0.51)	10.2 (0.52)
Never married	100.0	51.5 (0.93)	2.9 (0.26)	15.0 (0.60)	17.3 (0.64)	13.3 (0.59)
Living with a partner	100.0	58.6 (1.49)	3.2 (0.48)	14.3 (1.04)	13.6 (1.08)	10.3 (0.84)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	59.3 (0.57)	2.7 (0.17)	12.9 (0.36)	14.2 (0.37)	10.8 (0.33)
Small MSA	100.0	61.6 (0.99)	2.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.47)	13.3 (0.44)	10.2 (0.44)
Not in MSA	100.0	67.0 (1.13)	3.0 (0.26)	10.3 (0.56)	9.7 (0.55)	10.0 (0.57)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	60.3 (0.96)	2.5 (0.27)	12.0 (0.58)	13.9 (0.62)	11.3 (0.63)
Midwest	100.0	57.5 (0.93)	3.9 (0.31)	14.1 (0.49)	13.8 (0.47)	10.7 (0.43)
South	100.0	67.0 (0.86)	2.1 (0.17)	10.3 (0.42)	11.3 (0.39)	9.3 (0.40)
West	100.0	58.2 (1.02)	2.9 (0.25)	13.2 (0.61)	14.2 (0.62)	11.5 (0.51)

Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	62.2 (1.31)	3.0 (0.48)	13.9 (0.92)	10.8 (0.81)	10.1 (0.73)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	76.5 (1.01)	1.7 (0.28)	6.4 (0.54)	8.6 (0.66)	6.8 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	54.6 (0.74)	3.6 (0.24)	15.0 (0.46)	14.1 (0.45)	12.7 (0.44)
White, single race, female	100.0	63.3 (0.67)	2.2 (0.18)	10.7 (0.37)	13.6 (0.40)	10.2 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	60.0 (1.57)	2.5 (0.48)	13.3 (1.07)	14.2 (1.09)	10.0 (0.90)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.9 (1.12)	2.3 (0.37)	7.6 (0.65)	8.9 (0.73)	6.3 (0.54)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked 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.
2. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
3. Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.
5. 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.
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.
8. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	38.8 (0.34)	35.2 (0.31)	24.0 (0.30)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	39.0 (0.34)	35.1 (0.31)	23.8 (0.30)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.1 (0.12)	31.3 (0.49)	43.4 (0.48)	24.2 (0.44)
Female	100.0	2.9 (0.16)	45.9 (0.48)	27.4 (0.41)	23.8 (0.42)
Age					
18-44 years	100.0	2.5 (0.17)	43.6 (0.50)	32.2 (0.44)	21.7 (0.41)
45-64 years	100.0	1.2 (0.14)	31.7 (0.56)	38.7 (0.59)	28.5 (0.53)
65-74 years	100.0	1.2 (0.19)	31.8 (0.95)	39.5 (1.01)	27.5 (0.92)
75 years and over	100.0	3.2 (0.37)	44.4 (1.05)	35.8 (1.06)	16.6 (0.85)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	38.8 (0.35)	35.2 (0.32)	24.0 (0.30)
White	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	39.0 (0.38)	35.7 (0.34)	23.3 (0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	1.2 (0.20)	30.6 (0.92)	34.5 (0.87)	33.8 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	33.3 (3.94)	29.4 (3.47)	35.2 (4.04)
Asian	100.0	5.2 (0.90)	60.4 (1.93)	27.6 (1.81)	6.8 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	-	35.6 (8.65)	32.4 (8.50)	*32.0 (10.12)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	*2.2 (0.99)	34.1 (3.00)	36.6 (3.30)	27.2 (2.93)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	43.4 (7.19)	35.8 (6.75)	16.4 (4.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	33.0 (4.70)	41.7 (5.15)	25.0 (3.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.1 (0.17)	33.4 (0.83)	39.7 (0.83)	25.8 (0.76)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	0.9 (0.19)	31.4 (0.96)	40.5 (1.07)	27.2 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	2.1 (0.12)	39.5 (0.37)	34.6 (0.34)	23.7 (0.32)
White, single race	100.0	2.1 (0.13)	40.0 (0.41)	35.0 (0.38)	22.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.2 (0.21)	30.3 (0.93)	34.4 (0.88)	34.1 (0.95)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.9 (0.24)	32.0 (0.84)	36.0 (0.84)	30.1 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	1.6 (0.17)	33.3 (0.62)	37.6 (0.64)	27.6 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	32.9 (0.64)	37.7 (0.70)	27.9 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.5 (0.16)	45.0 (0.68)	35.6 (0.66)	17.9 (0.51)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.9 (0.26)	40.2 (0.74)	31.3 (0.65)	25.6 (0.68)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.12)	38.3 (0.40)	36.1 (0.37)	23.7 (0.34)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	2.1 (0.26)	35.8 (0.82)	34.9 (0.76)	27.2 (0.73)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	1.5 (0.22)	35.9 (0.80)	35.8 (0.78)	26.7 (0.75)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	1.8 (0.33)	36.7 (1.01)	36.9 (1.00)	24.7 (0.89)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.23)	41.9 (0.82)	35.9 (0.76)	20.3 (0.66)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	3.1 (0.45)	39.9 (1.11)	29.3 (0.95)	27.7 (0.98)
Near poor	100.0	2.1 (0.24)	37.4 (0.86)	33.4 (0.74)	27.2 (0.75)
Not poor	100.0	1.8 (0.14)	38.3 (0.47)	36.2 (0.44)	23.6 (0.41)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	39.2 (0.46)	35.8 (0.43)	23.2 (0.37)
Medicaid	100.0	3.3 (0.52)	36.7 (1.27)	28.1 (1.10)	32.0 (1.20)
Other	100.0	*1.8 (0.61)	30.8 (1.86)	32.3 (1.89)	35.1 (2.01)
Uninsured	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	40.0 (0.86)	34.0 (0.77)	24.1 (0.76)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.27)	37.8 (0.99)	38.7 (1.00)	21.4 (0.79)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*1.6 (0.69)	35.0 (2.66)	35.4 (2.81)	28.1 (2.55)
Medicare only	100.0	2.2 (0.38)	39.5 (1.46)	35.1 (1.46)	23.2 (1.23)
Other	100.0	*1.9 (0.68)	33.9 (2.75)	41.9 (2.88)	22.3 (2.42)
Uninsured	100.0	†	27.3 (6.70)	34.8 (7.97)	36.8 (8.75)

Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	35.6 (0.46)	38.1 (0.45)	24.9 (0.41)
Widowed	100.0	3.4 (0.38)	41.1 (1.08)	33.2 (1.00)	22.3 (0.88)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.6 (0.22)	36.6 (0.79)	34.5 (0.76)	27.4 (0.76)
Never married	100.0	3.6 (0.34)	48.1 (0.84)	28.3 (0.74)	20.1 (0.65)
Living with a partner	100.0	2.2 (0.46)	40.5 (1.34)	33.3 (1.31)	24.0 (1.18)
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.15)	40.2 (0.50)	35.6 (0.48)	22.1 (0.41)
Small MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.18)	39.4 (0.59)	34.0 (0.51)	24.5 (0.49)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.9 (0.23)	34.3 (0.79)	36.3 (0.71)	27.4 (0.79)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	2.1 (0.26)	40.5 (0.82)	35.5 (0.76)	21.9 (0.70)
Midwest	100.0	2.0 (0.21)	37.0 (0.68)	35.8 (0.61)	25.2 (0.56)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.16)	37.1 (0.57)	34.9 (0.53)	26.1 (0.54)
West	100.0	2.1 (0.26)	42.0 (0.75)	34.9 (0.67)	21.0 (0.58)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.6 (0.18)	28.6 (1.09)	45.8 (1.18)	25.1 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.29)	38.6 (1.14)	33.2 (1.07)	26.6 (1.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male	100.0	1.1 (0.15)	30.7 (0.57)	43.9 (0.58)	24.3 (0.53)
White, single race, female	100.0	3.1 (0.20)	49.0 (0.58)	26.4 (0.49)	21.5 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	1.2 (0.32)	30.9 (1.49)	40.0 (1.53)	27.9 (1.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.2 (0.28)	29.9 (1.15)	29.8 (1.13)	39.1 (1.34)

†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.

1. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1] Total	Doctor's office or HMO2/	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Percent distribution3 (standard error)							
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	15.0 (0.29)	85.0 (0.29)	100.0	79.8 (0.44)	17.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.07)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.1 (0.28)	84.9 (0.28)	100.0	79.5 (0.44)	17.3 (0.43)	2.4 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	19.7 (0.44)	80.3 (0.44)	100.0	78.5 (0.59)	17.6 (0.56)	2.8 (0.18)	1.1 (0.12)
Female	100.0	10.6 (0.30)	89.4 (0.30)	100.0	80.9 (0.47)	16.5 (0.45)	1.9 (0.13)	0.6 (0.08)
Age								
18-44 years	100.0	21.4 (0.46)	78.6 (0.46)	100.0	76.9 (0.57)	19.5 (0.54)	2.7 (0.17)	0.9 (0.12)
45-64 years	100.0	10.3 (0.36)	89.7 (0.36)	100.0	81.1 (0.58)	16.0 (0.57)	2.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.11)
65-74 years	100.0	4.4 (0.42)	95.6 (0.42)	100.0	84.1 (0.90)	13.2 (0.87)	2.0 (0.31)	0.6 (0.16)
75 years and over	100.0	3.2 (0.37)	96.8 (0.37)	100.0	85.8 (0.87)	11.7 (0.84)	1.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.17)
Race								
1 race[5]	100.0	15.0 (0.29)	85.0 (0.29)	100.0	79.9 (0.44)	17.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.07)
White	100.0	14.9 (0.31)	85.1 (0.31)	100.0	80.8 (0.49)	16.6 (0.48)	1.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	14.6 (0.72)	85.4 (0.72)	100.0	75.6 (0.93)	16.9 (0.84)	6.7 (0.54)	0.7 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	19.3 (3.27)	80.7 (3.27)	100.0	42.8 (5.20)	52.2 (5.22)	*4.4 (1.66)	†
Asian	100.0	17.3 (1.69)	82.7 (1.69)	100.0	79.5 (1.85)	18.1 (1.78)	1.8 (0.50)	*0.7 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*24.0 (7.81)	76.0 (7.81)	100.0	82.6 (7.17)	*15.2 (6.84)	-	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	15.0 (2.50)	85.0 (2.50)	100.0	73.5 (2.79)	20.8 (2.24)	*5.0 (1.88)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	20.3 (5.94)	79.7 (5.94)	100.0	74.1 (6.23)	23.0 (5.88)	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	14.2 (3.57)	85.8 (3.57)	100.0	70.0 (4.01)	23.5 (3.21)	*5.8 (2.60)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.9 (0.89)	69.1 (0.89)	100.0	66.8 (1.10)	28.1 (1.04)	4.6 (0.44)	0.6 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.3 (1.15)	64.7 (1.15)	100.0	63.3 (1.49)	32.6 (1.44)	3.6 (0.48)	0.5 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.7 (0.29)	87.3 (0.29)	100.0	81.3 (0.46)	15.8 (0.45)	2.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	12.2 (0.32)	87.8 (0.32)	100.0	82.6 (0.53)	15.2 (0.52)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.3 (0.72)	85.7 (0.72)	100.0	75.9 (0.93)	16.9 (0.85)	6.6 (0.53)	0.6 (0.12)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	21.3 (0.70)	78.7 (0.70)	100.0	71.3 (0.94)	23.9 (0.91)	4.3 (0.38)	0.4 (0.11)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	13.0 (0.45)	87.0 (0.45)	100.0	81.3 (0.71)	16.0 (0.69)	2.1 (0.20)	0.6 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	11.5 (0.44)	88.5 (0.44)	100.0	80.7 (0.69)	16.2 (0.64)	2.5 (0.22)	0.7 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.3 (0.40)	90.7 (0.40)	100.0	85.5 (0.61)	12.2 (0.58)	1.1 (0.14)	1.2 (0.17)

Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	100.0	22.1 (0.63)	77.9 (0.63)	100.0	67.7 (0.88)	26.6 (0.84)	4.6 (0.32)	1.1 (0.17)
$20,000 or more	100.0	13.0 (0.29)	87.0 (0.29)	100.0	82.3 (0.47)	15.0 (0.45)	1.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
	100.0	20.1 (0.72)	79.9 (0.72)	100.0	75.1 (0.90)	20.8 (0.88)	3.3 (0.33)	0.8 (0.14)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	14.6 (0.60)	85.4 (0.60)	100.0	79.6 (0.83)	17.3 (0.77)	2.3 (0.28)	0.8 (0.20)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	10.8 (0.71)	89.2 (0.71)	100.0	83.1 (0.89)	14.7 (0.86)	1.5 (0.31)	0.7 (0.18)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	8.5 (0.46)	91.5 (0.46)	100.0	86.2 (0.65)	12.0 (0.62)	1.0 (0.17)	0.8 (0.17)
$75,000 or more								
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	100.0	25.8 (0.96)	74.2 (0.96)	100.0	62.1 (1.28)	31.3 (1.22)	5.4 (0.53)	1.1 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	22.0 (0.73)	78.0 (0.73)	100.0	71.7 (0.96)	23.5 (0.92)	4.1 (0.38)	0.8 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	11.2 (0.31)	88.8 (0.31)	100.0	83.2 (0.51)	14.4 (0.49)	1.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	9.5 (0.29)	90.5 (0.29)	100.0	84.8 (0.49)	13.5 (0.47)	1.0 (0.09)	0.7 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	10.0 (0.85)	90.0 (0.85)	100.0	62.6 (1.52)	32.8 (1.50)	4.5 (0.53)	†
Other	100.0	6.1 (0.88)	93.9 (0.88)	100.0	55.7 (2.07)	32.4 (2.00)	8.6 (1.12)	3.3 (0.76)
Uninsured	100.0	49.4 (0.91)	50.6 (0.91)	100.0	55.3 (1.29)	34.1 (1.23)	8.7 (0.65)	1.9 (0.33)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.28)	97.8 (0.28)	100.0	87.9 (0.84)	10.8 (0.82)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.12)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	3.5 (0.99)	96.5 (0.99)	100.0	76.3 (2.46)	20.6 (2.32)	3.1 (0.89)	-
Medicare only	100.0	6.0 (0.65)	94.0 (0.65)	100.0	84.8 (1.12)	13.1 (1.10)	1.6 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.18)
Other	100.0	*2.5 (0.80)	97.5 (0.80)	100.0	67.0 (2.77)	18.5 (2.15)	10.2 (1.76)	4.2 (1.18)
Uninsured	100.0	54.8 (8.34)	45.2 (8.34)	100.0	52.1 (11.87)	*20.7 (8.35)	†	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	11.2 (0.30)	88.8 (0.30)	100.0	82.4 (0.52)	15.4 (0.51)	1.6 (0.13)	0.6 (0.08)
Widowed	100.0	5.4 (0.53)	94.6 (0.53)	100.0	84.2 (0.86)	13.6 (0.84)	1.9 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.12)
Divorced or separated	100.0	16.3 (0.61)	83.7 (0.61)	100.0	76.6 (0.85)	18.4 (0.79)	3.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.18)
Never married	100.0	24.8 (0.77)	75.2 (0.77)	100.0	73.3 (0.90)	22.0 (0.86)	3.4 (0.30)	1.4 (0.22)
Living with a partner	100.0	26.5 (1.23)	73.5 (1.23)	100.0	72.4 (1.51)	21.6 (1.41)	4.7 (0.68)	1.3 (0.35)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	100.0	14.8 (0.39)	85.2 (0.39)	100.0	82.1 (0.47)	14.1 (0.43)	2.9 (0.17)	0.9 (0.12)
Small MSA	100.0	16.0 (0.55)	84.0 (0.55)	100.0	81.0 (0.73)	16.2 (0.72)	1.8 (0.19)	0.9 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.5 (0.61)	86.5 (0.61)	100.0	72.7 (1.49)	24.8 (1.50)	1.9 (0.22)	0.5 (0.10)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	10.1 (0.57)	89.9 (0.57)	100.0	87.8 (0.80)	9.4 (0.77)	2.0 (0.22)	0.8 (0.18)
Midwest	100.0	12.5 (0.51)	87.5 (0.51)	100.0	70.7 (1.14)	26.6 (1.16)	2.0 (0.19)	0.8 (0.12)
South	100.0	17.1 (0.49)	82.9 (0.49)	100.0	83.5 (0.61)	13.1 (0.57)	2.7 (0.22)	0.7 (0.11)
West	100.0	18.5 (0.71)	81.5 (0.71)	100.0	77.0 (0.83)	19.4 (0.79)	2.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.19)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.2 (1.28)	60.8 (1.28)	100.0	69.1 (1.56)	25.2 (1.45)	5.0 (0.70)	*0.7 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	22.2 (1.01)	77.8 (1.01)	100.0	64.9 (1.35)	30.4 (1.30)	4.2 (0.54)	*0.5 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male	100.0	16.1 (0.50)	83.9 (0.50)	100.0	80.6 (0.68)	16.4 (0.66)	1.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	8.5 (0.33)	91.5 (0.33)	100.0	84.2 (0.55)	14.1 (0.53)	1.0 (0.12)	0.7 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	20.3 (1.25)	79.7 (1.25)	100.0	76.5 (1.43)	14.5 (1.14)	8.0 (0.95)	1.0 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, femal	100.0	9.6 (0.75)	90.4 (0.75)	100.0	75.5 (1.19)	18.5 (1.13)	5.7 (0.60)	*0.3 (0.10)

* 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.

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

2. HMO is health maintenance organization.

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

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

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicate 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.

6. 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.

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

8. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

13. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	19.3 (0.30)	17.4 (0.27)	25.2 (0.31)	24.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.25)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.4 (0.29)	17.4 (0.27)	25.2 (0.30)	24.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.25)
Sex						
Male	100.0	26.6 (0.48)	19.8 (0.43)	23.6 (0.44)	19.8 (0.40)	10.2 (0.32)
Female	100.0	12.6 (0.31)	15.1 (0.33)	26.8 (0.40)	28.1 (0.39)	17.4 (0.35)
Age						
18-44 years	100.0	25.7 (0.45)	20.2 (0.39)	25.0 (0.41)	18.5 (0.36)	10.6 (0.30)
45-64 years	100.0	15.8 (0.44)	16.7 (0.45)	26.8 (0.52)	25.4 (0.50)	15.3 (0.45)
65-74 years	100.0	7.3 (0.52)	11.1 (0.70)	25.2 (0.96)	36.2 (1.05)	20.3 (0.81)
75 years and over	100.0	4.4 (0.42)	7.8 (0.60)	20.5 (0.92)	42.9 (1.07)	24.4 (0.93)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	19.4 (0.30)	17.4 (0.27)	25.3 (0.31)	24.1 (0.28)	13.9 (0.25)
White	100.0	18.9 (0.32)	17.1 (0.29)	25.1 (0.34)	24.4 (0.31)	14.5 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	20.3 (0.85)	18.9 (0.72)	25.7 (0.85)	23.9 (0.83)	11.1 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	22.6 (3.47)	15.2 (3.11)	19.4 (3.10)	27.5 (3.47)	15.3 (3.09)
Asian	100.0	26.0 (1.82)	19.2 (1.53)	28.8 (1.74)	17.4 (1.48)	8.5 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	41.0 (9.83)	†	*24.5 (8.14)	*26.1 (8.29)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	18.0 (2.69)	17.0 (2.40)	23.9 (2.56)	22.6 (2.56)	18.5 (2.19)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*15.6 (5.15)	*17.8 (5.95)	24.0 (4.95)	29.4 (6.19)	13.2 (3.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	21.2 (4.28)	17.6 (3.33)	24.9 (3.92)	20.1 (3.66)	16.2 (3.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.8 (0.91)	18.7 (0.67)	19.8 (0.67)	16.6 (0.61)	9.2 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	40.4 (1.11)	18.6 (0.81)	17.7 (0.75)	15.0 (0.74)	8.3 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.0 (0.30)	17.2 (0.29)	26.0 (0.33)	25.1 (0.31)	14.6 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	16.0 (0.32)	16.8 (0.32)	26.0 (0.37)	25.7 (0.34)	15.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.9 (0.83)	19.0 (0.74)	25.8 (0.86)	24.1 (0.84)	11.2 (0.60)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.7 (0.72)	13.8 (0.60)	19.9 (0.71)	25.8 (0.75)	15.9 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	19.1 (0.56)	18.0 (0.49)	23.9 (0.60)	25.1 (0.56)	14.0 (0.51)
Some college	100.0	16.6 (0.53)	17.2 (0.52)	26.0 (0.63)	24.4 (0.55)	15.8 (0.51)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.0 (0.49)	17.6 (0.54)	29.2 (0.62)	25.1 (0.61)	14.2 (0.47)

Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	22.0 (0.60)	14.4 (0.51)	20.5 (0.56)	24.7 (0.58)	18.4 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	100.0	18.1 (0.33)	18.0 (0.31)	26.4 (0.37)	24.2 (0.33)	13.2 (0.28)
	100.0	23.5 (0.74)	16.6 (0.62)	22.3 (0.68)	24.0 (0.67)	13.6 (0.57)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	19.6 (0.68)	17.2 (0.62)	25.3 (0.73)	24.6 (0.71)	13.3 (0.56)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	16.0 (0.81)	20.3 (0.83)	27.2 (0.96)	23.1 (0.88)	13.4 (0.70)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	14.0 (0.58)	18.2 (0.64)	29.4 (0.76)	24.9 (0.69)	13.4 (0.59)
$75,000 or more						
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	25.6 (0.95)	15.3 (0.81)	19.5 (0.84)	22.2 (0.83)	17.4 (0.82)
Near poor	100.0	24.2 (0.74)	15.9 (0.61)	22.0 (0.69)	22.6 (0.70)	15.3 (0.62)
Not poor	100.0	16.0 (0.36)	18.0 (0.37)	27.0 (0.43)	25.3 (0.39)	13.7 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	16.3 (0.34)	19.6 (0.37)	28.8 (0.41)	23.1 (0.37)	12.2 (0.30)
Medicaid	100.0	14.4 (0.97)	13.3 (0.96)	18.0 (1.01)	28.2 (1.25)	26.0 (1.18)
Other	100.0	11.1 (1.35)	12.1 (1.35)	22.0 (1.78)	28.6 (1.75)	26.3 (1.71)
Uninsured	100.0	46.5 (0.87)	19.1 (0.69)	17.6 (0.65)	10.6 (0.50)	6.1 (0.43)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.3 (0.36)	9.5 (0.62)	23.1 (0.86)	40.6 (0.93)	22.5 (0.80)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	4.6 (1.04)	6.0 (1.32)	16.7 (2.16)	39.3 (2.73)	33.5 (2.56)
Medicare only	100.0	9.0 (0.79)	9.9 (0.85)	23.8 (1.30)	38.6 (1.47)	18.7 (1.20)
Other	100.0	6.4 (1.29)	10.0 (1.79)	22.1 (2.47)	35.6 (2.78)	25.9 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	26.2 (6.34)	*17.3 (7.37)	30.7 (8.20)	*9.0 (3.66)	*16.8 (7.27)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	16.7 (0.35)	18.0 (0.35)	26.6 (0.41)	24.6 (0.39)	14.2 (0.34)
Widowed	100.0	7.4 (0.56)	9.3 (0.65)	22.6 (0.91)	38.4 (1.01)	22.3 (0.91)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.3 (0.68)	15.6 (0.60)	23.1 (0.67)	24.5 (0.70)	16.5 (0.64)
Never married	100.0	27.9 (0.78)	19.0 (0.65)	24.8 (0.69)	19.1 (0.62)	9.3 (0.46)
Living with a partner	100.0	27.0 (1.19)	18.0 (1.05)	21.2 (1.12)	20.1 (1.13)	13.7 (0.91)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.4 (0.43)	18.1 (0.40)	25.3 (0.44)	23.4 (0.44)	12.8 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	18.7 (0.54)	16.8 (0.45)	25.2 (0.52)	24.2 (0.44)	15.1 (0.46)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.9 (0.61)	16.6 (0.60)	25.2 (0.74)	25.4 (0.68)	14.8 (0.62)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	14.7 (0.61)	16.4 (0.63)	25.7 (0.71)	26.9 (0.71)	16.2 (0.57)
Midwest	100.0	17.1 (0.54)	17.6 (0.53)	26.5 (0.63)	24.8 (0.58)	13.9 (0.52)
South	100.0	20.0 (0.53)	17.9 (0.47)	25.5 (0.52)	23.3 (0.45)	13.3 (0.43)
West	100.0	24.9 (0.69)	17.0 (0.54)	22.9 (0.64)	21.9 (0.60)	13.2 (0.48)

Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	45.3 (1.33)	19.9 (1.00)	17.4 (0.95)	12.1 (0.75)	5.4 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	25.8 (1.06)	17.4 (0.83)	22.3 (0.91)	21.3 (0.94)	13.1 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.5 (0.54)	19.6 (0.51)	24.9 (0.55)	21.5 (0.49)	11.4 (0.40)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.1 (0.35)	14.3 (0.38)	26.9 (0.49)	29.5 (0.47)	19.2 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.3 (1.41)	21.7 (1.20)	21.3 (1.24)	19.5 (1.24)	9.2 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.2 (0.83)	16.8 (0.88)	29.5 (1.12)	27.8 (1.03)	12.7 (0.80)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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, or telephone calls.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized p

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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	67.6 (0.35)	14.8 (0.25)	8.5 (0.20)	5.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	67.5 (0.34)	14.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.20)	5.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
Sex							
Male	100.0	59.8 (0.54)	15.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.33)	7.6 (0.28)	3.8 (0.19)	1.9 (0.15)
Female	100.0	74.9 (0.40)	14.0 (0.32)	6.0 (0.21)	2.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.09)	0.9 (0.09)
Age							
18-44 years	100.0	59.4 (0.52)	17.5 (0.38)	11.4 (0.32)	6.9 (0.25)	2.9 (0.17)	1.9 (0.14)
45-64 years	100.0	71.2 (0.55)	13.9 (0.41)	7.2 (0.30)	4.2 (0.24)	2.5 (0.18)	0.9 (0.12)
65-74 years	100.0	83.8 (0.86)	9.4 (0.70)	3.0 (0.35)	1.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.25)	0.5 (0.13)
75 years and over	100.0	89.5 (0.66)	6.6 (0.54)	1.7 (0.25)	0.9 (0.18)	0.8 (0.17)	0.5 (0.13)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	67.6 (0.35)	14.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.20)	5.1 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.09)
White	100.0	68.2 (0.38)	14.6 (0.27)	8.3 (0.21)	5.2 (0.17)	2.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	66.7 (0.93)	15.9 (0.72)	10.1 (0.66)	4.3 (0.37)	1.8 (0.25)	1.1 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	64.2 (3.72)	15.2 (2.78)	14.9 (3.19)	*2.7 (0.81)	†	†
Asian	100.0	59.6 (2.01)	17.4 (1.56)	9.0 (1.16)	7.2 (0.94)	4.1 (0.78)	2.7 (0.67)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	49.1 (9.83)	*11.1 (5.36)	*16.9 (6.28)	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	69.6 (3.04)	13.6 (2.07)	7.1 (1.64)	7.8 (2.20)	*2.0 (0.81)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	64.3 (6.16)	19.5 (5.48)	†	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	67.2 (4.56)	14.8 (3.24)	*4.6 (1.68)	*12.3 (4.07)	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	51.3 (0.95)	15.2 (0.62)	12.4 (0.59)	9.2 (0.49)	6.3 (0.48)	5.7 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	47.8 (1.17)	14.6 (0.76)	13.8 (0.79)	10.2 (0.65)	7.3 (0.61)	6.3 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.0 (0.36)	14.8 (0.27)	8.0 (0.21)	4.6 (0.16)	1.9 (0.10)	0.8 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	71.0 (0.39)	14.5 (0.29)	7.6 (0.22)	4.5 (0.17)	1.9 (0.11)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.2 (0.93)	15.9 (0.73)	9.9 (0.65)	4.2 (0.36)	1.8 (0.25)	1.0 (0.20)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	65.3 (0.84)	11.8 (0.56)	8.0 (0.44)	6.9 (0.44)	4.6 (0.32)	3.4 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	67.8 (0.66)	14.8 (0.51)	8.3 (0.37)	5.5 (0.31)	2.5 (0.20)	1.2 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	70.4 (0.64)	14.3 (0.49)	7.9 (0.38)	4.4 (0.29)	2.2 (0.21)	0.8 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	71.8 (0.64)	15.2 (0.50)	7.4 (0.37)	3.6 (0.27)	1.2 (0.15)	0.8 (0.12)

Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	67.9 (0.66)	12.5 (0.47)	7.9 (0.40)	5.6 (0.31)	4.0 (0.27)	2.1 (0.21)
$20,000 or more	100.0	68.0 (0.40)	15.2 (0.29)	8.5 (0.23)	5.0 (0.18)	2.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.09)
	100.0	63.2 (0.80)	14.8 (0.60)	9.8 (0.50)	6.8 (0.45)	3.6 (0.31)	1.9 (0.25)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	67.1 (0.79)	14.7 (0.61)	8.7 (0.48)	5.9 (0.39)	2.4 (0.26)	1.3 (0.19)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	67.7 (0.98)	17.1 (0.75)	8.5 (0.58)	4.4 (0.41)	1.5 (0.31)	0.8 (0.19)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	71.6 (0.78)	15.2 (0.61)	7.5 (0.43)	3.9 (0.33)	1.2 (0.17)	0.6 (0.12)
$75,000 or more							
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	63.7 (1.07)	13.7 (0.74)	9.3 (0.60)	6.8 (0.51)	4.1 (0.44)	2.5 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	63.5 (0.78)	14.0 (0.58)	9.3 (0.51)	7.2 (0.45)	4.0 (0.31)	2.1 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	69.7 (0.46)	15.2 (0.35)	8.0 (0.26)	4.6 (0.19)	1.7 (0.13)	0.8 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	68.8 (0.44)	16.4 (0.34)	8.5 (0.25)	4.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.10)	0.8 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	76.2 (1.17)	12.1 (0.83)	5.9 (0.71)	2.7 (0.43)	1.2 (0.29)	1.9 (0.43)
Other	100.0	77.4 (1.71)	12.0 (1.33)	6.5 (1.12)	2.7 (0.61)	*0.8 (0.36)	†
Uninsured	100.0	39.8 (0.83)	17.2 (0.63)	16.2 (0.65)	13.9 (0.59)	8.8 (0.47)	4.2 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	88.9 (0.62)	7.5 (0.53)	1.9 (0.22)	0.9 (0.18)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.09)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	90.6 (1.60)	4.9 (1.18)	*1.9 (0.63)	*0.7 (0.34)	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	81.3 (1.20)	10.0 (0.97)	3.4 (0.56)	2.5 (0.41)	1.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.26)
Other	100.0	87.0 (1.90)	7.7 (1.55)	*1.6 (0.70)	*1.8 (0.66)	†	*1.2 (0.55)
Uninsured	100.0	55.3 (8.29)	*9.7 (3.86)	*13.4 (4.93)	†	†	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	69.7 (0.44)	14.9 (0.32)	7.6 (0.25)	4.5 (0.19)	2.1 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)
Widowed	100.0	85.3 (0.76)	8.0 (0.58)	2.9 (0.35)	1.9 (0.27)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.5 (0.16)
Divorced or separated	100.0	67.1 (0.84)	14.3 (0.62)	8.8 (0.47)	5.6 (0.44)	3.0 (0.27)	1.3 (0.20)
Never married	100.0	58.9 (0.85)	16.4 (0.60)	12.1 (0.53)	7.2 (0.41)	3.6 (0.32)	1.8 (0.22)
Living with a partner	100.0	59.5 (1.33)	16.3 (1.00)	11.4 (0.94)	8.2 (0.78)	3.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.31)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	65.9 (0.52)	15.2 (0.38)	8.9 (0.29)	5.2 (0.23)	2.7 (0.17)	2.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	69.2 (0.59)	14.3 (0.42)	8.2 (0.35)	5.1 (0.27)	2.3 (0.17)	0.9 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	68.9 (0.74)	14.7 (0.57)	8.4 (0.44)	5.1 (0.33)	2.4 (0.21)	0.6 (0.11)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	72.4 (0.84)	14.1 (0.60)	7.3 (0.45)	3.7 (0.30)	1.6 (0.22)	0.8 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	69.7 (0.62)	14.8 (0.49)	8.0 (0.36)	5.1 (0.32)	2.0 (0.16)	0.4 (0.09)
South	100.0	67.1 (0.61)	14.6 (0.43)	8.8 (0.36)	5.4 (0.26)	2.7 (0.19)	1.3 (0.15)
West	100.0	61.9 (0.77)	15.7 (0.56)	9.8 (0.42)	6.1 (0.37)	3.4 (0.27)	3.0 (0.30)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	42.1 (1.29)	14.6 (0.92)	13.8 (0.88)	12.6 (0.81)	9.5 (0.84)	7.3 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	60.8 (1.20)	15.7 (0.79)	10.9 (0.76)	5.6 (0.46)	2.9 (0.36)	4.2 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	100.0	63.7 (0.62)	15.5 (0.45)	10.4 (0.38)	6.7 (0.32)	2.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.7 (0.46)	13.5 (0.38)	5.1 (0.23)	2.5 (0.18)	1.0 (0.10)	0.4 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	58.2 (1.50)	17.1 (1.18)	13.7 (1.06)	6.9 (0.74)	3.0 (0.48)	1.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.4 (1.06)	14.9 (0.90)	6.8 (0.71)	2.1 (0.30)	0.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.25)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 year, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	18.8 (0.28)	12.8 (0.23)	11.7 (0.22)	11.8 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	43.8 (0.39)	18.8 (0.29)	12.9 (0.23)	11.7 (0.23)	11.9 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	41.2 (0.54)	18.8 (0.42)	13.3 (0.34)	12.6 (0.32)	13.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.12)
Female	100.0	46.6 (0.50)	18.8 (0.37)	12.5 (0.31)	10.9 (0.29)	10.7 (0.29)	0.6 (0.06)
Age							
18-44 years	100.0	41.4 (0.51)	20.9 (0.40)	14.9 (0.35)	12.5 (0.34)	9.0 (0.29)	1.3 (0.11)
45-64 years	100.0	49.2 (0.62)	17.5 (0.45)	11.0 (0.38)	11.1 (0.37)	10.6 (0.38)	0.5 (0.08)
65-74 years	100.0	43.6 (1.04)	14.8 (0.76)	10.1 (0.64)	10.3 (0.66)	20.9 (0.90)	*0.3 (0.14)
75 years and over	100.0	39.3 (1.07)	14.7 (0.81)	9.4 (0.60)	10.6 (0.65)	25.6 (0.92)	*0.3 (0.12)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	44.1 (0.40)	18.8 (0.29)	12.8 (0.23)	11.7 (0.22)	11.7 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
White	100.0	45.8 (0.44)	18.3 (0.30)	12.3 (0.25)	11.2 (0.24)	11.6 (0.26)	0.8 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	32.5 (0.95)	21.7 (0.79)	15.8 (0.70)	15.2 (0.68)	14.1 (0.69)	0.7 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.9 (3.51)	24.6 (3.97)	11.7 (2.32)	13.7 (2.87)	12.9 (2.16)	†
Asian	100.0	43.7 (1.97)	19.9 (1.53)	14.3 (1.37)	12.1 (1.28)	7.9 (1.17)	2.1 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*31.7 (10.29)	*28.2 (8.92)	*14.0 (6.21)	*11.0 (5.10)	*15.1 (5.53)	-
2 or more races[5]	100.0	38.3 (2.96)	17.4 (2.55)	15.7 (2.30)	13.1 (2.19)	15.5 (2.60)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	39.4 (6.68)	18.2 (5.30)	*11.3 (4.40)	*14.1 (4.73)	*16.9 (5.19)	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.8 (4.09)	15.6 (3.77)	20.4 (3.55)	13.7 (3.18)	19.4 (4.68)	-
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.5 (0.84)	18.6 (0.68)	15.2 (0.63)	16.6 (0.67)	14.8 (0.59)	4.3 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.4 (0.95)	18.3 (0.90)	15.3 (0.80)	17.3 (0.83)	17.2 (0.78)	5.5 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.9 (0.43)	18.8 (0.31)	12.5 (0.25)	11.0 (0.24)	11.3 (0.26)	0.4 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	48.3 (0.49)	18.3 (0.33)	11.9 (0.27)	10.3 (0.26)	11.0 (0.28)	0.3 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	32.7 (0.98)	21.9 (0.80)	15.8 (0.71)	14.9 (0.68)	14.1 (0.71)	0.6 (0.14)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	21.9 (0.70)	15.8 (0.62)	13.5 (0.57)	17.4 (0.67)	28.7 (0.75)	2.7 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	39.8 (0.69)	18.0 (0.51)	13.7 (0.46)	12.5 (0.44)	15.5 (0.50)	0.6 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	47.3 (0.68)	19.0 (0.53)	12.9 (0.46)	11.4 (0.43)	9.1 (0.39)	0.2 (0.06)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.1 (0.71)	18.6 (0.53)	10.1 (0.41)	6.5 (0.35)	3.5 (0.26)	0.3 (0.09)

Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	26.0 (0.73)	17.0 (0.54)	14.7 (0.54)	17.5 (0.58)	23.3 (0.67)	1.6 (0.18)
$20,000 or more	100.0	48.7 (0.45)	18.8 (0.32)	12.5 (0.27)	10.4 (0.24)	8.9 (0.25)	0.7 (0.07)
	100.0	33.0 (0.79)	19.2 (0.66)	14.1 (0.55)	16.1 (0.60)	16.2 (0.65)	1.5 (0.23)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	42.3 (0.83)	19.6 (0.65)	15.1 (0.63)	12.3 (0.59)	9.8 (0.49)	0.9 (0.18)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	49.4 (1.10)	19.9 (0.85)	13.5 (0.75)	9.2 (0.63)	7.6 (0.57)	*0.4 (0.13)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	63.1 (0.76)	17.8 (0.60)	9.3 (0.49)	5.8 (0.39)	3.7 (0.31)	*0.3 (0.09)
$75,000 or more							
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	23.6 (1.04)	18.1 (0.77)	15.4 (0.78)	18.3 (0.87)	22.3 (0.94)	2.3 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	27.7 (0.77)	17.8 (0.65)	15.0 (0.60)	18.2 (0.68)	19.6 (0.66)	1.7 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	51.9 (0.51)	18.9 (0.37)	12.1 (0.33)	9.0 (0.27)	7.7 (0.26)	0.4 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	53.3 (0.49)	20.0 (0.37)	11.9 (0.31)	8.5 (0.26)	5.9 (0.22)	0.3 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	29.9 (1.30)	21.4 (1.04)	15.7 (0.99)	17.4 (1.00)	14.3 (0.88)	1.3 (0.28)
Other	100.0	38.4 (1.98)	19.3 (1.60)	13.9 (1.49)	14.4 (1.35)	13.9 (1.34)	†
Uninsured	100.0	18.0 (0.67)	17.2 (0.64)	18.1 (0.66)	22.5 (0.72)	20.8 (0.69)	3.3 (0.32)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	48.4 (1.00)	15.9 (0.73)	9.0 (0.56)	8.5 (0.52)	18.1 (0.75)	†
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	14.2 (1.80)	12.1 (1.67)	12.6 (2.12)	15.7 (2.19)	44.6 (2.75)	*0.8 (0.40)
Medicare only	100.0	32.1 (1.41)	13.4 (1.03)	10.4 (0.86)	14.2 (1.15)	29.4 (1.32)	*0.5 (0.19)
Other	100.0	43.9 (2.93)	12.2 (1.89)	10.9 (1.82)	8.1 (1.50)	24.9 (2.53)	-
Uninsured	100.0	*8.2 (4.04)	*13.1 (5.04)	*18.4 (7.38)	*12.5 (4.39)	39.0 (8.50)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	48.1 (0.51)	18.7 (0.37)	11.9 (0.30)	10.2 (0.28)	10.3 (0.30)	0.7 (0.07)
Widowed	100.0	34.9 (1.06)	15.0 (0.79)	10.2 (0.64)	12.7 (0.77)	26.8 (0.98)	*0.4 (0.14)
Divorced or separated	100.0	38.9 (0.80)	17.9 (0.61)	14.0 (0.57)	14.2 (0.60)	14.6 (0.58)	0.4 (0.09)
Never married	100.0	41.3 (0.85)	20.8 (0.65)	14.8 (0.57)	13.0 (0.59)	8.6 (0.41)	1.4 (0.21)
Living with a partner	100.0	32.1 (1.35)	19.2 (1.12)	16.0 (1.08)	16.3 (1.02)	15.2 (1.03)	1.2 (0.30)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.6 (0.55)	20.4 (0.42)	12.7 (0.33)	10.9 (0.31)	9.3 (0.30)	1.2 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	45.5 (0.67)	17.4 (0.47)	12.8 (0.37)	11.7 (0.36)	12.0 (0.41)	0.6 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	37.9 (1.00)	17.4 (0.65)	13.2 (0.59)	13.7 (0.60)	17.1 (0.73)	0.6 (0.13)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	50.1 (0.95)	18.6 (0.64)	11.0 (0.50)	9.4 (0.46)	10.1 (0.52)	0.8 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	48.7 (0.78)	17.9 (0.53)	11.7 (0.48)	10.6 (0.42)	10.8 (0.43)	0.4 (0.10)
South	100.0	37.8 (0.68)	18.8 (0.50)	14.4 (0.41)	13.3 (0.42)	14.9 (0.47)	0.8 (0.10)
West	100.0	43.7 (0.76)	20.1 (0.64)	13.1 (0.48)	12.4 (0.47)	9.1 (0.45)	1.5 (0.20)

Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	28.0 (1.19)	16.2 (0.92)	15.1 (0.92)	17.7 (1.02)	17.0 (0.90)	6.0 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	33.0 (1.05)	21.0 (0.91)	15.4 (0.86)	15.5 (0.83)	12.5 (0.73)	2.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	100.0	45.3 (0.68)	18.9 (0.49)	12.3 (0.39)	11.2 (0.37)	12.0 (0.42)	0.4 (0.08)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.0 (0.62)	17.7 (0.43)	11.5 (0.36)	9.5 (0.34)	10.1 (0.35)	0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.2 (1.37)	21.5 (1.32)	17.1 (1.21)	15.0 (1.10)	15.5 (1.13)	*0.7 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.6 (1.26)	22.1 (0.99)	14.8 (0.87)	14.9 (0.90)	13.1 (0.74)	*0.5 (0.16)

†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.

1. Respondents were asked, "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.

rounding.

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

9. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 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.

10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

12. 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, 2004. 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	34.6 (0.38)	65.4 (0.38)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	34.8 (0.36)	65.2 (0.36)
Sex			
Male	100.0	31.7 (0.50)	68.3 (0.50)
Female	100.0	37.3 (0.50)	62.7 (0.50)
Age			
18-44 years	100.0	45.9 (0.53)	54.1 (0.53)
45-64 years	100.0	28.2 (0.56)	71.8 (0.56)
65-74 years	100.0	13.6 (0.79)	86.4 (0.79)
75 years and over	100.0	8.2 (0.68)	91.8 (0.68)
Race			
1 race[4]	100.0	34.4 (0.38)	65.6 (0.38)
White	100.0	32.2 (0.40)	67.8 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	51.5 (1.03)	48.5 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	41.1 (3.95)	58.9 (3.95)
Asian	100.0	29.9 (1.78)	70.1 (1.78)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.9 (10.24)	57.1 (10.24)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	51.6 (3.22)	48.4 (3.22)
Black or African American, white	100.0	57.9 (6.89)	42.1 (6.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	47.5 (4.70)	52.5 (4.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.2 (0.89)	61.8 (0.89)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.2 (1.11)	63.8 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.1 (0.40)	65.9 (0.40)
White, single race	100.0	31.4 (0.43)	68.6 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.2 (1.05)	48.8 (1.05)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.7 (0.86)	70.3 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	29.1 (0.62)	70.9 (0.62)
Some college	100.0	40.1 (0.71)	59.9 (0.71)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	40.1 (0.73)	59.9 (0.73)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	33.4 (0.73)	66.6 (0.73)
$20,000 or more	100.0	35.4 (0.43)	64.6 (0.43)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	33.9 (0.79)	66.1 (0.79)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	37.0 (0.85)	63.0 (0.85)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	37.3 (1.06)	62.7 (1.06)
$75,000 or more	100.0	38.2 (0.81)	61.8 (0.81)

Poverty status[10]			
Poor	100.0	40.6 (1.14)	59.4 (1.14)
Near poor	100.0	34.9 (0.81)	65.1 (0.81)
Not poor	100.0	36.1 (0.50)	63.9 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	36.9 (0.49)	63.1 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	54.2 (1.44)	45.8 (1.44)
Other	100.0	50.1 (2.07)	49.9 (2.07)
Uninsured	100.0	39.7 (0.83)	60.3 (0.83)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	9.7 (0.61)	90.3 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	18.7 (2.33)	81.3 (2.33)
Medicare only	100.0	10.4 (1.01)	89.6 (1.01)
Other	100.0	20.2 (2.43)	79.8 (2.43)
Uninsured	100.0	*13.4 (6.29)	86.6 (6.29)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	33.9 (0.49)	66.1 (0.49)
Widowed	100.0	12.8 (0.78)	87.2 (0.78)
Divorced or separated	100.0	43.8 (0.82)	56.2 (0.82)
Never married	100.0	33.9 (0.80)	66.1 (0.80)
Living with a partner	100.0	49.5 (1.42)	50.5 (1.42)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100.0	36.9 (0.52)	63.1 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	34.6 (0.72)	65.4 (0.72)
Not in MSA	100.0	29.3 (0.87)	70.7 (0.87)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	32.8 (0.85)	67.2 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	30.2 (0.78)	69.8 (0.78)
South	100.0	37.9 (0.63)	62.1 (0.63)
West	100.0	35.7 (0.84)	64.3 (0.84)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.4 (1.19)	68.6 (1.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	45.4 (1.22)	54.6 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male	100.0	29.0 (0.58)	71.0 (0.58)
White, single race, female	100.0	33.6 (0.58)	66.4 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	50.0 (1.53)	50.0 (1.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	52.2 (1.31)	47.8 (1.31)

* 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.

1. Respondents were asked, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. AIDS is autoimmune deficiency syndrome.

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

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

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "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.

5. 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.

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

7. Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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10. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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12. 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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.