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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, and place and region of residence. Estimates (frequencies and percentages) are presented for selected chronic conditions and mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions.

Data Source

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics. In 2011, data were collected on 33,014 adults in the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 81.6%, and the final response rate was 66.3%. The health information for adults in this report was obtained from one randomly selected adult per family. In very rare instances where the sample adult was not able to respond for himself or herself, a proxy was used.

Highlights

In 2011, 61% of adults aged 18 and over had excellent or very good health. Eleven percent of adults had been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had heart disease, 24% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, 9% had been told that they had diabetes, and 22% had been told that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Nineteen percent of adults were current smokers, and 21% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 34% of adults were overweight and 28% were obese.

Keywords: chronic conditions · health behavior · health utilization · mental health

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)—a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of adults. The other two reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children under age 18 years (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5) and, since 1997, have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for selected chronic conditions, selected mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status, and are derived from the Sample Adult Core component of the annual NHIS. These health estimates are shown in Tables 1–41 for various population subgroups, including those defined by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, education (for adults aged 25 and over), family income, poverty status, health insurance

coverage, marital status, place of residence, and region of residence. Appendix I contains brief technical notes on methods and detailed information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–III). Appendix II contains definitions of selected terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted health estimates.

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

The 1997 NHIS featured both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of questionnaire content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

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

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

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

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or intellectually disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses), active-duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S.

nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design used for the 1995–2005 NHIS can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). A new report providing a complete description of the 2006 NHIS sample design is being developed. Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative’s manual (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire (also called the Core) consists of four main components: Household Composition Section, Family Core, Sample Adult Core, and Sample Child Core. The Household Composition Section of the questionnaire collects some basic demographic and relationship information about all persons in the household. The Family Core, which is administered separately for each family in the household, collects information for all family members. Topics on the Family Core include sociodemographic characteristics, basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, injuries, health insurance coverage, and access to and utilization of health care services. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or over the age of majority for the given state responds to questions about all family members in the Family Core. In most states, this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska it is 19 years, and in Mississippi it is 21 years. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2011 consisted of 39,509 households, which yielded 101,875 persons in 40,496 families. A total of 40,470 adults were eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 33,014 adults, a conditional response rate of 81.6% (the number of completed Sample Adult interviews divided by the total number of eligible sample adults). The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Adult Core component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 81.3%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 66.3% (14).

Estimation Procedures

The Sample Adult weights were used to produce the national health estimates contained in this report. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all adults and for various subgroups of the adult population

are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to health characteristics of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates), to provide a more straightforward presentation of the data. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in Appendix I, Table II. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables may be obtained if percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various population subgroups have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, nonresponse rates are relatively high, which is common in population surveys. No income information is available for about 4% of sample adults in the 2011 survey, and about 13% of sample adults provided only a broad range for their family income (see “Income and Poverty Status Changes” section). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (Appendix I, Table III) (15). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2011imputedincome.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report

was prepared). Health estimates for sample adults with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. Appendix I, Table III, provides more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Transition to 2000 Census-based Weights

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

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 Summary Health Statistics report, estimates have been provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, percentages in the first set (Tables 1–41) were age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (17,18). The age groups used for age adjustment in this report are 18–44, 45–64, 65–74 and 75 and over, unless otherwise noted (Appendix I, Table I). Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (see relevant table footnotes for age

groups). Age-adjusted estimates shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Tables IV–XXIII in Appendix III provide unadjusted estimates so that current estimates may be compared with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and so readers may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2011 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Size Changes in NHIS

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

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

In 2011, the NHIS sample was augmented in 32 states and the District of Columbia. The main goal of the augmentation was to increase the number of reliable state-level estimates that can

be made. The 2011 NHIS sample size is the largest sample size since the current sample design was implemented in 2006.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. Further information about the 2006 field test is available in Appendix I.

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

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

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2011, income and

poverty status estimates from 2007–2011 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Data Limitations

The 1997 redesign of the NHIS resulted in differences in content, format, and mode of data collection compared with earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997 and more recent NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The NHIS sample design since 2006 has continued oversampling of black and Hispanic persons and has added oversampling of the Asian population and of Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults aged 65 and over. This sample design also has a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006 and more recent NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002) should recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the “All adults” or “Total” columns shown in each table). Appendix I, Tables II and

III, provide more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution because they do not meet standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t* tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a significant difference between estimates, whereas “similar,” “no difference,” or “comparable” indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t* test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take into account multiple comparisons. Estimates for population subgroups with small sample sizes may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to sampling variability.

Further Information

The latest information about NHIS is available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for NHIS, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

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

Selected Highlights

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

Selected Circulatory Conditions (Tables 1,2)

- Overall, 11% of adults aged 18 and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 24% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 3% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults aged 18 and over, men were more likely to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease than women. The prevalence of stroke in men and women was similar.
- A positive relationship was observed between age and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke: As age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease or hypertension than white adults. Asian adults and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told they had any type of heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. Thirty-four percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 22% of Hispanic adults and 24% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with coronary heart disease, hypertension and stroke; As educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.
- Poverty level was inversely associated with heart disease (any type), hypertension, and stroke. Adults in families that were poor or near poor were more likely to have ever been told they had these conditions than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type) than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have been told they had hypertension than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.
- Thirty-five percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 22% of non-Hispanic white women and 24% of Hispanic women. Thirty-two percent of non-

Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 25% of non-Hispanic white men and 20% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of heart disease (any type) compared with other single-race sex and ethnicity groups.

Selected Respiratory Conditions (Tables 3,4)

- Overall, 2% of adults aged 18 and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema. Thirteen percent had ever been told they had asthma, and 8% still had asthma. Seven percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 13% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis than men. Men and women were equally likely to have been told they had emphysema.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had sinusitis, chronic bronchitis, or asthma (ever or still) than either black or white adults.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of asthma, sinusitis, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis than non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults also were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever than non-Hispanic white adults.

- Adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher were less likely to have been told they had emphysema or chronic bronchitis compared with other education groups.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Similarly, among adults aged 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with only Medicare health care coverage or those with private insurance.
- The percentage of adults with sinusitis was higher in the South than in any other region of the United States.
- Compared with other single-race sex and ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were most likely to have sinusitis. Non-Hispanic white women were the most likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

Selected Types of Cancer (Tables 5,6)

- Overall, 8% of adults aged 18 and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had some form of cancer.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer increased.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, white adults were more likely to have ever been told they had cancer when compared with black adults and Asian adults.
- Nine percent of non-Hispanic white adults had ever been told they had some form of cancer compared with 5% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic adults.
- When considering single-race sex and ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white women and men had the highest overall percentages of ever having been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer.

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

- Overall, 9% of adults aged 18 and over 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 29% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).
- Women were more likely to be diagnosed with arthritis or to have chronic joint symptoms than men.
- Age was positively associated both with arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-three percent of adults aged 75 and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults aged 18–44, and 50% of

adults aged 75 and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 17% of adults aged 18–44.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults (AIAN).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes compared with non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms compared with non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults.
- Diabetes was inversely related to level of education: 15% of adults with less than a high school diploma had diabetes compared with 7% of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, or chronic joint symptoms than adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid had higher percentages of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those covered by private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of diabetes, kidney disease, and liver disease than those with private insurance or who had only Medicare health care coverage.

- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men and women were less likely to have been told they had diabetes than Hispanic or non-Hispanic black men and women. Hispanic men and women and non-Hispanic black men were less likely to have chronic joint symptoms than non-Hispanic white men and women and non-Hispanic black women.

Pain (Tables 9,10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 17% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 15% had experienced pain in the neck area, 29% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 5% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.
- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain) than men. Women were about twice as likely to experience migraines or severe headaches, or pain in the face or jaw, than men.
- Adults aged 18–44 and 45–64 were more likely to have experienced a migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with adults aged 65–74 and 75 and over.
- Adults aged 18–44 were less likely to have experienced pain in the lower back during the 3 months prior to the interview compared with older adults.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have pain in

the lower back compared with white adults, black adults, and AIAN adults.

- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw compared with adults who did not graduate from high school.
- Adults in poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw in the 3 months prior to the interview than adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw than those with private insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

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

- Overall, 16% of adults aged 18 and over experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as "a little trouble hearing," "moderate trouble", "a lot of trouble," or "deaf"). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than women.
- Nine percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.

- Eight percent of the adult U.S. population had lost all their natural teeth.
- Age was positively associated with hearing difficulties (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), and the loss of all natural teeth. As age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and black adults were less likely to have experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) than white adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 17% 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.
- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education—16% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all of their natural teeth compared with 4% of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- Fifteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 7% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all of their natural teeth than those who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have hearing trouble, vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those with private insurance or no insurance. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have vision

trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth, than those with only Medicare health care coverage or private insurance.

- Adults not living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those living in a large MSA.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men were more likely to have had hearing trouble compared with other men or women.

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

- Overall, 12% of adults experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview; 7% felt hopeless; 5% felt worthless; and 15% felt that everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.
- Fourteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 10% of men. Women were also more likely to have feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort during the 30 days prior to the interview than men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were

more likely to feel that everything is an effort all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic white adults or Hispanic adults.

- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort: Adults with less than a high school diploma were most likely to have these feelings, and those with a bachelor’s degree or higher were least likely to have these feelings.
- Adults in poor families were at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to feel sad, hopeless, or worthless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 25% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 18% of those who were uninsured and 7% of those who had private health insurance. Adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were more than twice as likely to feel 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 had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 26% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 9% of those who had private health insurance.

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

Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (Tables 15,16)

- Overall, 17% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness and 19% of adults experienced feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Nineteen percent of women felt nervous for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 14% of men. Similarly, women were more likely to feel restless all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than men.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were at least three times as likely to have experienced feelings of nervousness or restlessness all or most of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to feel nervous or restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 28% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 20% of those who were uninsured and 14% of those who had private health insurance. Adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health

care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or had private health insurance.

- Among adults aged 65 and over, 24% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 12% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 12% of those who had private health insurance. Adults aged 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults aged 65 and over who had only Medicare health care coverage or private health insurance.
- Adults who were married were the least likely to have feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with adults who were divorced or separated, never married, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have feelings of restlessness all or most of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with adults who lived in a large MSA.

Work-loss Days and Bed Days (Table 17)

- Employed adults aged 18 and over experienced an average of 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the

past 12 months, for a total of approximately 570 million work-loss days.

- Adults aged 18 and over experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 1.1 billion bed days.
- Women experienced an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 5 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white adults and an average of 3 bed days per person for Hispanic adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for adults with at least a bachelor’s degree.
- Adults in poor families averaged 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 13 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person for those who were uninsured. Among adults at least 65 years of age, those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had 14 bed days per person compared with 5 bed days per person for those with

private insurance and 6 bed days per adult for those with only Medicare health care coverage.

- Adults who were divorced or separated had 9 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person for both those who were married and those who were never married. Employed adults who were divorced or separated also had higher rates of work-loss days than employed adults who were married or never married.

Difficulties in Physical Functioning (Tables 18,19)

- Overall, 16% of adults had great difficulty with at least one of nine physical activities performed without help and without the use of special equipment (responding “very difficult to do” or “can’t do at all” to walking a quarter of a mile; climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over their head; using their fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object; or pushing or pulling large objects).
- Only 2% of adults had difficulty grasping or handling small objects; 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours; 9% had difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling; 7% had difficulty walking a quarter of a mile; 7% had difficulty pushing or pulling large objects; and 5% had difficulty climbing 10 steps without resting.
- Eighteen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 13% of men.
- Age was positively associated with the presence of at least one physical difficulty; as age increased, the percentage

of adults finding at least one of these activities very difficult or impossible to do also increased. The percentage of adults with this level of difficulty in each of the nine activities increased sharply both at age 65 and at age 75 and over.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 20% of black adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 15% of white adults and 10% of Asian adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with difficulty in any and in each of the nine activities: As level of education increased, the percentage of adults with difficulty performing the nine physical activities decreased.
- Adults in poor families were more than twice as likely to have difficulty with each of the nine activities as were adults in families that were not poor.
- For adults under age 65, those with Medicaid health care coverage were more than nearly five times as likely to have at least one physical difficulty compared with adults who had private insurance, and over twice as likely to have at least one physical difficulty compared to adults who were uninsured. Similarly, for adults at least age 65, 64% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage reported at least one physical difficulty compared with 36%

of those with private insurance and 38% of those with only Medicare health care coverage.

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

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 20,21)

- Overall, 61% of adults aged 18 and over were in excellent or very good health, 26% were in good health, and 13% were in fair or poor health.
- Health status was inversely associated with age. As age increased, the percentage of adults with excellent or very good health decreased, and the percentage of adults with fair or poor health increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 43% of AIAN adults had excellent or very good health compared with 50% of black adults, 63% of white adults, and 61% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have excellent or very good health and less likely to have fair or poor health than either non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was positively associated with health status—75% of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 38% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-seven percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were

in fair or poor health compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with adults in poor and near-poor families, and adults in near-poor and poor families were two to four times as likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 54% of adults without health insurance coverage and 41% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage. Only 6% of adults under age 65 with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 14% of those without health insurance coverage and 31% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 54% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 26% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 18% of those with private health insurance.
- Married adults were less likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, never married, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a large or small MSA.
- Sixty-five percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 48% of non-Hispanic black women and 51% of Hispanic women. Conversely, only 12% of non-Hispanic white women were in

fair or poor health compared with 18% of Hispanic women and 21% of non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 65% of non-Hispanic white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 54% of Hispanic men and 51% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 11% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 16% of Hispanic men and 19% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2011, the health of 79% was about the same as a year ago, and the health of 18% had improved. Among adults with good health in 2011, the health of 71% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 19% had improved, and the health of 10% was worse than in 2010. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2011, the health of 54% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 17% had improved, and the health of 30% was worse than last year.

Current Cigarette Smoking Status (Tables 24,25)

- Overall, 19% of adults aged 18 and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 60% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Twenty-one percent of men were current smokers compared with 17% of women. Sixty-five percent of women had never smoked compared with 54% of men.
- Adults aged 18–44 and 45–64 were more likely to be current smokers than adults aged 65 and over.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 10% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 27% of AIAN adults, 19% of black adults and 20% of white adults.
- Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 66% of non-Hispanic black adults and 71% of Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults were about half as likely to be every-day smokers compared with non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor’s degree were less likely than adults with less education to be current smokers and more likely to have never smoked.
- Adults in families that were not poor were less likely to be current smokers and more likely to be former smokers than adults in families that were near poor or poor.
- Among adults under age 65, 16% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 32% who were uninsured and 34% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under age 65 who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Adults living in the West were more likely to have never smoked compared with adults living in other regions.
- Eight percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 15% of non-Hispanic black women and 20% of non-Hispanic white women. Eighty-one percent of Hispanic women had never smoked compared with 73% of non-Hispanic black women and 59% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 16% of Hispanic men were current smokers compared with

23% each of non-Hispanic white men and non-Hispanic black men; 62% of Hispanic men and 58% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 51% of non-Hispanic white men.

Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26,27)

- Overall, 52% of adults aged 18 and over were current regular drinkers, 14% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 9% were former infrequent drinkers, and 20% were lifetime abstainers.
- Sixty percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 44% of women. Men were also more likely to be former regular drinkers than women. Women were more likely to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers than men.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- Asian adults were more likely to be lifetime abstainers compared with other single-race groups.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 57% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 42% of Hispanic adults and 39% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were twice as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to be lifetime abstainers.
- Educational attainment and family income were positively associated with current regular drinking status and inversely associated with being a lifetime abstainer.

- Among adults under age 65, 61% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 49% of those who were uninsured and 33% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 40% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 34% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 16% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Adults who were living with a partner were more likely to be current regular drinkers compared with adults who were married, divorced or separated, widowed, or never married.
- Regionally, 48% of adults living in the South were current regular drinkers, in contrast to 52% in the West 55% in the Midwest, and 56% in the Northeast.
- Eighteen percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 36% of non-Hispanic black women and 42% of Hispanic women. Conversely, 51% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 30% of non-Hispanic black women and 29% of Hispanic women. Among men, 12% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 19% of Hispanic men and 21% of non-Hispanic black men; 64% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 55% of Hispanic men and 50% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- According to the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity only, 32% of adults were inactive, 19% of adults were insufficiently active, and 49% were sufficiently active based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- According to the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic and strengthening activity combined, 48% of adults met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guideline, 4% met the muscle-strengthening guideline only, 28% met the aerobic guideline only, and 21% met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity, based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- Women were more likely than men to be inactive or insufficiently active and less likely to be sufficiently active in terms of aerobic leisure-time physical activity. Men were more likely than women to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity.
- When leisure-time physical activity is considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic black adults.
- As level of education increased, the percentage of adults who were sufficiently active based on their participation in aerobic leisure-time physical activity also increased.
- Adults living in an MSA were more likely to have met the full guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening

activity based on their participation in leisure-time physical activity than adults who did not live in an MSA.

Body Mass Index (Tables 30,31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults aged 18 and over were underweight, 36% were at a healthy weight, 34% were overweight (but not obese), and 28% were obese.
- Forty-two percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 30% of men. Forty-one percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were at least three times as likely to be underweight than were men. Obesity percentages were similar for men and women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 57% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of white adults, 28% of AIAN adults, and 26% of black adults. Black adults and AIAN adults were more than four times as likely to be obese as Asian adults. White adults were three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 39% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 32% of Hispanic adults and 26% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor’s degree were more likely to be a healthy weight than adults with lower educational attainment.

- Thirty-eight percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 26% of those who had private health insurance and 30% of those who were uninsured.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Obesity percentages were highest in the Midwest and the South.
- Forty-six percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 26% of non-Hispanic black women; 31% of non-Hispanic white men, 27% of non-Hispanic black men, and 26% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Forty-three percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 33% of Hispanic women and 25% of non-Hispanic white women; 31% of Hispanic men, 34% of non-Hispanic black men, and 28% of non-Hispanic white men were obese.

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 32,33)

- Overall, 16% of adults aged 18 and over were without a usual place of health care. Of those with a usual place of care, 74% considered a doctor’s office or HMO to be their usual place of health care, 22% considered a clinic or health center to be their usual place of health care, and 3% considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.
- Nineteen percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 12% of women. Of those with a usual place of care, men were more likely to consider a

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

- Among adults, not having a usual place of health care was inversely related to age: As age increased, the percentage of adults without a usual place of health care decreased.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 26% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of health care compared with 15% of non-Hispanic black adults and 13% of non-Hispanic white adults. Of those adults with a usual place of health care, 77% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor’s office or an HMO to be their usual place of health care compared with 68% of non-Hispanic black adults and 60% of Hispanic adults. Two percent of non-Hispanic white adults who had a usual place of health care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of health care, compared with 5% of Hispanic adults and 8% of non-Hispanic black adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were more likely to have a usual place of health care and to consider a doctor’s office or HMO as their usual place of health care than those with lower educational attainment and family income.
- Among adults under age 65, 48% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 10% of those adults with private health care coverage and 9% of those adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over with a usual place of health care, 24% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage considered a clinic or health center their usual place of health care compared with 14% of those who

had private health insurance and 15% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage.

- Of those adults with a usual place of health care, adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to consider a health center or clinic their usual place of health care than adults living in an MSA.
- Nineteen percent of adults living in the West and 17% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of health care compared with 13% in the Midwest and 11% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-one percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of health care compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black men and 16% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-one percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of health care compared with 11% of non-Hispanic black women and 9% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 20% of adults aged 18 and over had not made an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 17% had 1 office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 24% had 4–9 visits, and 13% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-six percent of men and 13% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 30% of Hispanic adults had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 20%

of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults.

- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to level of education—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 2-3 office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with other adults. Adults in families that were poor were more likely to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months than adults who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 47% who were uninsured had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 16% with private health care coverage and 14% with Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid or other forms of insurance were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private insurance or who were uninsured.
- Eight percent of adults aged 65 and over with only Medicare health care coverage had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 5% of those with private health insurance coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

- Twenty-three percent of adults who lived in the West had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 20% of adults in the South, 18% of adults in the Midwest, and 17% of adults in the Northeast.
- Thirty-eight percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 27% of non-Hispanic black men and 22% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-one percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 13% of non-Hispanic black women and 11% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 67% of adults aged 18 and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 16% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 8% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 6% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.
- Seventy-four percent of women and 59% of men last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months. Men were more likely to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor, than women.

- Older adults (aged 65 and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than younger adults (under age 65).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were more than 4 times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black adults and non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with an educational attainment of a high school diploma or less were less likely to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months and more likely to have never seen a doctor, than adults with more education.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than adults in poor or near-poor families.
- Adults under age 65 who were uninsured were much less likely to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months than insured adults.
- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men; 4% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 1% each of non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men. Among women, Hispanic women were less likely to have had

contact with a doctor in the last 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white women.

Length of Time Since Last Visit with Dentist or Other Dental Health Professional (Tables 38,39)

- Overall, 44% of adults aged 18 and over last visited a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months; 17% more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 13% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 12% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 13% last visited a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never visited a dentist or other dental health professional.
- Forty-six percent of women last visited a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 42% of men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have visited a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (49%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (33%) or Hispanic adults (29%). Three percent of Hispanic adults had never visited a dentist compared with 1% of non-Hispanic black adults and less than 1% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were considerably more likely to have visited a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months than those with lower educational attainment and lower family income.

- Among adults under age 65, 54% of adults with private health care coverage had visited a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months compared with 30% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 18% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 55% of adults with private health care coverage had visited a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 41% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 22% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Married adults were more likely to have had a recent dental visit (6 months or less) compared with other marital status categories.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have visited with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA.

HIV Testing Status (Tables 40,41)

Note: Estimates of HIV testing status based on the 2011 NHIS are not comparable with those from previous years due to changes in the questionnaire. See Appendix II for more information.

- Overall, 36% of adults aged 18 and over had ever been tested for HIV.
- Women were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than men.
- HIV testing status was inversely related to age—45% of adults aged 18–44 had ever been tested for HIV compared with 34% of those aged 45–64, 17% of those aged 65–74, and 8% of those aged 75 and over.

- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 53% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 43% of AIAN adults, 34% of white adults, and 30% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 53% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of Hispanic adults and 34% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and those with at least a bachelor’s degree, had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults having less education.
- Among adults under age 65, 52% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 41% who were uninsured and 39% of those who had private health insurance.
- Forty-eight percent of those who were divorced or separated and 46% of those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 36% of married adults and 34% of never-married adults.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA or resided in a small MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a large MSA.
- Adults who lived in the Midwest were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in other regions.
- Fifty-six percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 42% of Hispanic women and 37% of non-Hispanic white women. Fifty-one percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 33% of Hispanic men and 31% of non-Hispanic white men.

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Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2011 in-house Sample Adult and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Adult and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Adult Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Analysts should note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weights used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. This information cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors (SEs) produced using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages in the tables (19). SEs for frequencies are calculated but not shown in the tables. Percentages and frequencies with relative standard errors (RSE) greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger (†) and are not shown. RSEs are calculated as:

$$RSE = (SE/Est)100,$$

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage or frequency). The reliability of

frequencies and their corresponding percentages is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa.

Age adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown in Tables 1–41 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau as the standard population (17,18). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

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

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

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

p_i = size of age group i in the standard population,

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

Est = the age-adjusted rate.

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 and over unless

otherwise noted. Table I provides age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant table footnotes). Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III, Tables IV–XXIII.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (18), which is available through NCHS at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The projected year 2000 U.S. resident population is available through the Census Bureau at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based on reported income only and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown values for poverty status and family income, as well as for education, health insurance, and marital status.

The “Income and Assets” section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family’s total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,996. From 1997 through 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year

was $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they do not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the “above/below $20,000” question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and were asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, starting with survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2011 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was $50,000 or more or less than $50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family’s income. If the respondent indicated that the family’s income was less than $50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $35,000, and (b) if it was less than $35,000, whether or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument using information collected earlier in the interview.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was $50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $100,000, and (b) if it was less than $100,000, whether the family income was less than (or at least) $75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: (a) those who supplied a dollar amount (83% of sample adults in 2011), (b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (11% of sample adults), (c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by answering only some of the applicable follow-up questions (2% of sample adults), and (d) those who provided no income information (4% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below $35,000 are included in the "Less than $35,000" category under "Family income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave an income range that was less than $35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $35,000 are included in the "$35,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with those respondents who gave an income range that was $35,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$35,000 or more" for this reason.

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2010 poverty threshold (given family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). These poverty thresholds were used in creating the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. For further information, data users should consult

the FIN section of the *2011 NHIS Survey Description Document* available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2011/srvydesc.pdf.

Adults who are categorized as "Poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "Near poor" category includes those adults with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" adults have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three—category poverty status variable, as well as those who did not provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 4% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 8% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 4% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 9% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed for all of the comparisons mentioned in the "Selected Highlights" section of this report. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was:

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

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.

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—The age recorded for each adult is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

Education—Categories of education are based on years of school completed or highest degree obtained for adults aged 25 and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, or college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

Employment—Adults aged 18 and over were classified as currently employed if they reported that they either worked at or had a job or business at any time during the 1-week period preceding the interview. Current employment includes paid work as an employee in business, farming, or a professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather were considered currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed. Freelance workers were considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (a) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise, but not participating in its operation, (b) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, (c) seasonal workers during the portion of the year when they were not working, and (d) persons who were not working, although they had a job or business, but were laid off and looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from NHIS will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Census Bureau for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the two surveys have the following primary conceptual differences:

1. NHIS employment estimates are for persons aged 18 years and over; CPS estimates are for persons aged 16 years and over; and
2. NHIS is a continuous survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 19th of the month.

This report combines adults currently employed, as defined previously, with those who were not employed in the week preceding the interview but who were employed within the past 12 months, in order to estimate the number of employed and unemployed adults for the year.

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each

other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources includes wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained from their employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 and another for those adults aged 65 and over.

For adults under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Adults with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

Private coverage—Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or purchased through local or community programs.

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

Other coverage—Includes persons who do not have private insurance or Medicaid or other public coverage, but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) or Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by IHS only or who only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For adults aged 65 and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

Private coverage—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance

plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or purchased through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

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

Medicare only—Includes older persons who only have Medicare coverage.

Other coverage—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare-only coverage. This category also includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other state-sponsored health plans, or CHIP, as well as persons who have any type of military health plan (includes 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 obtained through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by IHS only or who have only a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For less than 1% of adults, coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that approximately 0.40% of the adult population under age 65 and 0.22% of the adult population aged 65 and over fell into this “unknown” category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—These are two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexican or Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic or Latino. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race and ethnicity, which also included categories for “Non-Hispanic white,” “Non-Hispanic black,” and “Non-Hispanic other” (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” “Hispanic or Latino” includes the subset “Mexican or Mexican American.” “Not Hispanic or Latino” is further divided into “White, single race” and “Black or African American, single race.” Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of “Race” in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other “Not Hispanic or Latino, single race” persons or for multiple-race persons due to statistical

unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors (RSEs) of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (1997) OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, while the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

Marital status—Respondents were asked to choose a marital status category. Adults could select the category they felt most appropriate for their marital situation. Beginning in 1997, a new marital status category, “Living with a partner,” also termed “cohabiting,” was added, and persons who were living with a partner were considered members of the same family, whereas in the pre-1997 NHIS, they were considered separate families. A legally annulled marriage is considered as not having taken place. Marital status is classified into the following five categories:

Married—Includes all persons who identify themselves as married and who are not separated from their spouses. Married persons living apart because of circumstances of their employment are considered married. Persons may identify themselves as married regardless of the legal status of the marriage or sex of the spouse.

Divorced or separated—Includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

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

Never married—Includes persons who were never married.

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

Place of residence—Classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1 million or more persons, small MSA of less than 1 million persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

OMB defines MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For 1995–2005 NHIS data, MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to U.S. Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the MSA classification criteria as well as addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some nonmetropolitan

counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2011 with estimates from earlier years. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to the change in definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2011 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on U.S. Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs see the Census Bureau's website at: http://www.census.gov/population/metro/.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race and ethnicity consisted of four categories: "Non-Hispanic white," "Non-Hispanic black," "Non-Hispanic other," and "Hispanic" (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of one race from

persons of two or more races. The category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and it includes subcategories for “White," “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN),” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.” The category “Two or more races” refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals, a summary category and two multiple-race categories—“Black or African American and white” and “AIAN and white.” Other combinations are not shown due to statistical unreliability as measured by the RSEs of the estimates (but they are included in the total for “Two or more races”).

Prior to 2003, “other race” was a separate race response in NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where “other race” was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “other race” response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “other race” was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race and ethnicity editing procedures used by the Census Bureau can be

found at: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (1997) OMB race terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “black” in the text.

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

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;

West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics and Outcomes

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

Asthma—Covers both adults who have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other health professional, and adults who still have asthma (currently).

Bed day—A day during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury. All hospital days for inpatients are considered bed days even if the patient was not in bed more than half a day.

Conditions—A general term that includes any specific illness (physical or mental) or injury. From 1978 through 1996, six chronic condition lists were used in NHIS. Those six lists covered 133 conditions. The 1997 (and beyond) NHIS chronic condition data cover a substantially reduced number of conditions. All data in the 2011 Sample Adult component are self-reported, and most questions ask whether a condition was diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional. Reference periods for the conditions vary. Four basic reference periods are used: ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and currently.

Difficulty in physical functioning—Refers to the degree of difficulty respondents experienced in performing nine physical activities without the assistance of another person and without using special equipment. Questions for the sample adult regarding difficulty in physical functioning cover the following activities: walking a quarter of a mile (or three city blocks); climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling large objects (such as a living room chair). Response categories include "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." Adults who indicated that the specific activity was "very difficult" or that they "can't do (it) at all" were combined in a single category as having difficulty in physical functioning. Those who responded "do not do this activity" were not included in the tables.

Doctor or other health professional—"Doctor" refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners and all types of specialists (such as surgeons, internists, gynecologists, obstetricians, proctologists, psychiatrists, dermatologists, and ophthalmologists). "Other health care professional" includes physician assistants, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, and others.

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

Work-loss day—A day in which a currently employed adult aged 18 or over missed more than half a day from a job or business due to illness or injury.

Terms Related to Sample Adult Behavior

Alcohol drinking status—Refers to the respondent's alcohol drinking status at the time of interview. Five alcohol consumption categories are used—two refer to current drinking, two to former drinking, and the fifth to lifetime abstinence:

Current regular drinker—Had 12 drinks or more in his or her lifetime and at least 12 drinks in the past year.

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

Former regular drinker—Had 12 drinks or more in his or her lifetime, and at least 12 drinks in any 1 year, but no drinks in the past year.

Former infrequent drinker—Had 12 drinks or more in his or her lifetime, but never as many as 12 in a single year, and no drinks in the past year.

Lifetime abstainer—Had fewer than 12 drinks in his or her entire lifetime.

In 2002, a change was made in the calculation of the former infrequent and current infrequent drinker categories. Prior to 2002, these categories included a small number of respondents who indicated either the frequency of their drinking but not the amount, or the amount but not the frequency, at the same time satisfying the broad definition of either former or current drinker. Persons with incomplete responses now are categorized as “Former or Current drinker status unknown” and are not shown in the tables.

Body mass index (BMI)—Calculated from the sample adult’s responses to survey questions regarding height and weight and defined as BMI = Weight (in kg)/[Height (in m)]^2. For both sexes, the category “Underweight” is defined as BMI less than 18.5. “Healthy weight” is defined as BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. “Overweight” is defined as BMI

greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. “Obese” is defined as BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

Cigarette smoking status—Information on cigarette smoking status at the time of interview is derived from two survey questions. All respondents are first asked, “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?” Respondents who answered “yes” to the previous question are then asked, “Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?” The information obtained from these two questions is combined to create the variable represented in Tables 24, 25, and XV.

Current smoker—Two categories of current smokers are used: One includes persons who smoke every day, and the second includes those who smoke only on some days.

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

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

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing status—Based on a survey question that asked whether the respondent has ever had his or her blood tested for HIV. From 1997 to 2010, the question on HIV testing was located in the AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes (ADS) section of the NHIS questionnaire. The question was preceded by questions that asked respondents whether they had donated blood to a blood bank since March 1985 and, if they had, whether they had donated blood during the past 12 months. The wording of the HIV testing question depended on the

respondent’s answers to the blood donation questions. If the respondent had donated blood, they were instructed to exclude tests they may have had as part of blood donations before they were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV. If the respondent had not donated blood, they were only asked if they had ever been tested for HIV. The ADS section was the last section fielded in the Sample Adult Core questionnaire and was preceded by the Adult Access to Health Care and Utilization (AAU) section.

In 2011, the ADS section was dropped from NHIS with only the HIV testing question retained. The question was added to the AAU section and is preceded by questions on health insurance. Because no questions were asked about blood donations prior to the HIV testing question, the wording of the question was the same for all respondents. They were instructed to exclude tests they may have had as part of blood donations before they were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV. The AAU section is the last section fielded in the Sample Adult Core questionnaire, and the HIV testing question is the last question in the AAU section. Differences observed in estimates based on the 2010 and earlier NHIS and the 2011 NHIS may be partially attributable to this change in placement of the HIV testing question on the NHIS questionnaire. Starting in 2000, this question is slightly different than the one used in 1997–1999 that asked about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV).

Leisure-time physical activity—All survey questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Starting with 1997 data, leisure-time physical activity is assessed in NHIS by asking adults a series of questions about

how often they do vigorous or light to moderate physical activity of at least 10 minutes' duration and how long these sessions generally last. Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown in this report changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes, and preferably, should be spread throughout the week. The 2008 federal guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity that involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. Regarding aerobic leisure-time physical activity, "Inactive" is defined as participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is defined as participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more up to 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active" (which meets the 2008 federal guidelines) is defined as participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting the strengthening guidelines (only) is defined as participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 days or more per week and either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the

guidelines. Meeting the aerobic activity guidelines (only) is defined as participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Estimates presented in this report are limited to leisure-time physical activity only. The 2008 federal physical activity guidelines refer to any kind of aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities, not just to leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities; therefore, the leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity estimates in this report may underestimate the frequencies and percentages of adults who met the guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities.

Number of visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months—The number of visits to a doctor's office, clinic, or other place that the respondent has made in the past 12 months regarding his or her own personal health. Overnight hospital stays, hospital emergency room visits, home visits, and telephone calls are excluded.

Time since last dental visit—The length of time since the respondent last saw a dentist, including dental specialists as well as dental hygienists, prior to the week of interview.

Time since last physician or other health care professional contact—The length of time, prior to the week of interview, since the respondent last consulted a physician or other health care professional in person or by telephone for health treatment or advice of any type. This may include a contact while a patient is in the hospital as well as a contact from a home visit. The

respondent is asked: “About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health professional about your own health?” Response categories for this question are: “6 months or less,” “more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago,” “more than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago,” “more than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago,” “more than 5 years ago,” and “never.”

Usual place of health care—Based on a survey question that asked whether respondents had a place they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. If the response was “yes,” they were asked, “What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor’s office, an emergency room, or some other place?” Response choices for this second question are: “clinic or health center,” “doctor’s office or HMO,” “hospital emergency room,” “hospital outpatient department,” “some other place,” or “doesn’t go to one place most often.” Although “hospital emergency room” is not considered a “usual place of health care” in other publications, in this report it is combined with “hospital outpatient clinic.” Also combined in this report are “some other place” and “doesn’t go to one place most often.”

Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Selected circulatory diseases\1			
		Heart disease\2			
		All types	Coronary\3	Hypertension\4	Stroke
	Number in thousands\5				
Total\6	231,376	26,485	15,300	58,959	6,171
Sex					
Male	112,093	13,767	9,203	28,683	2,654
Female	119,283	12,718	6,097	30,277	3,517
Age (years)					
18-44	110,815	3,952	981	10,058	577
45-64	80,849	10,323	5,952	26,531	2,296
65-74	21,902	5,843	3,991	12,149	1,428
75 and over	17,810	6,366	4,376	10,222	1,870
Race					
One race\7	227,770	26,029	15,074	58,166	6,081
White	186,233	22,219	12,735	46,775	4,548
Black or African American	27,666	2,789	1,770	8,820	1,129
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	249	137	505	90
Asian	11,468	748	421	1,975	268
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	†	†	*91	†
Two or more races\8	3,605	456	226	793	90
Black or African American, white	675	*41	†	*42	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	307	141	438	*63
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	2,138	1,352	5,623	644
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	1,181	725	3,126	357
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	24,346	13,948	53,336	5,527
White, single race	156,482	20,323	11,548	41,606	3,963
Black or African American, single race	26,552	2,721	1,720	8,640	1,107
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	5,071	3,581	10,562	1,651
High school diploma or GED\11	52,560	7,270	4,572	17,634	2,014
Some college	58,568	7,319	4,020	16,180	1,510
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	5,959	2,961	13,353	903
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	74,445	10,669	6,618	21,979	3,160
$35,000 or more	142,828	14,021	7,629	32,872	2,540
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	3,728	2,231	8,218	833
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	4,124	2,345	9,592	820
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	2,498	1,297	6,069	386
$100,000 or more	45,931	3,671	1,756	8,993	501
Poverty status\13					
Poor	29,739	3,468	2,091	7,331	1,160
Near poor	37,180	4,566	2,871	10,212	1,453
Not poor	145,415	15,671	8,598	35,773	2,796
Health insurance coverage\14					
Under 65:					
Private	123,512	8,442	3,551	22,631	1,121
Medicaid	19,167	2,201	1,383	4,771	709
Other	8,580	1,562	1,081	3,252	575
Uninsured	39,635	2,037	913	5,847	455
65 and over:					
Private	20,987	6,398	4,281	11,476	1,465
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	925	726	1,744	455
Medicare only	12,948	3,814	2,579	7,229	1,064
Other	2,762	1,033	746	1,772	307
Uninsured	290	*33	*33	118	†
Marital status					
Married	123,317	14,765	8,713	33,680	2,996
Widowed	13,796	3,968	2,574	7,535	1,279
Divorced or separated	26,815	4,055	2,424	9,156	1,168
Never married	49,933	2,540	960	5,718	529
Living with a partner	17,131	1,140	618	2,806	199
Place of residence\15					
Large MSA	123,142	12,397	7,231	28,426	2,806
Small MSA	70,681	8,412	4,611	18,395	1,970
Not in MSA	37,552	5,675	3,458	12,139	1,396
Region					
Northeast	41,615	4,528	2,877	9,640	954
Midwest	53,400	6,034	3,415	13,772	1,287
South	82,487	10,520	6,113	23,853	2,650
West	53,874	5,403	2,895	11,695	1,280
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	1,108	728	2,490	270
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	1,030	624	3,133	373
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,875	10,832	7,259	21,088	1,680
White, single race, female	80,608	9,490	4,289	20,518	2,283
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,205	833	3,587	486
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,516	886	5,052	621

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

\1 In 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 heart disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.

\2 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.
\3 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.
\4 Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages of selected circulatory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases\1			
	Heart disease\2			
	All types	Coronary\3	Hypertension\4	Stroke
	Percent\5 (standard error)			
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	11.0 (0.19)	6.3 (0.14)	24.3 (0.27)	2.6 (0.09)
Total\6 (crude)	11.5 (0.21)	6.6 (0.16)	25.5 (0.32)	2.7 (0.10)
Sex				
Male	12.4 (0.28)	8.3 (0.24)	25.1 (0.42)	2.4 (0.14)
Female	9.9 (0.25)	4.7 (0.16)	23.5 (0.34)	2.7 (0.13)
Age\7 (years)				
18-44	3.6 (0.17)	0.9 (0.08)	9.1 (0.29)	0.5 (0.07)
45-64	12.8 (0.38)	7.4 (0.29)	32.9 (0.55)	2.8 (0.18)
65-74	26.7 (0.90)	18.3 (0.75)	55.6 (0.99)	6.5 (0.46)
75 and over	35.9 (0.98)	24.7 (0.93)	57.7 (1.10)	10.5 (0.64)
Race				
One race\8	11.0 (0.19)	6.3 (0.14)	24.3 (0.28)	2.6 (0.09)
White	11.1 (0.21)	6.3 (0.16)	23.3 (0.30)	2.3 (0.10)
Black or African American	10.7 (0.48)	6.9 (0.40)	33.4 (0.75)	4.5 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.7 (2.17)	7.2 (1.45)	25.8 (2.42)	4.6 (1.27)
Asian	7.4 (0.65)	4.3 (0.51)	18.7 (0.92)	2.7 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	21.8 (6.34)	†
Two or more races\9	16.9 (1.77)	9.0 (1.38)	27.2 (2.07)	4.2 (1.05)
Black or African American, white	*10.4 (4.75)	†	*19.0 (5.71)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.4 (3.03)	9.7 (1.91)	29.6 (3.33)	4.5 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	8.6 (0.47)	5.9 (0.38)	22.2 (0.65)	2.8 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.4 (0.57)	5.7 (0.49)	21.7 (0.90)	2.5 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.3 (0.21)	6.3 (0.15)	24.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.10)
White, single race	11.5 (0.24)	6.3 (0.17)	23.6 (0.33)	2.2 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	10.8 (0.49)	7.0 (0.41)	33.8 (0.76)	4.5 (0.34)
Education\11				
Less than a high school diploma	14.7 (0.57)	10.2 (0.49)	32.3 (0.75)	4.7 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED\12	12.1 (0.39)	7.5 (0.30)	30.5 (0.59)	3.4 (0.24)
Some college	13.2 (0.42)	7.4 (0.31)	27.8 (0.54)	2.7 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.6 (0.38)	5.4 (0.29)	22.7 (0.51)	1.7 (0.17)
Family income\13				
Less than $35,000	13.2 (0.32)	8.1 (0.26)	27.9 (0.43)	3.9 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	10.3 (0.25)	5.7 (0.20)	22.9 (0.35)	2.0 (0.13)
$35,000-$49,999	11.1 (0.51)	6.5 (0.41)	24.8 (0.68)	2.5 (0.25)
$50,000-$74,999	10.9 (0.46)	6.3 (0.35)	24.3 (0.66)	2.3 (0.28)
$75,000-$99,999	10.1 (0.61)	5.3 (0.47)	23.4 (0.84)	1.8 (0.29)
$100,000 or more	9.6 (0.52)	4.9 (0.41)	20.3 (0.64)	1.6 (0.28)
Poverty status\14				
Poor	13.7 (0.55)	8.6 (0.43)	28.7 (0.68)	4.7 (0.35)
Near poor	12.0 (0.45)	7.5 (0.36)	27.5 (0.68)	3.8 (0.26)
Not poor	10.5 (0.23)	5.7 (0.18)	23.1 (0.34)	1.9 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage\15				
Under 65:				
Private	6.1 (0.21)	2.4 (0.13)	16.2 (0.32)	0.8 (0.08)
Medicaid	12.2 (0.68)	7.8 (0.58)	26.3 (0.89)	4.0 (0.41)
Other	12.6 (0.98)	8.0 (0.68)	27.9 (1.59)	5.0 (0.86)
Uninsured	5.4 (0.34)	2.5 (0.24)	15.9 (0.59)	1.3 (0.17)
65 and over:				
Private	30.9 (0.89)	20.7 (0.81)	55.0 (1.03)	7.1 (0.49)
Medicare and Medicaid	35.2 (2.28)	27.6 (2.25)	66.5 (2.27)	17.3 (1.97)
Medicare only	29.8 (1.15)	20.2 (1.01)	56.0 (1.27)	8.3 (0.70)
Other	37.3 (2.48)	27.1 (2.36)	64.8 (2.48)	11.1 (1.51)
Uninsured	*10.7 (4.44)	*10.7 (4.44)	48.8 (9.18)	†
Marital status				
Married	10.9 (0.26)	6.3 (0.21)	24.3 (0.39)	2.2 (0.14)
Widowed	10.6 (0.78)	6.4 (0.63)	30.6 (2.82)	3.0 (0.36)
Divorced or separated	13.1 (0.57)	7.4 (0.41)	29.2 (0.77)	3.8 (0.31)
Never married	9.8 (0.57)	5.0 (0.42)	22.7 (0.71)	2.5 (0.32)
Living with a partner	10.8 (1.20)	6.7 (1.10)	22.0 (1.33)	*2.1 (0.62)
Place of residence\16				
Large MSA	10.1 (0.26)	5.9 (0.20)	22.7 (0.36)	2.3 (0.13)
Small MSA	11.5 (0.37)	6.2 (0.27)	24.8 (0.53)	2.7 (0.16)
Not in MSA	13.1 (0.42)	7.7 (0.32)	28.6 (0.73)	3.2 (0.22)
Region				
Northeast	9.8 (0.41)	6.2 (0.32)	21.0 (0.56)	2.1 (0.21)
Midwest	11.0 (0.37)	6.2 (0.28)	24.9 (0.58)	2.4 (0.18)
South	12.3 (0.33)	7.1 (0.26)	27.5 (0.50)	3.1 (0.16)
West	10.0 (0.38)	5.3 (0.27)	21.4 (0.52)	2.3 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.2 (0.75)	6.5 (0.65)	19.8 (0.95)	2.7 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.1 (0.60)	5.3 (0.47)	24.3 (0.87)	2.9 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.0 (0.34)	8.6 (0.29)	25.4 (0.53)	2.0 (0.16)
White, single race, female	10.3 (0.32)	4.4 (0.18)	21.9 (0.42)	2.3 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.1 (0.79)	7.8 (0.68)	31.9 (1.17)	4.7 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.6 (0.60)	6.3 (0.48)	35.2 (0.93)	4.4 (0.47)

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

\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 heart disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

\3 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.
\4 Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\7 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\8 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\9 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\10 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\11 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.

\12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\13 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier .
\14 Based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\15 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population to two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64) and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Selected respiratory conditions\1					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever had	Still has			
	Number in thousands\2						
Total\3	231,376	4,680	29,041	18,869	16,869	29,611	10,071
Sex							
Male	112,093	2,129	12,282	6,923	6,882	10,116	3,316
Female	119,283	2,552	16,759	11,946	9,986	19,495	6,754
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	365	15,090	8,850	6,142	10,890	3,170
45-64	80,849	2,146	9,840	7,010	7,985	12,820	4,356
65-74	21,902	1,275	2,458	1,807	1,694	3,594	1,487
75 and over	17,810	895	1,653	1,202	1,047	2,307	1,058
Race							
One race\4	227,770	4,631	28,289	18,338	16,573	29,166	9,937
White	186,233	3,936	22,709	14,750	14,203	24,780	8,233
Black or African American	27,666	496	4,201	2,698	1,531	3,378	1,358
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	90	390	279	96	223	111
Asian	11,468	*97	917	568	743	727	225
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	†	*72	†	-	*58	†
Two or more races\5	3,605	*49	752	531	296	445	133
Black or African American, white	675	†	146	106	†	*58	*34
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	*35	335	260	113	281	*65
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	232	3,330	1,959	1,708	2,875	943
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	112	1,701	946	1,026	1,626	442
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	4,449	25,711	16,910	15,161	26,737	9,128
White, single race	156,482	3,749	19,852	13,050	12,659	22,110	7,402
Black or African American, single race	26,552	479	4,003	2,597	1,470	3,300	1,305
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	1,304	3,460	2,412	1,492	3,458	1,692
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	1,638	6,160	4,384	3,417	6,941	2,938
Some college	58,568	1,199	7,606	5,120	5,026	9,314	3,119
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	456	6,884	4,326	5,825	8,034	1,463
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	74,445	2,484	10,671	7,128	4,680	9,553	4,751
$35,000 or more	142,828	1,944	16,969	10,789	11,259	18,548	4,768
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	848	3,880	2,508	2,045	3,930	1,299
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	562	4,639	2,905	2,834	5,366	1,766
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	280	3,006	1,896	2,229	3,512	598
$100,000 or more	45,931	254	5,444	3,480	4,151	5,740	1,105
Poverty status\10							
Poor	29,739	1,052	4,786	3,313	1,891	3,636	2,120
Near poor	37,180	1,105	4,995	3,167	2,185	4,476	2,061
Not poor	145,415	1,960	17,134	10,882	11,523	19,269	5,023
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	865	14,685	8,994	9,720	15,830	3,615
Medicaid	19,167	870	3,990	2,953	1,490	2,682	1,623
Other	8,580	428	1,284	966	949	1,630	840
Uninsured	39,635	340	4,857	2,864	1,918	3,559	1,437
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	931	2,006	1,432	1,325	3,121	1,254
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	309	358	296	199	477	277
Medicare only	12,948	686	1,386	998	915	1,749	785
Other	2,762	223	349	273	272	526	218
Uninsured	290	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,317	2,128	13,417	8,836	9,810	16,692	4,584
Widowed	13,796	866	1,692	1,245	1,012	2,157	1,137
Divorced or separated	26,815	985	3,879	2,792	2,389	4,560	1,854
Never married	49,933	404	7,493	4,479	2,791	4,640	1,780
Living with a partner	17,131	264	2,508	1,484	856	1,521	707
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	123,142	2,062	15,032	9,521	8,588	14,588	4,521
Small MSA	70,681	1,407	9,005	5,929	5,422	9,164	3,324
Not in MSA	37,552	1,211	5,004	3,418	2,859	5,860	2,226
Region							
Northeast	41,615	878	4,974	3,595	3,063	3,815	1,501
Midwest	53,400	1,170	6,340	4,257	3,219	6,978	2,379
South	82,487	1,770	10,456	6,434	6,043	13,605	4,321
West	53,874	862	7,271	4,584	4,545	5,213	1,870
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	*92	1,471	685	788	1,113	296
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	140	1,860	1,274	920	1,762	647
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	1,719	8,455	4,903	5,111	7,533	2,421
White, single race, female	80,608	2,030	11,397	8,148	7,547	14,577	4,981
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	242	1,629	867	558	984	444
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	236	2,374	1,730	912	2,317	862

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

\1 Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages of selected respiratory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	1.9 (0.09)	12.6 (0.23)	8.1 (0.19)	7.1 (0.19)	12.5 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
Total\3 (crude)	2.0 (0.09)	12.6 (0.23)	8.2 (0.19)	7.3 (0.20)	12.8 (0.27)	4.4 (0.14)
Sex						
Male	1.9 (0.12)	11.1 (0.32)	6.2 (0.25)	6.0 (0.24)	8.8 (0.31)	2.9 (0.16)
Female	1.9 (0.12)	14.0 (0.34)	9.9 (0.29)	8.1 (0.28)	15.9 (0.38)	5.5 (0.22)
Age\4 (years)						
18-44	0.3 (0.06)	13.6 (0.36)	8.0 (0.28)	5.5 (0.25)	9.8 (0.33)	2.9 (0.18)
45-64	2.7 (0.19)	12.2 (0.39)	8.7 (0.34)	9.9 (0.37)	15.9 (0.45)	5.4 (0.27)
65-74	5.8 (0.44)	11.2 (0.62)	8.3 (0.53)	7.7 (0.52)	16.4 (0.71)	6.8 (0.45)
75 and over	5.0 (0.50)	9.3 (0.64)	6.8 (0.54)	5.9 (0.47)	13.0 (0.74)	5.9 (0.47)
Race						
One race\5	1.9 (0.09)	12.5 (0.23)	8.0 (0.19)	7.0 (0.20)	12.5 (0.27)	4.2 (0.14)
White	1.9 (0.10)	12.3 (0.27)	7.9 (0.22)	7.4 (0.23)	12.9 (0.30)	4.2 (0.16)
Black or African American	1.9 (0.24)	15.2 (0.63)	9.8 (0.51)	5.5 (0.40)	12.4 (0.58)	4.9 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.6 (1.29)	19.8 (2.64)	14.3 (2.49)	5.0 (1.18)	11.5 (1.99)	5.7 (1.35)
Asian	0.9 (0.26)	8.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.56)	6.5 (0.64)	6.3 (0.66)	2.0 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*16.7 (6.16)	†	-	*13.8 (5.60)	†
Two or more races\6	*1.8 (0.55)	20.2 (1.82)	14.5 (1.60)	8.4 (1.40)	12.6 (1.64)	4.3 (0.90)
Black or African American, white	†	22.3 (5.82)	*18.5 (5.58)	*9.7 (4.39)	*14.8 (5.61)	*11.8 (5.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.1 (0.78)	22.3 (3.37)	17.4 (3.30)	7.0 (1.80)	19.5 (3.50)	4.0 (1.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1.0 (0.16)	10.0 (0.50)	6.1 (0.39)	5.7 (0.44)	9.5 (0.47)	3.4 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.8 (0.22)	8.1 (0.58)	4.8 (0.45)	5.8 (0.59)	9.2 (0.65)	2.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.0 (0.10)	13.1 (0.27)	8.5 (0.21)	7.4 (0.21)	13.0 (0.30)	4.4 (0.16)
White, single race	2.0 (0.11)	12.9 (0.31)	8.3 (0.25)	7.8 (0.25)	13.6 (0.35)	4.5 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	1.9 (0.25)	15.1 (0.63)	9.8 (0.52)	5.4 (0.40)	12.5 (0.60)	4.9 (0.40)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	3.3 (0.29)	12.0 (0.66)	8.1 (0.55)	4.8 (0.41)	10.8 (0.58)	5.1 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED\9	2.5 (0.21)	12.0 (0.49)	8.3 (0.43)	6.2 (0.36)	12.4 (0.51)	5.2 (0.32)
Some college	1.9 (0.17)	12.9 (0.44)	8.6 (0.38)	8.1 (0.37)	15.3 (0.51)	5.0 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.7 (0.11)	11.5 (0.41)	7.1 (0.33)	9.2 (0.40)	12.9 (0.45)	2.3 (0.19)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	3.2 (0.18)	14.5 (0.39)	9.7 (0.33)	6.3 (0.28)	12.8 (0.40)	6.3 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	1.4 (0.11)	11.9 (0.29)	7.5 (0.24)	7.6 (0.25)	12.7 (0.32)	3.2 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	2.5 (0.28)	12.4 (0.62)	8.0 (0.52)	6.4 (0.44)	12.3 (0.61)	4.0 (0.34)
$50,000-$74,999	1.4 (0.20)	11.8 (0.55)	7.3 (0.44)	7.0 (0.41)	13.4 (0.60)	4.4 (0.39)
$75,000-$99,999	1.0 (0.21)	11.0 (0.66)	6.9 (0.53)	8.1 (0.60)	12.7 (0.69)	2.2 (0.29)
$100,000 or more	0.8 (0.23)	12.1 (0.60)	7.8 (0.50)	8.4 (0.46)	12.2 (0.60)	2.4 (0.27)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	4.3 (0.37)	16.1 (0.62)	11.4 (0.52)	6.7 (0.45)	13.0 (0.58)	7.7 (0.46)
Near poor	3.0 (0.26)	13.5 (0.57)	8.6 (0.47)	6.0 (0.40)	12.2 (0.59)	5.6 (0.37)
Not poor	1.3 (0.09)	11.9 (0.30)	7.5 (0.24)	7.5 (0.24)	12.8 (0.32)	3.3 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage\12						
Under 65:						
Private	0.6 (0.07)	12.1 (0.32)	7.3 (0.26)	7.5 (0.27)	12.3 (0.35)	2.7 (0.15)
Medicaid	4.9 (0.51)	20.9 (0.96)	15.7 (0.85)	8.0 (0.70)	14.3 (0.86)	8.7 (0.70)
Other	3.0 (0.46)	12.9 (1.27)	9.1 (1.15)	9.3 (1.05)	15.9 (1.37)	7.6 (1.11)
Uninsured	1.0 (0.15)	12.2 (0.57)	7.2 (0.44)	5.0 (0.36)	9.3 (0.53)	3.7 (0.32)
65 and over:						
Private	4.4 (0.41)	9.5 (0.59)	6.8 (0.49)	6.3 (0.48)	14.8 (0.72)	5.9 (0.46)
Medicare and Medicaid	11.7 (1.68)	13.5 (1.46)	11.2 (1.36)	7.5 (1.41)	18.1 (2.05)	10.5 (1.33)
Medicare only	5.3 (0.58)	10.7 (0.80)	7.7 (0.67)	7.0 (0.59)	13.4 (0.82)	6.1 (0.56)
Other	8.2 (1.36)	12.8 (1.79)	10.0 (1.50)	9.9 (1.84)	19.1 (2.23)	8.0 (1.47)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	1.5 (0.12)	10.9 (0.31)	7.1 (0.26)	7.5 (0.27)	12.9 (0.37)	3.4 (0.17)
Widowed	2.6 (0.33)	11.9 (1.94)	7.2 (1.15)	5.3 (0.85)	15.5 (2.39)	*9.5 (2.85)
Divorced or separated	3.0 (0.28)	14.2 (0.68)	9.8 (0.56)	8.1 (0.47)	15.8 (0.72)	6.4 (0.47)
Never married	2.0 (0.30)	14.0 (0.55)	8.8 (0.46)	6.7 (0.45)	10.9 (0.56)	4.6 (0.38)
Living with a partner	2.6 (0.52)	13.4 (0.93)	8.0 (0.73)	5.1 (0.60)	9.2 (0.85)	4.3 (0.65)
Place of residence\13						
Large MSA	1.6 (0.12)	12.2 (0.31)	7.7 (0.26)	6.8 (0.24)	11.6 (0.31)	3.6 (0.18)
Small MSA	1.9 (0.15)	12.9 (0.39)	8.4 (0.33)	7.5 (0.37)	12.7 (0.50)	4.6 (0.27)
Not in MSA	2.7 (0.25)	13.5 (0.72)	9.1 (0.54)	7.3 (0.59)	15.1 (0.84)	5.5 (0.38)
Region						
Northeast	1.8 (0.20)	12.3 (0.58)	8.8 (0.53)	7.1 (0.49)	8.7 (0.46)	3.4 (0.27)
Midwest	2.1 (0.20)	12.0 (0.52)	8.0 (0.39)	5.8 (0.37)	12.8 (0.62)	4.3 (0.32)
South	2.0 (0.15)	12.7 (0.37)	7.7 (0.30)	7.1 (0.31)	16.1 (0.49)	5.1 (0.27)
West	1.6 (0.17)	13.5 (0.47)	8.5 (0.38)	8.3 (0.43)	9.6 (0.40)	3.4 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	0.7 (0.22)	8.1 (0.72)	4.1 (0.55)	5.0 (0.58)	7.0 (0.68)	2.1 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.2 (0.23)	11.8 (0.68)	8.2 (0.57)	6.3 (0.56)	11.8 (0.67)	4.6 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.0 (0.15)	11.5 (0.43)	6.5 (0.33)	6.5 (0.31)	9.6 (0.41)	3.0 (0.19)
White, single race, female	2.1 (0.16)	14.2 (0.45)	10.1 (0.39)	9.1 (0.36)	17.5 (0.51)	5.9 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.2 (0.42)	13.4 (1.05)	7.3 (0.77)	4.6 (0.56)	8.4 (0.76)	3.7 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	1.7 (0.29)	16.4 (0.91)	11.9 (0.83)	6.2 (0.52)	15.9 (0.88)	5.8 (0.53)

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

\1 Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 5. Frequencies of selected types of cancer among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Men aged 18 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Selected type of cancer\1			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
				Number in thousands\2			
Total\3	231,376	112,093	119,283	19,025	3,221	1,188	2,280
Sex							
Male	112,093	112,093	…	8,222	*26	…	2,280
Female	119,283	…	119,283	10,803	3,195	1,188	…
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	55,356	55,459	2,044	150	507	†
45-64	80,849	39,271	41,578	7,140	1,244	470	356
65-74	21,902	10,148	11,755	4,955	860	103	943
75 and over	17,810	7,318	10,491	4,887	966	109	980
Race							
One race\4	227,770	110,393	117,377	18,769	3,186	1,147	2,248
White	186,233	91,327	94,906	17,084	2,806	1,061	1,908
Black or African American	27,666	12,509	15,157	1,251	285	*55	295
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	1,005	976	*89	†	†	†
Asian	11,468	5,358	6,111	343	88	*21	*37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	195	228	†	†	-	-
Two or more races\5	3,605	1,699	1,906	256	*35	*41	*32
Black or African American, white	675	227	448	†	-	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	753	704	173	*26	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	16,871	15,890	830	163	82	111
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	10,678	9,423	441	86	56	*44
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	95,221	103,393	18,195	3,057	1,106	2,170
White, single race	156,482	75,875	80,608	16,370	2,658	1,008	1,811
Black or African American, single race	26,552	12,073	14,479	1,210	285	*45	295
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	13,976	14,342	2,577	464	107	367
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	25,912	26,649	5,134	1,031	411	533
Some college	58,568	26,922	31,645	4,911	783	395	436
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	29,592	31,277	6,039	931	178	942
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	74,445	32,731	41,714	6,000	1,124	520	696
$35,000 or more	142,828	72,782	70,046	11,631	1,821	631	1,357
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	15,640	15,622	2,678	629	141	323
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	19,825	19,270	3,213	459	193	411
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	13,822	12,717	2,081	235	*111	219
$100,000 or more	45,931	23,495	22,437	3,660	499	186	404
Poverty status\10							
Poor	29,739	12,486	17,252	1,531	269	197	147
Near poor	37,180	17,070	20,110	2,643	497	280	294
Not poor	145,415	73,823	71,592	13,106	2,080	617	1,614
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	61,287	62,224	6,329	1,067	477	256
Medicaid	19,167	7,347	11,821	1,032	216	162	*25
Other	8,580	4,772	3,808	719	*28	40	*74
Uninsured	39,635	20,811	18,824	1,088	82	297	†
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	9,297	11,690	5,739	1,158	110	1,078
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	829	1,808	484	88	†	73
Medicare only	12,948	5,618	7,330	2,934	474	64	599
Other	2,762	1,559	1,203	673	105	†	172
Uninsured	290	139	151	†	-	-	†
Marital status							
Married	123,317	62,195	61,122	11,416	1,466	594	1,549
Widowed	13,796	2,962	10,834	2,922	845	93	335
Divorced or separated	26,815	11,267	15,548	2,630	619	241	240
Never married	49,933	26,963	22,970	1,288	205	*92	105
Living with a partner	17,131	8,549	8,582	753	*77	167	*52
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	123,142	60,089	63,054	9,161	1,601	423	1,296
Small MSA	70,681	33,879	36,802	5,922	952	466	563
Not in MSA	37,552	18,124	19,428	3,942	668	300	422
Region							
Northeast	41,615	20,070	21,545	3,221	611	155	400
Midwest	53,400	26,070	27,330	4,743	825	333	491
South	82,487	39,546	42,941	7,021	1,098	416	914
West	53,874	26,407	27,467	4,040	687	284	475
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	16,871	…	325	†	…	111
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	…	15,890	505	160	82	…
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	75,875	…	7,083	†	…	1,811
White, single race, female	80,608	…	80,608	9,287	2,642	1,008	…
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	12,073	…	560	†	…	295
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	…	14,479	650	280	*45	…

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages of selected types of cancer among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer\1			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	7.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.2 (0.13)
Total\3 (crude)	8.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.0 (0.13)
Sex				
Male	7.5 (0.22)	*0.0 (0.01)	…	2.2 (0.13)
Female	8.4 (0.23)	2.4 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)	…
Age\4 (years)				
18-44	1.8 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	0.9 (0.13)	†
45-64	8.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)	0.9 (0.15)
65-74	22.7 (0.82)	3.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.21)	9.3 (0.88)
75 and over	27.5 (0.95)	5.4 (0.46)	1.0 (0.25)	13.4 (1.18)
Race				
One race\5	7.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.2 (0.13)
White	8.5 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.11)	2.1 (0.14)
Black or African American	5.2 (0.33)	1.2 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.13)	3.3 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.6 (1.38)	†	†	†
Asian	3.3 (0.44)	0.8 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.17)	*0.8 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	-	-
Two or more races\6	9.0 (1.47)	*1.1 (0.49)	*2.0 (0.92)	*3.3 (1.27)
Black or African American, white	†	-	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.6 (2.03)	*1.5 (0.74)	†	*3.6 (1.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.32)	0.8 (0.15)	0.6 (0.17)	1.5 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.2 (0.38)	0.7 (0.18)	0.6 (0.17)	*1.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.13)
White, single race	9.1 (0.21)	1.4 (0.08)	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	5.1 (0.33)	1.2 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.10)	3.4 (0.45)
Education\8				
Less than a high school diploma	7.2 (0.38)	1.3 (0.14)	2.1 (0.27)	0.7 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED\9	8.5 (0.33)	1.6 (0.15)	2.2 (0.24)	1.6 (0.28)
Some college	8.9 (0.36)	1.5 (0.14)	2.1 (0.28)	1.2 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.7 (0.40)	1.6 (0.15)	3.5 (0.34)	0.6 (0.15)
Family income\10				
Less than $35,000	7.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.10)	1.3 (0.17)	2.0 (0.19)
$35,000 or more	8.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)	2.3 (0.19)
$35,000-$49,999	7.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.21)	0.9 (0.20)	1.9 (0.28)
$50,000-$74,999	8.7 (0.43)	1.2 (0.17)	0.9 (0.24)	2.4 (0.34)
$75,000-$99,999	8.8 (0.59)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.50)
$100,000 or more	9.1 (0.50)	1.0 (0.17)	0.9 (0.23)	3.1 (0.52)
Poverty status\11				
Poor	6.2 (0.38)	1.1 (0.15)	1.2 (0.21)	2.1 (0.46)
Near poor	6.8 (0.32)	1.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.24)	1.8 (0.26)
Not poor	8.7 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)	2.4 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage\12				
Under 65:				
Private	4.4 (0.18)	0.7 (0.07)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)
Medicaid	5.7 (0.55)	1.2 (0.23)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.17)
Other	5.8 (0.68)	*0.3 (0.11)	*1.1 (0.44)	*0.8 (0.28)
Uninsured	2.9 (0.26)	0.2 (0.06)	1.6 (0.30)	†
65 and over:				
Private	27.5 (0.87)	5.6 (0.45)	0.9 (0.24)	11.9 (1.03)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.4 (1.94)	3.4 (0.70)	*1.4 (0.69)	8.3 (2.27)
Medicare only	22.8 (1.10)	3.7 (0.46)	0.9 (0.26)	10.9 (1.23)
Other	24.0 (2.16)	3.8 (0.90)	†	11.1 (2.14)
Uninsured	†	-	-	†
Marital status				
Married	8.3 (0.24)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.14)	2.1 (0.15)
Widowed	10.7 (1.96)	2.0 (0.24)	*0.7 (0.26)	2.6 (0.38)
Divorced or separated	8.5 (0.44)	2.0 (0.22)	1.4 (0.29)	2.3 (0.53)
Never married	6.4 (0.51)	1.3 (0.25)	*0.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.59)
Living with a partner	8.1 (1.08)	*0.9 (0.34)	2.0 (0.57)	*2.3 (1.14)
Place of residence\13				
Large MSA	7.4 (0.23)	1.3 (0.10)	0.6 (0.10)	2.5 (0.20)
Small MSA	8.0 (0.31)	1.3 (0.11)	1.3 (0.19)	1.8 (0.20)
Not in MSA	9.0 (0.36)	1.5 (0.16)	1.6 (0.26)	1.9 (0.22)
Region				
Northeast	7.0 (0.35)	1.3 (0.15)	0.7 (0.17)	1.9 (0.28)
Midwest	8.7 (0.32)	1.5 (0.17)	1.2 (0.19)	2.1 (0.24)
South	8.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.15)	2.6 (0.24)
West	7.4 (0.32)	1.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.19)	2.0 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.4 (0.55)	†	…	1.5 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.9 (0.40)	1.4 (0.26)	0.6 (0.17)	…
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	8.5 (0.28)	†	…	2.2 (0.15)
White, single race, female	9.9 (0.32)	2.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.13)	…
Black or African American, single race, male	6.0 (0.56)	†	…	3.4 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.7 (0.44)	2.0 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.10)	…

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

\1 Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, while the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	231,376	20,589	15,502	4,381	3,016	53,782	68,749
Sex							
Male	112,093	10,342	7,021	1,897	1,449	22,248	31,542
Female	119,283	10,247	8,481	2,484	1,568	31,534	37,207
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	2,708	4,556	1,007	764	8,833	18,753
45-64	80,849	9,702	6,541	1,491	1,747	25,182	30,948
65-74	21,902	4,860	2,492	868	383	10,408	10,151
75 and over	17,810	3,319	1,914	1,015	123	9,359	8,897
Race							
One race\6	227,770	20,263	15,209	4,294	2,959	52,990	67,555
White	186,233	15,814	12,787	3,398	2,376	45,100	57,275
Black or African American	27,666	3,226	1,672	689	333	5,953	7,619
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	267	166	*49	*60	527	661
Asian	11,468	910	550	141	188	1,306	1,909
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*44	†	†	†	*104	*91
Two or more races\7	3,605	326	292	*87	*57	792	1,194
Black or African American, white	675	*62	*59	-	-	*37	96
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	182	200	*58	*32	495	697
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	3,051	1,611	621	511	4,046	6,696
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	1,963	889	409	261	2,295	4,090
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	17,538	13,890	3,760	2,505	49,735	62,053
White, single race	156,482	13,023	11,362	2,846	1,913	41,448	51,279
Black or African American, single race	26,552	3,147	1,630	671	316	5,791	7,376
Education\9							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	4,823	3,039	1,295	678	8,819	10,911
High school diploma or GED\10	52,560	6,073	4,086	1,231	793	15,827	18,679
Some college	58,568	5,580	4,652	1,221	956	16,078	20,449
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	3,760	2,954	383	487	12,087	15,166
Family income\11							
Less than $35,000	74,445	8,425	6,594	2,403	1,443	19,518	25,500
$35,000 or more	142,828	10,720	8,025	1,691	1,403	30,794	39,308
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	3,395	2,179	644	506	7,567	9,750
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	3,306	2,567	487	391	8,881	11,046
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	1,450	1,319	239	171	5,610	7,347
$100,000 or more	45,931	2,569	1,960	320	335	8,737	11,166
Poverty status\12							
Poor	29,739	3,025	2,753	1,025	647	6,629	9,316
Near poor	37,180	3,975	2,961	1,080	665	8,959	12,329
Not poor	145,415	11,551	8,527	1,810	1,422	33,379	41,437
Health insurance coverage\13							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	7,113	5,662	899	1,083	21,451	29,976
Medicaid	19,167	2,114	1,907	768	625	4,419	6,024
Other	8,580	1,231	965	317	305	3,252	3,928
Uninsured	39,635	1,938	2,507	514	476	4,787	9,618
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	3,968	2,282	794	196	10,668	10,034
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	887	509	301	58	1,568	1,564
Medicare only	12,948	2,646	1,263	629	189	5,974	5,920
Other	2,762	632	328	149	*48	1,425	1,417
Uninsured	290	*37	*24	†	†	*90	*87
Marital status							
Married	123,317	11,777	8,198	2,051	1,507	30,889	38,486
Widowed	13,796	2,729	1,651	730	158	7,143	6,830
Divorced or separated	26,815	3,395	2,778	684	635	8,467	10,667
Never married	49,933	1,940	1,713	675	454	4,662	8,343
Living with a partner	17,131	744	1,155	207	259	2,525	4,309
Place of residence\14							
Large MSA	123,142	10,302	7,079	1,974	1,576	25,209	32,405
Small MSA	70,681	6,045	4,770	1,269	948	17,053	22,023
Not in MSA	37,552	4,242	3,652	1,139	493	11,519	14,321
Region							
Northeast	41,615	3,333	2,062	594	392	9,212	10,785
Midwest	53,400	4,597	3,932	971	633	13,005	16,923
South	82,487	8,331	6,100	1,857	1,026	20,390	26,068
West	53,874	4,328	3,407	959	964	11,175	14,973
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	1,491	766	259	236	1,511	3,216
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	1,560	846	362	275	2,535	3,480
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	6,704	5,197	1,193	910	17,593	23,973
White, single race, female	80,608	6,319	6,165	1,653	1,002	23,855	27,306
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,465	658	353	177	2,157	2,963
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,682	972	318	139	3,634	4,414

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

\1 In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had: an ulcer (including a stomach, duodenal, or peptic ulcer) or diabetes (or sugar diabetes; female respondents were instructed to exclude pregnancy-related diabetes). Responses from persons who said they had "borderline" diabetes were treated as unknown with respect to diabetes. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had been told in the last 12 months by a doctor or other health professional that they had: weak or failing kidneys (excluding kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence) or any kind of liver condition.

\3 Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those that answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages of selected diseases and conditions among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes\1	Ulcers\1	Kidney disease\2	Liver disease\2	Arthritis diagnosis\3	Chronic joint symptoms\3
	Percent\4 (standard error)					
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	8.6 (0.17)	6.5 (0.16)	1.9 (0.08)	1.2 (0.06)	22.1 (0.26)	28.7 (0.33)
Total\5 (crude)	9.0 (0.19)	6.7 (0.16)	1.9 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	23.3 (0.30)	29.8 (0.35)
Sex						
Male	9.2 (0.26)	6.2 (0.22)	1.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	19.4 (0.35)	27.7 (0.45)
Female	8.0 (0.22)	6.8 (0.22)	2.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.08)	24.5 (0.36)	29.4 (0.42)
Age\6 (years)						
18-44	2.5 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.10)	0.7 (0.07)	8.0 (0.28)	16.9 (0.39)
45-64	12.2 (0.38)	8.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.15)	2.2 (0.15)	31.2 (0.54)	38.3 (0.59)
65-74	22.9 (0.77)	11.4 (0.63)	4.0 (0.34)	1.8 (0.24)	47.6 (0.98)	46.4 (1.03)
75 and over	19.3 (0.88)	10.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.50)	0.7 (0.17)	52.8 (1.06)	50.1 (1.09)
Race						
One race\7	8.5 (0.17)	6.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.09)	1.2 (0.06)	22.0 (0.26)	28.5 (0.33)
White	7.9 (0.19)	6.6 (0.18)	1.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.07)	22.4 (0.30)	29.2 (0.37)
Black or African American	12.6 (0.54)	6.2 (0.36)	2.6 (0.23)	1.2 (0.16)	22.7 (0.71)	28.5 (0.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.1 (2.06)	8.6 (1.82)	*2.5 (0.81)	*3.1 (1.03)	27.0 (2.55)	33.8 (3.04)
Asian	8.8 (0.74)	4.9 (0.60)	1.4 (0.33)	1.6 (0.32)	12.3 (0.82)	17.6 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14.7 (4.25)	†	†	†	25.0 (6.03)	21.8 (5.24)
Two or more races\8	12.1 (1.65)	9.9 (1.47)	*3.2 (0.97)	1.6 (0.48)	27.3 (2.06)	36.7 (2.40)
Black or African American, white	*16.0 (6.32)	*11.4 (4.57)	-	-	*13.3 (4.94)	28.8 (6.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.6 (2.07)	13.3 (2.44)	*4.1 (1.71)	*1.9 (0.76)	31.4 (3.30)	46.7 (4.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	12.1 (0.53)	5.8 (0.38)	2.5 (0.28)	1.8 (0.22)	16.4 (0.58)	23.8 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.4 (0.75)	5.7 (0.53)	3.0 (0.45)	1.5 (0.22)	16.2 (0.75)	24.8 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.1 (0.18)	6.7 (0.17)	1.8 (0.09)	1.2 (0.07)	23.0 (0.29)	29.5 (0.36)
White, single race	7.3 (0.20)	6.8 (0.21)	1.7 (0.11)	1.1 (0.08)	23.6 (0.34)	30.4 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	12.7 (0.55)	6.2 (0.37)	2.7 (0.23)	1.1 (0.16)	22.8 (0.73)	28.5 (0.79)
Education\10						
Less than a high school diploma	15.1 (0.61)	9.8 (0.51)	3.8 (0.31)	2.4 (0.26)	26.7 (0.79)	35.0 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED\11	10.5 (0.40)	7.4 (0.37)	2.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.15)	27.1 (0.60)	33.3 (0.67)
Some college	9.6 (0.37)	8.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.14)	27.5 (0.55)	34.6 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.5 (0.31)	5.0 (0.27)	0.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.11)	20.5 (0.47)	25.2 (0.58)
Family income\12						
Less than $35,000	11.0 (0.31)	8.7 (0.29)	3.0 (0.17)	2.0 (0.14)	24.8 (0.42)	33.4 (0.51)
$35,000 or more	7.5 (0.22)	5.5 (0.19)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)	21.2 (0.34)	27.0 (0.41)
$35,000-$49,999	10.4 (0.50)	6.7 (0.41)	1.9 (0.23)	1.6 (0.25)	22.9 (0.70)	30.3 (0.84)
$50,000-$74,999	8.3 (0.42)	6.5 (0.42)	1.3 (0.21)	1.0 (0.15)	22.4 (0.64)	27.9 (0.72)
$75,000-$99,999	5.6 (0.47)	4.7 (0.41)	0.9 (0.20)	0.6 (0.14)	21.4 (0.84)	27.4 (0.91)
$100,000 or more	5.9 (0.44)	4.4 (0.36)	0.9 (0.17)	0.7 (0.12)	19.1 (0.65)	24.4 (0.74)
Poverty status\13						
Poor	12.4 (0.54)	10.2 (0.47)	4.0 (0.35)	2.4 (0.24)	25.8 (0.67)	34.4 (0.86)
Near poor	11.0 (0.45)	8.0 (0.42)	2.9 (0.26)	2.0 (0.21)	24.0 (0.65)	33.4 (0.74)
Not poor	7.4 (0.20)	5.6 (0.19)	1.2 (0.09)	0.9 (0.08)	21.3 (0.33)	27.0 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage\14						
Under 65:						
Private	5.0 (0.19)	4.3 (0.18)	0.7 (0.07)	0.8 (0.07)	15.2 (0.32)	22.4 (0.41)
Medicaid	11.9 (0.68)	10.4 (0.70)	4.1 (0.46)	3.4 (0.37)	24.3 (0.94)	32.7 (1.00)
Other	10.0 (0.92)	8.5 (0.98)	2.4 (0.47)	2.5 (0.47)	27.0 (1.32)	36.2 (1.76)
Uninsured	5.4 (0.35)	6.6 (0.40)	1.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.20)	13.0 (0.52)	25.3 (0.73)
65 and over:						
Private	19.4 (0.77)	10.8 (0.65)	3.8 (0.34)	0.9 (0.17)	51.2 (1.00)	48.0 (1.04)
Medicare and Medicaid	34.5 (2.19)	19.3 (1.76)	11.5 (1.65)	2.2 (0.60)	59.7 (2.24)	59.6 (2.22)
Medicare only	20.9 (0.99)	9.8 (0.74)	4.9 (0.57)	1.4 (0.28)	46.4 (1.33)	45.9 (1.32)
Other	24.2 (2.28)	12.0 (1.62)	5.5 (1.04)	*1.8 (0.66)	51.6 (2.68)	51.2 (2.78)
Uninsured	*11.1 (4.34)	†	†	†	37.7 (9.96)	34.0 (10.11)
Marital status						
Married	8.5 (0.24)	6.2 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.09)	22.2 (0.39)	28.7 (0.47)
Widowed	13.2 (2.26)	13.1 (2.74)	†	*0.8 (0.24)	31.5 (3.60)	38.8 (4.03)
Divorced or separated	10.5 (0.51)	9.6 (0.54)	2.3 (0.23)	2.0 (0.23)	26.9 (0.74)	36.4 (0.97)
Never married	7.8 (0.49)	5.2 (0.43)	2.1 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	19.0 (0.69)	24.5 (0.78)
Living with a partner	6.7 (0.95)	8.6 (1.12)	1.3 (0.33)	1.8 (0.40)	20.1 (1.33)	29.3 (1.50)
Place of residence\15						
Large MSA	8.3 (0.25)	5.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.09)	20.1 (0.34)	25.9 (0.41)
Small MSA	8.2 (0.30)	6.5 (0.29)	1.8 (0.17)	1.3 (0.12)	23.0 (0.47)	30.1 (0.64)
Not in MSA	10.0 (0.43)	9.1 (0.47)	2.6 (0.24)	1.3 (0.16)	27.1 (0.70)	35.3 (0.83)
Region						
Northeast	7.3 (0.36)	4.6 (0.29)	1.3 (0.16)	0.9 (0.16)	20.1 (0.63)	24.1 (0.65)
Midwest	8.3 (0.31)	7.2 (0.36)	1.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.13)	23.3 (0.57)	30.8 (0.75)
South	9.7 (0.32)	7.2 (0.28)	2.2 (0.16)	1.2 (0.10)	23.5 (0.44)	30.4 (0.57)
West	8.0 (0.37)	6.2 (0.30)	1.8 (0.18)	1.7 (0.15)	20.3 (0.48)	27.3 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	11.9 (0.82)	5.4 (0.55)	2.3 (0.37)	1.7 (0.37)	12.5 (0.90)	21.9 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12.2 (0.71)	6.2 (0.52)	2.7 (0.36)	1.9 (0.27)	19.9 (0.75)	25.2 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	8.0 (0.29)	6.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.11)	21.2 (0.45)	30.1 (0.59)
White, single race, female	6.8 (0.27)	7.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.16)	1.2 (0.11)	25.8 (0.48)	30.7 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male	13.7 (0.84)	5.8 (0.59)	3.1 (0.43)	1.5 (0.32)	19.2 (1.03)	26.0 (1.11)
Black or African American, single race, female	12.0 (0.71)	6.7 (0.52)	2.3 (0.27)	0.9 (0.17)	25.5 (0.94)	30.6 (1.07)

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

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

\2 In separate questions, respondents were asked if they had been told in the last 12 months by a doctor or other health professional that they had: weak or failing kidneys (excluding kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence) or any kind of liver condition.
\3 Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those that answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	231,376	37,904	35,798	66,917	11,436
Sex					
Male	112,093	12,097	14,442	30,611	3,809
Female	119,283	25,807	21,355	36,306	7,627
Age (years)					
18-44	110,815	21,495	13,686	27,079	5,346
45-64	80,849	13,250	15,700	26,874	4,494
65-74	21,902	2,077	3,866	7,270	929
75 and over	17,810	1,083	2,545	5,694	667
Race					
One race\7	227,770	37,155	35,095	65,616	11,181
White	186,233	30,518	29,938	55,049	9,531
Black or African American	27,666	4,858	3,603	7,634	1,278
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	426	326	612	*127
Asian	11,468	1,292	1,197	2,237	241
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*61	*31	*85	†
Two or more races\8	3,605	750	703	1,301	255
Black or African American, white	675	173	89	150	*27
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	323	353	666	161
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	5,397	4,391	8,507	1,346
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	3,220	2,530	4,928	939
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	32,508	31,407	58,410	10,090
White, single race	156,482	25,606	25,922	47,221	8,285
Black or African American, single race	26,552	4,661	3,447	7,347	1,235
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	5,334	5,592	10,728	1,595
High school diploma or GED\11	52,560	8,411	8,891	17,529	2,694
Some college	58,568	10,979	10,987	19,348	3,508
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	7,532	7,930	13,638	2,232
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	74,445	15,363	14,128	26,193	4,939
$35,000 or more	142,828	21,095	19,856	37,234	5,976
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	5,341	5,072	9,526	1,536
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	6,049	5,411	10,648	1,767
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	3,981	3,671	6,515	1,124
$100,000 or more	45,931	5,725	5,702	10,546	1,549
Poverty status\13					
Poor	29,739	7,311	5,726	10,893	2,154
Near poor	37,180	7,691	6,763	12,507	2,296
Not poor	145,415	20,419	20,669	38,363	6,205
Health insurance coverage\14					
Under 65:					
Private	123,512	18,898	16,691	30,332	4,918
Medicaid	19,167	5,247	4,183	7,738	1,733
Other	8,580	2,200	2,444	3,772	837
Uninsured	39,635	8,312	6,006	11,970	2,339
65 and over:					
Private	20,987	1,204	3,174	6,386	733
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	500	787	1,350	212
Medicare only	12,948	1,125	2,011	4,099	486
Other	2,762	289	392	980	130
Uninsured	290	†	†	*100	†
Marital status					
Married	123,317	19,177	19,147	35,509	5,340
Widowed	13,796	1,539	2,495	4,821	728
Divorced or separated	26,815	5,279	5,872	10,248	1,908
Never married	49,933	8,072	5,294	10,489	2,232
Living with a partner	17,131	3,771	2,937	5,761	1,194
Place of residence\15					
Large MSA	123,142	18,585	17,843	33,195	5,487
Small MSA	70,681	12,297	11,140	21,023	3,776
Not in MSA	37,552	7,022	6,815	12,699	2,173
Region					
Northeast	41,615	5,679	5,876	11,609	1,600
Midwest	53,400	8,880	8,429	15,164	2,469
South	82,487	14,393	12,578	24,731	4,551
West	53,874	8,953	8,915	15,413	2,817
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	1,559	1,771	3,980	414
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	3,838	2,619	4,528	933
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,875	8,347	10,431	21,842	2,588
White, single race, female	80,608	17,259	15,491	25,380	5,697
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,547	1,363	3,002	519
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	3,114	2,084	4,345	716

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

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\4 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches\1	Pain in neck\2	Pain in lower back\3	Pain in face or jaw\4
	Percent\5 (standard error)			
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	16.5 (0.27)	15.1 (0.24)	28.5 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
Total\6 (crude)	16.4 (0.27)	15.5 (0.25)	28.9 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	10.8 (0.33)	12.6 (0.32)	26.9 (0.44)	3.4 (0.18)
Female	22.1 (0.40)	17.4 (0.35)	29.9 (0.45)	6.3 (0.23)
Age\7 (years)				
18-44	19.4 (0.42)	12.4 (0.32)	24.4 (0.46)	4.8 (0.22)
45-64	16.4 (0.43)	19.4 (0.46)	33.3 (0.57)	5.6 (0.26)
65-74	9.5 (0.57)	17.7 (0.77)	33.2 (0.94)	4.2 (0.38)
75 and over	6.1 (0.51)	14.4 (0.73)	32.1 (1.02)	3.8 (0.39)
Race				
One race\8	16.5 (0.28)	15.0 (0.25)	28.4 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
White	16.8 (0.32)	15.6 (0.28)	29.0 (0.38)	5.1 (0.17)
Black or African American	17.2 (0.64)	13.0 (0.53)	27.6 (0.75)	4.6 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.6 (2.86)	16.6 (2.43)	31.0 (3.39)	6.4 (1.88)
Asian	11.3 (0.84)	10.6 (0.81)	19.9 (1.11)	2.1 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*14.5 (5.63)	*7.4 (2.81)	*20.4 (6.22)	†
Two or more races\9	19.5 (1.94)	20.3 (1.98)	37.5 (2.50)	7.7 (1.19)
Black or African American, white	31.6 (6.90)	22.8 (6.38)	32.5 (6.91)	*7.7 (3.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	22.4 (3.39)	23.6 (3.66)	44.9 (4.16)	10.9 (2.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	16.1 (0.59)	14.6 (0.60)	27.4 (0.72)	4.5 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.7 (0.73)	13.9 (0.75)	26.5 (0.91)	5.4 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.8 (0.31)	15.3 (0.27)	28.8 (0.36)	5.1 (0.17)
White, single race	17.1 (0.37)	16.0 (0.32)	29.5 (0.42)	5.3 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	17.2 (0.65)	12.9 (0.55)	27.5 (0.75)	4.6 (0.39)
Education\11				
Less than a high school diploma	20.1 (0.78)	19.2 (0.67)	37.2 (0.90)	5.6 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED\12	16.6 (0.55)	16.5 (0.56)	33.0 (0.70)	5.1 (0.31)
Some college	18.5 (0.55)	18.4 (0.49)	32.9 (0.60)	5.9 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.1 (0.41)	12.9 (0.43)	22.4 (0.53)	3.6 (0.24)
Family income\13				
Less than $35,000	21.4 (0.46)	19.1 (0.42)	35.2 (0.53)	6.8 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	14.6 (0.33)	13.5 (0.31)	25.7 (0.41)	4.1 (0.19)
$35,000-$49,999	17.4 (0.74)	16.0 (0.62)	30.2 (0.87)	5.0 (0.39)
$50,000-$74,999	15.3 (0.61)	13.5 (0.58)	26.8 (0.76)	4.4 (0.34)
$75,000-$99,999	14.6 (0.75)	13.3 (0.71)	24.2 (0.94)	4.2 (0.42)
$100,000 or more	12.5 (0.59)	11.8 (0.57)	23.0 (0.76)	3.3 (0.34)
Poverty status\14				
Poor	24.2 (0.71)	20.4 (0.69)	38.3 (0.84)	7.5 (0.43)
Near poor	21.1 (0.69)	18.6 (0.65)	34.0 (0.82)	6.3 (0.40)
Not poor	14.2 (0.33)	13.7 (0.30)	25.8 (0.40)	4.3 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage\15				
Under 65:				
Private	15.7 (0.38)	13.0 (0.31)	23.8 (0.43)	4.0 (0.19)
Medicaid	27.5 (1.06)	22.5 (0.94)	41.2 (1.13)	9.1 (0.66)
Other	25.4 (1.74)	24.1 (1.50)	38.9 (1.81)	8.6 (1.08)
Uninsured	20.9 (0.69)	15.5 (0.61)	30.7 (0.77)	6.1 (0.40)
65 and over:				
Private	5.7 (0.47)	15.1 (0.76)	30.5 (0.93)	3.5 (0.36)
Medicare and Medicaid	19.0 (1.90)	29.9 (2.26)	51.2 (2.55)	8.1 (1.27)
Medicare only	8.5 (0.67)	15.5 (0.95)	31.6 (1.10)	3.7 (0.46)
Other	10.5 (1.60)	14.5 (1.68)	35.8 (2.44)	4.7 (1.12)
Uninsured	†	†	*30.4 (10.47)	†
Marital status				
Married	16.3 (0.40)	14.9 (0.35)	28.0 (0.45)	4.3 (0.20)
Widowed	24.2 (3.79)	23.4 (3.47)	41.8 (3.98)	6.3 (1.87)
Divorced or separated	19.8 (0.77)	20.2 (0.75)	37.0 (0.96)	6.9 (0.49)
Never married	14.9 (0.57)	12.4 (0.54)	25.0 (0.74)	4.6 (0.32)
Living with a partner	19.1 (0.95)	17.7 (1.23)	34.4 (1.60)	7.1 (0.92)
Place of residence\16				
Large MSA	15.1 (0.36)	14.3 (0.33)	26.7 (0.43)	4.4 (0.20)
Small MSA	17.5 (0.51)	15.4 (0.44)	29.3 (0.63)	5.3 (0.27)
Not in MSA	19.7 (0.79)	17.3 (0.63)	33.0 (0.88)	5.9 (0.40)
Region				
Northeast	13.9 (0.57)	13.5 (0.58)	27.1 (0.78)	3.9 (0.34)
Midwest	16.7 (0.61)	15.5 (0.48)	28.1 (0.74)	4.6 (0.30)
South	17.7 (0.48)	14.9 (0.41)	29.5 (0.54)	5.4 (0.26)
West	16.6 (0.52)	16.3 (0.51)	28.4 (0.65)	5.2 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.7 (0.66)	11.0 (0.75)	24.8 (1.05)	2.6 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23.7 (0.94)	17.9 (0.86)	29.8 (0.98)	6.3 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	11.4 (0.43)	13.3 (0.41)	28.1 (0.56)	3.5 (0.24)
White, single race, female	22.8 (0.54)	18.6 (0.46)	30.7 (0.59)	7.1 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.7 (0.99)	11.2 (0.80)	24.9 (1.19)	4.2 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.1 (0.88)	14.2 (0.79)	29.8 (0.97)	4.9 (0.48)

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

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.

\4 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\7 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\9 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\11 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\15 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 over	Selected sensory problems: Hearing trouble\1	Selected sensory problems: Vision trouble\2	Absence of all natural teeth\3
	Number in thousands\4			
Total\5	231,376	37,122	21,232	18,038
Sex				
Male	112,093	21,363	8,708	8,478
Female	119,283	15,759	12,524	9,561
Age (years)				
18-44	110,815	6,832	6,126	2,754
45-64	80,849	15,245	9,727	6,183
65-74	21,902	6,603	2,677	4,071
75 and over	17,810	8,442	2,702	5,030
Race				
One race\6	227,770	36,489	20,838	17,704
White	186,233	32,617	16,848	14,420
Black or African American	27,666	2,579	2,949	2,357
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	311	297	265
Asian	11,468	954	695	633
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*28	†	†
Two or more races\7	3,605	632	394	334
Black or African American, white	675	*44	*55	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	408	215	189
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	3,006	2,672	1,535
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	1,935	1,741	864
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	34,116	18,560	16,504
White, single race	156,482	29,920	14,461	13,067
Black or African American, single race	26,552	2,499	2,833	2,319
Education\9				
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	6,453	4,267	5,793
High school diploma or GED\10	52,560	11,162	5,838	5,682
Some college	58,568	10,365	5,641	3,928
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	7,618	3,803	1,961
Family income\11				
Less than $35,000	74,445	13,802	9,553	9,547
$35,000 or more	142,828	20,819	10,551	7,320
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	5,320	3,115	2,617
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	6,121	2,979	2,087
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	4,051	1,541	1,079
$100,000 or more	45,931	5,327	2,915	1,536
Poverty status\12				
Poor	29,739	4,407	3,905	3,285
Near poor	37,180	6,253	4,413	4,512
Not poor	145,415	22,765	11,090	8,278
Health insurance coverage\13				
Under 65:				
Private	123,512	13,163	7,744	4,269
Medicaid	19,167	2,431	2,837	1,677
Other	8,580	1,982	1,308	856
Uninsured	39,635	4,446	3,885	2,101
65 and over:				
Private	20,987	7,925	2,422	3,917
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	1,019	624	1,143
Medicare only	12,948	4,724	1,866	3,271
Other	2,762	1,247	403	706
Uninsured	290	*94	*44	*63
Marital status				
Married	123,317	21,305	9,988	8,920
Widowed	13,796	5,003	2,366	3,673
Divorced or separated	26,815	5,226	3,564	2,773
Never married	49,933	3,527	3,442	1,781
Living with a partner	17,131	1,967	1,854	870
Place of residence\14				
Large MSA	123,142	16,388	10,254	7,718
Small MSA	70,681	12,553	6,770	5,527
Not in MSA	37,552	8,181	4,208	4,793
Region				
Northeast	41,615	6,012	3,357	3,165
Midwest	53,400	9,066	4,791	4,275
South	82,487	13,702	8,112	7,396
West	53,874	8,342	4,972	3,202
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	1,588	1,091	796
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	1,418	1,581	738
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,875	17,703	5,902	6,282
White, single race, female	80,608	12,217	8,559	6,785
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,155	1,161	928
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,344	1,672	1,390

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, [do you have] a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble hearing," "moderate trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked, "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 years and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\12 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble\1	Vision trouble\2	Absence of all natural teeth\3
	Percent\4 (standard error)		
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	15.5 (0.23)	8.9 (0.21)	7.6 (0.18)
Total\5 (crude)	16.0 (0.27)	9.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	19.0 (0.36)	7.6 (0.27)	7.7 (0.26)
Female	12.4 (0.27)	10.1 (0.29)	7.4 (0.22)
Age\6 (years)			
18-44	6.2 (0.23)	5.5 (0.24)	2.5 (0.16)
45-64	18.9 (0.46)	12.0 (0.39)	7.7 (0.32)
65-74	30.2 (0.89)	12.2 (0.62)	18.6 (0.82)
75 and over	47.4 (1.08)	15.2 (0.76)	28.3 (0.99)
Race			
One race\7	15.4 (0.23)	8.8 (0.21)	7.5 (0.18)
White	16.4 (0.27)	8.6 (0.23)	7.3 (0.21)
Black or African American	10.1 (0.49)	10.9 (0.49)	9.8 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.0 (1.82)	15.0 (2.78)	13.7 (1.79)
Asian	9.3 (0.77)	6.4 (0.70)	6.2 (0.65)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*6.8 (2.58)	†	†
Two or more races\8	21.2 (2.00)	12.3 (1.54)	11.7 (1.68)
Black or African American, white	*17.9 (6.18)	*9.5 (3.28)	*8.5 (3.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.4 (3.49)	13.7 (2.31)	13.7 (3.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	11.8 (0.56)	9.4 (0.52)	6.9 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.1 (0.80)	10.4 (0.74)	6.6 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (0.25)	8.8 (0.22)	7.7 (0.20)
White, single race	17.2 (0.30)	8.6 (0.26)	7.5 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	10.1 (0.50)	10.8 (0.50)	9.9 (0.45)
Education\10			
Less than a high school diploma	18.8 (0.70)	14.0 (0.61)	16.2 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED\11	19.3 (0.54)	10.4 (0.46)	9.6 (0.40)
Some college	18.1 (0.49)	9.5 (0.39)	7.1 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.5 (0.42)	6.3 (0.32)	3.6 (0.25)
Family income\12			
Less than $35,000	17.2 (0.39)	12.7 (0.36)	11.6 (0.35)
$35,000 or more	14.9 (0.30)	7.3 (0.25)	5.4 (0.21)
$35,000-$49,999	16.0 (0.58)	9.8 (0.56)	7.8 (0.46)
$50,000-$74,999	16.0 (0.57)	7.5 (0.46)	5.5 (0.35)
$75,000-$99,999	16.2 (0.80)	5.7 (0.49)	4.2 (0.46)
$100,000 or more	12.4 (0.59)	6.6 (0.47)	4.1 (0.41)
Poverty status\13			
Poor	16.9 (0.61)	14.5 (0.55)	13.7 (0.55)
Near poor	16.4 (0.56)	12.0 (0.56)	11.8 (0.49)
Not poor	15.1 (0.29)	7.3 (0.25)	5.6 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage\14			
Under 65:			
Private	9.5 (0.28)	5.8 (0.23)	3.2 (0.17)
Medicaid	13.3 (0.74)	15.4 (0.83)	9.3 (0.66)
Other	17.6 (1.33)	11.5 (0.98)	6.7 (0.72)
Uninsured	11.9 (0.57)	10.3 (0.50)	5.7 (0.38)
65 and over:			
Private	38.3 (0.98)	11.6 (0.63)	18.9 (0.85)
Medicare and Medicaid	38.8 (2.29)	23.6 (1.88)	43.5 (2.43)
Medicare only	37.1 (1.20)	14.6 (0.89)	25.6 (1.12)
Other	44.7 (2.59)	14.5 (1.77)	25.4 (2.40)
Uninsured	35.8 (10.33)	*19.8 (9.45)	*30.4 (9.22)
Marital status			
Married	15.8 (0.32)	7.4 (0.25)	6.7 (0.24)
Widowed	17.4 (2.54)	16.9 (3.25)	10.5 (1.21)
Divorced or separated	17.9 (0.68)	11.3 (0.53)	9.4 (0.52)
Never married	12.4 (0.65)	9.6 (0.56)	7.1 (0.47)
Living with a partner	17.8 (1.32)	13.3 (1.28)	8.5 (1.07)
Place of residence\15			
Large MSA	13.3 (0.30)	8.2 (0.27)	6.4 (0.24)
Small MSA	17.1 (0.43)	9.2 (0.41)	7.6 (0.33)
Not in MSA	19.4 (0.65)	10.3 (0.53)	11.0 (0.52)
Region			
Northeast	13.2 (0.50)	7.6 (0.44)	7.0 (0.41)
Midwest	16.5 (0.49)	8.7 (0.45)	7.9 (0.41)
South	16.0 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)	8.7 (0.32)
West	15.3 (0.49)	9.1 (0.45)	5.9 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	12.6 (0.90)	7.6 (0.65)	7.4 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latina, female	11.0 (0.66)	11.1 (0.72)	6.4 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21.5 (0.46)	7.2 (0.32)	7.7 (0.32)
White, single race, female	13.3 (0.35)	10.0 (0.37)	7.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.7 (0.81)	10.0 (0.78)	9.4 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.6 (0.61)	11.5 (0.66)	10.3 (0.59)

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

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, [do you have] a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table "a little trouble hearing," "moderate trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Selected mental health characteristic\1							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Number in thousands\2								
Total\3	231,376	7,615	19,997	5,184	10,588	4,409	8,163	13,244	21,152
Sex									
Male	112,093	3,126	8,213	2,277	4,431	1,977	3,640	5,975	9,548
Female	119,283	4,490	11,784	2,906	6,157	2,432	4,523	7,270	11,604
Age (years)									
18-44	110,815	2,957	8,535	2,075	4,618	1,509	3,486	5,992	10,118
45-64	80,849	3,545	7,869	2,294	4,594	2,132	3,459	5,217	7,679
65-74	21,902	615	2,014	470	725	439	697	1,060	1,865
75 and over	17,810	498	1,580	345	650	329	520	976	1,490
Race									
One race\4	227,770	7,451	19,608	5,016	10,333	4,276	7,997	12,974	20,623
White	186,233	5,905	14,978	4,024	8,293	3,518	6,329	9,941	16,208
Black or African American	27,666	1,152	3,284	743	1,424	533	1,186	2,360	3,255
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	119	315	97	150	110	*139	259	229
Asian	11,468	274	983	151	451	113	339	381	911
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	-	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races\5	3,605	165	390	167	254	132	166	270	529
Black or African American, white	675	*35	89	†	*44	†	†	*57	96
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	*73	148	*89	107	*68	*69	100	189
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race									
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	1,227	2,991	880	1,821	639	1,182	1,821	2,635
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	679	1,742	500	1,203	385	694	1,073	1,635
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	6,389	17,007	4,303	8,767	3,770	6,981	11,424	18,518
White, single race	156,482	4,788	12,333	3,221	6,661	2,938	5,269	8,243	13,928
Black or African American, single race	26,552	1,098	3,153	710	1,358	521	1,145	2,319	3,148
Education\7									
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	2,090	4,324	1,431	2,237	1,155	1,818	2,878	3,365
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	2,004	5,677	1,473	2,740	1,373	2,191	3,653	5,235
Some college	58,568	2,031	4,824	1,320	2,706	1,106	2,013	3,651	5,661
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	738	2,923	460	1,541	412	1,189	1,429	4,255
Family income\9									
Less than $35,000	74,445	4,595	10,129	3,340	5,630	2,778	4,672	7,341	9,228
$35,000 or more	142,828	2,766	9,070	1,713	4,599	1,518	3,219	5,310	11,024
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	1,015	2,831	723	1,451	594	1,072	1,904	2,970
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	932	2,756	600	1,467	466	1,029	1,718	3,473
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	340	1,665	165	721	187	487	785	1,895
$100,000 or more	45,931	479	1,818	224	960	272	632	903	2,685
Poverty status\10									
Poor	29,739	2,337	4,586	1,826	2,589	1,520	2,132	3,469	4,157
Near poor	37,180	1,849	4,323	1,315	2,478	1,123	2,039	3,210	4,103
Not poor	145,415	2,925	9,470	1,764	4,758	1,576	3,451	5,513	11,353
Health insurance coverage\11									
Under 65:									
Private	123,512	2,047	7,162	1,335	3,683	1,111	2,490	4,287	9,357
Medicaid	19,167	1,533	3,080	1,088	1,700	935	1,401	2,395	2,771
Other	8,580	694	1,390	411	994	399	675	1,153	1,251
Uninsured	39,635	2,202	4,687	1,536	2,772	1,196	2,331	3,313	4,307
65 and over:									
Private	20,987	397	1,495	232	496	261	550	718	1,515
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	184	492	162	248	176	217	355	355
Medicare only	12,948	410	1,303	354	445	271	327	741	1,230
Other	2,762	94	265	*59	159	*46	94	217	205
Uninsured	290	†	*33	†	†	†	†	-	†
Marital status									
Married	123,317	2,954	8,146	1,897	4,263	1,730	3,268	5,259	9,753
Widowed	13,796	711	1,906	407	784	403	554	1,048	1,425
Divorced or separated	26,815	1,802	3,560	1,299	1,964	1,091	1,634	2,700	3,273
Never married	49,933	1,710	4,705	1,200	2,636	869	1,995	3,122	4,922
Living with a partner	17,131	422	1,633	360	912	290	679	1,091	1,735

Place of residence\12									
Large MSA	123,142	3,874	10,655	2,524	5,629	2,069	4,011	6,845	11,298
Small MSA	70,681	2,348	5,858	1,609	3,162	1,251	2,561	3,953	6,027
Not in MSA	37,552	1,393	3,485	1,051	1,796	1,088	1,591	2,446	3,827
Region									
Northeast	41,615	1,376	3,404	906	1,604	752	1,157	1,929	3,345
Midwest	53,400	1,544	4,610	1,067	2,427	878	1,967	2,965	4,876
South	82,487	2,993	7,240	2,000	3,810	1,762	3,162	5,412	7,764
West	53,874	1,703	4,743	1,212	2,746	1,017	1,877	2,939	5,169
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	439	1,172	343	775	256	520	810	1,276
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	788	1,819	537	1,045	383	661	1,011	1,359
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	75,875	2,108	5,048	1,490	2,742	1,305	2,321	3,653	6,277
White, single race, female	80,608	2,680	7,284	1,730	3,919	1,633	2,949	4,590	7,650
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	409	1,402	292	630	267	551	1,123	1,288
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	688	1,751	418	728	254	594	1,196	1,859

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

\1 In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort. Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics\1							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent\2 (standard error)							
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	3.2 (0.12)	8.6 (0.20)	2.2 (0.10)	4.5 (0.14)	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.7 (0.15)	9.2 (0.21)
Total\3 (crude)	3.3 (0.12)	8.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.8 (0.15)	9.2 (0.21)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.17)	7.3 (0.26)	2.0 (0.14)	3.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.13)	3.3 (0.18)	5.3 (0.22)	8.6 (0.31)
Female	3.7 (0.17)	9.8 (0.28)	2.4 (0.12)	5.1 (0.19)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.16)	6.0 (0.21)	9.7 (0.27)
Age\4 (years)								
18-44	2.7 (0.16)	7.7 (0.28)	1.9 (0.13)	4.2 (0.21)	1.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.17)	5.4 (0.22)	9.2 (0.31)
45-64	4.4 (0.24)	9.8 (0.33)	2.8 (0.19)	5.7 (0.27)	2.6 (0.17)	4.3 (0.22)	6.5 (0.28)	9.5 (0.34)
65-74	2.8 (0.31)	9.3 (0.54)	2.2 (0.27)	3.3 (0.34)	2.0 (0.28)	3.2 (0.32)	4.9 (0.41)	8.6 (0.55)
75 and over	2.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.61)	2.0 (0.26)	3.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.26)	3.0 (0.36)	5.6 (0.44)	8.5 (0.62)
Race								
One race\5	3.2 (0.12)	8.5 (0.20)	2.2 (0.10)	4.5 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.7 (0.15)	9.1 (0.21)
White	3.1 (0.14)	8.0 (0.22)	2.1 (0.11)	4.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.10)	3.4 (0.14)	5.3 (0.17)	8.7 (0.23)
Black or African American	4.1 (0.33)	12.0 (0.53)	2.6 (0.27)	5.0 (0.40)	1.9 (0.23)	4.2 (0.34)	8.4 (0.49)	11.6 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.1 (1.46)	16.3 (2.26)	4.9 (1.09)	7.8 (1.88)	5.7 (1.42)	*7.3 (2.20)	13.3 (2.66)	11.8 (2.04)
Asian	2.4 (0.41)	8.7 (0.75)	1.3 (0.28)	4.0 (0.59)	1.0 (0.29)	3.0 (0.44)	3.4 (0.45)	8.2 (0.73)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	*11.7 (5.22)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races\6	4.4 (0.90)	10.8 (1.50)	4.5 (1.02)	7.2 (1.28)	3.8 (0.90)	4.5 (1.03)	7.3 (1.24)	15.1 (1.73)
Black or African American, white	*6.9 (3.13)	*11.4 (3.52)	†	*8.9 (3.36)	†	*6.7 (3.09)	*5.5 (2.32)	*19.0 (5.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	4.7 (1.41)	10.5 (2.41)	*5.7 (1.89)	7.0 (1.91)	*4.6 (1.68)	*4.7 (1.76)	6.6 (1.60)	13.8 (2.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.32)	9.9 (0.51)	3.0 (0.26)	6.0 (0.41)	2.3 (0.24)	4.0 (0.35)	5.9 (0.40)	8.3 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.0 (0.43)	9.7 (0.69)	2.9 (0.33)	6.6 (0.57)	2.2 (0.30)	3.9 (0.46)	5.9 (0.56)	8.5 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.1 (0.13)	8.5 (0.22)	2.1 (0.10)	4.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.10)	3.5 (0.13)	5.7 (0.17)	9.4 (0.24)
White, single race	3.0 (0.16)	7.8 (0.25)	2.0 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)	1.8 (0.11)	3.3 (0.15)	5.2 (0.19)	8.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	4.0 (0.34)	11.9 (0.54)	2.6 (0.28)	5.0 (0.42)	1.9 (0.24)	4.2 (0.35)	8.6 (0.51)	11.7 (0.59)
Education\8								
Less than a high school diploma	7.4 (0.53)	15.3 (0.66)	5.1 (0.45)	8.0 (0.46)	4.0 (0.36)	6.6 (0.47)	10.3 (0.56)	11.9 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED\9	3.7 (0.25)	10.8 (0.46)	2.7 (0.22)	5.3 (0.32)	2.5 (0.21)	4.2 (0.27)	7.0 (0.35)	10.1 (0.46)
Some college	3.4 (0.23)	8.2 (0.34)	2.2 (0.19)	4.5 (0.27)	1.8 (0.18)	3.4 (0.22)	6.2 (0.30)	9.6 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.13)	4.8 (0.26)	0.8 (0.11)	2.4 (0.19)	0.7 (0.10)	1.9 (0.18)	2.3 (0.18)	7.0 (0.32)
Family income\10								
Less than $35,000	6.4 (0.26)	13.8 (0.39)	4.6 (0.23)	7.8 (0.29)	3.8 (0.20)	6.5 (0.27)	10.1 (0.32)	12.6 (0.37)
$35,000 or more	1.9 (0.14)	6.3 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	3.1 (0.17)	1.0 (0.09)	2.2 (0.14)	3.7 (0.17)	7.7 (0.25)
$35,000-$49,999	3.2 (0.34)	9.0 (0.50)	2.3 (0.28)	4.7 (0.41)	1.9 (0.27)	3.4 (0.34)	6.2 (0.44)	9.5 (0.52)
$50,000-$74,999	2.3 (0.29)	6.9 (0.40)	1.5 (0.24)	3.6 (0.33)	1.1 (0.18)	2.5 (0.27)	4.3 (0.35)	8.9 (0.48)
$75,000-$99,999	1.3 (0.27)	6.1 (0.55)	0.6 (0.15)	2.7 (0.36)	0.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.29)	2.9 (0.39)	7.1 (0.57)
$100,000 or more	1.2 (0.22)	4.3 (0.43)	0.5 (0.15)	2.1 (0.28)	0.6 (0.14)	1.4 (0.23)	2.2 (0.29)	6.0 (0.44)
Poverty status\11								
Poor	8.3 (0.45)	16.1 (0.66)	6.5 (0.43)	9.0 (0.47)	5.5 (0.38)	7.4 (0.45)	12.2 (0.55)	14.4 (0.57)
Near poor	5.2 (0.33)	11.9 (0.53)	3.7 (0.29)	6.9 (0.41)	3.2 (0.27)	5.7 (0.38)	8.9 (0.46)	11.3 (0.52)
Not poor	2.0 (0.13)	6.4 (0.21)	1.2 (0.10)	3.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.17)	7.9 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage\12								
Under 65:								
Private	1.6 (0.12)	5.6 (0.23)	1.0 (0.10)	2.9 (0.17)	0.8 (0.08)	1.9 (0.13)	3.4 (0.18)	7.7 (0.27)
Medicaid	8.3 (0.63)	16.5 (0.84)	5.9 (0.55)	9.2 (0.64)	5.1 (0.49)	7.6 (0.54)	12.9 (0.75)	14.9 (0.79)
Other	6.6 (0.87)	15.3 (1.50)	3.9 (0.63)	10.2 (1.19)	3.5 (0.53)	7.5 (1.04)	11.7 (1.19)	13.3 (1.42)
Uninsured	5.8 (0.37)	12.0 (0.53)	4.0 (0.31)	7.1 (0.41)	3.2 (0.28)	6.0 (0.42)	8.5 (0.45)	11.0 (0.52)
65 and over:								
Private	1.9 (0.26)	7.2 (0.52)	1.1 (0.18)	2.4 (0.30)	1.3 (0.21)	2.7 (0.36)	3.5 (0.36)	7.3 (0.55)
Medicare and Medicaid	7.1 (1.16)	19.0 (1.99)	6.2 (1.09)	9.6 (1.43)	6.8 (1.37)	8.4 (1.32)	13.7 (1.60)	13.7 (1.70)
Medicare only	3.2 (0.43)	10.2 (0.77)	2.8 (0.41)	3.5 (0.47)	2.1 (0.39)	2.5 (0.36)	5.9 (0.57)	9.6 (0.84)
Other	3.5 (0.99)	9.7 (1.41)	*2.2 (0.72)	5.8 (1.12)	*1.8 (0.63)	3.5 (0.79)	8.0 (1.43)	7.4 (1.28)
Uninsured	†	*16.6 (7.85)	†	†	†	†	-	*6.8 (3.37)
Marital status								
Married	2.3 (0.15)	6.4 (0.25)	1.5 (0.11)	3.3 (0.17)	1.3 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.2 (0.19)	8.0 (0.28)
Widowed	7.1 (1.80)	16.8 (3.01)	*5.7 (1.86)	8.9 (1.99)	*5.2 (1.75)	*4.8 (1.56)	10.8 (2.41)	16.3 (3.09)
Divorced or separated	6.3 (0.48)	13.0 (0.62)	4.6 (0.41)	7.1 (0.45)	3.8 (0.40)	5.6 (0.41)	9.9 (0.58)	12.5 (0.62)
Never married	3.9 (0.32)	10.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.28)	5.6 (0.38)	2.1 (0.25)	4.1 (0.29)	6.6 (0.42)	9.9 (0.49)
Living with a partner	2.7 (0.51)	9.4 (0.84)	2.2 (0.45)	5.7 (0.73)	1.9 (0.44)	3.7 (0.47)	5.9 (0.55)	10.6 (0.99)

Place of residence\13								
Large MSA	3.1 (0.16)	8.6 (0.27)	2.0 (0.12)	4.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.16)	5.6 (0.22)	9.2 (0.29)
Small MSA	3.3 (0.24)	8.2 (0.37)	2.3 (0.18)	4.4 (0.25)	1.7 (0.15)	3.6 (0.23)	5.6 (0.29)	8.5 (0.34)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.30)	9.1 (0.59)	2.8 (0.26)	4.7 (0.34)	2.8 (0.24)	4.1 (0.32)	6.4 (0.40)	10.4 (0.66)
Region								
Northeast	3.2 (0.30)	8.0 (0.47)	2.2 (0.26)	3.8 (0.28)	1.8 (0.22)	2.7 (0.25)	4.6 (0.35)	8.1 (0.46)
Midwest	2.8 (0.23)	8.6 (0.44)	1.9 (0.19)	4.5 (0.34)	1.6 (0.17)	3.6 (0.26)	5.5 (0.32)	9.3 (0.50)
South	3.5 (0.22)	8.7 (0.32)	2.4 (0.16)	4.5 (0.24)	2.1 (0.16)	3.8 (0.21)	6.5 (0.26)	9.3 (0.33)
West	3.1 (0.24)	8.8 (0.39)	2.2 (0.19)	5.1 (0.30)	1.9 (0.16)	3.5 (0.25)	5.5 (0.30)	9.6 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.0 (0.39)	7.9 (0.71)	2.4 (0.34)	5.1 (0.62)	1.8 (0.31)	3.6 (0.54)	5.2 (0.59)	7.8 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.5 (0.49)	12.0 (0.68)	3.7 (0.37)	6.9 (0.52)	2.7 (0.34)	4.4 (0.45)	6.7 (0.51)	8.8 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.7 (0.23)	6.6 (0.33)	2.0 (0.18)	3.6 (0.25)	1.6 (0.16)	3.1 (0.22)	4.8 (0.28)	8.4 (0.39)
White, single race, female	3.2 (0.21)	8.8 (0.36)	2.1 (0.15)	4.8 (0.26)	1.9 (0.14)	3.6 (0.20)	5.6 (0.27)	9.5 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.4 (0.51)	11.7 (0.88)	2.3 (0.46)	5.1 (0.71)	2.1 (0.42)	4.5 (0.60)	9.2 (0.83)	10.7 (0.89)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.6 (0.45)	12.1 (0.68)	2.8 (0.37)	4.9 (0.43)	1.7 (0.27)	4.0 (0.41)	8.1 (0.62)	12.7 (0.76)

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

\1 In four separate questions, respondents were asked how often in the past 30 days they felt: so sad that nothing could cheer them up, hopeless, worthless, or that everything was an effort. Respondents could choose from among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	231,376	10,613	27,559	14,431	28,265
Sex					
Male	112,093	4,054	11,403	6,471	13,169
Female	119,283	6,559	16,156	7,960	15,096
Age (years)					
18-44	110,815	4,955	14,282	7,187	13,899
45-64	80,849	4,199	9,612	5,572	10,301
65-74	21,902	863	2,162	951	2,441
75 and over	17,810	597	1,504	720	1,624
Race					
One race\4	227,770	10,400	26,954	14,075	27,695
White	186,233	8,884	22,235	11,821	22,735
Black or African American	27,666	1,094	3,234	1,847	3,688
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	138	356	155	354
Asian	11,468	279	1,071	225	894
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	†	†	†	†
Two or more races\5	3,605	213	605	357	570
Black or African American, white	675	*37	*78	*61	99
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	99	242	173	230
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	1,404	3,494	1,814	3,261
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	776	2,053	1,120	2,021
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	9,209	24,065	12,617	25,004
White, single race	156,482	7,618	19,144	10,187	19,810
Black or African American, single race	26,552	1,039	3,089	1,744	3,604
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	2,307	3,703	2,849	4,125
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	2,875	6,253	4,078	6,860
Some college	58,568	2,775	6,969	3,968	7,485
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	1,213	6,574	1,526	6,109
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	74,445	5,908	10,743	7,424	11,225
$35,000 or more	142,828	4,251	15,738	6,458	15,897
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	1,238	3,583	1,927	3,923
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	1,357	4,476	2,085	4,783
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	717	2,983	1,087	2,699
$100,000 or more	45,931	939	4,696	1,359	4,492
Poverty status\10					
Poor	29,739	3,031	4,761	3,623	4,890
Near poor	37,180	2,317	4,888	3,272	5,090
Not poor	145,415	4,483	16,118	6,580	16,402
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65:					
Private	123,512	3,490	14,118	5,125	13,739
Medicaid	19,167	2,145	3,114	2,792	3,176
Other	8,580	796	1,403	1,149	1,587
Uninsured	39,635	2,698	5,190	3,647	5,624
65 and over:					
Private	20,987	562	1,936	682	1,928
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	250	383	292	380
Medicare only	12,948	547	1,015	549	1,398
Other	2,762	91	301	143	306
Uninsured	290	†	†	†	†
Marital status					
Married	123,317	4,429	12,968	6,011	13,573
Widowed	13,796	714	1,495	814	1,548
Divorced or separated	26,815	1,995	4,024	2,644	4,186
Never married	49,933	2,412	6,851	3,401	6,399
Living with a partner	17,131	1,033	2,167	1,543	2,527
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	123,142	5,266	14,819	6,800	14,751
Small MSA	70,681	3,224	8,264	4,550	8,671
Not in MSA	37,552	2,124	4,476	3,081	4,844
Region					
Northeast	41,615	1,739	4,331	2,058	4,340
Midwest	53,400	2,478	6,912	3,263	6,979
South	82,487	4,066	9,722	5,772	10,234
West	53,874	2,330	6,593	3,338	6,711
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	537	1,610	778	1,529
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	867	1,884	1,036	1,732
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,875	2,913	7,703	4,616	9,360
White, single race, female	80,608	4,705	11,441	5,570	10,450
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	385	1,374	792	1,540
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	654	1,714	952	2,063

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

\1 In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Nervousness\1		Restlessness\1	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	4.6 (0.14)	12.0 (0.24)	6.2 (0.18)	12.3 (0.23)
Total\3 (crude)	4.6 (0.14)	12.0 (0.24)	6.3 (0.18)	12.3 (0.23)
Sex				
Male	3.6 (0.18)	10.2 (0.31)	5.8 (0.24)	11.7 (0.33)
Female	5.5 (0.22)	13.7 (0.33)	6.7 (0.25)	12.7 (0.31)
Age\4 (years)				
18-44	4.5 (0.20)	12.9 (0.34)	6.5 (0.27)	12.6 (0.34)
45-64	5.2 (0.25)	11.9 (0.38)	6.9 (0.30)	12.8 (0.39)
65-74	4.0 (0.37)	10.0 (0.61)	4.4 (0.42)	11.2 (0.61)
75 and over	3.4 (0.38)	8.6 (0.64)	4.1 (0.42)	9.2 (0.66)
Race				
One race\5	4.5 (0.14)	11.9 (0.24)	6.2 (0.18)	12.2 (0.23)
White	4.8 (0.17)	12.1 (0.27)	6.4 (0.21)	12.3 (0.27)
Black or African American	3.9 (0.31)	11.6 (0.57)	6.6 (0.42)	13.2 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.1 (1.58)	18.4 (2.44)	7.9 (1.65)	18.1 (2.28)
Asian	2.5 (0.40)	9.4 (0.78)	1.9 (0.38)	7.9 (0.69)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*14.5 (6.27)	†	†
Two or more races\6	5.6 (1.05)	16.1 (1.78)	9.7 (1.40)	15.5 (1.73)
Black or African American, white	*5.4 (2.45)	*10.9 (3.89)	*11.8 (4.50)	12.9 (3.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	6.5 (1.79)	16.9 (3.02)	11.9 (3.18)	15.7 (2.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.32)	10.8 (0.51)	5.8 (0.38)	10.1 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.4 (0.45)	10.3 (0.65)	6.0 (0.53)	10.2 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.16)	12.3 (0.27)	6.4 (0.21)	12.7 (0.26)
White, single race	4.9 (0.20)	12.6 (0.31)	6.7 (0.25)	12.9 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	3.8 (0.31)	11.5 (0.58)	6.5 (0.43)	13.4 (0.62)
Education\8				
Less than a high school diploma	8.2 (0.50)	13.3 (0.60)	10.2 (0.58)	14.5 (0.68)
High school diploma or GED\9	5.4 (0.32)	12.1 (0.50)	7.9 (0.42)	13.2 (0.52)
Some college	4.7 (0.26)	11.7 (0.40)	6.6 (0.33)	12.6 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.0 (0.17)	10.7 (0.41)	2.5 (0.19)	9.9 (0.38)
Family income\10				
Less than $35,000	8.2 (0.30)	14.7 (0.38)	10.3 (0.36)	15.4 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	2.9 (0.15)	11.0 (0.30)	4.5 (0.20)	11.1 (0.30)
$35,000-$49,999	4.0 (0.36)	11.6 (0.58)	6.3 (0.47)	12.6 (0.59)
$50,000-$74,999	3.4 (0.32)	11.5 (0.55)	5.3 (0.40)	12.0 (0.54)
$75,000-$99,999	2.7 (0.36)	10.8 (0.70)	4.0 (0.43)	10.0 (0.64)
$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.26)	10.3 (0.54)	2.9 (0.32)	10.0 (0.60)
Poverty status\11				
Poor	10.5 (0.57)	16.3 (0.62)	12.4 (0.60)	16.9 (0.66)
Near poor	6.4 (0.38)	13.4 (0.55)	9.0 (0.47)	14.0 (0.57)
Not poor	3.1 (0.16)	11.2 (0.30)	4.5 (0.20)	11.3 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage\12				
Under 65:				
Private	2.8 (0.16)	11.6 (0.34)	4.2 (0.20)	11.2 (0.32)
Medicaid	11.5 (0.79)	16.5 (0.82)	15.0 (0.88)	16.9 (0.90)
Other	8.3 (1.04)	16.1 (1.39)	12.0 (1.28)	18.1 (1.46)
Uninsured	6.9 (0.41)	13.1 (0.56)	9.2 (0.50)	14.4 (0.56)
65 and over:				
Private	2.7 (0.33)	9.3 (0.61)	3.3 (0.38)	9.2 (0.58)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.6 (1.45)	14.7 (1.72)	11.2 (1.55)	14.6 (1.76)
Medicare only	4.3 (0.52)	7.9 (0.72)	4.3 (0.54)	10.8 (0.81)
Other	3.4 (0.86)	11.2 (1.83)	5.3 (1.14)	11.2 (1.61)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.5 (0.18)	10.6 (0.32)	4.9 (0.23)	10.9 (0.31)
Widowed	5.7 (1.33)	17.8 (3.46)	10.9 (2.48)	11.1 (1.76)
Divorced or separated	7.4 (0.50)	15.2 (0.75)	10.1 (0.61)	16.5 (0.77)
Never married	5.1 (0.39)	13.1 (0.52)	6.9 (0.44)	12.9 (0.57)
Living with a partner	5.6 (0.62)	12.7 (1.08)	9.1 (0.98)	14.1 (1.04)
Place of residence\13				
Large MSA	4.3 (0.19)	12.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.22)	12.0 (0.32)
Small MSA	4.5 (0.26)	11.8 (0.44)	6.5 (0.36)	12.3 (0.42)
Not in MSA	5.7 (0.41)	12.1 (0.59)	8.3 (0.58)	12.9 (0.63)
Region				
Northeast	4.2 (0.33)	10.5 (0.51)	5.0 (0.37)	10.4 (0.50)
Midwest	4.6 (0.31)	13.1 (0.52)	6.1 (0.36)	13.2 (0.56)
South	4.9 (0.24)	11.8 (0.42)	7.0 (0.33)	12.4 (0.37)
West	4.3 (0.27)	12.3 (0.46)	6.2 (0.39)	12.5 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.4 (0.39)	9.5 (0.75)	4.8 (0.52)	9.1 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.8 (0.49)	12.0 (0.69)	6.8 (0.55)	11.1 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	3.9 (0.25)	10.4 (0.42)	6.2 (0.34)	12.5 (0.44)
White, single race, female	5.9 (0.31)	14.6 (0.44)	7.1 (0.33)	13.2 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.2 (0.48)	11.1 (0.92)	6.6 (0.71)	12.6 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.4 (0.42)	11.8 (0.72)	6.5 (0.52)	14.1 (0.78)

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

\1 In two separate questions, respondents were asked how often they felt nervous or restless in the past 30 days. Respondents could choose among five response categories: "All of the time," "Most of the time," "Some of the time," "A little of the time," or "None of the time." For this table, "All" and "Most" are combined, and "Some" is shown separately.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 17. Frequency of work-loss days among employed adults aged 18 and over in past 12 months, and number of work-loss days per employed person; and frequency of bed days among all adults aged 18 and over in past 12 months, and number of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Employed adults			All adults		
	All employed adults aged 18 and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months\1	Work-loss days per person	All adults aged 18 and over	Bed days in the past 12 months\1	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands\2		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands\2		Mean (standard error)
Total\3	155,214	570,446	3.7 (0.13)	231,376	1,092,193	4.7 (0.19)
Sex						
Male	82,086	271,328	3.3 (0.17)	112,093	409,001	3.7 (0.22)
Female	73,128	299,118	4.1 (0.19)	119,283	683,192	5.8 (0.28)
Age (years)						
18-44	88,510	264,513	3.0 (0.12)	110,815	360,881	3.3 (0.19)
45-64	58,924	275,428	4.7 (0.28)	80,849	494,190	6.1 (0.36)
65-74	6,362	26,781	4.2 (0.74)	21,902	118,973	5.5 (0.53)
75 and over	1,418	*3,724	*2.7 (0.86)	17,810	118,149	6.7 (0.92)
Race						
One race\4	152,718	561,222	3.7 (0.13)	227,770	1,068,771	4.7 (0.19)
White	125,231	464,481	3.7 (0.15)	186,233	859,780	4.6 (0.21)
Black or African American	18,087	76,882	4.3 (0.41)	27,666	161,600	5.9 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,142	3,865	3.4 (1.01)	1,980	11,947	6.0 (1.40)
Asian	7,936	15,100	1.9 (0.19)	11,468	31,394	2.7 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	322	*894	*2.8 (1.30)	423	†	†
Two or more races\5	2,496	9,225	3.7 (0.64)	3,605	23,422	6.6 (1.45)
Black or African American, white	543	*2,004	*3.7 (1.24)	675	*1,906	2.9 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	876	3,328	3.9 (0.81)	1,457	*12,543	*8.7 (2.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,603	72,742	3.2 (0.34)	32,762	111,396	3.4 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,901	49,217	3.5 (0.52)	20,101	72,909	3.6 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	132,611	497,704	3.8 (0.14)	198,614	980,797	5.0 (0.21)
White, single race	104,725	397,539	3.8 (0.16)	156,482	761,990	4.9 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	17,343	75,189	4.4 (0.43)	26,552	155,142	5.9 (0.47)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	12,543	51,265	4.1 (0.50)	28,318	216,313	7.7 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED\8	31,563	152,661	4.9 (0.39)	52,560	343,526	6.6 (0.51)
Some college	40,827	178,656	4.4 (0.28)	58,568	312,494	5.4 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,242	140,619	2.9 (0.18)	60,869	149,948	2.5 (0.16)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	37,623	162,826	4.3 (0.27)	74,445	561,853	7.6 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	109,329	379,796	3.5 (0.15)	142,828	475,046	3.3 (0.19)
$35,000-$49,999	20,598	78,589	3.8 (0.35)	31,262	137,574	4.4 (0.55)
$50,000-$74,999	28,805	108,562	3.8 (0.31)	39,095	133,032	3.4 (0.31)
$75,000-$99,999	21,524	84,433	3.9 (0.38)	26,539	77,910	2.9 (0.33)
$100,000 or more	38,402	108,212	2.8 (0.21)	45,931	126,531	2.8 (0.32)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	13,903	54,171	3.9 (0.43)	29,739	244,233	8.3 (0.62)
Near poor	21,515	80,657	3.8 (0.30)	37,180	259,725	7.0 (0.51)
Not poor	109,619	391,855	3.6 (0.15)	145,415	485,851	3.4 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65:						
Private	105,859	386,683	3.7 (0.15)	123,512	340,874	2.8 (0.17)
Medicaid	8,383	35,166	4.2 (0.66)	19,167	245,034	13.0 (1.16)
Other	3,861	13,745	3.6 (0.57)	8,580	116,854	13.7 (1.34)
Uninsured	28,763	102,601	3.6 (0.33)	39,635	151,222	3.8 (0.30)
65 and over:						
Private	5,034	21,388	4.3 (0.90)	20,987	101,051	4.9 (0.58)
Medicare and Medicaid	143	†	†	2,637	35,591	13.7 (2.63)
Medicare only	2,082	4,709	2.3 (0.55)	12,948	78,348	6.1 (0.98)
Other	427	*2,296	*5.4 (1.73)	2,762	19,753	7.2 (1.87)
Uninsured	70	†	†	290	†	†
Marital status						
Married	84,700	301,593	3.6 (0.18)	123,317	470,227	3.8 (0.22)
Widowed	3,088	20,711	6.7 (1.29)	13,796	116,972	8.6 (1.08)
Divorced or separated	17,641	91,219	5.2 (0.46)	26,815	227,088	8.5 (0.74)
Never married	35,948	107,744	3.0 (0.23)	49,933	204,296	4.1 (0.32)
Living with a partner	13,607	48,681	3.6 (0.34)	17,131	69,647	4.1 (0.44)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	84,853	304,395	3.6 (0.19)	123,142	513,190	4.2 (0.22)
Small MSA	47,477	175,065	3.7 (0.22)	70,681	311,003	4.4 (0.26)
Not in MSA	22,884	90,987	4.0 (0.26)	37,552	268,000	7.2 (0.73)
Region						
Northeast	28,051	110,355	3.9 (0.34)	41,615	200,171	4.8 (0.52)
Midwest	37,471	139,311	3.7 (0.28)	53,400	239,265	4.5 (0.31)
South	53,836	194,118	3.6 (0.19)	82,487	430,294	5.2 (0.32)
West	35,855	126,662	3.5 (0.26)	53,874	222,463	4.2 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,345	41,808	3.1 (0.49)	16,871	49,487	2.9 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9,258	30,934	3.4 (0.39)	15,890	61,909	3.9 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	55,034	183,643	3.3 (0.20)	75,875	279,886	3.7 (0.29)
White, single race, female	49,692	213,897	4.3 (0.26)	80,608	482,104	6.0 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	8,235	34,555	4.2 (0.75)	12,073	53,799	4.5 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	9,108	40,635	4.5 (0.47)	14,479	101,344	7.1 (0.71)

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

\1 1Respondents 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 adults aged 18 and over" and "All adults aged 18 and over" columns. The numbers in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	231,376	37,368	17,597	12,887	22,369	7,724	21,677	6,550	4,329	10,677	15,998
Sex											
Male	112,093	14,376	6,814	4,521	8,943	3,075	8,377	2,603	1,742	3,169	5,240
Female	119,283	22,992	10,783	8,366	13,425	4,649	13,300	3,948	2,588	7,508	10,758
Age (years)											
18-44	110,815	6,598	2,336	1,442	3,434	1,810	3,090	833	602	1,528	2,498
45-64	80,849	15,492	6,734	5,142	9,002	3,930	9,355	2,979	1,902	4,177	6,733
65-74	21,902	6,733	3,373	2,452	4,021	1,130	3,913	1,163	837	1,803	2,656
75 and over	17,810	8,546	5,155	3,851	5,912	855	5,319	1,575	988	3,169	4,112
Race											
One race\5	227,770	36,774	17,302	12,630	21,965	7,534	21,311	6,436	4,242	10,525	15,754
White	186,233	30,132	14,064	10,133	18,009	6,104	17,705	5,270	3,527	8,082	12,610
Black or African American	27,666	5,131	2,626	1,968	3,073	1,129	2,849	852	550	1,835	2,376
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	415	205	190	273	106	240	99	*47	167	212
Asian	11,468	1,054	394	306	593	191	504	206	118	441	552
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	†
Two or more races\6	3,605	594	295	258	404	190	366	114	88	151	244
Black or African American, white	675	*58	†	†	†	†	†	-	†	-	*31
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	401	230	172	310	137	258	88	72	115	154
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	3,785	1,503	1,438	2,119	989	2,163	714	479	1,383	1,833
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	2,225	943	892	1,249	569	1,324	378	270	772	1,025
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	33,583	16,095	11,450	20,250	6,736	19,514	5,837	3,850	9,293	14,165
White, single race	156,482	26,775	12,726	8,887	16,168	5,233	15,800	4,618	3,073	6,879	10,970
Black or African American, single race	26,552	4,971	2,565	1,902	2,958	1,074	2,762	832	538	1,756	2,308
Education\8											
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	9,193	5,171	4,145	6,012	2,112	5,622	1,921	1,118	3,438	4,685
High school diploma or GED\9	52,560	11,940	5,943	4,101	7,266	2,515	7,102	2,075	1,432	3,472	5,246
Some college	58,568	10,086	4,132	3,073	5,524	2,132	5,785	1,712	1,119	2,437	3,963
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	4,895	1,812	1,156	2,905	686	2,626	686	517	975	1,545
Family income\10											
Less than $35,000	74,445	19,261	10,033	7,715	12,447	4,578	11,342	3,748	2,411	6,703	9,350
$35,000 or more	142,828	15,756	6,405	4,372	8,640	2,785	8,871	2,510	1,706	3,366	5,777
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	5,487	2,353	1,650	3,179	1,062	3,138	985	558	1,280	2,107
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	4,842	2,068	1,366	2,691	819	2,849	720	550	983	1,669
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	2,286	845	594	1,120	431	1,207	330	285	542	908
$100,000 or more	45,931	3,141	1,138	762	1,650	472	1,677	475	312	561	1,094
Poverty status\11											
Poor	29,739	7,531	3,941	3,105	4,983	2,268	4,446	1,507	1,082	2,748	3,871
Near poor	37,180	8,357	4,111	3,132	5,335	1,942	4,806	1,625	905	2,724	3,878
Not poor	145,415	17,400	7,272	4,954	9,567	2,847	9,874	2,721	1,904	3,859	6,405
Health insurance coverage\12											
Under 65:											
Private	123,512	8,926	2,765	1,756	4,336	1,755	4,795	1,345	919	1,612	3,097
Medicaid	19,167	5,456	2,931	2,259	3,648	1,554	3,020	1,146	742	1,985	2,705
Other	8,580	3,202	1,684	1,405	2,139	1,008	2,064	718	385	1,142	1,664
Uninsured	39,635	4,403	1,640	1,150	2,258	1,408	2,531	590	449	966	1,728
65 and over:											
Private	20,987	7,407	4,055	2,737	4,670	776	4,437	1,163	774	2,104	3,002
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	1,678	1,082	960	1,271	372	1,140	439	286	860	996
Medicare only	12,948	4,837	2,628	2,034	3,148	671	2,855	860	640	1,579	2,217
Other	2,762	1,246	711	523	777	149	727	249	101	387	501
Uninsured	290	*60	†	†	*44	†	*50	†	-	†	†
Marital status											
Married	123,317	17,869	7,786	5,459	10,066	3,576	10,203	2,996	2,082	4,557	6,991
Widowed	13,796	6,479	3,857	2,950	4,388	914	4,005	1,407	803	2,507	3,227
Divorced or separated	26,815	6,719	3,190	2,453	4,298	1,725	4,124	1,213	825	1,942	3,090
Never married	49,933	4,375	1,902	1,422	2,526	914	2,293	631	443	1,185	1,948
Living with a partner	17,131	1,832	796	538	1,013	570	991	282	171	454	676

Place of residence\13											
Large MSA	123,142	17,384	7,604	5,820	10,416	3,373	9,851	2,984	2,065	5,184	7,382
Small MSA	70,681	11,615	5,640	4,054	6,859	2,299	6,701	1,893	1,200	3,136	4,933
Not in MSA	37,552	8,369	4,353	3,013	5,094	2,052	5,125	1,674	1,064	2,356	3,683
Region											
Northeast	41,615	6,194	2,854	1,984	3,772	1,163	3,666	1,155	665	1,768	2,549
Midwest	53,400	8,312	3,755	2,590	4,793	1,495	4,602	1,354	863	2,182	3,305
South	82,487	15,256	7,693	5,750	9,149	3,464	9,152	2,601	1,985	4,542	6,899
West	53,874	7,605	3,295	2,563	4,654	1,601	4,257	1,440	816	2,184	3,246
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	1,395	612	540	825	354	783	250	190	431	713
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	2,390	891	897	1,293	634	1,380	463	289	952	1,120
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	75,875	10,407	4,915	3,123	6,549	2,130	6,131	1,953	1,258	2,011	3,502
White, single race, female	80,608	16,368	7,811	5,764	9,618	3,103	9,669	2,665	1,815	4,869	7,468
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,878	973	631	1,130	389	1,048	274	219	538	730
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	3,093	1,592	1,271	1,828	684	1,715	558	319	1,218	1,578

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

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

\2 Consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 4-12.
\3 Frequencies of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "only a little" or "some" difficulty, or that they "do not do this activity," and those for whom the information is unknown (see Appendix I), are not shown separately but are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers in this table are rounded.

\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. Not in MSA consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all\1									
	Any physical difficulty\2	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent\3 (standard error)									
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	15.5 (0.24)	7.3 (0.17)	5.3 (0.14)	9.3 (0.18)	3.2 (0.12)	9.0 (0.19)	2.7 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.5 (0.13)	6.6 (0.16)
Total\4 (crude)	16.2 (0.27)	7.6 (0.18)	5.6 (0.16)	9.7 (0.20)	3.3 (0.12)	9.4 (0.21)	2.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.09)	4.6 (0.14)	6.9 (0.17)
Sex										
Male	12.9 (0.31)	6.1 (0.22)	4.1 (0.19)	8.0 (0.25)	2.6 (0.15)	7.5 (0.25)	2.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.12)	2.8 (0.15)	4.7 (0.19)
Female	17.9 (0.32)	8.3 (0.23)	6.4 (0.20)	10.4 (0.25)	3.6 (0.17)	10.2 (0.25)	3.0 (0.13)	2.0 (0.11)	5.8 (0.19)	8.3 (0.23)
Age\5 (years)										
18-44	6.0 (0.24)	2.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.18)	1.6 (0.13)	2.8 (0.17)	0.8 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)	1.4 (0.11)	2.3 (0.15)
45-64	19.2 (0.47)	8.3 (0.33)	6.4 (0.28)	11.1 (0.37)	4.9 (0.25)	11.6 (0.36)	3.7 (0.20)	2.4 (0.17)	5.2 (0.25)	8.3 (0.31)
65-74	30.7 (0.88)	15.4 (0.72)	11.2 (0.60)	18.4 (0.77)	5.2 (0.43)	17.9 (0.76)	5.3 (0.41)	3.8 (0.36)	8.2 (0.51)	12.1 (0.61)
75 and over	48.0 (1.12)	28.9 (0.98)	21.6 (0.90)	33.2 (1.03)	4.8 (0.46)	29.9 (0.98)	8.8 (0.59)	5.5 (0.48)	17.8 (0.86)	23.1 (0.96)
Race										
One race\6	15.5 (0.24)	7.3 (0.17)	5.3 (0.14)	9.2 (0.18)	3.1 (0.12)	8.9 (0.19)	2.7 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.4 (0.13)	6.6 (0.16)
White	15.1 (0.26)	7.0 (0.19)	5.0 (0.16)	9.0 (0.20)	3.1 (0.13)	8.8 (0.21)	2.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.09)	4.1 (0.14)	6.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	19.7 (0.66)	10.4 (0.47)	7.8 (0.43)	11.9 (0.50)	4.2 (0.33)	11.0 (0.48)	3.4 (0.28)	2.1 (0.21)	7.3 (0.38)	9.3 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.4 (2.10)	10.5 (1.74)	9.9 (1.59)	14.1 (1.74)	5.4 (1.41)	12.4 (1.84)	*5.1 (1.53)	*2.4 (1.02)	8.7 (1.59)	10.9 (1.83)
Asian	10.1 (0.80)	4.0 (0.47)	3.1 (0.42)	5.9 (0.61)	1.8 (0.37)	5.0 (0.56)	2.1 (0.37)	1.2 (0.30)	4.3 (0.55)	5.4 (0.62)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	†
Two or more races\7	20.8 (1.98)	11.4 (1.55)	10.5 (1.54)	15.0 (1.78)	6.4 (1.33)	13.3 (1.69)	4.5 (1.00)	3.6 (0.92)	6.2 (1.23)	9.2 (1.45)
Black or African American, white	21.1 (6.23)	†	*13.8 (5.85)	†	†	†	-	†	-	*9.2 (3.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	26.9 (3.54)	14.7 (2.39)	12.0 (2.34)	21.0 (3.39)	*9.3 (2.82)	17.4 (3.21)	5.7 (1.50)	4.5 (1.22)	8.0 (1.96)	9.9 (1.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.57)	6.4 (0.45)	6.5 (0.42)	9.0 (0.47)	3.6 (0.28)	9.1 (0.47)	3.1 (0.30)	2.1 (0.25)	6.2 (0.40)	7.8 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.0 (0.75)	7.6 (0.68)	7.4 (0.60)	9.5 (0.65)	3.7 (0.37)	10.0 (0.66)	3.1 (0.38)	2.2 (0.37)	6.2 (0.52)	8.1 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.7 (0.26)	7.5 (0.18)	5.3 (0.16)	9.4 (0.20)	3.1 (0.13)	9.0 (0.20)	2.7 (0.11)	1.8 (0.09)	4.3 (0.14)	6.6 (0.18)
White, single race	15.3 (0.29)	7.2 (0.21)	5.0 (0.17)	9.2 (0.22)	3.0 (0.15)	8.9 (0.23)	2.6 (0.13)	1.7 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)	6.2 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	19.7 (0.67)	10.4 (0.48)	7.8 (0.43)	11.9 (0.50)	4.1 (0.34)	11.0 (0.49)	3.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.22)	7.1 (0.39)	9.3 (0.43)
Education\9										
Less than a high school diploma	28.0 (0.79)	15.4 (0.63)	12.0 (0.53)	18.1 (0.65)	7.0 (0.45)	16.8 (0.65)	5.6 (0.36)	3.3 (0.29)	10.2 (0.49)	14.1 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED\10	20.5 (0.56)	9.9 (0.39)	6.8 (0.32)	12.4 (0.44)	4.4 (0.29)	12.1 (0.42)	3.5 (0.23)	2.4 (0.21)	5.9 (0.31)	8.9 (0.38)
Some college	17.7 (0.46)	7.5 (0.31)	5.5 (0.28)	9.9 (0.37)	3.5 (0.22)	10.1 (0.38)	3.0 (0.23)	1.9 (0.17)	4.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.0 (0.35)	3.6 (0.22)	2.3 (0.20)	5.5 (0.28)	1.1 (0.12)	4.8 (0.28)	1.2 (0.13)	0.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.18)	2.9 (0.21)
Family income\11										
Less than $35,000	24.5 (0.42)	12.5 (0.34)	9.6 (0.30)	15.7 (0.35)	6.2 (0.27)	14.4 (0.35)	4.8 (0.21)	3.1 (0.18)	8.4 (0.27)	11.8 (0.32)
$35,000 or more	11.6 (0.29)	5.0 (0.20)	3.4 (0.17)	6.5 (0.23)	1.9 (0.12)	6.5 (0.22)	1.8 (0.12)	1.2 (0.11)	2.6 (0.15)	4.3 (0.19)
$35,000-$49,999	16.6 (0.63)	7.0 (0.45)	4.9 (0.39)	9.6 (0.49)	3.3 (0.33)	9.5 (0.50)	3.0 (0.30)	1.7 (0.20)	3.8 (0.33)	6.4 (0.42)
$50,000-$74,999	12.6 (0.55)	5.5 (0.38)	3.7 (0.34)	7.1 (0.44)	2.0 (0.23)	7.4 (0.46)	1.9 (0.23)	1.5 (0.22)	2.6 (0.27)	4.5 (0.35)
$75,000-$99,999	9.6 (0.62)	4.1 (0.43)	2.7 (0.35)	4.9 (0.49)	1.6 (0.26)	5.1 (0.46)	1.4 (0.25)	1.2 (0.24)	2.2 (0.31)	3.6 (0.39)
$100,000 or more	8.7 (0.55)	3.9 (0.41)	2.8 (0.37)	5.0 (0.45)	1.1 (0.19)	4.7 (0.44)	1.5 (0.30)	0.9 (0.23)	2.1 (0.33)	3.5 (0.40)
Poverty status\12										
Poor	28.9 (0.75)	15.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.56)	19.2 (0.64)	8.5 (0.48)	17.4 (0.63)	6.0 (0.39)	4.2 (0.37)	11.0 (0.55)	15.2 (0.63)
Near poor	22.4 (0.61)	10.9 (0.46)	8.3 (0.42)	14.2 (0.52)	5.5 (0.36)	12.9 (0.51)	4.4 (0.33)	2.5 (0.23)	7.2 (0.38)	10.4 (0.45)
Not poor	11.7 (0.27)	5.0 (0.18)	3.4 (0.15)	6.5 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)	6.5 (0.21)	1.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.10)	2.7 (0.13)	4.4 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage\13										
Under 65:										
Private	6.4 (0.23)	1.9 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	3.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.10)	3.3 (0.16)	0.9 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)	1.1 (0.09)	2.2 (0.14)
Medicaid	29.8 (0.96)	16.2 (0.84)	12.6 (0.74)	20.0 (0.85)	8.5 (0.64)	16.7 (0.81)	6.3 (0.51)	4.1 (0.50)	10.9 (0.70)	14.8 (0.76)
Other	27.4 (1.57)	14.1 (1.12)	11.9 (1.06)	17.8 (1.19)	8.3 (0.90)	16.9 (1.18)	5.5 (0.67)	3.3 (0.63)	9.3 (0.91)	13.9 (1.08)
Uninsured	11.9 (0.53)	4.5 (0.33)	3.2 (0.29)	6.2 (0.38)	3.8 (0.33)	6.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.23)	1.2 (0.18)	2.6 (0.26)	4.8 (0.35)
65 and over:										
Private	35.9 (1.02)	19.8 (0.80)	13.3 (0.69)	22.7 (0.86)	3.7 (0.43)	21.5 (0.83)	5.7 (0.45)	3.7 (0.39)	10.3 (0.61)	14.7 (0.72)
Medicare and Medicaid	63.8 (2.27)	41.2 (2.40)	36.5 (2.18)	48.4 (2.37)	14.1 (1.74)	43.4 (2.28)	16.7 (1.93)	10.8 (1.54)	32.8 (2.28)	37.9 (2.24)
Medicare only	37.9 (1.21)	20.7 (0.97)	16.0 (0.88)	24.7 (1.05)	5.2 (0.54)	22.4 (1.12)	6.7 (0.58)	5.0 (0.55)	12.5 (0.86)	17.5 (0.92)
Other	44.6 (2.59)	25.3 (2.27)	18.6 (2.03)	27.6 (2.19)	5.5 (1.12)	25.9 (2.37)	9.0 (1.58)	3.6 (0.98)	13.9 (1.83)	17.8 (1.95)
Uninsured	*28.4 (9.29)	*20.9 (9.20)	*21.4 (8.71)	*23.8 (9.24)	†	*25.0 (9.30)	†	-	†	*8.0 (3.69)
Marital status										
Married	13.2 (0.31)	5.7 (0.21)	3.9 (0.17)	7.4 (0.24)	2.6 (0.14)	7.4 (0.24)	2.1 (0.13)	1.5 (0.11)	3.4 (0.17)	5.1 (0.20)
Widowed	23.4 (2.73)	10.1 (1.45)	8.4 (1.44)	13.7 (1.75)	5.8 (1.47)	14.6 (2.62)	5.7 (1.45)	2.2 (0.29)	7.9 (1.47)	9.3 (1.46)
Divorced or separated	22.2 (0.80)	10.6 (0.54)	7.9 (0.45)	14.4 (0.70)	5.8 (0.49)	13.3 (0.62)	3.8 (0.32)	2.7 (0.27)	6.4 (0.40)	9.6 (0.47)
Never married	16.5 (0.67)	7.9 (0.55)	6.5 (0.51)	10.7 (0.59)	3.1 (0.32)	9.3 (0.59)	2.8 (0.33)	1.8 (0.30)	4.8 (0.44)	7.5 (0.51)
Living with a partner	14.6 (1.27)	6.7 (0.96)	3.8 (0.55)	7.5 (0.78)	3.9 (0.66)	7.9 (0.95)	2.2 (0.48)	1.1 (0.28)	3.5 (0.55)	4.7 (0.58)

Place of residence\14										
Large MSA	14.1 (0.32)	6.2 (0.22)	4.8 (0.19)	8.5 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	8.0 (0.25)	2.4 (0.14)	1.7 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)	6.0 (0.22)
Small MSA	15.9 (0.44)	7.8 (0.31)	5.5 (0.26)	9.4 (0.30)	3.1 (0.18)	9.1 (0.35)	2.5 (0.18)	1.6 (0.13)	4.3 (0.23)	6.7 (0.28)
Not in MSA	19.7 (0.67)	10.1 (0.48)	6.9 (0.43)	12.0 (0.52)	5.0 (0.39)	11.9 (0.49)	3.9 (0.28)	2.4 (0.19)	5.5 (0.36)	8.6 (0.45)
Region										
Northeast	13.8 (0.52)	6.2 (0.37)	4.3 (0.28)	8.3 (0.37)	2.6 (0.24)	8.1 (0.43)	2.6 (0.25)	1.4 (0.18)	3.9 (0.28)	5.6 (0.33)
Midwest	15.1 (0.47)	7.0 (0.32)	4.7 (0.28)	8.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.22)	8.3 (0.35)	2.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.16)	4.0 (0.25)	6.0 (0.30)
South	17.8 (0.43)	9.0 (0.31)	6.7 (0.27)	10.7 (0.32)	4.0 (0.23)	10.6 (0.35)	3.0 (0.17)	2.3 (0.15)	5.3 (0.25)	8.0 (0.30)
West	13.9 (0.45)	6.0 (0.31)	4.7 (0.28)	8.6 (0.33)	2.9 (0.21)	7.8 (0.34)	2.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.17)	4.0 (0.25)	5.9 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	11.8 (0.83)	5.6 (0.71)	5.4 (0.68)	7.2 (0.73)	2.7 (0.37)	7.0 (0.72)	2.1 (0.33)	1.6 (0.37)	4.1 (0.58)	6.4 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	18.4 (0.78)	7.2 (0.54)	7.5 (0.53)	10.5 (0.64)	4.5 (0.40)	11.0 (0.64)	4.0 (0.45)	2.4 (0.34)	7.9 (0.57)	9.1 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	12.8 (0.38)	6.0 (0.27)	3.8 (0.22)	8.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.19)	7.5 (0.31)	2.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.19)	4.3 (0.24)
White, single race, female	17.5 (0.40)	8.1 (0.28)	5.9 (0.24)	10.2 (0.31)	3.4 (0.21)	10.1 (0.31)	2.8 (0.16)	1.9 (0.13)	5.1 (0.22)	7.9 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male	17.0 (0.92)	9.1 (0.69)	6.1 (0.61)	10.3 (0.74)	3.3 (0.46)	9.6 (0.70)	2.6 (0.45)	1.9 (0.37)	4.9 (0.48)	6.5 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.8 (0.87)	11.4 (0.65)	9.1 (0.57)	13.0 (0.67)	4.7 (0.49)	12.0 (0.65)	4.0 (0.38)	2.2 (0.28)	8.8 (0.58)	11.3 (0.63)

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

\1 In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves, and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.
\2 Consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.
\3 Persons who respond "do not do this activity," as well as those for whom the information is unknown, are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.
\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\6 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\12 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 20. Frequency distribution of respondent-assessed health status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1: Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
	Number in thousands\2			
Total\3	231,376	139,424	60,973	30,856
Sex				
Male	112,093	68,615	29,439	13,977
Female	119,283	70,809	31,534	16,879
Age (years)				
18-44	110,815	78,072	25,101	7,591
45-64	80,849	44,288	22,512	14,021
65-74	21,902	10,124	7,166	4,569
75 and over	17,810	6,940	6,193	4,674
Race				
One race\4	227,770	137,428	59,862	30,360
White	186,233	115,278	47,438	23,405
Black or African American	27,666	13,960	8,472	5,226
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	858	714	408
Asian	11,468	7,116	3,101	1,251
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	216	*137	*70
Two or more races\5	3,605	1,996	1,112	495
Black or African American, white	675	474	157	*45
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	645	507	303
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	18,218	9,977	4,567
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	10,953	6,417	2,732
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	121,206	50,997	26,288
White, single race	156,482	98,718	38,402	19,251
Black or African American, single race	26,552	13,339	8,168	5,036
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	9,934	9,839	8,545
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	25,965	16,455	10,111
Some college	58,568	34,561	16,509	7,464
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	46,099	11,561	3,159
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	74,445	33,848	23,353	17,198
$35,000 or more	142,828	96,994	33,971	11,827
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	18,119	8,928	4,215
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	24,483	10,842	3,734
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	18,539	6,178	1,822
$100,000 or more	45,931	35,852	8,022	2,057
Poverty status\10				
Poor	29,739	12,928	8,972	7,838
Near poor	37,180	18,176	11,714	7,244
Not poor	145,415	98,255	34,560	12,562
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65:				
Private	123,512	88,723	26,947	7,824
Medicaid	19,167	8,068	5,475	5,605
Other	8,580	3,291	2,395	2,895
Uninsured	39,635	21,778	12,638	5,192
65 and over:				
Private	20,987	10,177	7,120	3,672
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	457	751	1,429
Medicare only	12,948	5,259	4,336	3,337
Other	2,762	994	1,057	709
Uninsured	290	145	*91	*53
Marital status				
Married	123,317	76,773	31,994	14,523
Widowed	13,796	5,559	4,412	3,824
Divorced or separated	26,815	13,218	7,958	5,622
Never married	49,933	33,158	11,908	4,815
Living with a partner	17,131	10,508	4,624	1,983
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	123,142	76,259	32,095	14,729
Small MSA	70,681	42,990	18,103	9,566
Not in MSA	37,552	20,175	10,776	6,561
Region				
Northeast	41,615	25,562	11,037	4,973
Midwest	53,400	33,171	13,876	6,311
South	82,487	47,932	21,765	12,779
West	53,874	32,760	14,297	6,792
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	9,807	4,951	2,114
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	8,410	5,026	2,454
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	75,875	48,095	18,874	8,846
White, single race, female	80,608	50,623	19,528	10,405
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	6,371	3,625	2,078
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	6,969	4,544	2,958

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table as are "fair" and "poor."
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1			
	Total	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.1 (0.38)	26.1 (0.32)	12.8 (0.24)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	60.3 (0.39)	26.4 (0.32)	13.3 (0.25)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.6 (0.53)	26.1 (0.48)	12.2 (0.32)
Female	100.0	60.5 (0.47)	26.1 (0.41)	13.4 (0.31)
Age\4 (years)				
18-44	100.0	70.5 (0.48)	22.7 (0.43)	6.9 (0.25)
45-64	100.0	54.8 (0.62)	27.9 (0.53)	17.3 (0.46)
65-74	100.0	46.3 (1.00)	32.8 (0.92)	20.9 (0.83)
75 and over	100.0	39.0 (1.05)	34.8 (1.02)	26.2 (0.93)
Race				
One race\5	100.0	61.2 (0.38)	26.0 (0.32)	12.8 (0.24)
White	100.0	63.1 (0.42)	25.1 (0.36)	11.9 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	49.6 (0.88)	30.7 (0.83)	19.7 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.1 (3.52)	35.9 (3.24)	21.0 (2.21)
Asian	100.0	60.8 (1.21)	27.3 (1.21)	11.9 (0.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	50.9 (7.83)	32.3 (7.62)	*16.8 (6.14)
Two or more races\6	100.0	51.9 (2.39)	31.3 (2.38)	16.8 (1.80)
Black or African American, white	100.0	55.4 (6.86)	36.1 (6.69)	*8.5 (3.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.4 (4.09)	35.6 (4.17)	20.0 (2.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	52.4 (0.80)	30.6 (0.73)	17.0 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.8 (1.07)	31.3 (0.95)	17.8 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.5 (0.41)	25.1 (0.35)	12.4 (0.26)
White, single race	100.0	65.1 (0.46)	23.7 (0.40)	11.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.6 (0.90)	30.8 (0.85)	19.6 (0.66)
Education\8				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.7 (0.93)	34.9 (0.89)	27.4 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	51.2 (0.74)	30.9 (0.65)	17.9 (0.55)
Some college	100.0	59.1 (0.65)	28.3 (0.61)	12.6 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	75.2 (0.57)	19.3 (0.52)	5.5 (0.29)
Family income\10				
Less than $35,000	100.0	46.1 (0.57)	31.1 (0.50)	22.8 (0.43)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.0 (0.45)	23.6 (0.40)	8.3 (0.27)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	58.9 (0.91)	28.2 (0.80)	12.9 (0.60)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	63.0 (0.81)	27.6 (0.74)	9.4 (0.51)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	70.1 (0.93)	22.9 (0.86)	7.0 (0.57)
$100,000 or more	100.0	77.1 (0.77)	17.3 (0.71)	5.6 (0.47)
Poverty status\11				
Poor	100.0	40.6 (0.86)	30.4 (0.79)	29.0 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	48.6 (0.77)	31.4 (0.73)	20.0 (0.60)
Not poor	100.0	68.6 (0.43)	23.1 (0.38)	8.3 (0.26)
Health insurance coverage\12				
Under 65:				
Private	100.0	73.2 (0.47)	21.0 (0.42)	5.8 (0.23)
Medicaid	100.0	41.0 (1.11)	28.4 (1.02)	30.6 (0.97)
Other	100.0	48.2 (2.09)	26.3 (1.83)	25.5 (1.55)
Uninsured	100.0	53.9 (0.82)	32.2 (0.75)	13.9 (0.54)
65 and over:				
Private	100.0	48.3 (1.05)	34.0 (0.95)	17.7 (0.77)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	17.3 (1.80)	28.6 (2.09)	54.1 (2.35)
Medicare only	100.0	40.4 (1.24)	33.6 (1.20)	26.0 (1.14)
Other	100.0	36.0 (2.57)	38.5 (2.60)	25.5 (2.23)
Uninsured	100.0	42.9 (8.23)	*27.9 (8.77)	*29.2 (9.19)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	64.0 (0.49)	25.2 (0.44)	10.7 (0.31)
Widowed	100.0	50.0 (3.97)	26.2 (3.03)	23.8 (3.46)
Divorced or separated	100.0	52.6 (0.93)	29.4 (0.86)	18.0 (0.70)
Never married	100.0	57.8 (0.83)	26.8 (0.76)	15.4 (0.66)
Living with a partner	100.0	57.5 (1.63)	28.6 (1.50)	13.9 (1.13)
Place of residence\13				
Large MSA	100.0	62.2 (0.49)	26.0 (0.43)	11.8 (0.30)
Small MSA	100.0	61.7 (0.66)	25.4 (0.56)	13.0 (0.45)
Not in MSA	100.0	56.2 (1.02)	27.9 (0.85)	15.9 (0.73)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	63.0 (0.92)	25.9 (0.83)	11.2 (0.57)
Midwest	100.0	62.7 (0.75)	25.8 (0.64)	11.4 (0.44)
South	100.0	59.1 (0.65)	26.0 (0.55)	14.8 (0.43)
West	100.0	61.1 (0.75)	26.5 (0.60)	12.4 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	54.1 (1.20)	30.1 (1.13)	15.8 (0.98)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	50.5 (1.05)	31.5 (0.94)	18.0 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	65.1 (0.65)	24.1 (0.60)	10.8 (0.38)
White, single race, female	100.0	64.9 (0.60)	23.4 (0.51)	11.7 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	51.3 (1.38)	30.1 (1.35)	18.6 (1.01)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	48.0 (1.14)	31.4 (1.09)	20.6 (0.86)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table as are "fair" and "poor."
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands\2									
Total\3	231,376	25,458	109,606	4,307	11,088	43,691	6,144	4,684	16,364	9,762
Sex										
Male	112,093	12,072	54,677	1,839	4,990	21,653	2,785	2,021	7,540	4,398
Female	119,283	13,385	54,929	2,468	6,098	22,038	3,359	2,664	8,824	5,364
Age (years)										
18-44	110,815	15,368	60,458	2,223	5,315	17,573	2,200	1,412	4,144	2,023
45-64	80,849	7,747	35,123	1,402	3,977	16,046	2,467	2,032	7,229	4,749
65-74	21,902	1,643	8,168	301	1,029	5,446	677	727	2,498	1,322
75 and over	17,810	699	5,857	380	767	4,626	800	514	2,492	1,668
Race										
One race\4	227,770	24,901	108,247	4,227	10,744	43,027	6,040	4,615	16,067	9,633
White	186,233	20,455	91,262	3,512	8,360	34,087	4,956	3,491	12,114	7,761
Black or African American	27,666	2,996	10,552	412	1,648	6,139	683	870	2,945	1,404
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	206	628	†	163	502	*49	*55	246	107
Asian	11,468	1,208	5,628	275	542	2,194	351	182	714	355
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*35	177	†	†	106	-	†	†	†
Two or more races\5	3,605	557	1,359	79	344	664	104	*69	297	129
Black or African American, white	675	*65	389	†	*44	104	†	-	*28	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	217	393	*34	97	352	*59	*48	180	*75
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	3,814	13,909	490	1,931	7,275	758	970	2,485	1,096
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	2,299	8,378	275	1,292	4,655	464	615	1,471	646
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	21,644	95,697	3,816	9,158	36,416	5,386	3,714	13,878	8,666
White, single race	156,482	17,029	78,594	3,051	6,616	27,487	4,277	2,610	9,849	6,769
Black or African American, single race	26,552	2,868	10,061	410	1,616	5,896	655	831	2,838	1,360
Education\7										
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	1,580	7,963	392	1,707	7,134	978	1,102	4,602	2,819
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	4,080	21,028	844	2,636	12,169	1,642	1,396	5,556	3,159
Some college	58,568	6,103	27,278	1,175	3,164	11,453	1,887	1,197	3,747	2,516
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	8,871	35,871	1,346	2,184	8,150	1,209	662	1,571	915
Family income\9										
Less than $35,000	74,445	6,616	25,716	1,502	4,276	16,428	2,638	2,384	9,229	5,554
$35,000 or more	142,828	17,538	76,849	2,597	6,253	24,455	3,244	2,065	6,148	3,614
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	3,239	14,314	557	1,439	6,619	868	658	2,272	1,284
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	4,339	19,554	590	2,164	7,569	1,093	725	1,907	1,101
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	3,427	14,637	476	1,112	4,442	624	282	949	591
$100,000 or more	45,931	6,533	28,344	974	1,538	5,825	660	400	1,020	638
Poverty status\10										
Poor	29,739	2,728	9,688	498	1,827	6,114	1,027	1,092	4,034	2,691
Near poor	37,180	3,543	13,901	732	2,264	8,163	1,287	1,103	4,071	2,061
Not poor	145,415	17,648	77,853	2,744	6,195	24,986	3,359	2,062	6,517	3,984
Health insurance coverage\11										
Under 65:										
Private	123,512	16,525	69,796	2,387	5,338	19,290	2,308	1,461	4,036	2,319
Medicaid	19,167	1,703	6,069	292	1,250	3,578	647	900	2,972	1,731
Other	8,580	707	2,493	*90	510	1,456	412	372	1,536	986
Uninsured	39,635	4,086	16,854	819	2,153	9,194	1,283	698	2,757	1,725
65 and over:										
Private	20,987	1,321	8,473	382	923	5,379	810	487	1,979	1,195
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	88	325	*44	126	497	128	175	735	512
Medicare only	12,948	801	4,225	217	568	3,342	420	487	1,828	1,018
Other	2,762	114	843	*38	166	787	104	*86	384	239
Uninsured	290	†	127	-	†	*63	†	†	†	†
Marital status										
Married	123,317	13,039	61,378	2,330	5,453	23,418	3,102	2,131	7,700	4,665
Widowed	13,796	787	4,491	271	658	3,272	483	557	2,052	1,212
Divorced or separated	26,815	2,780	9,856	578	1,594	5,226	1,129	786	2,814	2,013
Never married	49,933	6,489	25,887	778	2,584	8,445	861	813	2,749	1,254
Living with a partner	17,131	2,347	7,819	342	800	3,267	557	376	1,002	598

Place of residence\12										
Large MSA	123,142	14,466	59,281	2,463	6,039	23,000	3,021	2,211	7,966	4,514
Small MSA	70,681	7,954	33,906	1,125	3,276	12,913	1,911	1,515	5,056	2,987
Not in MSA	37,552	3,038	16,419	718	1,773	7,777	1,212	958	3,342	2,261
Region										
Northeast	41,615	4,092	20,729	732	1,714	8,148	1,167	680	2,705	1,574
Midwest	53,400	6,021	26,189	946	2,632	10,017	1,225	1,009	3,394	1,903
South	82,487	8,813	37,580	1,508	3,889	15,679	2,183	1,783	6,764	4,226
West	53,874	6,532	25,108	1,120	2,854	9,847	1,569	1,212	3,501	2,059
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	2,015	7,554	238	901	3,705	341	444	1,157	508
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	1,799	6,355	252	1,030	3,570	417	526	1,328	588
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	75,875	7,819	39,000	1,255	3,087	13,804	1,975	1,065	4,713	3,060
White, single race, female	80,608	9,210	39,594	1,796	3,528	13,683	2,303	1,545	5,136	3,709
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	1,417	4,774	180	668	2,688	269	398	1,118	555
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,451	5,287	230	948	3,208	386	433	1,720	805

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution\2		(standard	Percent distribution\2		(standard	Percent distribution\2		(standard
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	17.9 (0.35)	78.9 (0.37)	3.2 (0.16)	18.8 (0.52)	71.4 (0.60)	9.8 (0.39)	16.5 (0.88)	53.7 (1.11)	29.8 (0.99)
Total\3 (crude)	18.3 (0.35)	78.6 (0.38)	3.1 (0.15)	18.2 (0.48)	71.7 (0.57)	10.1 (0.38)	15.2 (0.65)	53.1 (0.88)	31.7 (0.83)
Sex									
Male	17.2 (0.48)	80.0 (0.52)	2.8 (0.23)	17.4 (0.76)	73.3 (0.87)	9.2 (0.55)	15.9 (1.26)	54.2 (1.65)	29.9 (1.50)
Female	18.7 (0.47)	77.8 (0.52)	3.5 (0.23)	20.1 (0.72)	69.4 (0.79)	10.4 (0.51)	17.0 (1.16)	53.1 (1.43)	29.8 (1.24)
Age\4 (years)									
18-44	19.7 (0.48)	77.5 (0.51)	2.8 (0.20)	21.2 (0.85)	70.0 (0.95)	8.8 (0.58)	18.6 (1.51)	54.7 (1.91)	26.7 (1.67)
45-64	17.5 (0.61)	79.3 (0.63)	3.2 (0.27)	17.7 (0.79)	71.3 (0.96)	11.0 (0.67)	14.5 (0.96)	51.6 (1.33)	33.9 (1.30)
65-74	16.2 (1.11)	80.8 (1.19)	3.0 (0.50)	14.4 (1.18)	76.1 (1.46)	9.5 (0.98)	16.0 (1.45)	54.9 (1.91)	29.1 (1.68)
75 and over	10.1 (0.97)	84.4 (1.27)	5.5 (0.87)	12.4 (1.14)	74.7 (1.59)	12.9 (1.31)	11.0 (1.34)	53.3 (2.03)	35.7 (1.92)
Race									
One race\5	17.8 (0.35)	79.0 (0.38)	3.2 (0.16)	18.6 (0.52)	71.6 (0.60)	9.8 (0.39)	16.6 (0.89)	53.6 (1.13)	29.9 (1.00)
White	17.5 (0.38)	79.3 (0.41)	3.1 (0.18)	18.4 (0.60)	71.4 (0.70)	10.2 (0.46)	16.3 (1.07)	52.6 (1.36)	31.1 (1.22)
Black or African American	20.7 (0.98)	76.2 (1.06)	3.1 (0.45)	19.4 (1.22)	72.8 (1.36)	7.8 (0.83)	17.0 (1.69)	56.6 (2.31)	26.4 (1.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.9 (4.58)	73.7 (4.75)	†	22.1 (5.12)	70.9 (5.45)	*7.0 (2.81)	*15.0 (7.14)	65.2 (8.27)	19.9 (5.03)
Asian	15.6 (1.18)	79.9 (1.36)	4.5 (0.80)	18.4 (1.90)	71.8 (2.18)	9.8 (1.33)	20.2 (4.41)	55.8 (5.15)	23.9 (3.90)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19.6 (4.54)	78.7 (4.72)	†	†	77.3 (13.95)	-	†	66.3 (17.68)	†
Two or more races\6	26.2 (2.89)	68.3 (3.19)	*5.6 (1.78)	29.6 (4.44)	60.9 (4.61)	9.4 (2.53)	*15.2 (5.52)	59.6 (6.84)	25.2 (5.91)
Black or African American, white	47.9 (2.46)	49.7 (2.96)	†	*27.1 (9.39)	68.5 (9.56)	†	-	*62.1 (19.29)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	32.5 (5.45)	63.0 (5.54)	*4.5 (1.90)	18.7 (4.78)	69.8 (6.48)	*11.6 (4.55)	†	53.5 (11.49)	*25.3 (8.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race									
Hispanic or Latino	20.6 (1.00)	76.7 (1.03)	2.7 (0.36)	18.9 (1.14)	73.4 (1.31)	7.7 (0.78)	22.5 (1.84)	54.9 (2.17)	22.5 (1.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	20.9 (1.42)	76.8 (1.43)	2.2 (0.40)	19.6 (1.52)	72.6 (1.74)	7.8 (1.09)	24.0 (2.44)	54.2 (2.75)	21.8 (2.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.7 (0.37)	79.1 (0.40)	3.2 (0.17)	18.9 (0.60)	70.8 (0.69)	10.3 (0.45)	15.3 (0.98)	53.4 (1.28)	31.4 (1.16)
White, single race	17.2 (0.42)	79.7 (0.45)	3.1 (0.20)	18.3 (0.74)	70.7 (0.84)	11.0 (0.57)	14.6 (1.25)	51.9 (1.63)	33.5 (1.51)
Black or African American, single race	20.7 (1.00)	76.1 (1.09)	3.2 (0.47)	19.8 (1.26)	72.5 (1.40)	7.7 (0.83)	16.8 (1.73)	56.6 (2.37)	26.6 (1.94)
Education\8									
Less than a high school diploma	15.8 (1.09)	80.3 (1.20)	3.9 (0.61)	17.9 (1.16)	72.4 (1.41)	9.7 (1.00)	15.1 (1.58)	52.0 (2.11)	32.9 (1.99)
High school diploma or GED\9	15.7 (0.71)	81.1 (0.78)	3.3 (0.35)	16.8 (0.98)	73.4 (1.10)	9.8 (0.73)	14.7 (1.34)	55.6 (1.95)	29.7 (1.77)
Some college	17.3 (0.65)	79.2 (0.71)	3.5 (0.38)	19.6 (0.92)	68.9 (1.15)	11.4 (0.78)	16.6 (1.48)	51.6 (1.98)	31.8 (1.71)
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.6 (0.58)	78.4 (0.63)	3.1 (0.29)	19.4 (1.25)	70.5 (1.41)	10.1 (0.88)	21.5 (2.42)	51.6 (3.06)	26.9 (2.61)
Family income\10									
Less than $35,000	19.6 (0.65)	75.8 (0.71)	4.6 (0.33)	18.9 (0.77)	69.9 (0.93)	11.2 (0.63)	15.2 (0.98)	54.1 (1.35)	30.8 (1.18)
$35,000 or more	17.7 (0.42)	79.5 (0.45)	2.8 (0.22)	19.0 (0.78)	71.6 (0.87)	9.4 (0.54)	18.8 (1.70)	52.5 (1.88)	28.7 (1.63)
$35,000-$49,999	17.6 (0.88)	79.2 (0.93)	3.2 (0.43)	16.3 (1.21)	74.0 (1.48)	9.7 (1.00)	17.5 (2.49)	54.4 (3.29)	28.1 (2.73)
$50,000-$74,999	17.0 (0.78)	80.5 (0.85)	2.5 (0.38)	20.6 (1.42)	69.5 (1.57)	9.9 (0.97)	18.9 (2.52)	52.6 (3.16)	28.5 (2.73)
$75,000-$99,999	17.9 (1.01)	79.3 (1.09)	2.8 (0.45)	18.4 (1.81)	71.5 (2.10)	10.1 (1.40)	16.1 (3.62)	54.1 (4.70)	29.8 (4.32)
$100,000 or more	18.1 (0.83)	79.1 (0.86)	2.8 (0.35)	21.3 (1.88)	71.7 (1.97)	7.0 (1.02)	22.7 (5.33)	48.6 (5.09)	28.7 (4.11)
Poverty status\11									
Poor	20.6 (1.12)	74.5 (1.23)	5.0 (0.65)	20.1 (1.15)	68.3 (1.38)	11.6 (0.95)	14.7 (1.25)	53.0 (1.80)	32.2 (1.61)
Near poor	19.1 (0.95)	76.8 (1.01)	4.1 (0.46)	19.6 (1.18)	69.4 (1.38)	11.0 (0.86)	17.9 (1.72)	55.5 (2.14)	26.6 (1.83)
Not poor	17.7 (0.42)	79.4 (0.45)	2.9 (0.21)	18.9 (0.79)	71.6 (0.87)	9.5 (0.55)	17.9 (1.77)	52.5 (1.97)	29.6 (1.71)
Health insurance coverage\12									
Under 65:									
Private	18.7 (0.45)	78.6 (0.47)	2.7 (0.19)	20.6 (0.84)	71.3 (0.95)	8.1 (0.55)	18.9 (2.10)	53.3 (2.37)	27.8 (2.15)
Medicaid	21.2 (1.61)	74.8 (1.71)	4.1 (0.71)	22.7 (1.73)	64.9 (2.02)	12.3 (1.49)	17.5 (1.73)	52.9 (2.41)	29.7 (2.03)
Other	21.4 (2.40)	76.0 (2.49)	*2.6 (0.85)	19.2 (2.68)	64.2 (3.76)	16.7 (2.91)	16.5 (4.13)	55.3 (4.25)	28.2 (3.29)
Uninsured	18.0 (0.82)	77.8 (0.90)	4.2 (0.47)	17.0 (1.03)	72.8 (1.28)	10.2 (0.85)	14.5 (1.62)	54.2 (2.22)	31.3 (2.05)
65 and over:									
Private	12.5 (0.91)	83.5 (1.08)	4.0 (0.60)	12.9 (1.16)	75.6 (1.52)	11.5 (1.18)	13.9 (1.62)	53.9 (2.27)	32.2 (2.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	19.3 (4.21)	71.6 (5.11)	*9.1 (3.77)	16.3 (2.95)	67.2 (3.74)	16.4 (3.44)	12.2 (2.12)	51.7 (3.05)	36.1 (3.07)
Medicare only	14.7 (1.56)	81.0 (1.77)	4.3 (0.94)	13.2 (1.38)	77.2 (1.75)	9.7 (1.22)	14.6 (1.73)	55.0 (2.31)	30.4 (2.15)
Other	11.6 (3.15)	84.6 (3.39)	*3.8 (1.36)	15.5 (2.88)	74.6 (3.54)	10.0 (2.48)	12.1 (3.46)	54.9 (4.63)	33.0 (4.25)
Uninsured	†	92.6 (4.82)	-	40.2 (11.45)	49.5 (14.16)	†	†	66.6 (16.80)	†
Marital status									
Married	16.8 (0.44)	80.1 (0.49)	3.1 (0.24)	18.2 (0.77)	72.5 (0.90)	9.3 (0.56)	16.6 (1.44)	52.8 (1.88)	30.6 (1.73)
Widowed	21.0 (4.75)	74.0 (4.89)	*5.0 (2.08)	25.6 (7.34)	67.3 (7.43)	*7.2 (2.71)	*13.6 (6.06)	52.1 (9.02)	34.3 (9.25)
Divorced or separated	21.0 (1.02)	74.5 (1.08)	4.5 (0.52)	19.7 (1.26)	65.8 (1.64)	14.5 (1.40)	12.4 (1.49)	52.5 (2.45)	35.1 (2.26)
Never married	17.6 (0.84)	79.6 (0.93)	2.8 (0.49)	20.0 (1.22)	72.3 (1.32)	7.7 (0.78)	16.2 (1.68)	57.5 (2.10)	26.4 (1.92)
Living with a partner	22.0 (2.11)	75.0 (2.15)	3.0 (0.56)	16.2 (1.72)	72.2 (2.12)	11.6 (1.49)	20.3 (3.26)	51.0 (3.90)	28.7 (3.15)

Place of residence\13									
Large MSA	18.6 (0.47)	78.1 (0.51)	3.4 (0.25)	19.3 (0.72)	71.5 (0.83)	9.2 (0.51)	16.5 (1.33)	55.8 (1.56)	27.8 (1.32)
Small MSA	18.2 (0.64)	79.2 (0.68)	2.6 (0.26)	18.6 (0.97)	70.9 (1.07)	10.4 (0.73)	16.7 (1.33)	51.6 (1.80)	31.7 (1.79)
Not in MSA	14.9 (0.84)	81.5 (0.96)	3.6 (0.37)	17.6 (1.09)	71.4 (1.47)	11.0 (1.07)	16.6 (2.00)	51.9 (2.71)	31.5 (2.14)
Region									
Northeast	16.1 (0.82)	81.0 (0.85)	2.9 (0.37)	16.9 (1.47)	73.0 (1.63)	10.1 (0.95)	16.9 (3.23)	54.1 (3.22)	29.1 (2.42)
Midwest	17.7 (0.72)	79.4 (0.79)	2.9 (0.34)	19.8 (1.09)	71.5 (1.26)	8.7 (0.85)	16.0 (1.63)	55.9 (2.38)	28.1 (2.10)
South	18.0 (0.58)	78.8 (0.61)	3.1 (0.26)	18.5 (0.82)	71.5 (0.97)	10.0 (0.67)	14.7 (1.23)	53.3 (1.78)	32.0 (1.69)
West	19.6 (0.70)	76.8 (0.80)	3.6 (0.35)	20.1 (1.02)	69.3 (1.19)	10.6 (0.74)	20.3 (1.71)	51.6 (2.09)	28.1 (1.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.3 (1.33)	78.3 (1.37)	2.3 (0.42)	18.2 (1.67)	75.1 (1.91)	6.7 (1.10)	23.0 (2.78)	53.9 (3.12)	23.1 (2.59)
Hispanic or Latina, female	21.7 (1.44)	75.3 (1.48)	3.1 (0.56)	19.7 (1.37)	71.7 (1.63)	8.6 (1.04)	21.6 (2.15)	56.3 (2.86)	22.1 (2.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	16.1 (0.56)	81.2 (0.61)	2.7 (0.27)	17.5 (1.09)	72.4 (1.22)	10.1 (0.78)	11.9 (1.52)	54.8 (2.42)	33.2 (2.30)
White, single race, female	18.3 (0.59)	78.1 (0.65)	3.6 (0.29)	19.1 (1.08)	69.1 (1.16)	11.8 (0.76)	16.8 (1.83)	49.3 (2.07)	33.8 (1.84)
Black or African American, single race, male	21.7 (1.58)	75.2 (1.71)	3.1 (0.81)	18.4 (2.12)	74.6 (2.30)	7.0 (1.23)	21.1 (3.53)	52.2 (4.07)	26.7 (3.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.0 (1.29)	76.7 (1.36)	3.3 (0.53)	21.1 (1.60)	70.7 (1.78)	8.3 (1.14)	14.4 (1.81)	58.9 (2.60)	26.7 (2.40)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Smoking status among adults aged 18 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	231,376	43,821	34,089	9,731	50,416	136,528
Sex						
Male	112,093	24,138	18,320	5,817	27,860	59,761
Female	119,283	19,683	15,769	3,914	22,556	76,767
Age (years)						
18-44	110,815	23,462	17,197	6,265	13,465	73,662
45-64	80,849	17,235	14,286	2,948	20,676	42,730
65-74	21,902	2,342	1,964	378	9,084	10,388
75 and over	17,810	782	642	140	7,191	9,747
Race						
One race\7	227,770	42,933	33,428	9,506	49,687	134,540
White	186,233	35,973	28,425	7,548	43,800	105,991
Black or African American	27,666	5,271	3,815	1,456	3,970	18,308
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	525	320	206	324	1,124
Asian	11,468	1,139	850	289	1,543	8,769
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*26	*18	†	*49	348
Two or more races\8	3,605	888	662	226	729	1,988
Black or African American, white	675	125	105	†	91	459
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	480	365	*115	406	571
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	4,231	2,291	1,940	4,625	23,865
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	2,605	1,238	1,367	2,703	14,776
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	39,589	31,798	7,791	45,791	112,663
White, single race	156,482	32,108	26,287	5,820	39,578	84,365
Black or African American, single race	26,552	5,138	3,750	1,388	3,829	17,468
Education\10						
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	7,198	5,950	1,249	6,780	14,287
High school diploma or GED\11	52,560	13,746	11,245	2,501	13,049	25,546
Some college	58,568	12,361	9,643	2,718	15,472	30,649
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	4,657	3,131	1,526	13,500	42,602
Family income\12						
Less than $35,000	74,445	19,370	15,352	4,018	14,566	40,333
$35,000 or more	142,828	22,685	17,392	5,293	32,549	87,353
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	6,593	5,156	1,437	7,105	17,516
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	7,373	5,679	1,695	8,956	22,658
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	4,253	3,307	946	6,141	16,111
$100,000 or more	45,931	4,466	3,250	1,215	10,347	31,068
Poverty status\13						
Poor	29,739	8,612	6,785	1,826	4,154	16,902
Near poor	37,180	9,197	7,307	1,890	7,452	20,460
Not poor	145,415	22,983	17,609	5,375	34,546	87,629
Health insurance coverage\14						
Under 65:						
Private	123,512	19,346	14,556	4,790	24,395	79,525
Medicaid	19,167	6,365	5,116	1,249	2,644	10,103
Other	8,580	2,340	1,972	368	1,961	4,213
Uninsured	39,635	12,453	9,695	2,758	5,039	22,083
65 and over:						
Private	20,987	1,326	1,125	201	8,859	10,709
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	389	309	80	817	1,417
Medicare only	12,948	1,095	902	193	5,208	6,596
Other	2,762	293	254	*39	1,327	1,124
Uninsured	290	†	†	†	*43	231
Marital status						
Married	123,317	18,391	14,622	3,769	31,500	73,151
Widowed	13,796	1,624	1,383	240	4,397	7,717
Divorced or separated	26,815	7,747	6,257	1,491	6,420	12,587
Never married	49,933	10,264	7,383	2,881	4,999	34,536
Living with a partner	17,131	5,744	4,407	1,337	3,049	8,291
Place of residence\15						
Large MSA	123,142	20,244	15,041	5,203	25,598	76,942
Small MSA	70,681	14,185	10,941	3,244	15,802	40,541
Not in MSA	37,552	9,393	8,108	1,285	9,017	19,045
Region						
Northeast	41,615	7,163	5,775	1,388	9,704	24,660
Midwest	53,400	11,581	9,365	2,216	12,082	29,577
South	82,487	17,003	13,145	3,858	17,189	48,008
West	53,874	8,074	5,805	2,269	11,442	34,283
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	2,866	1,484	1,383	3,071	10,918
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	1,365	807	558	1,553	12,947
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,875	16,985	13,733	3,252	21,155	37,501
White, single race, female	80,608	15,122	12,554	2,568	18,423	46,864
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	2,904	2,077	827	2,065	7,033
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	2,234	1,673	561	1,763	10,435

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

\1 Based on two survey questions: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

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

\3 Persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.
\4 Persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\13 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	All current smokers\2	Every day smokers\2	Some day smokers\2	Former smokers\3	Non-smokers\4
		Smoking status among adults aged 18 and over\1				
		Percent distribution\5 (standard error)				
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.0 (0.31)	14.6 (0.28)	4.3 (0.14)	21.1 (0.26)	59.9 (0.37)
Total\6 (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.31)	14.8 (0.28)	4.2 (0.13)	21.8 (0.29)	59.2 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	100.0	21.3 (0.43)	16.0 (0.38)	5.2 (0.21)	24.8 (0.40)	54.0 (0.51)
Female	100.0	16.7 (0.38)	13.3 (0.35)	3.4 (0.17)	18.0 (0.35)	65.2 (0.46)
Age\7 (years)						
18-44	100.0	21.2 (0.47)	15.6 (0.41)	5.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.32)	66.6 (0.53)
45-64	100.0	21.4 (0.51)	17.7 (0.47)	3.7 (0.22)	25.6 (0.50)	53.0 (0.59)
65-74	100.0	10.7 (0.58)	9.0 (0.55)	1.7 (0.24)	41.6 (0.98)	47.6 (1.00)
75 and over	100.0	4.4 (0.39)	3.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.17)	40.6 (0.98)	55.0 (1.00)
Race						
One race\8	100.0	18.9 (0.31)	14.6 (0.28)	4.3 (0.14)	21.1 (0.27)	60.0 (0.37)
White	100.0	19.6 (0.37)	15.3 (0.33)	4.3 (0.16)	22.5 (0.31)	58.0 (0.43)
Black or African American	100.0	18.6 (0.62)	13.4 (0.54)	5.2 (0.37)	15.3 (0.57)	66.1 (0.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.7 (3.27)	16.4 (2.44)	10.3 (2.06)	16.6 (2.14)	56.7 (3.73)
Asian	100.0	9.6 (0.76)	7.2 (0.68)	2.4 (0.36)	13.7 (0.92)	76.7 (1.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*6.0 (2.45)	*4.4 (2.04)	†	*11.6 (4.07)	82.3 (4.85)
Two or more races\9	100.0	23.4 (2.21)	17.5 (1.98)	5.9 (1.05)	24.4 (1.95)	52.2 (2.54)
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.7 (5.05)	16.7 (4.94)	†	27.8 (4.94)	53.5 (4.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	32.7 (4.26)	24.5 (4.01)	*8.2 (2.64)	27.4 (3.21)	39.9 (4.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.3 (0.52)	7.0 (0.40)	5.4 (0.33)	16.3 (0.60)	71.4 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.5 (0.66)	6.4 (0.49)	6.1 (0.43)	15.9 (0.76)	71.6 (0.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.2 (0.35)	16.1 (0.32)	4.1 (0.15)	21.8 (0.29)	57.9 (0.42)
White, single race	100.0	21.2 (0.43)	17.2 (0.39)	4.0 (0.18)	23.6 (0.36)	55.2 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.9 (0.64)	13.7 (0.56)	5.2 (0.38)	15.2 (0.58)	65.9 (0.81)
Education\11						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.5 (0.89)	22.6 (0.87)	4.9 (0.40)	20.8 (0.69)	51.7 (0.94)
High school diploma or GED\12	100.0	27.5 (0.68)	22.3 (0.63)	5.2 (0.35)	23.3 (0.59)	49.3 (0.78)
Some college	100.0	20.7 (0.52)	16.0 (0.47)	4.6 (0.27)	26.7 (0.56)	52.6 (0.66)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	7.5 (0.33)	5.0 (0.27)	2.5 (0.19)	22.8 (0.55)	69.8 (0.61)
Family income\13						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.3 (0.54)	21.6 (0.51)	5.7 (0.24)	18.5 (0.39)	54.2 (0.60)
$35,000 or more	100.0	15.5 (0.35)	11.7 (0.31)	3.8 (0.18)	22.8 (0.36)	61.7 (0.46)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	21.5 (0.77)	16.7 (0.70)	4.8 (0.40)	21.8 (0.73)	56.7 (0.88)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	18.4 (0.66)	14.0 (0.58)	4.4 (0.38)	23.2 (0.66)	58.4 (0.83)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	15.5 (0.85)	11.9 (0.78)	3.6 (0.41)	23.5 (0.86)	61.0 (1.06)
$100,000 or more	100.0	9.2 (0.51)	6.5 (0.43)	2.7 (0.30)	22.9 (0.74)	68.0 (0.85)
Poverty status\14						
Poor	100.0	28.5 (0.81)	22.5 (0.75)	6.0 (0.35)	15.7 (0.55)	55.8 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	25.5 (0.72)	20.4 (0.68)	5.2 (0.36)	20.0 (0.64)	54.5 (0.85)
Not poor	100.0	15.6 (0.35)	11.7 (0.30)	3.9 (0.19)	23.0 (0.35)	61.4 (0.46)
Health insurance coverage\15						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	15.6 (0.38)	11.5 (0.34)	4.1 (0.19)	18.5 (0.37)	65.9 (0.50)
Medicaid	100.0	33.5 (1.09)	26.9 (0.98)	6.6 (0.59)	14.3 (0.76)	52.2 (1.11)
Other	100.0	26.6 (1.75)	22.2 (1.63)	4.5 (0.94)	19.5 (1.64)	53.8 (2.08)
Uninsured	100.0	31.7 (0.81)	24.8 (0.76)	6.9 (0.38)	13.2 (0.53)	55.1 (0.84)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	6.2 (0.47)	5.3 (0.43)	0.9 (0.19)	42.3 (0.99)	51.5 (1.00)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	14.7 (1.81)	11.7 (1.62)	3.0 (0.74)	31.2 (2.22)	54.1 (2.59)
Medicare only	100.0	8.2 (0.65)	6.8 (0.60)	1.5 (0.28)	40.3 (1.28)	51.4 (1.29)
Other	100.0	11.0 (1.49)	9.5 (1.41)	*1.5 (0.48)	48.4 (2.70)	40.6 (2.68)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	†	78.0 (9.53)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	14.9 (0.39)	11.6 (0.36)	3.4 (0.19)	23.9 (0.40)	61.2 (0.50)
Widowed	100.0	31.6 (3.98)	25.2 (3.74)	*6.4 (3.02)	14.2 (1.54)	54.3 (4.10)
Divorced or separated	100.0	29.2 (0.89)	23.7 (0.87)	5.5 (0.44)	21.6 (0.71)	49.3 (0.98)
Never married	100.0	19.5 (0.60)	14.4 (0.53)	5.1 (0.31)	16.0 (0.66)	64.5 (0.83)
Living with a partner	100.0	31.5 (1.31)	24.5 (1.22)	7.0 (0.72)	22.1 (1.38)	46.4 (1.63)
Place of residence\16						
Large MSA	100.0	16.3 (0.38)	12.0 (0.34)	4.3 (0.19)	20.6 (0.37)	63.1 (0.49)
Small MSA	100.0	20.1 (0.59)	15.3 (0.51)	4.7 (0.25)	21.7 (0.47)	58.2 (0.71)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.3 (0.85)	22.6 (0.85)	3.7 (0.29)	22.0 (0.63)	51.7 (0.94)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.4 (0.71)	14.0 (0.63)	3.5 (0.32)	21.8 (0.64)	60.8 (0.83)
Midwest	100.0	21.7 (0.74)	17.4 (0.69)	4.3 (0.27)	22.2 (0.58)	56.2 (0.88)
South	100.0	20.6 (0.53)	15.9 (0.47)	4.8 (0.25)	20.2 (0.42)	59.1 (0.63)
West	100.0	14.9 (0.50)	10.7 (0.43)	4.3 (0.26)	21.0 (0.53)	64.1 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin\10, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	16.2 (0.83)	8.8 (0.65)	7.3 (0.56)	22.1 (0.97)	61.7 (1.09)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	8.3 (0.57)	5.1 (0.46)	3.3 (0.37)	10.9 (0.66)	80.8 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.8 (0.60)	18.2 (0.53)	4.5 (0.27)	26.4 (0.53)	50.9 (0.68)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.7 (0.54)	16.2 (0.50)	3.5 (0.24)	21.2 (0.48)	59.1 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	23.3 (1.05)	16.6 (0.91)	6.7 (0.68)	19.2 (0.98)	57.5 (1.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	15.1 (0.76)	11.3 (0.62)	3.8 (0.39)	12.3 (0.68)	72.6 (0.94)

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

\1 Based on two survey questions: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"
\2 Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke; every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day; and some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

\3 Persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.
\4 Persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\7 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\9 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\10 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\11 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\12 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\13 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\15 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\16 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 26.Frequency distribution of alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over\1				
		Lifetime abstainer\2	Former infrequent\2,3	Former regular\2,3	Current infrequent\2,3	Current regular\2,3
		Number in thousands\4				
Total\5	231,376	45,367	20,519	13,144	31,158	117,812
Sex						
Male	112,093	15,653	8,596	7,749	11,422	66,847
Female	119,283	29,715	11,923	5,395	19,737	50,965
Age (years)						
18-44	110,815	22,789	6,074	3,461	14,547	62,269
45-64	80,849	12,350	8,614	5,565	11,775	41,423
65-74	21,902	4,640	3,114	2,058	2,878	8,858
75 and over	17,810	5,589	2,717	2,061	1,958	5,262
Race						
One race\6	227,770	44,704	20,134	12,893	30,671	116,031
White	186,233	31,389	16,116	11,018	24,985	100,074
Black or African American	27,666	7,898	3,014	1,277	4,020	10,972
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	418	192	212	221	851
Asian	11,468	4,868	784	337	1,410	3,956
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*131	†	†	†	177
Two or more races\7	3,605	664	386	251	487	1,782
Black or African American, white	675	*154	*50	*22	106	340
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	221	178	152	209	687
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	9,504	2,571	1,679	4,173	14,321
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	5,533	1,531	1,109	2,512	9,138
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	35,863	17,948	11,465	26,986	103,491
White, single race	156,482	22,871	13,793	9,471	21,235	86,932
Black or African American, single race	26,552	7,523	2,891	1,259	3,882	10,533
Education\9						
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	8,411	4,080	2,958	3,306	9,083
High school diploma or GED\10	52,560	9,973	6,394	3,926	8,070	23,409
Some college	58,568	8,036	5,571	3,386	9,417	31,446
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	8,289	3,574	2,386	7,046	38,914
Family income\11						
Less than $35,000	74,445	19,680	8,316	5,558	9,829	29,911
$35,000 or more	142,828	22,481	10,810	6,860	19,675	81,644
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	6,235	3,247	2,071	4,945	14,422
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	6,803	3,350	1,855	5,597	21,077
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	3,677	1,944	1,298	3,882	15,412
$100,000 or more	45,931	5,767	2,270	1,636	5,252	30,733
Poverty status\12						
Poor	29,739	9,238	3,220	2,056	3,765	10,927
Near poor	37,180	9,616	4,146	2,694	5,452	14,843
Not poor	145,415	21,656	11,176	7,104	19,635	84,372
Health insurance coverage\13						
Under 65:						
Private	123,512	18,289	7,989	4,700	16,498	74,376
Medicaid	19,167	6,300	2,393	1,330	2,609	6,245
Other	8,580	1,550	1,242	836	1,325	3,441
Uninsured	39,635	8,858	3,039	2,156	5,785	19,184
65 and over:						
Private	20,987	4,545	3,183	1,996	2,698	8,253
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	1,113	474	328	274	419
Medicare only	12,948	3,792	1,720	1,354	1,536	4,358
Other	2,762	610	396	408	294	1,018
Uninsured	290	148	†	†	*26	*32
Marital status						
Married	123,317	21,017	11,532	7,414	17,617	64,388
Widowed	13,796	4,392	2,219	1,390	1,696	3,859
Divorced or separated	26,815	4,035	2,916	2,051	4,069	13,342
Never married	49,933	13,924	2,603	1,515	5,488	25,404
Living with a partner	17,131	1,877	1,223	772	2,273	10,671
Place of residence\14						
Large MSA	123,142	24,366	9,676	5,782	16,091	65,485
Small MSA	70,681	13,241	6,372	4,254	9,563	36,201
Not in MSA	37,552	7,760	4,472	3,108	5,505	16,126
Region						
Northeast	41,615	7,774	3,265	1,971	4,860	23,053
Midwest	53,400	8,314	4,301	3,245	8,063	28,669
South	82,487	18,904	8,534	4,544	10,844	38,471
West	53,874	10,376	4,419	3,385	7,391	27,619
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	3,170	1,156	1,077	1,653	9,552
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	6,334	1,415	602	2,520	4,769
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,875	8,250	5,613	5,511	7,694	47,565
White, single race, female	80,608	14,621	8,181	3,961	13,541	39,368
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	2,468	1,158	721	1,336	6,167
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	5,055	1,733	538	2,547	4,366

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

\1 Derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

\2 Categories are based on the same definitions used in the "Health, United States" publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his or her lifetime; a former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any one year AND had no drink in the past year; and a current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any one year AND had a drink 1-365 times in the past year.

\3 Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distribution of alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over\1				
		Lifetime abstainer\2	Former infrequent\2,3	Former regular\2,3	Current infrequent\2,3	Current regular\2,3
		Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.34)	8.7 (0.20)	5.6 (0.16)	13.5 (0.23)	51.7 (0.41)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	19.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.21)	5.7 (0.17)	13.6 (0.23)	51.5 (0.42)
Sex						
Male	100.0	14.6 (0.39)	7.6 (0.27)	6.9 (0.26)	10.2 (0.30)	60.2 (0.54)
Female	100.0	25.2 (0.46)	9.7 (0.27)	4.4 (0.18)	16.7 (0.34)	43.8 (0.51)
Age\6 (years)						
18-44	100.0	20.8 (0.48)	5.5 (0.24)	3.2 (0.17)	13.3 (0.33)	56.8 (0.57)
45-64	100.0	15.5 (0.46)	10.8 (0.36)	7.0 (0.31)	14.7 (0.40)	51.8 (0.66)
65-74	100.0	21.5 (0.86)	14.4 (0.73)	9.5 (0.58)	13.3 (0.66)	41.1 (0.98)
75 and over	100.0	31.8 (1.01)	15.4 (0.78)	11.7 (0.72)	11.1 (0.65)	29.9 (1.02)
Race						
One race\7	100.0	20.2 (0.34)	8.7 (0.21)	5.5 (0.17)	13.5 (0.23)	51.8 (0.42)
White	100.0	17.3 (0.37)	8.4 (0.23)	5.7 (0.19)	13.5 (0.26)	54.9 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	29.5 (0.85)	11.3 (0.57)	5.2 (0.36)	14.4 (0.59)	39.3 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	21.6 (2.58)	10.2 (1.70)	11.1 (1.98)	11.5 (2.28)	44.1 (3.22)
Asian	100.0	43.7 (1.36)	6.8 (0.69)	3.0 (0.46)	12.1 (0.82)	34.1 (1.22)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	30.9 (7.08)	*6.7 (3.27)	*11.8 (5.51)	†	42.4 (7.41)
Two or more races\8	100.0	18.4 (2.09)	11.7 (1.71)	8.0 (1.28)	14.5 (1.80)	47.1 (2.60)
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.1 (4.83)	*11.8 (5.46)	†	*18.7 (6.18)	46.1 (7.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.9 (3.07)	11.9 (2.82)	9.4 (2.13)	14.7 (2.70)	48.1 (4.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.2 (0.81)	8.7 (0.48)	5.9 (0.41)	12.7 (0.54)	42.1 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	28.7 (0.98)	8.6 (0.62)	6.6 (0.57)	12.5 (0.70)	43.1 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.5 (0.36)	8.6 (0.22)	5.5 (0.17)	13.7 (0.26)	53.4 (0.45)
White, single race	100.0	14.9 (0.40)	8.3 (0.25)	5.7 (0.20)	13.6 (0.30)	57.3 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.3 (0.86)	11.3 (0.58)	5.3 (0.38)	14.5 (0.61)	39.4 (0.89)
Education\10						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.2 (0.87)	13.6 (0.66)	9.5 (0.52)	12.2 (0.60)	34.9 (0.94)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	18.8 (0.57)	11.7 (0.46)	7.2 (0.39)	15.6 (0.50)	46.6 (0.74)
Some college	100.0	14.2 (0.46)	9.6 (0.37)	5.9 (0.32)	16.2 (0.48)	53.9 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.2 (0.48)	6.1 (0.31)	4.0 (0.26)	11.5 (0.40)	64.1 (0.65)
Family income\12						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.2 (0.55)	11.0 (0.34)	7.3 (0.30)	13.4 (0.37)	41.6 (0.61)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.5 (0.39)	7.6 (0.24)	4.9 (0.20)	13.7 (0.31)	57.1 (0.50)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	20.2 (0.79)	10.1 (0.55)	6.4 (0.42)	16.0 (0.68)	47.2 (0.96)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	17.7 (0.69)	8.7 (0.50)	4.8 (0.35)	14.3 (0.58)	54.2 (0.85)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	14.9 (0.84)	7.5 (0.58)	4.7 (0.43)	14.5 (0.75)	58.1 (1.09)
$100,000 or more	100.0	13.9 (0.75)	5.1 (0.43)	4.0 (0.38)	11.1 (0.57)	65.8 (0.89)
Poverty status\13						
Poor	100.0	32.2 (0.85)	11.9 (0.57)	7.6 (0.49)	12.6 (0.58)	35.4 (0.87)
Near poor	100.0	25.6 (0.76)	11.4 (0.54)	7.3 (0.41)	14.9 (0.56)	40.4 (0.85)
Not poor	100.0	15.5 (0.37)	7.5 (0.23)	4.7 (0.19)	13.4 (0.30)	58.7 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage\14						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	15.3 (0.42)	6.1 (0.22)	3.6 (0.18)	13.3 (0.32)	61.4 (0.54)
Medicaid	100.0	32.9 (1.13)	13.0 (0.77)	7.3 (0.58)	13.7 (0.74)	32.7 (1.07)
Other	100.0	18.9 (1.61)	13.2 (1.55)	7.3 (0.84)	14.9 (1.40)	45.6 (2.05)
Uninsured	100.0	22.4 (0.76)	8.0 (0.46)	5.7 (0.38)	14.8 (0.61)	48.5 (0.84)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	22.2 (0.82)	15.4 (0.71)	9.7 (0.62)	13.0 (0.68)	39.5 (1.01)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	42.9 (2.47)	18.2 (1.76)	12.6 (1.59)	10.5 (1.47)	15.9 (1.78)
Medicare only	100.0	30.1 (1.25)	13.6 (0.88)	10.6 (0.75)	11.9 (0.82)	33.8 (1.25)
Other	100.0	22.2 (2.16)	14.5 (2.05)	14.8 (1.94)	10.9 (1.49)	37.6 (2.67)
Uninsured	100.0	56.1 (10.12)	*12.0 (5.22)	†	*5.8 (2.44)	*10.0 (3.99)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	17.5 (0.40)	9.0 (0.28)	5.8 (0.24)	14.6 (0.35)	52.9 (0.55)
Widowed	100.0	26.8 (3.49)	14.2 (3.03)	5.5 (1.00)	12.8 (2.31)	40.6 (4.05)
Divorced or separated	100.0	15.6 (0.71)	9.7 (0.51)	6.6 (0.45)	14.9 (0.63)	53.0 (0.93)
Never married	100.0	27.0 (0.78)	8.1 (0.54)	5.3 (0.43)	12.3 (0.57)	47.0 (0.88)
Living with a partner	100.0	12.5 (1.19)	9.0 (0.94)	5.2 (0.79)	13.5 (1.05)	59.6 (1.56)
Place of residence\15						
Large MSA	100.0	20.4 (0.43)	7.9 (0.25)	4.7 (0.20)	13.1 (0.32)	53.8 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	19.2 (0.66)	8.8 (0.37)	5.9 (0.32)	13.6 (0.41)	52.0 (0.81)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.8 (1.00)	11.4 (0.61)	7.6 (0.48)	15.2 (0.60)	44.7 (1.23)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.7 (0.76)	7.5 (0.43)	4.4 (0.31)	11.7 (0.57)	56.4 (0.96)
Midwest	100.0	16.1 (0.67)	7.9 (0.41)	6.0 (0.34)	15.2 (0.51)	54.5 (0.88)
South	100.0	23.5 (0.60)	10.1 (0.39)	5.4 (0.29)	13.3 (0.35)	47.5 (0.72)
West	100.0	19.7 (0.64)	8.2 (0.34)	6.3 (0.35)	13.7 (0.46)	51.9 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	18.8 (0.92)	8.0 (0.68)	7.6 (0.63)	9.9 (0.73)	55.2 (1.22)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.5 (1.19)	9.5 (0.66)	4.3 (0.48)	15.7 (0.79)	28.9 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	11.5 (0.48)	7.0 (0.32)	6.8 (0.31)	10.1 (0.37)	64.3 (0.66)
White, single race, female	100.0	17.8 (0.57)	9.5 (0.35)	4.7 (0.24)	17.1 (0.44)	50.8 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	20.7 (1.23)	10.3 (0.87)	7.1 (0.66)	11.0 (0.86)	50.4 (1.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	36.0 (1.10)	12.1 (0.74)	4.0 (0.41)	17.5 (0.86)	30.2 (0.98)

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

\1 Derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

\2 Categories are based on the same definitions used in the "Health, United States" publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his or her lifetime; a former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had no drink in the past year; and a current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink 1¯365 times in the past year.
\3 Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\7 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

		Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"\1						
		Aerobic guidelines only\2		Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)\3				
Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
	Number in thousands\4							
Total\5	231,376	72,744	44,499	110,169	109,188	7,928	63,064	46,619
Sex								
Male	112,093	32,998	19,372	57,681	48,063	4,201	30,443	26,970
Female	119,283	39,746	25,126	52,487	61,124	3,727	32,620	19,649
Age (years)								
18-44	110,815	28,546	19,690	60,928	45,080	3,109	32,369	28,362
45-64	80,849	26,525	17,236	35,678	40,774	2,914	21,618	13,876
65-74	21,902	8,595	4,067	8,808	11,601	1,056	5,668	3,049
75 and over	17,810	9,078	3,506	4,755	11,732	849	3,408	1,332
Race								
One race\6	227,770	71,770	43,823	108,296	107,655	7,813	62,134	45,696
White	186,233	56,326	36,006	90,698	85,789	6,462	51,851	38,416
Black or African American	27,666	10,906	4,811	11,469	14,735	951	6,491	4,960
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	674	413	833	974	108	494	330
Asian	11,468	3,647	2,564	5,139	5,926	277	3,203	1,927
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	218	*28	157	232	†	*95	*62
Two or more races\7	3,605	974	676	1,873	1,533	115	929	924
Black or African American, white	675	*156	91	429	247	-	140	269
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	460	328	615	716	*70	381	234
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	12,987	5,622	13,625	17,464	1,129	8,121	5,459
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	7,791	3,700	8,371	10,750	733	5,133	3,210
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	59,757	38,877	96,544	91,724	6,799	54,943	41,161
White, single race	156,482	44,462	30,846	78,425	69,790	5,454	44,510	33,531
Black or African American, single race	26,552	10,525	4,623	10,948	14,194	921	6,140	4,789
Education\9								
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	15,477	4,756	7,584	19,328	898	5,671	1,860
High school diploma or GED\10	52,560	22,778	9,885	18,907	30,877	1,733	12,844	5,962
Some college	58,568	17,219	12,857	27,543	27,662	2,407	15,996	11,424
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	9,806	12,286	37,725	19,944	2,089	19,205	18,369
Family income\11								
Less than $35,000	74,445	31,874	13,531	27,965	42,958	2,400	17,848	10,014
$35,000 or more	142,828	36,431	28,477	75,694	59,797	5,035	41,425	33,967
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	11,024	6,596	13,134	16,463	1,143	7,904	5,168
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	11,048	7,730	19,700	17,425	1,318	11,585	8,043
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	6,569	5,361	14,174	10,879	1,043	7,806	6,331
$100,000 or more	45,931	7,790	8,791	28,686	15,031	1,532	14,130	14,424
Poverty status\12								
Poor	29,739	13,149	4,990	11,189	17,419	702	7,388	3,751
Near poor	37,180	15,571	7,089	13,986	21,381	1,276	8,755	5,199
Not poor	145,415	36,479	29,113	77,569	60,227	5,276	42,196	35,028
Health insurance coverage\13								
Under 65:								
Private	123,512	27,549	24,653	69,459	48,240	3,922	36,599	32,590
Medicaid	19,167	9,148	3,484	6,194	11,978	638	4,182	1,999
Other	8,580	3,288	1,886	3,227	4,741	428	1,950	1,251
Uninsured	39,635	14,926	6,780	17,286	20,646	1,018	11,028	6,184
65 and over:								
Private	20,987	8,614	4,158	7,708	11,700	1,067	5,203	2,448
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	1,653	414	532	1,968	99	445	87
Medicare only	12,948	5,914	2,387	4,364	7,746	551	2,769	1,548
Other	2,762	1,286	571	838	1,679	176	588	250
Uninsured	290	175	*37	*73	201	†	*38	†
Marital status								
Married	123,317	37,078	25,269	58,942	58,176	4,107	35,233	23,456
Widowed	13,796	7,096	2,850	3,586	9,217	722	2,432	1,140
Divorced or separated	26,815	9,961	5,069	11,306	13,996	1,019	6,577	4,668
Never married	49,933	13,535	8,089	27,411	20,098	1,505	13,789	13,510
Living with a partner	17,131	4,887	3,159	8,832	7,461	567	4,983	3,803

Place of residence\14								
Large MSA	123,142	36,437	23,146	61,549	55,283	4,196	34,529	26,772
Small MSA	70,681	21,890	13,856	33,678	33,178	2,561	18,783	14,761
Not in MSA	37,552	14,418	7,497	14,941	20,727	1,172	9,752	5,086
Region								
Northeast	41,615	15,387	7,018	18,380	20,994	1,381	10,638	7,647
Midwest	53,400	15,482	11,517	25,393	25,086	1,891	13,980	11,266
South	82,487	28,707	15,591	36,876	41,621	2,626	22,360	14,391
West	53,874	13,169	10,373	29,520	21,488	2,031	16,085	13,315
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	6,218	2,737	7,692	8,178	761	4,131	3,534
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	6,768	2,885	5,933	9,286	368	3,990	1,924
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	75,875	20,696	13,429	40,276	31,358	2,705	21,590	18,475
White, single race, female	80,608	23,766	17,418	38,150	38,431	2,749	22,920	15,056
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	4,034	1,833	5,954	5,369	478	2,779	3,161
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	6,491	2,789	4,994	8,825	443	3,361	1,628

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

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

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

\3 Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of frequencies for adults who met the "aerobic-only" guidelines and for those who met both the "aerobic and strengthening" guidelines equals (within rounding error) the frequency of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"\1								
	Aerobic guidelines only\2				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)\3				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	Met both muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
	Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	31.7 (0.45)	19.4 (0.30)	48.9 (0.46)	100.0	47.7 (0.46)	3.5 (0.13)	27.9 (0.35)	21.0 (0.34)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	32.0 (0.46)	19.6 (0.30)	48.4 (0.46)	100.0	48.1 (0.46)	3.5 (0.13)	27.8 (0.34)	20.6 (0.34)
Sex									
Male	100.0	29.9 (0.56)	17.4 (0.40)	52.7 (0.58)	100.0	43.5 (0.58)	3.9 (0.19)	27.7 (0.48)	24.9 (0.49)
Female	100.0	33.2 (0.54)	21.3 (0.40)	45.5 (0.56)	100.0	51.6 (0.56)	3.1 (0.16)	28.3 (0.45)	17.1 (0.40)
Age\6 (years)									
18-44	100.0	26.1 (0.56)	18.0 (0.41)	55.8 (0.60)	100.0	41.4 (0.60)	2.9 (0.17)	29.7 (0.49)	26.0 (0.52)
45-64	100.0	33.4 (0.64)	21.7 (0.51)	44.9 (0.65)	100.0	51.5 (0.65)	3.7 (0.21)	27.3 (0.54)	17.5 (0.50)
65-74	100.0	40.0 (1.00)	18.9 (0.78)	41.0 (1.02)	100.0	54.3 (1.02)	4.9 (0.43)	26.5 (0.91)	14.3 (0.73)
75 and over	100.0	52.4 (1.16)	20.2 (0.86)	27.4 (1.10)	100.0	67.7 (1.17)	4.9 (0.49)	19.7 (0.95)	7.7 (0.55)
Race									
One race\7	100.0	31.7 (0.46)	19.4 (0.30)	48.9 (0.46)	100.0	47.7 (0.47)	3.5 (0.13)	27.9 (0.35)	20.9 (0.35)
White	100.0	30.2 (0.51)	19.4 (0.34)	50.3 (0.52)	100.0	46.3 (0.52)	3.5 (0.14)	28.6 (0.40)	21.7 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	41.0 (0.92)	17.7 (0.63)	41.4 (0.91)	100.0	55.1 (0.92)	3.5 (0.31)	23.6 (0.76)	17.8 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.2 (2.97)	21.8 (2.33)	43.1 (2.88)	100.0	51.4 (2.96)	5.7 (1.59)	25.8 (3.06)	17.0 (2.43)
Asian	100.0	32.7 (1.27)	22.4 (1.06)	44.9 (1.32)	100.0	52.5 (1.34)	2.6 (0.45)	28.2 (1.20)	16.7 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.8 (7.40)	*7.0 (3.32)	39.2 (7.06)	100.0	57.4 (7.31)	†	23.7 (6.83)	15.5 (4.32)
Two or more races\8	100.0	29.5 (2.37)	19.6 (1.96)	50.9 (2.54)	100.0	45.6 (2.54)	3.7 (0.88)	26.6 (2.29)	24.1 (2.17)
Black or African American, white	100.0	28.2 (7.01)	13.6 (3.70)	58.2 (7.48)	100.0	42.5 (7.53)	-	20.2 (5.30)	37.4 (7.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	32.3 (3.99)	23.8 (3.59)	43.9 (4.15)	100.0	51.1 (4.21)	*4.9 (1.56)	26.8 (3.93)	17.1 (3.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.2 (0.89)	17.6 (0.64)	40.1 (0.87)	100.0	56.3 (0.88)	3.6 (0.31)	24.7 (0.75)	15.4 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	41.5 (1.13)	19.1 (0.86)	39.4 (1.07)	100.0	56.7 (1.10)	3.9 (0.42)	25.3 (0.95)	14.1 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.8 (0.48)	19.7 (0.33)	50.5 (0.49)	100.0	46.2 (0.50)	3.4 (0.14)	28.5 (0.39)	21.9 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	27.7 (0.54)	19.7 (0.38)	52.5 (0.57)	100.0	44.1 (0.58)	3.4 (0.16)	29.4 (0.46)	23.0 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	41.1 (0.94)	17.7 (0.65)	41.2 (0.92)	100.0	55.2 (0.94)	3.5 (0.32)	23.2 (0.77)	18.0 (0.77)
Education\10									
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	54.2 (0.98)	17.2 (0.72)	28.6 (0.90)	100.0	68.4 (0.92)	3.2 (0.31)	21.1 (0.78)	7.3 (0.52)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	43.3 (0.83)	18.8 (0.60)	37.8 (0.75)	100.0	59.0 (0.77)	3.2 (0.24)	25.6 (0.66)	12.2 (0.50)
Some college	100.0	30.1 (0.67)	22.3 (0.58)	47.7 (0.67)	100.0	48.2 (0.68)	4.3 (0.28)	27.7 (0.58)	19.9 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.1 (0.53)	20.5 (0.55)	62.5 (0.67)	100.0	34.0 (0.67)	3.6 (0.25)	31.9 (0.64)	30.5 (0.61)
Family income\12									
Less than $35,000	100.0	42.8 (0.69)	18.4 (0.44)	38.8 (0.67)	100.0	58.0 (0.68)	3.2 (0.19)	24.7 (0.52)	14.1 (0.45)
$35,000 or more	100.0	26.3 (0.50)	20.0 (0.38)	53.8 (0.52)	100.0	42.7 (0.53)	3.6 (0.18)	29.4 (0.44)	24.3 (0.45)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	35.3 (0.95)	21.4 (0.75)	43.2 (0.94)	100.0	53.2 (0.96)	3.7 (0.32)	25.9 (0.82)	17.2 (0.70)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	28.5 (0.78)	20.0 (0.67)	51.5 (0.84)	100.0	45.1 (0.85)	3.5 (0.34)	30.1 (0.78)	21.3 (0.71)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	25.6 (1.09)	20.3 (0.87)	54.1 (1.14)	100.0	41.7 (1.13)	4.2 (0.44)	29.8 (1.02)	24.3 (0.96)
$100,000 or more	100.0	18.9 (0.77)	18.8 (0.71)	62.3 (0.90)	100.0	34.2 (0.90)	3.6 (0.37)	30.9 (0.87)	31.3 (0.87)
Poverty status\13									
Poor	100.0	46.9 (1.00)	17.0 (0.66)	36.1 (0.98)	100.0	61.5 (0.97)	2.5 (0.23)	24.4 (0.75)	11.7 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	42.7 (0.90)	19.4 (0.64)	37.9 (0.85)	100.0	58.6 (0.87)	3.5 (0.28)	23.8 (0.73)	14.1 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	25.2 (0.47)	20.0 (0.38)	54.8 (0.51)	100.0	41.7 (0.51)	3.7 (0.17)	29.5 (0.43)	25.2 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage\14									
Under 65:									
Private	100.0	22.0 (0.50)	19.9 (0.41)	58.1 (0.56)	100.0	38.8 (0.55)	3.2 (0.17)	30.2 (0.47)	27.8 (0.50)
Medicaid	100.0	49.2 (1.27)	18.6 (0.89)	32.2 (1.11)	100.0	64.4 (1.13)	3.4 (0.40)	22.0 (1.00)	10.2 (0.72)
Other	100.0	33.1 (1.79)	21.3 (1.56)	45.6 (2.01)	100.0	49.8 (2.04)	4.8 (0.79)	26.4 (1.90)	19.1 (1.85)
Uninsured	100.0	38.9 (0.89)	17.5 (0.63)	43.6 (0.88)	100.0	53.8 (0.88)	2.6 (0.24)	28.0 (0.75)	15.6 (0.61)
65 and over:									
Private	100.0	42.6 (1.03)	20.3 (0.83)	37.1 (1.01)	100.0	57.8 (1.03)	5.2 (0.47)	25.2 (0.90)	11.8 (0.65)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	63.6 (2.41)	15.9 (1.63)	20.4 (2.01)	100.0	75.8 (2.16)	3.8 (0.82)	17.1 (1.88)	3.3 (0.90)
Medicare only	100.0	47.2 (1.36)	18.9 (1.02)	33.9 (1.29)	100.0	61.9 (1.38)	4.4 (0.53)	21.7 (1.08)	12.0 (0.88)
Other	100.0	47.8 (2.71)	21.1 (2.21)	31.1 (2.52)	100.0	62.3 (2.65)	6.5 (1.47)	21.7 (2.17)	9.4 (1.49)
Uninsured	100.0	63.1 (9.36)	*18.8 (8.04)	18.1 (5.39)	100.0	76.5 (6.33)	†	*10.3 (3.68)	†
Marital status									
Married	100.0	30.1 (0.56)	20.6 (0.44)	49.4 (0.58)	100.0	47.5 (0.58)	3.2 (0.18)	29.3 (0.48)	20.0 (0.45)
Widowed	100.0	37.2 (3.59)	18.5 (2.83)	44.3 (4.07)	100.0	50.6 (4.02)	*5.2 (1.60)	28.8 (4.32)	15.5 (2.63)
Divorced or separated	100.0	36.6 (0.99)	18.5 (0.74)	44.9 (1.00)	100.0	51.5 (1.01)	3.8 (0.37)	25.5 (0.90)	19.2 (0.81)
Never married	100.0	34.3 (0.89)	17.9 (0.67)	47.8 (0.87)	100.0	48.8 (0.87)	3.7 (0.34)	25.5 (0.68)	22.1 (0.65)
Living with a partner	100.0	32.2 (1.55)	17.3 (0.99)	50.5 (1.66)	100.0	45.9 (1.65)	3.6 (0.60)	29.0 (1.40)	21.4 (1.36)

Place of residence\15									
Large MSA	100.0	30.1 (0.52)	19.0 (0.39)	50.9 (0.54)	100.0	45.7 (0.55)	3.5 (0.18)	28.6 (0.47)	22.3 (0.46)
Small MSA	100.0	31.2 (0.98)	19.8 (0.56)	49.0 (0.96)	100.0	47.4 (0.95)	3.7 (0.23)	27.2 (0.62)	21.7 (0.69)
Not in MSA	100.0	37.7 (1.44)	20.3 (0.80)	42.0 (1.32)	100.0	55.2 (1.34)	3.0 (0.31)	27.0 (0.98)	14.9 (0.73)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	37.3 (1.06)	16.9 (0.67)	45.8 (1.07)	100.0	50.9 (1.10)	3.3 (0.30)	26.3 (0.84)	19.5 (0.81)
Midwest	100.0	29.3 (0.88)	21.8 (0.67)	48.9 (0.94)	100.0	47.7 (0.97)	3.5 (0.25)	26.8 (0.73)	21.9 (0.70)
South	100.0	35.1 (0.81)	19.0 (0.50)	45.9 (0.78)	100.0	51.0 (0.79)	3.2 (0.21)	27.7 (0.58)	18.1 (0.57)
West	100.0	24.7 (0.85)	19.4 (0.55)	55.9 (0.93)	100.0	40.4 (0.89)	3.9 (0.27)	30.4 (0.69)	25.3 (0.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.1 (1.22)	16.8 (0.94)	44.2 (1.28)	100.0	51.3 (1.28)	4.5 (0.51)	25.2 (1.16)	19.0 (0.93)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	45.2 (1.19)	18.6 (0.87)	36.2 (1.13)	100.0	61.3 (1.12)	2.6 (0.31)	24.6 (0.97)	11.5 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	100.0	27.0 (0.68)	17.7 (0.52)	55.3 (0.72)	100.0	41.2 (0.72)	3.6 (0.23)	29.0 (0.64)	26.2 (0.63)
White, single race, female	100.0	28.3 (0.64)	21.7 (0.51)	50.0 (0.70)	100.0	46.8 (0.71)	3.2 (0.21)	29.9 (0.59)	20.0 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	35.5 (1.37)	15.5 (0.97)	49.0 (1.45)	100.0	46.9 (1.43)	4.0 (0.52)	23.1 (1.19)	25.9 (1.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	45.8 (1.17)	19.6 (0.92)	34.6 (1.14)	100.0	62.3 (1.17)	3.1 (0.38)	23.4 (1.01)	11.3 (0.73)

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

\1 Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown are changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http:// www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). This new table shows both percentages of adults who met the guidelines' aerobic component and percentages of adults who met the full physical activity guidelines, including strengthening as well as aerobic activities. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes that are preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. NHIS questions ask about frequency and duration of light-to moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activities, and frequency of leisure-time strengthening activities. Questions are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period.
\2 "Inactive" is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active," which meets 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, or in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination.
\3 Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of the percentages of adults who met the "aerobic only" guideline and the percentage who met both the "aerobic and strengthening" guidelines equals (within rounding error) the percentage of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\7 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 30. Frequency distribution of body mass index among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Body mass index among adults aged 18 and over\1			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Number in thousands\2				
Total\3	231,376	3,549	79,984	77,586	63,486
Sex					
Male	112,093	756	32,828	45,358	31,904
Female	119,283	2,793	47,156	32,228	31,582
Age (years)					
18-44	110,815	1,947	44,089	33,676	28,226
45-64	80,849	749	22,750	29,533	25,204
65-74	21,902	291	6,009	8,130	6,668
75 and over	17,810	562	7,135	6,246	3,387
Race					
One race\4	227,770	3,468	78,748	76,536	62,335
White	186,233	2,731	64,752	63,350	49,886
Black or African American	27,666	264	7,028	9,036	10,486
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	†	515	577	768
Asian	11,468	457	6,384	3,377	1,052
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	-	*69	196	143
Two or more races\5	3,605	*80	1,236	1,050	1,151
Black or African American, white	675	†	254	142	243
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	†	436	432	539
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	288	9,515	11,862	10,069
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	183	5,338	7,302	6,554
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	3,261	70,469	65,724	53,417
White, single race	156,482	2,456	56,201	52,535	40,749
Black or African American, single race	26,552	260	6,646	8,681	10,134
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	370	7,751	10,009	9,214
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	715	14,561	18,281	17,268
Some college	58,568	569	17,425	20,320	18,529
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	1,069	24,098	21,346	12,780
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	74,445	1,361	25,293	22,571	22,748
$35,000 or more	142,828	1,972	49,850	50,090	37,843
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	385	10,119	10,726	9,208
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	492	13,043	13,399	11,304
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	400	8,876	9,336	7,257
$100,000 or more	45,931	696	17,811	16,629	10,074
Poverty status\10					
Poor	29,739	601	10,277	8,497	9,305
Near poor	37,180	586	12,254	11,881	11,639
Not poor	145,415	2,039	50,828	51,122	38,116
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65:					
Private	123,512	1,651	44,492	42,147	31,951
Medicaid	19,167	345	5,849	5,434	6,927
Other	8,580	101	2,261	2,951	3,002
Uninsured	39,635	591	13,954	12,513	11,304
65 and over:					
Private	20,987	438	6,919	7,835	5,131
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	*61	758	879	841
Medicare only	12,948	273	4,488	4,569	3,188
Other	2,762	*72	859	974	795
Uninsured	290	†	*91	116	*73
Marital status					
Married	123,317	1,583	38,650	45,152	34,520
Widowed	13,796	378	5,006	4,539	3,335
Divorced or separated	26,815	319	8,222	8,652	8,778
Never married	49,933	962	21,889	13,682	11,967
Living with a partner	17,131	307	6,097	5,472	4,781
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	123,142	1,897	44,700	41,406	31,382
Small MSA	70,681	1,112	24,335	23,499	19,956
Not in MSA	37,552	539	10,948	12,681	12,147
Region					
Northeast	41,615	552	15,125	14,035	10,170
Midwest	53,400	846	17,466	18,326	15,413
South	82,487	1,266	27,262	27,125	24,609
West	53,874	885	20,131	18,100	13,294
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	*46	4,360	6,973	5,156
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	242	5,155	4,889	4,913
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,875	474	22,057	31,310	21,431
White, single race, female	80,608	1,982	34,144	21,224	19,318
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	*82	3,181	4,545	4,064
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	178	3,465	4,137	6,070

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

\1 Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distribution of body mass index among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Body mass index among adults aged 18 and over\1				
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	36.3 (0.37)	34.2 (0.34)	27.9 (0.35)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	35.6 (0.36)	34.5 (0.34)	28.3 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.7 (0.08)	30.3 (0.50)	40.7 (0.52)	28.4 (0.49)
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.15)	42.1 (0.51)	27.9 (0.42)	27.5 (0.44)
Age\4 (years)					
18-44	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	40.8 (0.54)	31.2 (0.48)	26.2 (0.50)
45-64	100.0	1.0 (0.11)	29.1 (0.57)	37.7 (0.57)	32.2 (0.57)
65-74	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	28.5 (0.89)	38.5 (1.03)	31.6 (0.93)
75 and over	100.0	3.2 (0.35)	41.2 (1.10)	36.0 (1.06)	19.5 (0.85)
Race					
One race\5	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	36.3 (0.37)	34.3 (0.35)	27.8 (0.35)
White	100.0	1.6 (0.09)	36.6 (0.41)	34.6 (0.39)	27.2 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	1.0 (0.16)	26.4 (0.79)	33.7 (0.87)	38.9 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	27.6 (3.22)	30.8 (2.72)	40.8 (3.57)
Asian	100.0	4.2 (0.53)	56.7 (1.31)	29.8 (1.15)	9.3 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	-	16.9 (4.67)	48.5 (8.29)	34.7 (7.27)
Two or more races\6	100.0	*1.9 (0.68)	34.0 (2.51)	31.9 (2.36)	32.3 (2.57)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	39.8 (7.47)	16.5 (4.02)	42.5 (7.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	31.1 (3.94)	29.6 (3.39)	37.3 (3.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	0.9 (0.16)	29.2 (0.75)	38.0 (0.79)	31.8 (0.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	0.9 (0.19)	26.6 (0.96)	38.4 (1.02)	34.1 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.7 (0.10)	37.5 (0.41)	33.5 (0.38)	27.2 (0.39)
White, single race	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	38.2 (0.47)	33.9 (0.45)	26.2 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	26.1 (0.81)	33.7 (0.90)	39.1 (0.93)
Education\8					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.2 (0.18)	28.2 (0.80)	36.7 (0.91)	34.0 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	1.3 (0.15)	28.7 (0.69)	35.5 (0.71)	34.5 (0.72)
Some college	100.0	1.1 (0.14)	31.3 (0.62)	35.6 (0.64)	32.0 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.9 (0.18)	41.1 (0.69)	35.7 (0.65)	21.2 (0.58)
Family income\10					
Less than $35,000	100.0	1.8 (0.14)	35.0 (0.52)	31.2 (0.50)	31.9 (0.55)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	36.6 (0.49)	35.5 (0.46)	26.4 (0.45)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	1.3 (0.19)	33.4 (0.87)	35.1 (0.87)	30.2 (0.87)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	1.3 (0.19)	34.8 (0.88)	35.0 (0.82)	28.9 (0.82)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	1.8 (0.31)	35.1 (1.08)	35.8 (1.02)	27.3 (1.00)
$100,000 or more	100.0	2.0 (0.27)	41.5 (0.92)	35.4 (0.90)	21.1 (0.73)
Poverty status\11					
Poor	100.0	2.1 (0.21)	34.9 (0.83)	30.2 (0.76)	32.8 (0.84)
Near poor	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	33.3 (0.77)	32.7 (0.79)	32.5 (0.79)
Not poor	100.0	1.6 (0.12)	36.9 (0.48)	35.5 (0.45)	26.0 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage\12					
Under 65:					
Private	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	38.2 (0.54)	34.4 (0.50)	26.0 (0.46)
Medicaid	100.0	1.9 (0.29)	31.2 (1.07)	29.3 (1.04)	37.6 (1.10)
Other	100.0	*1.8 (0.57)	30.4 (1.97)	34.1 (1.94)	33.8 (2.03)
Uninsured	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	35.8 (0.78)	32.9 (0.78)	29.8 (0.78)
65 and over:					
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.27)	34.4 (0.98)	38.5 (1.03)	24.9 (0.85)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.5 (0.73)	30.1 (2.14)	34.6 (2.40)	32.8 (2.22)
Medicare only	100.0	2.2 (0.34)	36.2 (1.21)	36.4 (1.19)	25.1 (1.10)
Other	100.0	*2.6 (0.86)	31.4 (2.55)	35.9 (2.65)	30.1 (2.39)
Uninsured	100.0	†	*29.4 (9.73)	41.6 (10.60)	*25.5 (7.71)
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.4 (0.12)	33.4 (0.49)	36.9 (0.52)	28.3 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	1.0 (0.19)	36.7 (4.02)	25.2 (2.78)	37.1 (4.18)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.2 (0.17)	33.0 (0.88)	33.2 (0.88)	32.6 (0.88)
Never married	100.0	2.3 (0.35)	40.6 (0.83)	29.6 (0.77)	27.5 (0.77)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.9 (0.46)	36.2 (1.53)	33.1 (1.48)	28.8 (1.42)
Place of residence\13					
Large MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	37.9 (0.50)	34.5 (0.46)	26.0 (0.44)
Small MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.15)	36.0 (0.68)	33.7 (0.64)	28.6 (0.70)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	30.9 (0.81)	34.3 (0.88)	33.3 (0.87)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.4 (0.19)	39.1 (0.91)	34.6 (0.88)	24.9 (0.79)
Midwest	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	34.2 (0.77)	35.0 (0.75)	29.2 (0.75)
South	100.0	1.6 (0.15)	34.6 (0.60)	33.4 (0.56)	30.3 (0.60)
West	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	38.8 (0.75)	34.4 (0.68)	25.2 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.2 (0.08)	25.5 (1.06)	43.4 (1.20)	30.9 (1.17)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.31)	33.2 (1.01)	32.6 (0.99)	32.6 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.7 (0.10)	30.6 (0.64)	41.1 (0.67)	27.7 (0.60)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.6 (0.20)	45.7 (0.66)	26.8 (0.55)	24.8 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*0.7 (0.23)	26.7 (1.29)	38.7 (1.41)	33.9 (1.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.3 (0.24)	25.6 (1.02)	29.7 (1.01)	43.4 (1.20)

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

\1 Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	All adults without a usual place of care	All adults with a usual place of care	Type of place\1: Doctor's office or HMO\2	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Number in thousands\3						
Total\4	231,376	34,309	196,300	144,767	42,029	5,718	2,143
Sex							
Male	112,093	21,160	90,555	65,536	19,395	3,290	1,327
Female	119,283	13,149	105,746	79,231	22,634	2,428	816
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	24,939	85,544	58,564	21,736	2,945	1,175
45-64	80,849	8,072	72,544	55,168	14,255	2,038	645
65-74	21,902	852	20,910	16,815	3,445	474	158
75 and over	17,810	446	17,302	14,220	2,593	261	164
Race							
One race\5	227,770	33,665	193,365	142,833	41,236	5,601	2,103
White	186,233	26,878	158,792	119,390	32,863	3,527	1,743
Black or African American	27,666	4,375	23,136	15,547	5,387	1,711	252
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	310	1,664	596	952	*85	*28
Asian	11,468	2,051	9,403	7,046	1,933	270	80
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*52	371	255	101	†	-
Two or more races\6	3,605	643	2,935	1,934	793	117	*39
Black or African American, white	675	*185	487	325	139	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	222	1,235	806	378	*37	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	9,458	23,199	13,506	8,069	1,076	210
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	6,410	13,625	7,468	5,292	484	113
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	24,851	173,102	131,261	33,960	4,642	1,933
White, single race	156,482	18,193	137,822	106,989	25,714	2,580	1,566
Black or African American, single race	26,552	4,033	22,369	15,139	5,079	1,679	233
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	5,620	22,632	13,945	6,960	1,283	133
High school diploma or GED\9	52,560	7,774	44,509	32,983	9,332	1,396	452
Some college	58,568	7,822	50,576	37,847	10,212	1,590	635
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	5,258	55,473	45,334	8,557	677	583
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	74,445	16,488	57,633	35,117	17,916	3,210	797
$35,000 or more	142,828	16,277	126,279	99,964	21,995	2,221	1,203
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	5,569	25,609	18,256	5,917	825	337
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	5,372	33,644	26,133	6,323	569	313
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	2,672	23,785	19,229	3,898	357	167
$100,000 or more	45,931	2,664	43,241	36,346	5,857	470	386
Poverty status\11							
Poor	29,739	7,499	22,100	11,778	8,195	1,526	328
Near poor	37,180	8,685	28,380	17,951	8,385	1,391	364
Not poor	145,415	15,337	129,756	103,233	22,055	2,295	1,253
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	11,086	112,187	90,885	18,353	1,173	952
Medicaid	19,167	1,856	17,249	10,001	6,181	829	*117
Other	8,580	525	8,026	4,378	2,670	777	176
Uninsured	39,635	19,262	20,202	8,259	8,624	2,184	575
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	431	20,447	17,297	2,824	232	*59
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	110	2,516	1,779	596	125	†
Medicare only	12,948	568	12,315	10,122	1,885	138	*126
Other	2,762	*67	2,679	1,676	662	219	122
Uninsured	290	113	178	*99	*58	†	†
Marital status							
Married	123,317	13,175	109,789	85,776	20,211	2,194	819
Widowed	13,796	629	13,095	10,460	2,179	349	*78
Divorced or separated	26,815	4,241	22,471	15,792	5,142	1,005	325
Never married	49,933	11,788	37,944	24,557	10,781	1,497	694
Living with a partner	17,131	4,393	12,706	8,000	3,638	659	212

Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	123,142	18,607	104,077	79,495	19,342	3,402	1,092
Small MSA	70,681	10,800	59,690	44,290	12,588	1,576	661
Not in MSA	37,552	4,902	32,534	20,983	10,099	740	390
Region							
Northeast	41,615	4,172	37,269	31,012	4,715	1,074	228
Midwest	53,400	6,900	46,321	30,832	13,575	1,190	386
South	82,487	13,461	68,763	52,436	12,371	2,413	815
West	53,874	9,776	43,947	30,487	11,368	1,041	713
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	5,908	10,934	6,323	3,590	642	132
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	3,550	12,265	7,183	4,479	435	*78
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	11,311	64,325	48,830	12,349	1,586	940
White, single race, female	80,608	6,882	73,498	58,159	13,365	994	626
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	2,460	9,513	6,343	2,026	858	176
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,573	12,856	8,796	3,053	821	*57

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, a follow-up question was asked: "What kind of place [is it\do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor’s office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as are "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."
\2 HMO is health maintenance organization.

\3 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" and "All adults with a usual place of care" columns. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.
\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	15.5 (0.29)	84.5 (0.29)	100.0	73.6 (0.46)	22.3 (0.43)	3.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.08)
Total\4 (crude)	100.0	14.9 (0.29)	85.1 (0.29)	100.0	74.4 (0.45)	21.6 (0.42)	2.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	19.4 (0.42)	80.6 (0.42)	100.0	72.4 (0.61)	22.3 (0.55)	3.8 (0.23)	1.6 (0.14)
Female	100.0	11.7 (0.33)	88.3 (0.33)	100.0	74.5 (0.53)	22.3 (0.50)	2.4 (0.15)	0.8 (0.09)
Age\5 (years)								
18-44	100.0	22.6 (0.48)	77.4 (0.48)	100.0	69.4 (0.63)	25.7 (0.58)	3.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.13)
45-64	100.0	10.0 (0.34)	90.0 (0.34)	100.0	76.5 (0.62)	19.8 (0.60)	2.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.12)
65-74	100.0	3.9 (0.37)	96.1 (0.37)	100.0	80.5 (0.94)	16.5 (0.87)	2.3 (0.35)	0.8 (0.16)
75 and over	100.0	2.5 (0.34)	97.5 (0.34)	100.0	82.5 (0.85)	15.0 (0.78)	1.5 (0.28)	1.0 (0.25)
Race								
One race\6	100.0	15.5 (0.29)	84.5 (0.29)	100.0	73.6 (0.47)	22.2 (0.44)	3.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.08)
White	100.0	15.4 (0.33)	84.6 (0.33)	100.0	74.8 (0.53)	21.7 (0.50)	2.3 (0.14)	1.2 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	15.4 (0.71)	84.6 (0.71)	100.0	68.0 (0.99)	23.6 (0.91)	7.3 (0.51)	1.1 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	15.6 (2.61)	84.4 (2.61)	100.0	35.4 (5.02)	57.9 (5.60)	*5.1 (1.75)	*1.6 (0.72)
Asian	100.0	17.5 (0.97)	82.5 (0.97)	100.0	75.4 (1.38)	20.7 (1.26)	3.0 (0.64)	0.9 (0.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*12.3 (5.03)	87.7 (5.03)	100.0	70.1 (7.02)	27.8 (6.65)	†	-
Two or more races\7	100.0	15.5 (1.76)	84.5 (1.76)	100.0	67.9 (2.84)	27.0 (2.67)	3.9 (0.89)	*1.3 (0.52)
Black or African American, white	100.0	25.0 (6.54)	75.0 (6.54)	100.0	68.0 (7.12)	28.9 (7.00)	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	16.6 (3.20)	83.4 (3.20)	100.0	63.8 (4.69)	32.9 (4.56)	*2.2 (0.86)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	26.0 (0.75)	74.0 (0.75)	100.0	59.8 (1.08)	34.6 (1.06)	4.7 (0.41)	0.9 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	28.3 (1.05)	71.7 (1.05)	100.0	57.4 (1.49)	38.1 (1.49)	3.7 (0.51)	0.8 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.5 (0.30)	86.5 (0.30)	100.0	75.6 (0.50)	20.4 (0.46)	2.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	12.8 (0.33)	87.2 (0.33)	100.0	77.3 (0.57)	19.5 (0.53)	2.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.9 (0.72)	85.1 (0.72)	100.0	68.4 (1.02)	23.0 (0.93)	7.5 (0.53)	1.1 (0.18)
Education\9								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.0 (0.79)	77.0 (0.79)	100.0	57.6 (1.19)	35.3 (1.18)	6.6 (0.53)	0.5 (0.12)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	16.8 (0.58)	83.2 (0.58)	100.0	72.9 (0.86)	22.4 (0.80)	3.5 (0.35)	1.1 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	13.6 (0.47)	86.4 (0.47)	100.0	75.1 (0.70)	20.4 (0.65)	3.2 (0.24)	1.3 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.6 (0.35)	91.4 (0.35)	100.0	82.1 (0.60)	15.6 (0.58)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.14)
Family income\11								
Less than $35,000	100.0	23.3 (0.50)	76.7 (0.50)	100.0	58.9 (0.74)	33.5 (0.70)	6.1 (0.33)	1.5 (0.16)
$35,000 or more	100.0	11.7 (0.34)	88.3 (0.34)	100.0	79.3 (0.49)	17.9 (0.46)	1.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	18.7 (0.73)	81.3 (0.73)	100.0	70.7 (0.97)	24.4 (0.92)	3.5 (0.41)	1.3 (0.23)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	13.9 (0.63)	86.1 (0.63)	100.0	78.2 (0.80)	19.2 (0.73)	1.6 (0.24)	1.0 (0.17)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	10.2 (0.72)	89.8 (0.72)	100.0	81.3 (0.96)	16.5 (0.87)	1.5 (0.29)	0.8 (0.23)
$100,000 or more	100.0	6.0 (0.42)	94.0 (0.42)	100.0	83.6 (0.82)	14.1 (0.76)	1.3 (0.25)	1.1 (0.26)
Poverty status\12								
Poor	100.0	23.4 (0.71)	76.6 (0.71)	100.0	54.5 (1.11)	37.1 (1.06)	6.9 (0.50)	1.5 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	23.6 (0.71)	76.4 (0.71)	100.0	62.3 (1.02)	31.2 (0.96)	5.2 (0.44)	1.3 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	11.3 (0.31)	88.7 (0.31)	100.0	79.6 (0.49)	17.6 (0.45)	1.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage\13								
Under 65:								
Private	100.0	9.7 (0.31)	90.3 (0.31)	100.0	80.9 (0.51)	17.1 (0.48)	1.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.10)
Medicaid	100.0	9.4 (0.69)	90.6 (0.69)	100.0	58.4 (1.32)	36.1 (1.29)	4.8 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.24)
Other	100.0	8.0 (1.03)	92.0 (1.03)	100.0	54.3 (2.20)	34.5 (2.05)	9.2 (1.15)	2.0 (0.49)
Uninsured	100.0	48.0 (0.85)	52.0 (0.85)	100.0	42.0 (1.22)	44.0 (1.24)	11.1 (0.73)	2.9 (0.37)
65 and over:								
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.30)	97.9 (0.30)	100.0	84.8 (0.81)	13.8 (0.78)	1.1 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.10)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.2 (0.97)	95.8 (0.97)	100.0	70.8 (2.28)	23.6 (2.08)	5.0 (1.28)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.3 (0.47)	95.7 (0.47)	100.0	82.5 (1.06)	15.3 (1.00)	1.1 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.34)
Other	100.0	*2.4 (0.84)	97.6 (0.84)	100.0	62.1 (2.52)	25.0 (2.20)	8.4 (1.58)	4.5 (1.06)
Uninsured	100.0	37.6 (8.92)	62.4 (8.92)	100.0	42.3 (8.64)	*36.8 (12.72)	†	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	12.2 (0.35)	87.8 (0.35)	100.0	77.8 (0.58)	19.3 (0.55)	2.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.10)
Widowed	100.0	11.9 (2.46)	88.1 (2.46)	100.0	70.8 (4.31)	25.2 (4.23)	3.7 (1.08)	*0.2 (0.10)
Divorced or separated	100.0	18.2 (0.77)	81.8 (0.77)	100.0	71.0 (1.05)	23.4 (0.95)	4.4 (0.50)	1.3 (0.22)
Never married	100.0	19.4 (0.62)	80.6 (0.62)	100.0	66.6 (0.88)	28.0 (0.84)	3.7 (0.30)	1.7 (0.21)
Living with a partner	100.0	22.1 (1.06)	77.9 (1.06)	100.0	67.3 (1.40)	26.4 (1.28)	4.7 (0.62)	1.6 (0.36)

Place of residence\14								
Large MSA	100.0	15.5 (0.36)	84.5 (0.36)	100.0	76.3 (0.51)	19.3 (0.47)	3.3 (0.19)	1.1 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	15.9 (0.56)	84.1 (0.56)	100.0	73.9 (0.88)	22.1 (0.77)	2.8 (0.27)	1.2 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.7 (0.77)	85.3 (0.77)	100.0	63.9 (1.69)	32.3 (1.69)	2.5 (0.34)	1.3 (0.22)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	11.0 (0.64)	89.0 (0.64)	100.0	82.9 (0.81)	13.4 (0.73)	3.0 (0.31)	0.7 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	13.4 (0.56)	86.6 (0.56)	100.0	66.6 (1.16)	29.9 (1.07)	2.6 (0.25)	0.9 (0.14)
South	100.0	17.1 (0.55)	82.9 (0.55)	100.0	76.1 (0.69)	18.9 (0.62)	3.7 (0.29)	1.3 (0.14)
West	100.0	18.5 (0.57)	81.5 (0.57)	100.0	69.1 (0.99)	26.8 (0.99)	2.5 (0.23)	1.7 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.0 (1.11)	69.0 (1.11)	100.0	59.6 (1.59)	33.1 (1.56)	6.0 (0.75)	*1.4 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	20.7 (0.92)	79.3 (0.92)	100.0	59.9 (1.24)	36.0 (1.20)	3.5 (0.39)	*0.6 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	16.2 (0.50)	83.8 (0.50)	100.0	75.7 (0.76)	20.2 (0.69)	2.5 (0.24)	1.6 (0.18)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.4 (0.39)	90.6 (0.39)	100.0	78.6 (0.65)	19.0 (0.61)	1.5 (0.15)	0.9 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	19.5 (1.18)	80.5 (1.18)	100.0	67.8 (1.53)	21.4 (1.33)	8.9 (0.90)	2.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	10.8 (0.80)	89.2 (0.80)	100.0	68.9 (1.25)	24.3 (1.15)	6.4 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.20)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, a follow-up question was asked: "What kind of place [is it\do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor’s office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as are "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."
\2 HMO is health maintenance organization
\3 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\12 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 34. Frequency distribution of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Number of office visits in past 12 months\1				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Number in thousands\2				
Total\3	231,376	43,578	39,552	59,226	55,721	30,822
Sex						
Male	112,093	28,215	21,854	27,317	22,547	10,979
Female	119,283	15,363	17,698	31,909	33,174	19,843
Age (years)						
18-44	110,815	28,536	21,950	27,662	20,226	11,546
45-64	80,849	12,617	13,472	21,801	20,851	11,290
65-74	21,902	1,428	2,345	5,571	7,840	4,336
75 and over	17,810	996	1,785	4,192	6,804	3,649
Race						
One race\4	227,770	42,765	38,993	58,309	54,994	30,253
White	186,233	33,764	31,570	47,463	45,908	25,611
Black or African American	27,666	5,584	4,698	7,293	6,202	3,502
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	493	295	559	406	188
Asian	11,468	2,827	2,379	2,882	2,371	902
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	*97	*50	*113	*108	*51
Two or more races\5	3,605	814	559	917	727	568
Black or African American, white	675	*153	*94	254	*108	*63
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	260	151	317	358	364
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	10,525	5,754	7,082	6,064	3,013
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	7,188	3,484	4,051	3,443	1,768
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	33,054	33,798	52,144	49,657	27,808
White, single race	156,482	24,085	26,334	41,175	40,349	22,914
Black or African American, single race	26,552	5,270	4,496	7,068	6,008	3,328
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	6,900	3,903	5,875	6,970	4,360
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	10,621	8,166	12,885	12,916	7,158
Some college	58,568	9,483	10,066	15,023	14,806	8,650
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	7,776	11,289	17,765	15,599	7,933
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	74,445	17,927	10,858	16,054	17,213	11,510
$35,000 or more	142,828	23,335	26,429	39,199	35,258	17,586
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	6,900	5,267	7,833	6,958	4,037
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	7,132	7,359	9,804	9,507	5,035
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	3,997	4,886	7,702	6,725	3,015
$100,000 or more	45,931	5,307	8,918	13,860	12,069	5,499
Poverty status\10						
Poor	29,739	8,016	4,313	6,091	6,368	4,631
Near poor	37,180	9,529	5,817	8,104	8,211	5,174
Not poor	145,415	22,110	26,454	40,284	36,929	18,527
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65:						
Private	123,512	18,924	24,838	36,319	28,852	13,638
Medicaid	19,167	2,651	2,573	4,269	4,791	4,659
Other	8,580	874	1,051	1,782	2,615	2,162
Uninsured	39,635	18,419	6,804	6,981	4,721	2,350
65 and over:						
Private	20,987	975	2,078	5,333	7,992	4,186
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	151	168	463	1,040	753
Medicare only	12,948	1,067	1,558	3,216	4,578	2,307
Other	2,762	118	254	653	961	723
Uninsured	290	94	*69	*74	*48	†
Marital status						
Married	123,317	19,075	21,542	33,618	31,794	16,146
Widowed	13,796	1,076	1,447	3,267	4,671	3,030
Divorced or separated	26,815	4,813	3,961	6,361	6,667	4,659
Never married	49,933	13,740	9,485	12,077	9,131	4,958
Living with a partner	17,131	4,764	3,071	3,834	3,373	1,980
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	123,142	23,347	21,928	32,140	28,543	15,718
Small MSA	70,681	13,521	11,540	18,073	17,298	9,623
Not in MSA	37,552	6,711	6,085	9,013	9,880	5,481
Region						
Northeast	41,615	6,750	6,655	10,785	10,930	5,987
Midwest	53,400	9,055	9,488	14,868	12,131	7,234
South	82,487	15,610	13,312	21,060	20,556	11,129
West	53,874	12,164	10,097	12,513	12,105	6,472
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	6,966	3,162	3,262	2,258	1,107
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	3,559	2,592	3,820	3,806	1,906
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	75,875	15,715	14,932	19,452	16,759	8,213
White, single race, female	80,608	8,370	11,402	21,723	23,589	14,701
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	3,358	2,145	2,966	2,231	1,149
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	1,912	2,351	4,102	3,777	2,179

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor’s office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and telephone calls.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distribution of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in past 12 months\1				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.5 (0.32)	17.4 (0.28)	25.8 (0.33)	24.0 (0.30)	13.3 (0.25)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.32)	17.3 (0.27)	25.9 (0.33)	24.3 (0.30)	13.5 (0.25)
Sex						
Male	100.0	25.8 (0.45)	19.7 (0.41)	24.5 (0.45)	20.2 (0.38)	9.9 (0.30)
Female	100.0	13.4 (0.35)	15.2 (0.36)	27.1 (0.46)	27.7 (0.43)	16.6 (0.36)
Age\4 (years)						
18-44	100.0	26.0 (0.49)	20.0 (0.41)	25.2 (0.46)	18.4 (0.40)	10.5 (0.32)
45-64	100.0	15.8 (0.44)	16.8 (0.44)	27.2 (0.52)	26.1 (0.52)	14.1 (0.41)
65-74	100.0	6.6 (0.45)	10.9 (0.63)	25.9 (0.85)	36.4 (0.94)	20.1 (0.78)
75 and over	100.0	5.7 (0.47)	10.2 (0.75)	24.1 (0.94)	39.0 (1.07)	20.9 (0.91)
Race						
One race\5	100.0	19.5 (0.32)	17.5 (0.28)	25.8 (0.34)	24.0 (0.30)	13.2 (0.25)
White	100.0	19.1 (0.35)	17.4 (0.32)	25.6 (0.38)	24.3 (0.34)	13.6 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	20.0 (0.73)	16.8 (0.66)	26.5 (0.79)	23.7 (0.70)	13.0 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.1 (2.89)	15.2 (2.81)	28.7 (3.16)	21.2 (2.62)	9.8 (1.71)
Asian	100.0	24.2 (1.23)	20.5 (1.07)	25.5 (1.14)	21.4 (1.09)	8.4 (0.77)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	23.2 (6.46)	*11.7 (4.02)	*27.1 (8.21)	25.8 (6.77)	*12.1 (5.37)
Two or more races\6	100.0	20.3 (1.98)	15.2 (1.75)	25.3 (2.31)	22.8 (1.94)	16.3 (1.96)
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.4 (4.76)	*15.8 (5.44)	38.9 (7.04)	*14.7 (4.98)	*12.3 (4.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.0 (3.57)	10.1 (2.11)	21.2 (3.44)	24.0 (2.75)	25.7 (3.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.8 (0.79)	16.8 (0.63)	22.6 (0.68)	20.7 (0.69)	10.2 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.3 (1.05)	16.5 (0.83)	21.9 (0.90)	19.4 (0.94)	9.9 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.6 (0.33)	17.5 (0.31)	26.5 (0.36)	24.6 (0.33)	13.8 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	16.5 (0.37)	17.5 (0.36)	26.5 (0.43)	25.1 (0.39)	14.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.7 (0.75)	16.8 (0.68)	26.8 (0.81)	23.8 (0.72)	12.9 (0.59)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.8 (0.86)	14.6 (0.68)	20.6 (0.73)	22.5 (0.74)	14.4 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	22.4 (0.62)	16.4 (0.56)	24.4 (0.65)	23.6 (0.62)	13.2 (0.49)
Some college	100.0	16.4 (0.50)	17.3 (0.53)	25.6 (0.59)	25.6 (0.57)	15.2 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.6 (0.43)	18.4 (0.47)	29.2 (0.60)	26.4 (0.57)	13.5 (0.46)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.3 (0.50)	15.0 (0.39)	21.8 (0.44)	22.5 (0.44)	15.3 (0.38)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.5 (0.37)	18.5 (0.37)	27.4 (0.44)	25.0 (0.40)	12.6 (0.32)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	23.0 (0.80)	17.3 (0.68)	25.1 (0.79)	21.9 (0.73)	12.7 (0.58)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	18.3 (0.70)	18.8 (0.68)	25.2 (0.74)	24.7 (0.73)	13.0 (0.59)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	14.8 (0.80)	18.4 (0.85)	28.9 (0.96)	25.9 (0.90)	11.9 (0.70)
$100,000 or more	100.0	11.3 (0.57)	19.0 (0.73)	29.6 (0.86)	27.0 (0.80)	13.0 (0.62)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	100.0	25.7 (0.74)	13.9 (0.58)	20.6 (0.68)	23.2 (0.71)	16.5 (0.60)
Near poor	100.0	26.0 (0.72)	15.8 (0.62)	22.0 (0.66)	22.1 (0.67)	14.0 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.36)	18.5 (0.37)	27.7 (0.44)	25.3 (0.39)	12.8 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage\12						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	16.1 (0.39)	20.6 (0.41)	29.5 (0.48)	22.9 (0.43)	10.9 (0.31)
Medicaid	100.0	13.7 (0.84)	13.3 (0.75)	22.4 (0.94)	25.6 (1.00)	25.0 (1.03)
Other	100.0	12.6 (1.37)	14.4 (1.48)	22.1 (1.86)	27.9 (1.75)	23.1 (1.73)
Uninsured	100.0	46.5 (0.88)	17.2 (0.63)	18.0 (0.63)	12.3 (0.57)	6.0 (0.37)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	4.7 (0.41)	10.1 (0.62)	25.9 (0.91)	38.9 (1.05)	20.4 (0.91)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.9 (1.13)	6.5 (1.24)	18.0 (1.75)	40.4 (2.44)	29.3 (2.41)
Medicare only	100.0	8.3 (0.65)	12.2 (0.90)	25.2 (1.13)	36.1 (1.20)	18.2 (0.99)
Other	100.0	4.4 (0.96)	9.4 (1.62)	24.2 (2.30)	35.4 (2.60)	26.7 (2.34)
Uninsured	100.0	29.5 (8.15)	*20.9 (6.30)	*22.1 (7.02)	*26.2 (9.47)	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	16.8 (0.39)	18.1 (0.39)	27.2 (0.47)	25.0 (0.44)	13.0 (0.34)
Widowed	100.0	16.2 (2.90)	11.3 (2.18)	27.1 (3.79)	26.2 (3.03)	19.2 (3.68)
Divorced or separated	100.0	19.6 (0.80)	15.7 (0.73)	23.6 (0.77)	24.4 (0.77)	16.6 (0.69)
Never married	100.0	23.4 (0.68)	17.5 (0.64)	24.6 (0.75)	21.5 (0.72)	13.0 (0.62)
Living with a partner	100.0	24.4 (1.14)	16.5 (1.02)	23.8 (1.43)	22.4 (1.39)	12.9 (1.10)
Place of residence\13						
Large MSA	100.0	19.4 (0.39)	18.0 (0.38)	26.3 (0.45)	23.4 (0.40)	12.9 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	19.8 (0.63)	16.7 (0.52)	25.6 (0.61)	24.3 (0.57)	13.6 (0.48)
Not in MSA	100.0	19.6 (0.88)	17.0 (0.61)	23.9 (0.78)	25.3 (0.73)	14.2 (0.67)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.2 (0.72)	16.6 (0.64)	26.5 (0.77)	25.7 (0.73)	14.1 (0.57)
Midwest	100.0	17.5 (0.66)	18.0 (0.58)	28.1 (0.76)	22.8 (0.68)	13.6 (0.53)
South	100.0	19.7 (0.56)	16.6 (0.47)	25.6 (0.52)	24.7 (0.50)	13.4 (0.44)
West	100.0	23.0 (0.64)	18.9 (0.58)	23.4 (0.66)	22.6 (0.54)	12.1 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.7 (1.13)	17.9 (1.02)	20.7 (1.02)	15.8 (0.90)	7.9 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	21.2 (0.97)	15.7 (0.79)	24.6 (0.92)	25.7 (0.99)	12.7 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.2 (0.55)	20.4 (0.53)	25.7 (0.58)	21.2 (0.49)	10.5 (0.39)
White, single race, female	100.0	11.0 (0.43)	14.6 (0.47)	27.3 (0.60)	28.9 (0.57)	18.2 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	27.1 (1.25)	17.5 (1.09)	24.9 (1.26)	20.7 (0.99)	9.9 (0.80)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.3 (0.82)	16.2 (0.89)	28.5 (1.05)	26.8 (1.00)	15.3 (0.81)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor’s office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and telephone calls.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 36. Frequency distribution of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	231,376	154,017	35,257	17,933	12,574	7,015	2,360
Sex							
Male	112,093	66,152	18,220	11,163	8,719	5,228	1,445
Female	119,283	87,865	17,037	6,770	3,855	1,787	915
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	63,073	20,185	12,035	8,625	4,254	1,621
45-64	80,849	56,680	12,060	5,004	3,477	2,337	616
65-74	21,902	18,593	1,850	559	301	242	*63
75 and over	17,810	15,672	1,162	335	171	181	*59
Race							
One race\4	227,770	151,690	34,691	17,533	12,464	6,872	2,349
White	186,233	125,145	27,833	13,957	10,145	5,628	1,868
Black or African American	27,666	18,223	4,527	2,230	1,428	679	218
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	1,202	349	220	113	56	†
Asian	11,468	6,844	1,939	1,085	749	509	222
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	275	*43	*41	*29	-	†
Two or more races\5	3,605	2,327	567	400	110	143	†
Black or African American, white	675	432	*114	*102	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	1,050	141	*135	†	*84	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	17,477	4,883	3,939	2,999	2,077	1,011
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	10,111	2,865	2,695	2,149	1,527	515
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	136,541	30,374	13,995	9,575	4,938	1,349
White, single race	156,482	109,338	23,492	10,326	7,352	3,671	959
Black or African American, single race	26,552	17,614	4,266	2,160	1,370	631	154
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	18,456	3,282	2,215	1,772	1,727	607
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	34,543	7,310	3,993	3,249	2,184	572
Some college	58,568	40,226	9,110	3,903	2,971	1,399	458
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	43,585	9,761	3,796	2,162	816	339
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	74,445	47,775	9,724	6,158	5,462	3,506	1,057
$35,000 or more	142,828	96,571	23,552	10,902	6,359	3,192	1,243
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	19,903	4,694	2,936	2,004	1,159	328
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	25,763	6,415	3,095	1,956	1,150	474
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	18,031	4,550	1,903	1,086	440	298
$100,000 or more	45,931	32,874	7,893	2,967	1,314	443	143
Poverty status\10							
Poor	29,739	18,300	4,137	2,662	2,350	1,517	522
Near poor	37,180	22,895	5,210	3,433	2,881	1,918	507
Not poor	145,415	100,454	23,360	10,370	6,083	2,926	1,122
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	83,054	22,044	9,845	4,965	1,824	854
Medicaid	19,167	14,516	2,312	1,054	666	331	79
Other	8,580	6,839	896	389	230	115	*44
Uninsured	39,635	15,082	6,830	5,649	6,112	4,278	1,260
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	18,397	1,508	470	194	142	*24
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	2,322	153	*77	†	*25	†
Medicare only	12,948	10,855	1,109	280	230	214	*58
Other	2,762	2,477	186	*30	†	†	†
Uninsured	290	146	*52	†	†	*37	†
Marital status							
Married	123,317	86,123	18,806	8,013	5,317	2,888	1,196
Widowed	13,796	11,543	1,127	440	236	199	49
Divorced or separated	26,815	18,266	3,768	1,911	1,487	927	203
Never married	49,933	28,069	8,628	5,906	4,079	1,958	693
Living with a partner	17,131	9,811	2,885	1,639	1,423	1,001	203
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	123,142	81,082	19,586	9,481	6,455	3,698	1,476
Small MSA	70,681	46,965	10,781	5,777	3,995	2,022	568
Not in MSA	37,552	25,971	4,890	2,675	2,124	1,295	315
Region							
Northeast	41,615	29,238	6,001	2,617	1,778	1,000	539
Midwest	53,400	35,891	8,731	3,812	2,712	1,514	226
South	82,487	55,509	12,097	6,110	4,363	2,661	1,021
West	53,874	33,379	8,429	5,394	3,721	1,840	573
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	7,309	2,648	2,294	2,094	1,660	694
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	10,167	2,235	1,645	905	417	317
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	47,917	12,221	6,652	5,146	2,659	534
White, single race, female	80,608	61,420	11,271	3,674	2,205	1,012	425
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	6,927	2,081	1,333	987	454	86
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	10,687	2,185	827	383	177	*69

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 37. Age-adjusted percent distribution of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Length of time since last contact\1: 6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)						
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.5 (0.34)	15.6 (0.26)	8.1 (0.20)	5.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	1.1 (0.08)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	67.2 (0.35)	15.4 (0.26)	7.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	1.0 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	59.3 (0.49)	16.4 (0.39)	10.2 (0.31)	8.0 (0.28)	4.7 (0.21)	1.3 (0.13)
Female	100.0	73.6 (0.42)	14.7 (0.34)	6.0 (0.23)	3.3 (0.17)	1.5 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)
Age\4 (years)							
18-44	100.0	57.4 (0.53)	18.4 (0.41)	11.0 (0.32)	7.9 (0.27)	3.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.14)
45-64	100.0	70.7 (0.53)	15.0 (0.42)	6.2 (0.28)	4.3 (0.24)	2.9 (0.19)	0.8 (0.10)
65-74	100.0	86.0 (0.67)	8.6 (0.54)	2.6 (0.31)	1.4 (0.21)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)
75 and over	100.0	89.1 (0.64)	6.6 (0.51)	1.9 (0.30)	1.0 (0.21)	1.0 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race							
One race\5	100.0	66.5 (0.35)	15.6 (0.27)	8.0 (0.20)	5.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	1.1 (0.08)
White	100.0	66.7 (0.39)	15.4 (0.30)	7.9 (0.23)	5.8 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	67.7 (0.83)	16.2 (0.67)	7.9 (0.50)	5.1 (0.40)	2.4 (0.33)	0.8 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	62.0 (2.91)	17.7 (2.53)	11.1 (2.22)	5.7 (1.28)	2.8 (0.79)	*0.7 (0.35)
Asian	100.0	61.5 (1.25)	16.6 (0.93)	9.3 (0.76)	6.4 (0.62)	4.4 (0.53)	1.9 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	66.2 (6.81)	*10.5 (3.69)	*9.8 (4.23)	*7.0 (3.14)	-	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	68.2 (2.31)	15.2 (1.87)	10.0 (1.70)	2.8 (0.76)	3.6 (0.83)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	67.8 (6.75)	*16.4 (5.68)	*12.1 (4.62)	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.9 (3.82)	9.3 (2.10)	9.5 (2.77)	†	*6.5 (2.17)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.5 (0.79)	14.2 (0.56)	11.2 (0.52)	8.2 (0.42)	6.0 (0.36)	2.9 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	55.5 (1.03)	13.5 (0.70)	12.0 (0.70)	9.3 (0.56)	7.3 (0.53)	2.4 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.3 (0.38)	15.8 (0.30)	7.5 (0.21)	5.1 (0.18)	2.6 (0.13)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	68.9 (0.43)	15.7 (0.35)	7.2 (0.24)	5.1 (0.21)	2.4 (0.14)	0.7 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.0 (0.85)	15.9 (0.67)	8.0 (0.52)	5.1 (0.41)	2.3 (0.33)	0.6 (0.12)
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	61.8 (0.90)	12.5 (0.62)	9.0 (0.56)	7.3 (0.48)	7.0 (0.52)	2.4 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	64.2 (0.69)	14.6 (0.52)	8.4 (0.41)	7.0 (0.42)	4.6 (0.32)	1.3 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	69.3 (0.60)	15.6 (0.47)	6.7 (0.34)	5.1 (0.29)	2.4 (0.21)	0.8 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	72.7 (0.56)	15.7 (0.46)	6.2 (0.30)	3.5 (0.22)	1.3 (0.14)	0.5 (0.10)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	100.0	63.6 (0.52)	13.5 (0.39)	8.7 (0.32)	7.7 (0.30)	5.0 (0.25)	1.5 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.2 (0.44)	16.4 (0.34)	7.8 (0.27)	4.5 (0.20)	2.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	63.1 (0.86)	15.4 (0.66)	9.8 (0.55)	6.7 (0.48)	3.8 (0.38)	1.1 (0.19)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	66.4 (0.82)	16.3 (0.62)	8.0 (0.48)	5.0 (0.38)	3.0 (0.33)	1.2 (0.22)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	69.2 (0.95)	17.1 (0.79)	7.1 (0.58)	4.0 (0.44)	1.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.26)
$100,000 or more	100.0	73.2 (0.79)	16.4 (0.67)	6.4 (0.45)	2.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.09)
Poverty status\11							
Poor	100.0	64.2 (0.77)	13.3 (0.60)	8.4 (0.47)	7.4 (0.44)	5.0 (0.34)	1.7 (0.23)
Near poor	100.0	61.7 (0.80)	14.3 (0.63)	9.4 (0.47)	7.9 (0.44)	5.3 (0.38)	1.4 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	68.9 (0.44)	16.4 (0.34)	7.5 (0.27)	4.4 (0.19)	2.0 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65:							
Private	100.0	66.7 (0.49)	18.3 (0.40)	8.4 (0.29)	4.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.12)	0.7 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	77.0 (1.01)	12.0 (0.73)	5.5 (0.53)	3.5 (0.51)	1.7 (0.30)	0.4 (0.11)
Other	100.0	77.4 (1.73)	11.5 (1.15)	5.8 (0.98)	3.3 (0.76)	1.6 (0.44)	*0.5 (0.20)
Uninsured	100.0	39.0 (0.81)	17.3 (0.63)	14.2 (0.58)	15.4 (0.60)	11.0 (0.51)	3.2 (0.32)
65 and over:							
Private	100.0	88.8 (0.63)	7.2 (0.51)	2.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.18)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	89.3 (1.55)	5.9 (1.11)	*2.9 (0.98)	†	*1.0 (0.41)	†
Medicare only	100.0	85.3 (0.87)	8.6 (0.71)	2.2 (0.28)	1.8 (0.33)	1.7 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.16)
Other	100.0	90.6 (1.44)	7.0 (1.30)	*1.1 (0.41)	†	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	59.3 (8.45)	*11.5 (4.49)	†	†	*12.0 (4.65)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	68.8 (0.46)	15.8 (0.36)	7.0 (0.26)	4.8 (0.22)	2.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.11)
Widowed	100.0	70.4 (3.95)	15.1 (3.44)	6.3 (1.64)	*5.6 (2.22)	*2.4 (0.90)	*0.2 (0.08)
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.7 (0.86)	14.9 (0.68)	8.1 (0.53)	6.2 (0.50)	3.2 (0.32)	0.9 (0.20)
Never married	100.0	63.3 (0.75)	15.2 (0.58)	9.6 (0.43)	6.9 (0.38)	3.9 (0.31)	1.2 (0.18)
Living with a partner	100.0	62.0 (1.44)	16.0 (1.17)	8.2 (0.72)	7.5 (0.70)	5.4 (0.60)	1.0 (0.23)
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	100.0	66.4 (0.45)	16.0 (0.37)	7.9 (0.26)	5.4 (0.21)	3.0 (0.17)	1.2 (0.12)
Small MSA	100.0	66.3 (0.67)	15.6 (0.50)	8.5 (0.40)	5.9 (0.33)	2.9 (0.22)	0.8 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	67.5 (0.87)	13.9 (0.53)	7.8 (0.46)	6.2 (0.47)	3.7 (0.31)	0.9 (0.23)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	69.8 (0.89)	15.0 (0.60)	6.8 (0.44)	4.6 (0.39)	2.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	67.4 (0.73)	16.6 (0.63)	7.3 (0.40)	5.2 (0.34)	2.9 (0.25)	0.4 (0.09)
South	100.0	67.1 (0.56)	15.0 (0.43)	7.7 (0.34)	5.5 (0.29)	3.3 (0.23)	1.3 (0.16)
West	100.0	62.3 (0.65)	15.8 (0.51)	10.2 (0.44)	7.1 (0.36)	3.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	48.3 (1.15)	15.2 (0.90)	12.7 (0.74)	10.8 (0.66)	9.2 (0.63)	3.8 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	67.1 (1.05)	13.4 (0.69)	9.7 (0.67)	5.3 (0.45)	2.6 (0.33)	2.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	62.0 (0.62)	16.7 (0.51)	9.5 (0.39)	7.4 (0.35)	3.7 (0.24)	0.8 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	75.7 (0.55)	14.8 (0.46)	4.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.21)	1.2 (0.14)	0.6 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	60.2 (1.32)	16.8 (1.11)	10.7 (0.88)	7.9 (0.77)	3.7 (0.64)	0.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.9 (1.02)	15.1 (0.83)	5.7 (0.53)	2.6 (0.37)	1.2 (0.26)	*0.5 (0.20)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).
\2 Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 38. Frequency distribution of length of time since last visit with dentist or other dental health professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	Months since last dental visit\1					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
	Number in thousands\2						
Total\3	231,376	102,246	38,707	29,393	27,462	29,593	1,771
Sex							
Male	112,093	47,105	17,306	15,104	13,842	16,461	1,118
Female	119,283	55,142	21,401	14,289	13,620	13,132	652
Age (years)							
18-44	110,815	44,803	20,532	16,471	14,826	11,980	1,264
45-64	80,849	38,912	12,758	9,415	8,766	9,978	352
65-74	21,902	10,583	3,021	1,983	2,146	3,823	*66
75 and over	17,810	7,948	2,396	1,523	1,724	3,813	*88
Race							
One race\4	227,770	100,778	38,166	28,750	27,045	29,099	1,747
White	186,233	85,789	29,926	23,024	21,611	23,132	1,161
Black or African American	27,666	9,065	5,696	4,062	3,827	4,371	211
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	669	334	278	307	298	*44
Asian	11,468	5,070	2,161	1,309	1,271	1,217	332
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	185	†	*77	*29	*80	-
Two or more races\5	3,605	1,468	541	643	417	494	†
Black or African American, white	675	244	*132	183	*51	*63	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	586	164	175	215	302	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	9,437	5,656	5,573	5,410	5,520	841
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	5,388	3,297	3,398	3,475	3,779	580
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	92,809	33,051	23,820	22,052	24,073	930
White, single race	156,482	77,270	24,805	17,950	16,687	18,094	379
Black or African American, single race	26,552	8,721	5,487	3,891	3,632	4,204	189
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	6,600	3,945	3,784	4,493	8,654	589
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	19,158	8,849	7,105	7,133	9,295	333
Some college	58,568	26,162	9,934	7,667	7,233	6,856	203
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	37,717	10,010	5,779	4,413	2,327	281
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	74,445	20,169	11,428	11,250	12,870	16,934	992
$35,000 or more	142,828	75,159	24,823	16,618	13,143	11,494	670
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	11,487	5,274	4,988	4,260	4,722	259
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	18,849	7,125	4,774	4,145	3,714	204
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	14,842	4,892	2,891	2,239	1,402	*101
$100,000 or more	45,931	29,981	7,531	3,966	2,499	1,656	*106
Poverty status\10							
Poor	29,739	7,215	4,587	4,573	5,211	7,274	585
Near poor	37,180	9,878	5,804	5,608	6,662	8,321	539
Not poor	145,415	77,810	25,110	16,609	13,053	11,400	468
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	123,512	67,640	22,508	14,560	10,381	7,106	465
Medicaid	19,167	5,813	3,654	3,026	3,004	3,290	200
Other	8,580	3,052	1,578	1,321	1,108	1,386	*49
Uninsured	39,635	7,064	5,360	6,821	9,017	10,086	889
65 and over:							
Private	20,987	11,451	3,014	1,658	1,543	3,050	*44
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	568	317	254	482	910	†
Medicare only	12,948	5,231	1,668	1,291	1,528	2,968	†
Other	2,762	1,161	363	256	277	619	†
Uninsured	290	*70	†	*39	*31	*86	†
Marital status							
Married	123,317	61,156	20,567	14,247	12,499	13,132	875
Widowed	13,796	5,274	2,003	1,334	1,602	3,241	*48
Divorced or separated	26,815	9,944	4,250	3,634	3,891	4,648	144
Never married	49,933	20,081	8,918	7,511	6,736	5,537	535
Living with a partner	17,131	5,661	2,867	2,641	2,709	2,955	165
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	123,142	55,944	21,404	15,891	14,082	13,491	1,033
Small MSA	70,681	31,751	11,432	8,660	8,586	9,098	545
Not in MSA	37,552	14,552	5,871	4,842	4,794	7,004	193
Region							
Northeast	41,615	20,668	7,374	4,798	3,916	4,118	263
Midwest	53,400	25,105	8,592	6,613	5,838	6,438	284
South	82,487	32,746	14,016	10,442	10,854	12,874	828
West	53,874	23,729	8,724	7,540	6,855	6,163	395
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	4,590	2,514	2,864	2,803	3,373	581
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	4,847	3,142	2,709	2,607	2,146	260
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,875	35,728	11,242	9,451	8,561	10,007	178
White, single race, female	80,608	41,542	13,563	8,499	8,126	8,087	*201
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	3,669	2,418	1,760	1,741	2,117	107
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	5,052	3,070	2,131	1,891	2,087	82

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 39. Age-adjusted percent distribution of length of time since last visit with dentist or other dental health professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last dental visit\1					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.2 (0.41)	17.0 (0.26)	13.0 (0.23)	12.1 (0.24)	12.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.07)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	44.6 (0.41)	16.9 (0.26)	12.8 (0.23)	12.0 (0.23)	12.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.06)
Sex							
Male	100.0	42.2 (0.56)	15.6 (0.37)	13.7 (0.35)	12.5 (0.33)	14.9 (0.39)	1.0 (0.10)
Female	100.0	46.2 (0.50)	18.4 (0.37)	12.3 (0.30)	11.7 (0.32)	10.9 (0.32)	0.6 (0.07)
Age\4 (years)							
18-44	100.0	40.8 (0.54)	18.7 (0.40)	15.0 (0.36)	13.5 (0.35)	10.9 (0.35)	1.2 (0.11)
45-64	100.0	48.5 (0.63)	15.9 (0.42)	11.7 (0.37)	10.9 (0.37)	12.4 (0.42)	0.4 (0.07)
65-74	100.0	48.9 (1.04)	14.0 (0.67)	9.2 (0.55)	9.9 (0.61)	17.7 (0.78)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 and over	100.0	45.4 (1.14)	13.7 (0.74)	8.7 (0.58)	9.9 (0.60)	21.8 (0.93)	*0.5 (0.15)
Race							
One race\5	100.0	44.2 (0.41)	17.1 (0.27)	12.9 (0.23)	12.1 (0.24)	12.8 (0.27)	0.8 (0.07)
White	100.0	45.8 (0.46)	16.4 (0.30)	12.8 (0.27)	11.9 (0.27)	12.4 (0.31)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	33.1 (0.85)	20.6 (0.72)	14.7 (0.63)	14.1 (0.64)	16.8 (0.64)	0.8 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.5 (3.07)	17.3 (2.12)	14.4 (2.04)	15.9 (2.64)	15.6 (2.42)	*2.3 (1.00)
Asian	100.0	44.5 (1.35)	18.9 (1.02)	11.5 (0.84)	11.2 (0.79)	11.0 (0.96)	2.9 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	44.0 (8.18)	†	*18.2 (6.33)	*7.0 (3.21)	19.2 (5.68)	-
Two or more races\6	100.0	41.1 (2.41)	15.0 (1.74)	17.7 (2.03)	11.4 (1.56)	14.2 (1.77)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	34.3 (6.85)	*15.6 (4.83)	26.8 (7.09)	*9.1 (4.08)	14.3 (4.15)	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	38.8 (3.93)	11.5 (2.52)	12.4 (2.61)	15.6 (2.95)	21.1 (3.77)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.4 (0.80)	17.2 (0.61)	17.0 (0.60)	16.2 (0.59)	17.7 (0.68)	2.5 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.1 (1.02)	16.4 (0.77)	16.8 (0.79)	17.0 (0.78)	19.8 (1.00)	2.9 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.7 (0.44)	17.1 (0.30)	12.4 (0.25)	11.4 (0.25)	12.0 (0.28)	0.5 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	49.1 (0.52)	16.4 (0.34)	12.0 (0.29)	11.0 (0.29)	11.2 (0.32)	0.3 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.3 (0.87)	20.7 (0.74)	14.7 (0.64)	13.9 (0.65)	16.7 (0.66)	0.7 (0.14)
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.4 (0.79)	14.6 (0.65)	14.0 (0.64)	16.3 (0.67)	29.3 (0.87)	2.4 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	35.7 (0.70)	17.4 (0.55)	14.1 (0.50)	14.2 (0.53)	17.8 (0.56)	0.7 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	44.7 (0.68)	17.2 (0.52)	13.3 (0.44)	12.5 (0.42)	12.0 (0.44)	0.4 (0.07)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	62.2 (0.65)	16.6 (0.48)	9.5 (0.40)	7.3 (0.34)	4.0 (0.25)	0.5 (0.09)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.1 (0.51)	15.6 (0.39)	15.6 (0.38)	17.7 (0.41)	22.6 (0.49)	1.4 (0.13)
$35,000 or more	100.0	52.6 (0.51)	17.5 (0.36)	11.8 (0.31)	9.3 (0.28)	8.3 (0.29)	0.5 (0.07)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	36.7 (0.89)	17.1 (0.68)	16.4 (0.70)	13.9 (0.64)	15.0 (0.69)	0.9 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	48.7 (0.87)	18.3 (0.64)	12.3 (0.59)	10.6 (0.54)	9.6 (0.53)	0.5 (0.11)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	56.4 (1.11)	18.4 (0.82)	10.9 (0.69)	8.6 (0.64)	5.2 (0.51)	*0.4 (0.13)
$100,000 or more	100.0	64.6 (0.90)	16.7 (0.69)	8.6 (0.49)	5.5 (0.42)	4.3 (0.45)	*0.3 (0.11)
Poverty status\11							
Poor	100.0	23.8 (0.77)	15.2 (0.59)	15.2 (0.59)	17.5 (0.68)	26.4 (0.80)	1.9 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	26.6 (0.75)	15.8 (0.59)	15.3 (0.56)	18.2 (0.63)	22.6 (0.69)	1.5 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	53.2 (0.50)	17.6 (0.35)	11.7 (0.31)	9.2 (0.28)	8.0 (0.27)	0.3 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65:							
Private	100.0	54.4 (0.52)	18.7 (0.39)	12.1 (0.33)	8.6 (0.29)	5.7 (0.24)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	30.4 (1.05)	19.0 (0.94)	15.9 (0.86)	15.9 (0.80)	17.7 (0.88)	1.0 (0.23)
Other	100.0	38.3 (2.07)	18.8 (1.58)	16.4 (1.59)	12.7 (1.26)	13.2 (1.31)	*0.6 (0.28)
Uninsured	100.0	18.0 (0.64)	13.5 (0.55)	17.2 (0.61)	23.0 (0.66)	26.1 (0.71)	2.2 (0.24)
65 and over:							
Private	100.0	55.1 (1.04)	14.5 (0.71)	8.0 (0.54)	7.4 (0.52)	14.8 (0.71)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	22.2 (2.05)	12.3 (1.56)	9.9 (1.51)	18.8 (1.92)	35.6 (2.43)	*1.2 (0.61)
Medicare only	100.0	40.9 (1.26)	13.1 (0.84)	10.1 (0.75)	12.0 (0.83)	23.5 (1.05)	†
Other	100.0	42.9 (2.63)	13.6 (1.73)	9.5 (1.50)	10.4 (1.75)	22.8 (2.34)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*16.2 (4.92)	*13.8 (5.83)	*21.3 (8.26)	*6.9 (2.64)	*32.6 (9.79)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	48.6 (0.53)	17.1 (0.38)	12.0 (0.32)	10.6 (0.32)	10.8 (0.32)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	37.9 (3.72)	20.3 (3.86)	12.8 (2.99)	12.0 (2.13)	16.9 (2.53)	*0.1 (0.05)
Divorced or separated	100.0	36.6 (0.97)	16.3 (0.69)	14.3 (0.60)	15.8 (0.71)	16.5 (0.75)	0.6 (0.12)
Never married	100.0	41.3 (0.86)	16.5 (0.59)	13.9 (0.57)	13.3 (0.56)	14.0 (0.61)	1.1 (0.18)
Living with a partner	100.0	35.5 (1.56)	15.4 (0.97)	14.4 (1.09)	15.4 (1.07)	18.5 (1.27)	0.8 (0.19)
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	100.0	45.6 (0.54)	17.6 (0.37)	13.1 (0.33)	11.6 (0.31)	11.2 (0.32)	0.9 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	44.9 (0.79)	16.5 (0.47)	12.5 (0.40)	12.4 (0.48)	12.9 (0.55)	0.8 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	38.6 (0.95)	16.2 (0.59)	13.4 (0.59)	13.3 (0.54)	17.9 (0.73)	0.6 (0.13)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	49.6 (0.98)	18.2 (0.68)	12.1 (0.54)	9.6 (0.47)	9.8 (0.62)	0.7 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	47.1 (0.88)	16.4 (0.54)	12.6 (0.46)	11.2 (0.52)	12.2 (0.54)	0.6 (0.11)
South	100.0	39.7 (0.64)	17.2 (0.47)	12.9 (0.39)	13.4 (0.43)	15.7 (0.49)	1.1 (0.13)
West	100.0	44.2 (0.82)	16.4 (0.48)	14.2 (0.50)	12.9 (0.44)	11.5 (0.52)	0.7 (0.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	28.7 (1.13)	14.8 (0.84)	16.7 (0.88)	15.8 (0.79)	20.9 (1.09)	3.1 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	30.5 (1.06)	19.8 (0.89)	17.2 (0.82)	16.5 (0.88)	14.4 (0.76)	1.7 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	47.0 (0.72)	15.2 (0.45)	13.0 (0.45)	11.6 (0.42)	13.0 (0.46)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.2 (0.63)	17.5 (0.50)	11.0 (0.39)	10.5 (0.38)	9.5 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.8 (1.32)	20.3 (1.18)	14.5 (0.96)	14.5 (1.08)	18.9 (1.05)	0.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.3 (1.09)	21.2 (0.98)	14.8 (0.82)	13.3 (0.79)	14.9 (0.87)	0.6 (0.15)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 40. Frequency distribution of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 and over	HIV testing status among adults aged 18 and over\1	
		Ever tested	Never tested
	Number in thousands\2		
Total\3	231,376	80,763	143,982
Sex			
Male	112,093	36,806	72,120
Female	119,283	43,958	71,862
Age (years)			
18-44	110,815	49,207	59,332
45-64	80,849	26,665	51,569
65-74	21,902	3,574	17,472
75 and over	17,810	1,317	15,609
Race			
One race\4	227,770	79,015	142,188
White	186,233	59,915	121,060
Black or African American	27,666	14,734	12,134
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,980	828	1,089
Asian	11,468	3,399	7,633
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	423	139	272
Two or more races\5	3,605	1,749	1,794
Black or African American, white	675	386	285
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,457	641	785
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	32,762	12,678	19,224
Mexican or Mexican American	20,101	7,026	12,598
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,614	68,085	124,758
White, single race	156,482	48,519	103,468
Black or African American, single race	26,552	14,151	11,645
Education\7			
Less than a high school diploma	28,318	8,583	18,827
High school diploma or GED\8	52,560	16,263	34,356
Some college	58,568	22,927	34,133
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,869	23,467	35,770
Family income\9			
Less than $35,000	74,445	26,702	45,569
$35,000 or more	142,828	50,599	88,772
$35,000-$49,999	31,262	11,016	19,474
$50,000-$74,999	39,095	13,407	24,824
$75,000-$99,999	26,539	9,253	16,605
$100,000 or more	45,931	16,923	27,868
Poverty status\10			
Poor	29,739	12,199	16,740
Near poor	37,180	13,893	22,363
Not poor	145,415	49,890	91,835
Health insurance coverage\11			
Under 65:			
Private	123,512	45,273	75,345
Medicaid	19,167	9,770	8,866
Other	8,580	4,459	3,859
Uninsured	39,635	16,141	22,395
65 and over:			
Private	20,987	2,300	17,827
Medicare and Medicaid	2,637	476	2,044
Medicare only	12,948	1,423	10,938
Other	2,762	651	1,943
Uninsured	290	*34	252
Marital status			
Married	123,317	40,470	79,320
Widowed	13,796	2,078	11,084
Divorced or separated	26,815	11,755	14,169
Never married	49,933	17,900	30,818
Living with a partner	17,131	8,444	8,378
Place of residence\12			
Large MSA	123,142	46,788	72,408
Small MSA	70,681	23,201	45,679
Not in MSA	37,552	10,775	25,895
Region			
Northeast	41,615	13,657	26,706
Midwest	53,400	15,813	35,977
South	82,487	31,408	48,723
West	53,874	19,886	32,577
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	5,752	10,710
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	6,926	8,514
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	75,875	22,506	51,207
White, single race, female	80,608	26,013	52,260
Black or African American, single race, male	12,073	6,167	5,545
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	7,984	6,100

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included. The AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes section of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was dropped in 2011; only the HIV testing question was retained, and it was moved to the Adult Access to Health Care and Utilization section of the Sample Adult questionnaire. Estimates based on the 2011 NHIS are not comparable with estimates from previous years.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I) but they are included in the "All adults aged 18 and over" column. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 41. Age-adjusted percent distribution of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among adults aged 18 and over\1 Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)	
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.4 (0.37)	63.6 (0.37)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.38)	64.1 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	100.0	33.4 (0.50)	66.6 (0.50)
Female	100.0	39.5 (0.48)	60.5 (0.48)
Age\4 (years)			
18-44	100.0	45.3 (0.55)	54.7 (0.55)
45-64	100.0	34.1 (0.57)	65.9 (0.57)
65-74	100.0	17.0 (0.73)	83.0 (0.73)
75 and over	100.0	7.8 (0.61)	92.2 (0.61)
Race			
One race\5	100.0	36.2 (0.38)	63.8 (0.38)
White	100.0	34.0 (0.41)	66.0 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	53.2 (0.95)	46.8 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	42.6 (3.03)	57.4 (3.03)
Asian	100.0	30.2 (1.28)	69.8 (1.28)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	33.4 (7.75)	66.6 (7.75)
Two or more races\6	100.0	45.8 (2.74)	54.2 (2.74)
Black or African American, white	100.0	58.9 (6.82)	41.1 (6.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.6 (4.34)	55.4 (4.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.0 (0.81)	63.0 (0.81)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.8 (0.97)	67.2 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.4 (0.42)	63.6 (0.42)
White, single race	100.0	33.6 (0.47)	66.4 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	53.4 (0.98)	46.6 (0.98)
Education\8			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	34.6 (0.93)	65.4 (0.93)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	34.8 (0.74)	65.2 (0.74)
Some college	100.0	39.9 (0.63)	60.1 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	38.8 (0.64)	61.2 (0.64)
Family income\10			
Less than $35,000	100.0	38.4 (0.60)	61.6 (0.60)
$35,000 or more	100.0	36.0 (0.45)	64.0 (0.45)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	36.9 (0.86)	63.1 (0.86)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	34.8 (0.80)	65.2 (0.80)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	34.8 (0.99)	65.2 (0.99)
$100,000 or more	100.0	37.8 (0.91)	62.2 (0.91)
Poverty status\11			
Poor	100.0	40.2 (0.87)	59.8 (0.87)
Near poor	100.0	38.8 (0.86)	61.2 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	35.8 (0.45)	64.2 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage\12			
Under 65:			
Private	100.0	38.7 (0.51)	61.3 (0.51)
Medicaid	100.0	52.1 (1.23)	47.9 (1.23)
Other	100.0	56.6 (2.12)	43.4 (2.12)
Uninsured	100.0	41.3 (0.84)	58.7 (0.84)
65 and over:			
Private	100.0	11.1 (0.66)	88.9 (0.66)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	18.8 (2.16)	81.2 (2.16)
Medicare only	100.0	11.2 (0.81)	88.8 (0.81)
Other	100.0	25.5 (2.31)	74.5 (2.31)
Uninsured	100.0	*16.2 (7.82)	83.8 (7.82)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	36.2 (0.50)	63.8 (0.50)
Widowed	100.0	46.4 (4.01)	53.6 (4.01)
Divorced or separated	100.0	48.0 (1.02)	52.0 (1.02)
Never married	100.0	34.1 (0.79)	65.9 (0.79)
Living with a partner	100.0	45.6 (1.50)	54.4 (1.50)
Place of residence\13			
Large MSA	100.0	39.2 (0.51)	60.8 (0.51)
Small MSA	100.0	34.1 (0.65)	65.9 (0.65)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.7 (0.99)	68.3 (0.99)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	35.2 (0.96)	64.8 (0.96)
Midwest	100.0	30.9 (0.69)	69.1 (0.69)
South	100.0	39.7 (0.65)	60.3 (0.65)
West	100.0	37.9 (0.74)	62.1 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.7 (1.13)	67.3 (1.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.8 (1.05)	58.2 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.7 (0.61)	69.3 (0.61)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.5 (0.64)	63.5 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	50.9 (1.54)	49.1 (1.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	55.8 (1.09)	44.2 (1.09)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included. The AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes section of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was dropped in 2011; only the HIV testing question was retained, and it was moved to the Adult Access to Health Care and Utilization section of the Sample Adult questionnaire. Estimates based on the 2011 NHIS are not comparable with estimates from previous years.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups for adults under age 65 (18-44 and 45-64), and two age groups for adults aged 65 and over (65-74 and 75 and over).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XXIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1-41: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population

Age (years)	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 and over	203,851	1.000000
18-44	108,150	0.530535
45-64	60,991	0.299194
65-74	18,136	0.088967
75 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 and over	177,593	1.000000
25-44	81,892	0.461122
45-64	60,991	0.343431
65-74	18,136	0.102121
75 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	169,141	1.000000
18-44	108,150	0.639406
45-64	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 and over	34,710	1.000000
65-74	18,136	0.522501
75 and over	16,574	0.477499

NOTE: These figures reflect the standard as specified in: Shalala DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998.

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

Variable of interest	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent	Reference table
Total heart disease	358	0.15	1,2
Coronary heart disease	423	0.18	1,2
Hypertension	417	0.18	1,2
Stroke	208	0.09	3,4
Emphysema	204	0.09	3,4
Asthma (ever)	239	0.10	3,4
Asthma (still)	484	0.21	3,4
Hay fever	242	0.10	3,4
Sinusitis	264	0.11	3,4
Chronic bronchitis	177	0.08	3,4
Any cancer	200	0.09	5,6
Breast cancer	289	0.13	5,6
Cervical cancer (women only)	193	0.16	5,6
Prostate cancer (men only)	96	0.09	5,6
Diabetes\1	3,199	1.38	7,8
Ulcers	309	0.13	7,8
Kidney disease	153	0.07	7,8
Liver disease	179	0.08	7,8
Arthritic diagnosis	310	0.13	7,8
Chronic joint symptoms	299	0.13	7,8
Migraine or severe headaches	179	0.08	9,10
Pain in neck	227	0.10	9,10
Pain in lower back	199	0.09	9,10
Pain in face or jaw	158	0.07	9,10
Hearing problems	84	0.04	11,12
Vision problems	128	0.06	11,12
Absence of all natural teeth	92	0.04	11,12
Sadness	1,145	0.49	13,14
Hopelessness	1,180	0.51	13,14
Worthlessness	1,305	0.56	13,14
Everything is an effort	1,428	0.62	13,14
Nervousness	1,099	0.47	15,16
Restlessness	1,142	0.49	15,16
Work-loss days	439	0.28	17
Bed days	1,286	0.56	17
Any difficulty in physical functioning	112	0.05	18,19
Difficulty walking quarter-mile\2	4,641	2.00	18,19
Difficulty climbing 10 steps\2	2,012	0.87	18,19
Difficulty standing 2 hours\2	3,563	1.54	18,19
Difficulty sitting 2 hours\2	1,247	0.54	18,19
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling\2	1,660	0.72	18,19
Difficulty reaching over one's head\2	478	0.21	18,19
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects\2	218	0.10	18,19
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds\2	2,157	0.93	18,19
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object\2	4,991	2.16	18,19
Current health status	122	0.05	20-23
Change in health status since last year	171	0.08	22,23
Current cigarette smoking status	611	0.26	24,25
Alcohol drinking status	2,722	1.18	26,27
Current drinking frequency or amount (current drinkers only)	644	0.43	26,27
Former drinking frequency or amount (former drinkers only)	8	0.00	26,27
Aerobic leisure-time physical activity	3,964	0.17	28,29
Strengthening leisure-time physical activity	1,474	0.64	28,29
Body mass index	6,772	2.93	30,31
Usual place of health care	766	0.33	32,33
Type of usual place of health care	1,643	0.84	32,33
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months	2,476	1.07	34,35
Length of time since last physician contact	2,219	0.96	36,37
Length of time since last dentist contact	2,204	0.95	38,39
HIV\3 testing status	6,630	2.87	40,41

\1 Unknown includes those who respond "borderline."

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

\3 HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percentage	Reference table
Poverty status (total population aged 18 and over)	19,042	8.23	1-41
Poverty status (employed adults aged 18 and over)	10,176	6.56	17
Family income (total population aged 18 and over)	8,903	3.85	1-41
Family income (employed adults aged 18 and over)	4,996	3.22	17
Education (adults aged 25 and over)	1,202	0.60	1-41
Education (employed adults aged 25 and over)	577	0.43	17
Health insurance (adults aged 18-64)	770	0.40	1-41
Health insurance (adults aged 65 and over)	88	0.22	1-41
Health insurance (employed adults aged 18-64)	568	0.39	17
Health insurance (employed adults aged 65 and over)	25	0.32	17
Marital status (total population aged 18 and over)	384	0.17	1-41
Marital status (employed adults aged 18 and over)	231	0.15	17

Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates (Tables IV–XXIII)

Table IV. Crude percentages of selected circulatory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	6.6 (0.16)	25.5 (0.32)	2.7 (0.10)
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	11.0 (0.19)	6.3 (0.14)	24.3 (0.27)	2.6 (0.09)
Sex				
Male	12.3 (0.31)	8.2 (0.26)	25.6 (0.47)	2.4 (0.14)
Female	10.7 (0.28)	5.1 (0.18)	25.4 (0.41)	3.0 (0.14)
Age (years)				
18-44	3.6 (0.17)	0.9 (0.08)	9.1 (0.29)	0.5 (0.07)
45-64	12.8 (0.38)	7.4 (0.29)	32.9 (0.55)	2.8 (0.18)
65-74	26.7 (0.90)	18.3 (0.75)	55.6 (0.99)	6.5 (0.46)
75 and over	35.9 (0.98)	24.7 (0.93)	57.7 (1.10)	10.5 (0.64)
Race				
One race\7	11.4 (0.21)	6.6 (0.16)	25.6 (0.33)	2.7 (0.10)
White	11.9 (0.24)	6.8 (0.18)	25.2 (0.36)	2.4 (0.11)
Black or African American	10.1 (0.49)	6.4 (0.40)	31.9 (0.87)	4.1 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.6 (2.20)	7.0 (1.47)	25.5 (3.01)	4.5 (1.24)
Asian	6.5 (0.63)	3.7 (0.48)	17.3 (0.99)	2.3 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	*21.6 (6.90)	†
Two or more races\8	12.7 (1.56)	6.3 (1.11)	22.1 (2.10)	2.5 (0.63)
Black or African American, white	*6.1 (2.68)	†	*6.3 (2.15)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.1 (3.04)	9.7 (2.08)	30.2 (3.46)	*4.3 (1.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	6.5 (0.38)	4.1 (0.29)	17.2 (0.60)	2.0 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.9 (0.44)	3.6 (0.36)	15.6 (0.76)	1.8 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.3 (0.23)	7.0 (0.18)	26.9 (0.36)	2.8 (0.11)
White, single race	13.0 (0.27)	7.4 (0.21)	26.6 (0.40)	2.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	10.3 (0.50)	6.5 (0.42)	32.6 (0.88)	4.2 (0.33)
Education\10				
Less than a high school diploma	17.9 (0.69)	12.7 (0.60)	37.4 (0.86)	5.8 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED\11	13.8 (0.45)	8.7 (0.36)	33.6 (0.65)	3.8 (0.26)
Some college	12.5 (0.42)	6.9 (0.31)	27.7 (0.58)	2.6 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.8 (0.38)	4.9 (0.28)	22.0 (0.55)	1.5 (0.15)
Family income\12				
Less than $35,000	14.4 (0.37)	8.9 (0.30)	29.6 (0.53)	4.2 (0.19)
$35,000 or more	9.8 (0.26)	5.3 (0.19)	23.0 (0.38)	1.8 (0.12)
$35,000-$49,999	11.9 (0.57)	7.1 (0.47)	26.3 (0.78)	2.7 (0.27)
$50,000-$74,999	10.6 (0.50)	6.0 (0.36)	24.6 (0.72)	2.1 (0.25)
$75,000-$99,999	9.4 (0.59)	4.9 (0.44)	22.9 (0.88)	1.5 (0.23)
$100,000 or more	8.0 (0.45)	3.8 (0.31)	19.6 (0.64)	1.1 (0.17)
Poverty status\13				
Poor	11.7 (0.52)	7.0 (0.38)	24.7 (0.77)	3.9 (0.30)
Near poor	12.3 (0.48)	7.7 (0.39)	27.5 (0.75)	3.9 (0.28)
Not poor	10.8 (0.26)	5.9 (0.19)	24.6 (0.39)	1.9 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage\14				
Under 65:				
Private	6.8 (0.24)	2.9 (0.16)	18.3 (0.37)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid	11.5 (0.69)	7.2 (0.56)	25.0 (0.97)	3.7 (0.39)
Other	18.2 (1.26)	12.6 (1.06)	38.0 (1.68)	6.7 (0.84)
Uninsured	5.1 (0.33)	2.3 (0.22)	14.8 (0.58)	1.1 (0.16)
65 and over:				
Private	30.6 (0.89)	20.5 (0.80)	54.9 (1.03)	7.0 (0.48)
Medicare and Medicaid	35.1 (2.30)	27.5 (2.28)	66.4 (2.27)	17.2 (1.98)
Medicare only	29.5 (1.15)	20.0 (1.00)	56.0 (1.26)	8.2 (0.70)
Other	37.7 (2.48)	27.3 (2.35)	64.7 (2.49)	11.2 (1.51)
Uninsured	*11.2 (5.15)	*11.2 (5.15)	40.7 (8.58)	†
Marital status				
Married	12.0 (0.31)	7.1 (0.24)	27.4 (0.44)	2.4 (0.15)
Widowed	28.8 (0.99)	18.7 (0.84)	54.8 (1.08)	9.3 (0.64)
Divorced or separated	15.2 (0.57)	9.1 (0.46)	34.2 (0.80)	4.4 (0.33)
Never married	5.1 (0.30)	1.9 (0.17)	11.5 (0.42)	1.1 (0.13)
Living with a partner	6.7 (0.60)	3.6 (0.48)	16.4 (0.91)	1.2 (0.24)
Place of residence\15				
Large MSA	10.1 (0.28)	5.9 (0.22)	23.1 (0.41)	2.3 (0.13)
Small MSA	11.9 (0.40)	6.5 (0.30)	26.1 (0.63)	2.8 (0.18)
Not in MSA	15.1 (0.48)	9.2 (0.39)	32.4 (0.83)	3.7 (0.24)
Region				
Northeast	10.9 (0.47)	6.9 (0.38)	23.2 (0.71)	2.3 (0.24)
Midwest	11.3 (0.43)	6.4 (0.32)	25.8 (0.70)	2.4 (0.19)
South	12.8 (0.36)	7.4 (0.29)	29.0 (0.57)	3.2 (0.17)
West	10.0 (0.42)	5.4 (0.29)	21.8 (0.60)	2.4 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.6 (0.54)	4.3 (0.44)	14.8 (0.79)	1.6 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.5 (0.51)	3.9 (0.36)	19.7 (0.88)	2.4 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	14.3 (0.41)	9.6 (0.35)	27.9 (0.62)	2.2 (0.17)
White, single race, female	11.8 (0.36)	5.3 (0.23)	25.5 (0.51)	2.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.0 (0.76)	6.9 (0.64)	29.8 (1.28)	4.0 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.5 (0.65)	6.1 (0.52)	34.9 (1.13)	4.3 (0.47)

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

\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 heart disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

\3 Includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.
\4 Persons had to have been told on two or more different visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\13 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table V. Crude percentages of selected respiratory diseases among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory diseases\1					
	Emphysema	Asthma: Ever had	Asthma: Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
	Percent\2 (standard error)					
Total\3 (crude)	2.0 (0.09)	12.6 (0.23)	8.2 (0.19)	7.3 (0.20)	12.8 (0.27)	4.4 (0.14)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	1.9 (0.09)	12.6 (0.23)	8.1 (0.19)	7.1 (0.19)	12.5 (0.26)	4.2 (0.14)
Sex						
Male	1.9 (0.13)	11.0 (0.32)	6.2 (0.24)	6.1 (0.24)	9.0 (0.31)	3.0 (0.16)
Female	2.1 (0.14)	14.1 (0.33)	10.0 (0.29)	8.4 (0.28)	16.4 (0.38)	5.7 (0.22)
Age (years)						
18-44	0.3 (0.06)	13.6 (0.36)	8.0 (0.28)	5.5 (0.25)	9.8 (0.33)	2.9 (0.18)
45-64	2.7 (0.19)	12.2 (0.39)	8.7 (0.34)	9.9 (0.37)	15.9 (0.45)	5.4 (0.27)
65-74	5.8 (0.44)	11.2 (0.62)	8.3 (0.53)	7.7 (0.52)	16.4 (0.71)	6.8 (0.45)
75 and over	5.0 (0.50)	9.3 (0.64)	6.8 (0.54)	5.9 (0.47)	13.0 (0.74)	5.9 (0.47)
Race						
One race\4	2.0 (0.10)	12.4 (0.23)	8.1 (0.19)	7.3 (0.20)	12.8 (0.27)	4.4 (0.15)
White	2.1 (0.11)	12.2 (0.26)	7.9 (0.21)	7.6 (0.23)	13.3 (0.31)	4.4 (0.16)
Black or African American	1.8 (0.23)	15.2 (0.64)	9.8 (0.52)	5.5 (0.40)	12.2 (0.59)	4.9 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.5 (1.31)	19.7 (2.68)	14.2 (2.48)	4.9 (1.18)	11.3 (2.10)	5.6 (1.34)
Asian	*0.8 (0.26)	8.0 (0.68)	5.0 (0.54)	6.5 (0.65)	6.3 (0.67)	2.0 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*16.9 (6.43)	†	-	*13.8 (5.69)	†
Two or more races\5	*1.4 (0.45)	20.9 (1.96)	14.8 (1.69)	8.2 (1.41)	12.4 (1.69)	3.7 (0.79)
Black or African American, white	†	21.6 (4.49)	15.7 (3.79)	*8.7 (4.27)	*8.5 (2.73)	*5.0 (2.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.4 (0.94)	23.0 (3.36)	18.0 (3.25)	7.8 (1.98)	19.3 (3.34)	*4.5 (1.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.7 (0.12)	10.2 (0.50)	6.0 (0.38)	5.2 (0.42)	8.8 (0.44)	2.9 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	0.6 (0.15)	8.5 (0.62)	4.7 (0.45)	5.1 (0.55)	8.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.2 (0.11)	13.0 (0.26)	8.5 (0.21)	7.6 (0.22)	13.5 (0.30)	4.6 (0.16)
White, single race	2.4 (0.13)	12.7 (0.30)	8.4 (0.24)	8.1 (0.26)	14.1 (0.35)	4.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	1.8 (0.24)	15.1 (0.64)	9.8 (0.53)	5.5 (0.41)	12.4 (0.61)	4.9 (0.41)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	4.6 (0.39)	12.2 (0.61)	8.5 (0.51)	5.3 (0.41)	12.2 (0.60)	6.0 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED\8	3.1 (0.24)	11.7 (0.46)	8.4 (0.40)	6.5 (0.36)	13.2 (0.50)	5.6 (0.32)
Some college	2.0 (0.18)	13.0 (0.44)	8.8 (0.38)	8.6 (0.37)	15.9 (0.51)	5.3 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8 (0.12)	11.3 (0.40)	7.1 (0.32)	9.6 (0.41)	13.2 (0.47)	2.4 (0.19)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	3.3 (0.19)	14.4 (0.39)	9.6 (0.32)	6.3 (0.27)	12.8 (0.41)	6.4 (0.29)
$35,000 or more	1.4 (0.11)	11.9 (0.29)	7.6 (0.24)	7.9 (0.25)	13.0 (0.33)	3.3 (0.17)
$35,000-$49,999	2.7 (0.31)	12.4 (0.61)	8.0 (0.51)	6.5 (0.45)	12.6 (0.62)	4.2 (0.35)
$50,000-$74,999	1.4 (0.20)	11.9 (0.54)	7.4 (0.44)	7.3 (0.43)	13.7 (0.61)	4.5 (0.39)
$75,000-$99,999	1.1 (0.24)	11.3 (0.67)	7.2 (0.55)	8.4 (0.62)	13.2 (0.71)	2.3 (0.30)
$100,000 or more	0.6 (0.13)	11.9 (0.55)	7.6 (0.45)	9.0 (0.48)	12.5 (0.59)	2.4 (0.25)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	3.5 (0.33)	16.1 (0.64)	11.2 (0.52)	6.4 (0.44)	12.2 (0.57)	7.1 (0.45)
Near poor	3.0 (0.26)	13.5 (0.56)	8.5 (0.46)	5.9 (0.38)	12.0 (0.58)	5.6 (0.36)
Not poor	1.3 (0.10)	11.8 (0.28)	7.5 (0.23)	7.9 (0.25)	13.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65:						
Private	0.7 (0.08)	11.9 (0.31)	7.3 (0.25)	7.9 (0.28)	12.8 (0.36)	2.9 (0.16)
Medicaid	4.6 (0.49)	20.8 (0.97)	15.4 (0.85)	7.8 (0.69)	14.0 (0.86)	8.5 (0.69)
Other	5.0 (0.74)	15.0 (1.21)	11.3 (1.12)	11.1 (1.05)	19.0 (1.39)	9.8 (1.06)
Uninsured	0.9 (0.14)	12.3 (0.57)	7.2 (0.45)	4.8 (0.35)	9.0 (0.52)	3.6 (0.32)
65 and over:						
Private	4.4 (0.42)	9.6 (0.59)	6.8 (0.49)	6.3 (0.49)	14.9 (0.72)	6.0 (0.46)
Medicare and Medicaid	11.7 (1.70)	13.6 (1.47)	11.2 (1.36)	7.6 (1.42)	18.2 (2.06)	10.5 (1.35)
Medicare only	5.3 (0.58)	10.7 (0.79)	7.7 (0.67)	7.1 (0.59)	13.5 (0.83)	6.1 (0.55)
Other	8.2 (1.36)	12.6 (1.79)	9.9 (1.51)	9.9 (1.83)	19.0 (2.22)	7.9 (1.46)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†	†	†
Marital status						
Married	1.7 (0.13)	10.9 (0.30)	7.2 (0.26)	8.0 (0.28)	13.6 (0.37)	3.7 (0.17)
Widowed	6.3 (0.58)	12.3 (0.69)	9.0 (0.58)	7.3 (0.57)	15.7 (0.76)	8.2 (0.62)
Divorced or separated	3.7 (0.30)	14.5 (0.58)	10.4 (0.50)	8.9 (0.49)	17.0 (0.65)	6.9 (0.42)
Never married	0.8 (0.13)	15.0 (0.57)	9.0 (0.47)	5.6 (0.35)	9.3 (0.46)	3.6 (0.29)
Living with a partner	1.5 (0.29)	14.6 (0.92)	8.7 (0.74)	5.0 (0.57)	8.9 (0.73)	4.1 (0.58)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	1.7 (0.13)	12.2 (0.31)	7.7 (0.26)	7.0 (0.25)	11.9 (0.32)	3.7 (0.18)
Small MSA	2.0 (0.16)	12.8 (0.39)	8.4 (0.33)	7.7 (0.37)	13.0 (0.52)	4.7 (0.28)
Not in MSA	3.2 (0.28)	13.3 (0.67)	9.1 (0.50)	7.6 (0.60)	15.6 (0.84)	5.9 (0.39)
Region						
Northeast	2.1 (0.23)	12.0 (0.55)	8.7 (0.50)	7.4 (0.50)	9.2 (0.48)	3.6 (0.27)
Midwest	2.2 (0.21)	11.9 (0.51)	8.0 (0.39)	6.0 (0.38)	13.1 (0.63)	4.5 (0.32)
South	2.1 (0.16)	12.7 (0.37)	7.8 (0.30)	7.3 (0.32)	16.5 (0.50)	5.2 (0.27)
West	1.6 (0.18)	13.5 (0.46)	8.5 (0.38)	8.4 (0.44)	9.7 (0.40)	3.5 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*0.5 (0.17)	8.7 (0.73)	4.1 (0.51)	4.7 (0.56)	6.6 (0.59)	1.8 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	0.9 (0.17)	11.7 (0.68)	8.0 (0.56)	5.8 (0.55)	11.1 (0.66)	4.1 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.3 (0.17)	11.2 (0.40)	6.5 (0.31)	6.7 (0.32)	9.9 (0.41)	3.2 (0.20)
White, single race, female	2.5 (0.18)	14.2 (0.43)	10.1 (0.37)	9.4 (0.36)	18.1 (0.50)	6.2 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.0 (0.40)	13.5 (1.09)	7.2 (0.78)	4.6 (0.58)	8.2 (0.74)	3.7 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race, female	1.6 (0.29)	16.4 (0.92)	12.0 (0.83)	6.3 (0.54)	16.0 (0.92)	6.0 (0.56)

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

\1 Respondents were asked in two separate questions if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema or asthma. Respondents who had been told they had asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Respondents were asked in three separate questions if they had been told by a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, sinusitis, or bronchitis. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see "Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\5 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.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VI. Crude percentages of selected types of cancer among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer\1			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	8.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.0 (0.13)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	7.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.2 (0.13)
Sex				
Male	7.3 (0.24)	*0.0 (0.01)	…	2.0 (0.13)
Female	9.1 (0.26)	2.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.09)	…
Age (years)				
18-44	1.8 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	0.9 (0.13)	†
45-64	8.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)	0.9 (0.15)
65-74	22.7 (0.82)	3.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.21)	9.3 (0.88)
75 and over	27.5 (0.95)	5.4 (0.46)	1.0 (0.25)	13.4 (1.18)
Race				
One race\4	8.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	2.0 (0.13)
White	9.2 (0.21)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.11)	2.1 (0.15)
Black or African American	4.5 (0.32)	1.0 (0.15)	*0.4 (0.11)	2.4 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.5 (1.35)	†	†	†
Asian	3.0 (0.41)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.16)	*0.7 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	-	-
Two or more races\5	7.1 (1.25)	*1.0 (0.44)	*2.2 (1.00)	*1.9 (0.87)
Black or African American, white	†	-	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.9 (2.58)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	2.5 (0.21)	0.5 (0.09)	0.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.2 (0.25)	0.4 (0.10)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.2 (0.21)	1.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.15)
White, single race	10.5 (0.25)	1.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.13)	2.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	4.6 (0.32)	1.1 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.10)	2.4 (0.34)
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	9.1 (0.47)	1.6 (0.18)	0.7 (0.17)	2.6 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED\8	9.8 (0.39)	2.0 (0.19)	1.5 (0.25)	2.1 (0.24)
Some college	8.4 (0.36)	1.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.18)	1.6 (0.21)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.9 (0.41)	1.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.14)	3.2 (0.34)
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	8.1 (0.27)	1.5 (0.11)	1.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.21)
$35,000 or more	8.1 (0.24)	1.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	8.6 (0.50)	2.0 (0.24)	0.9 (0.21)	2.1 (0.32)
$50,000-$74,999	8.2 (0.44)	1.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.25)	2.1 (0.32)
$75,000-$99,999	7.8 (0.54)	0.9 (0.16)	*0.9 (0.27)	1.6 (0.36)
$100,000 or more	8.0 (0.44)	1.1 (0.16)	0.8 (0.20)	1.7 (0.28)
Poverty status\10				
Poor	5.2 (0.34)	0.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.21)	1.2 (0.27)
Near poor	7.1 (0.35)	1.3 (0.15)	1.4 (0.23)	1.7 (0.26)
Not poor	9.0 (0.24)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.11)	2.2 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65:				
Private	5.1 (0.21)	0.9 (0.08)	0.8 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)
Medicaid	5.4 (0.53)	1.1 (0.21)	1.4 (0.35)	*0.3 (0.17)
Other	8.4 (0.88)	*0.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.32)	*1.6 (0.52)
Uninsured	2.7 (0.25)	0.2 (0.06)	1.6 (0.30)	†
65 and over:				
Private	27.4 (0.87)	5.5 (0.45)	0.9 (0.24)	11.6 (1.01)
Medicare and Medicaid	18.4 (1.94)	3.4 (0.70)	*1.3 (0.66)	8.8 (2.44)
Medicare only	22.7 (1.10)	3.7 (0.45)	0.9 (0.26)	10.7 (1.21)
Other	24.4 (2.24)	3.8 (0.92)	†	11.0 (2.16)
Uninsured	†	-	-	†
Marital status				
Married	9.3 (0.28)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.13)	2.5 (0.19)
Widowed	21.2 (0.81)	6.1 (0.48)	0.9 (0.19)	11.3 (1.50)
Divorced or separated	9.8 (0.47)	2.3 (0.25)	1.6 (0.25)	2.1 (0.40)
Never married	2.6 (0.20)	0.4 (0.07)	*0.4 (0.12)	0.4 (0.11)
Living with a partner	4.4 (0.49)	*0.5 (0.15)	1.9 (0.50)	*0.6 (0.27)
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	7.4 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.7 (0.11)	2.2 (0.19)
Small MSA	8.4 (0.34)	1.3 (0.12)	1.3 (0.19)	1.7 (0.19)
Not in MSA	10.5 (0.44)	1.8 (0.20)	1.5 (0.23)	2.3 (0.29)
Region				
Northeast	7.8 (0.41)	1.5 (0.18)	0.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.30)
Midwest	8.9 (0.37)	1.5 (0.17)	1.2 (0.19)	1.9 (0.22)
South	8.5 (0.31)	1.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.15)	2.3 (0.23)
West	7.5 (0.36)	1.3 (0.13)	1.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.9 (0.29)	†	…	0.7 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.2 (0.32)	1.0 (0.18)	0.5 (0.13)	…
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.3 (0.34)	†	…	2.4 (0.17)
White, single race, female	11.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.13)	…
Black or African American, single race, male	4.6 (0.47)	†	…	2.4 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.5 (0.44)	1.9 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.10)	…

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

\1 Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, and the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. The percentages in this table are rounded.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VII. Crude percentages of selected diseases and conditions among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes\1	Ulcers\1	Kidney disease\2	Liver disease\2	Arthritis diagnosis\3	Chronic joint symptoms\3
	Percent\4 (standard error)					
Total\5 (crude)	9.0 (0.19)	6.7 (0.16)	1.9 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	23.3 (0.30)	29.8 (0.35)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	8.6 (0.17)	6.5 (0.16)	1.9 (0.08)	1.2 (0.06)	22.1 (0.26)	28.7 (0.33)
Sex						
Male	9.4 (0.28)	6.3 (0.22)	1.7 (0.12)	1.3 (0.10)	19.9 (0.39)	28.2 (0.47)
Female	8.7 (0.25)	7.1 (0.23)	2.1 (0.12)	1.3 (0.09)	26.5 (0.42)	31.2 (0.45)
Age (years)						
18-44	2.5 (0.15)	4.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.10)	0.7 (0.07)	8.0 (0.28)	16.9 (0.39)
45-64	12.2 (0.38)	8.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.15)	2.2 (0.15)	31.2 (0.54)	38.3 (0.59)
65-74	22.9 (0.77)	11.4 (0.63)	4.0 (0.34)	1.8 (0.24)	47.6 (0.98)	46.4 (1.03)
75 and over	19.3 (0.88)	10.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.50)	0.7 (0.17)	52.8 (1.06)	50.1 (1.09)
Race						
One race\6	9.0 (0.19)	6.7 (0.16)	1.9 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	23.3 (0.31)	29.7 (0.35)
White	8.6 (0.21)	6.9 (0.19)	1.8 (0.10)	1.3 (0.08)	24.2 (0.35)	30.8 (0.39)
Black or African American	11.8 (0.55)	6.1 (0.37)	2.5 (0.22)	1.2 (0.16)	21.6 (0.78)	27.6 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.8 (2.48)	8.6 (1.82)	*2.5 (0.84)	*3.0 (1.06)	26.7 (2.73)	33.4 (3.41)
Asian	8.1 (0.72)	4.8 (0.60)	1.2 (0.29)	1.6 (0.33)	11.4 (0.85)	16.7 (1.04)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*11.5 (5.31)	†	†	†	24.5 (7.11)	*21.6 (7.03)
Two or more races\7	9.1 (1.36)	8.1 (1.28)	*2.4 (0.73)	1.6 (0.46)	22.0 (2.09)	33.1 (2.42)
Black or African American, white	*9.2 (3.75)	*8.8 (3.31)	-	-	*5.4 (1.99)	14.2 (3.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.6 (2.35)	13.8 (2.58)	*4.0 (1.57)	*2.2 (0.89)	34.0 (3.90)	47.8 (4.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	9.4 (0.45)	4.9 (0.32)	1.9 (0.20)	1.6 (0.17)	12.4 (0.50)	20.5 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.9 (0.59)	4.4 (0.40)	2.0 (0.29)	1.3 (0.18)	11.4 (0.63)	20.4 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.0 (0.21)	7.0 (0.18)	1.9 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)	25.1 (0.34)	31.3 (0.39)
White, single race	8.4 (0.23)	7.3 (0.21)	1.8 (0.11)	1.2 (0.08)	26.5 (0.41)	32.8 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	12.0 (0.56)	6.2 (0.38)	2.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.16)	21.8 (0.81)	27.8 (0.86)
Education\9						
Less than a high school diploma	17.4 (0.70)	10.7 (0.53)	4.6 (0.35)	2.4 (0.25)	31.2 (0.89)	38.6 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED\10	11.7 (0.44)	7.8 (0.37)	2.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.16)	30.1 (0.67)	35.6 (0.69)
Some college	9.7 (0.38)	8.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.18)	1.6 (0.15)	27.5 (0.59)	35.0 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.2 (0.31)	4.9 (0.27)	0.6 (0.10)	0.8 (0.11)	19.9 (0.51)	24.9 (0.60)
Family income\11						
Less than $35,000	11.5 (0.34)	8.9 (0.30)	3.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.14)	26.3 (0.50)	34.3 (0.56)
$35,000 or more	7.6 (0.23)	5.6 (0.19)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)	21.6 (0.37)	27.5 (0.42)
$35,000-$49,999	11.0 (0.55)	7.0 (0.42)	2.1 (0.24)	1.6 (0.26)	24.2 (0.75)	31.2 (0.87)
$50,000-$74,999	8.6 (0.44)	6.6 (0.42)	1.2 (0.20)	1.0 (0.16)	22.7 (0.71)	28.3 (0.75)
$75,000-$99,999	5.5 (0.45)	5.0 (0.44)	0.9 (0.20)	0.6 (0.15)	21.1 (0.89)	27.7 (0.92)
$100,000 or more	5.6 (0.38)	4.3 (0.32)	0.7 (0.14)	0.7 (0.13)	19.0 (0.64)	24.3 (0.73)
Poverty status\12						
Poor	10.3 (0.50)	9.3 (0.45)	3.4 (0.30)	2.2 (0.22)	22.3 (0.73)	31.3 (0.95)
Near poor	10.9 (0.48)	8.0 (0.42)	2.9 (0.26)	1.8 (0.19)	24.1 (0.69)	33.2 (0.76)
Not poor	8.0 (0.23)	5.9 (0.19)	1.2 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)	23.0 (0.38)	28.5 (0.41)
Health insurance coverage\13						
Under 65:						
Private	5.8 (0.22)	4.6 (0.19)	0.7 (0.08)	0.9 (0.08)	17.4 (0.37)	24.3 (0.43)
Medicaid	11.2 (0.67)	10.0 (0.69)	4.0 (0.45)	3.3 (0.36)	23.2 (0.97)	31.5 (1.06)
Other	14.7 (1.16)	11.3 (1.05)	3.7 (0.59)	3.6 (0.56)	37.9 (1.54)	45.8 (1.68)
Uninsured	4.9 (0.33)	6.3 (0.39)	1.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.17)	12.1 (0.51)	24.3 (0.74)
65 and over:						
Private	19.5 (0.77)	10.9 (0.66)	3.8 (0.34)	0.9 (0.18)	51.0 (1.00)	47.9 (1.04)
Medicare and Medicaid	34.5 (2.19)	19.3 (1.78)	11.4 (1.64)	2.2 (0.61)	59.6 (2.28)	59.5 (2.23)
Medicare only	21.0 (1.00)	9.8 (0.74)	4.9 (0.57)	1.5 (0.29)	46.3 (1.33)	45.8 (1.32)
Other	24.0 (2.28)	11.9 (1.61)	5.4 (1.05)	*1.7 (0.64)	51.6 (2.68)	51.3 (2.78)
Uninsured	*12.8 (5.16)	*8.2 (3.66)	†	†	31.0 (8.66)	30.0 (8.66)
Marital status						
Married	9.7 (0.28)	6.7 (0.22)	1.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	25.1 (0.43)	31.3 (0.48)
Widowed	20.3 (0.93)	12.0 (0.69)	5.3 (0.45)	1.1 (0.23)	51.9 (1.09)	49.6 (1.11)
Divorced or separated	12.9 (0.56)	10.4 (0.50)	2.6 (0.25)	2.4 (0.23)	31.6 (0.78)	39.8 (0.88)
Never married	3.9 (0.24)	3.4 (0.24)	1.4 (0.18)	0.9 (0.12)	9.4 (0.39)	16.7 (0.57)
Living with a partner	4.4 (0.47)	6.8 (0.66)	1.2 (0.28)	1.5 (0.30)	14.7 (0.87)	25.2 (1.12)
Place of residence\14						
Large MSA	8.5 (0.27)	5.8 (0.21)	1.6 (0.10)	1.3 (0.09)	20.5 (0.40)	26.4 (0.44)
Small MSA	8.7 (0.33)	6.8 (0.29)	1.8 (0.17)	1.3 (0.13)	24.2 (0.54)	31.2 (0.67)
Not in MSA	11.5 (0.48)	9.7 (0.47)	3.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.16)	30.7 (0.82)	38.2 (0.90)
Region						
Northeast	8.1 (0.43)	5.0 (0.32)	1.4 (0.18)	0.9 (0.16)	22.2 (0.74)	26.0 (0.71)
Midwest	8.7 (0.36)	7.4 (0.36)	1.8 (0.16)	1.2 (0.14)	24.4 (0.67)	31.7 (0.82)
South	10.3 (0.34)	7.4 (0.29)	2.3 (0.16)	1.2 (0.11)	24.8 (0.50)	31.6 (0.59)
West	8.2 (0.40)	6.3 (0.31)	1.8 (0.18)	1.8 (0.16)	20.8 (0.57)	27.8 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.9 (0.65)	4.5 (0.46)	1.5 (0.24)	1.4 (0.23)	9.0 (0.70)	19.1 (0.87)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.9 (0.62)	5.3 (0.45)	2.3 (0.30)	1.7 (0.25)	16.0 (0.73)	21.9 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	9.0 (0.34)	6.9 (0.29)	1.6 (0.14)	1.2 (0.12)	23.2 (0.52)	31.6 (0.61)
White, single race, female	7.9 (0.31)	7.7 (0.30)	2.1 (0.16)	1.2 (0.11)	29.6 (0.56)	33.9 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.3 (0.85)	5.5 (0.59)	2.9 (0.42)	1.5 (0.30)	17.9 (1.07)	24.6 (1.14)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.8 (0.74)	6.7 (0.53)	2.2 (0.26)	1.0 (0.18)	25.2 (1.09)	30.5 (1.17)

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

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

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

\3 Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those that answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis. Respondents were also asked: "During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint?" (excluding back and neck) and, if yes, "Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?" Respondents with symptoms that began more than 3 months ago were classified in this table as having chronic joint symptoms.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VIII. Crude percentages of migraines and pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches\1	Pain in neck\2	Pain in lower back\3	Pain in face or jaw\4
	Percent\5 (standard error)			
Total\6 (crude)	16.4 (0.27)	15.5 (0.25)	28.9 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	16.5 (0.27)	15.1 (0.24)	28.5 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	10.8 (0.33)	12.9 (0.32)	27.3 (0.45)	3.4 (0.18)
Female	21.7 (0.39)	17.9 (0.35)	30.5 (0.45)	6.4 (0.23)
Age (years)				
18-44	19.4 (0.42)	12.4 (0.32)	24.4 (0.46)	4.8 (0.22)
45-64	16.4 (0.43)	19.4 (0.46)	33.3 (0.57)	5.6 (0.26)
65-74	9.5 (0.57)	17.7 (0.77)	33.2 (0.94)	4.2 (0.38)
75 and over	6.1 (0.51)	14.4 (0.73)	32.1 (1.02)	3.8 (0.39)
Race				
One race\7	16.3 (0.27)	15.4 (0.25)	28.8 (0.33)	4.9 (0.15)
White	16.4 (0.31)	16.1 (0.29)	29.6 (0.38)	5.1 (0.17)
Black or African American	17.6 (0.66)	13.0 (0.55)	27.6 (0.77)	4.6 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.5 (2.83)	16.5 (2.47)	30.9 (3.48)	6.4 (1.88)
Asian	11.3 (0.84)	10.4 (0.79)	19.5 (1.12)	2.1 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*14.6 (5.79)	*7.3 (2.86)	*20.2 (6.11)	†
Two or more races\8	20.8 (2.10)	19.5 (2.01)	36.1 (2.53)	7.1 (1.04)
Black or African American, white	25.6 (4.93)	13.2 (3.38)	22.2 (4.56)	*4.0 (1.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	22.2 (3.28)	24.2 (3.51)	45.7 (4.00)	11.1 (2.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	16.5 (0.61)	13.4 (0.55)	26.0 (0.70)	4.1 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.0 (0.75)	12.6 (0.66)	24.5 (0.87)	4.7 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.4 (0.29)	15.8 (0.27)	29.4 (0.36)	5.1 (0.16)
White, single race	16.4 (0.34)	16.6 (0.32)	30.2 (0.41)	5.3 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	17.6 (0.67)	13.0 (0.56)	27.7 (0.77)	4.7 (0.39)
Education\10				
Less than a high school diploma	18.9 (0.70)	19.8 (0.65)	37.9 (0.87)	5.6 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED\11	16.0 (0.53)	16.9 (0.55)	33.4 (0.69)	5.1 (0.30)
Some college	18.8 (0.56)	18.8 (0.50)	33.1 (0.61)	6.0 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.4 (0.42)	13.0 (0.43)	22.4 (0.53)	3.7 (0.24)
Family income\12				
Less than $35,000	20.7 (0.45)	19.0 (0.42)	35.2 (0.54)	6.6 (0.27)
$35,000 or more	14.8 (0.33)	13.9 (0.31)	26.1 (0.40)	4.2 (0.18)
$35,000-$49,999	17.1 (0.73)	16.2 (0.63)	30.5 (0.87)	4.9 (0.39)
$50,000-$74,999	15.5 (0.61)	13.8 (0.59)	27.2 (0.76)	4.5 (0.34)
$75,000-$99,999	15.0 (0.76)	13.8 (0.73)	24.5 (0.94)	4.2 (0.42)
$100,000 or more	12.5 (0.55)	12.4 (0.56)	23.0 (0.70)	3.4 (0.32)
Poverty status\13				
Poor	24.6 (0.74)	19.3 (0.70)	36.6 (0.91)	7.2 (0.43)
Near poor	20.7 (0.69)	18.2 (0.63)	33.7 (0.83)	6.2 (0.39)
Not poor	14.0 (0.32)	14.2 (0.31)	26.4 (0.39)	4.3 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage\14				
Under 65:				
Private	15.3 (0.36)	13.5 (0.32)	24.6 (0.43)	4.0 (0.19)
Medicaid	27.4 (1.07)	21.9 (0.93)	40.5 (1.14)	9.1 (0.67)
Other	25.7 (1.48)	28.5 (1.40)	44.0 (1.58)	9.8 (0.99)
Uninsured	21.0 (0.69)	15.2 (0.59)	30.2 (0.76)	5.9 (0.39)
65 and over:				
Private	5.7 (0.48)	15.2 (0.76)	30.5 (0.93)	3.5 (0.36)
Medicare and Medicaid	19.0 (1.90)	29.9 (2.25)	51.2 (2.55)	8.1 (1.27)
Medicare only	8.7 (0.68)	15.6 (0.96)	31.8 (1.11)	3.8 (0.46)
Other	10.5 (1.61)	14.2 (1.69)	35.5 (2.47)	4.7 (1.13)
Uninsured	†	†	34.3 (8.92)	†
Marital status				
Married	15.6 (0.38)	15.5 (0.35)	28.8 (0.44)	4.3 (0.19)
Widowed	11.2 (0.66)	18.2 (0.81)	35.0 (1.03)	5.3 (0.51)
Divorced or separated	19.7 (0.67)	21.9 (0.71)	38.2 (0.82)	7.1 (0.43)
Never married	16.2 (0.58)	10.6 (0.43)	21.0 (0.60)	4.5 (0.32)
Living with a partner	22.0 (1.06)	17.1 (1.02)	33.6 (1.32)	7.0 (0.70)
Place of residence\15				
Large MSA	15.1 (0.36)	14.5 (0.33)	27.0 (0.43)	4.5 (0.20)
Small MSA	17.4 (0.50)	15.8 (0.45)	29.8 (0.63)	5.3 (0.27)
Not in MSA	18.7 (0.75)	18.2 (0.67)	33.9 (0.85)	5.8 (0.37)
Region				
Northeast	13.7 (0.56)	14.1 (0.60)	27.9 (0.77)	3.8 (0.33)
Midwest	16.6 (0.59)	15.8 (0.49)	28.4 (0.74)	4.6 (0.29)
South	17.5 (0.48)	15.3 (0.42)	30.0 (0.54)	5.5 (0.26)
West	16.6 (0.52)	16.6 (0.52)	28.6 (0.66)	5.2 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.2 (0.71)	10.5 (0.70)	23.6 (1.00)	2.5 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	24.2 (0.95)	16.5 (0.80)	28.5 (0.96)	5.9 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	11.0 (0.40)	13.8 (0.41)	28.8 (0.56)	3.4 (0.22)
White, single race, female	21.4 (0.50)	19.2 (0.46)	31.5 (0.57)	7.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.8 (1.01)	11.3 (0.84)	24.9 (1.24)	4.3 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.5 (0.91)	14.4 (0.81)	30.1 (0.99)	5.0 (0.49)

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have a severe headache or migraine?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have neck pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have low back pain?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\4 Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have facial ache or pain in the jaw muscles or the joint in front of the ear?" Respondents were instructed to report pain that had lasted a whole day or more, and conversely, not to report fleeting or minor aches or pains. Persons may be represented in more than one column.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\15 "MSA" is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table IX. Crude percentages of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems		
	Hearing trouble\1	Vision trouble\2	Absence of all natural teeth\3
	Percent\4 (standard error)		
Total\5 (crude)	16.0 (0.27)	9.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.20)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	15.5 (0.23)	8.9 (0.21)	7.6 (0.18)
Sex			
Male	19.1 (0.41)	7.8 (0.28)	7.6 (0.26)
Female	13.2 (0.31)	10.5 (0.30)	8.0 (0.25)
Age (years)			
18-44	6.2 (0.23)	5.5 (0.24)	2.5 (0.16)
45-64	18.9 (0.46)	12.0 (0.39)	7.7 (0.32)
65-74	30.2 (0.89)	12.2 (0.62)	18.6 (0.82)
75 and over	47.4 (1.08)	15.2 (0.76)	28.3 (0.99)
Race			
One race\6	16.0 (0.27)	9.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.20)
White	17.5 (0.32)	9.1 (0.24)	7.7 (0.23)
Black or African American	9.3 (0.49)	10.7 (0.50)	8.5 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.7 (2.27)	15.0 (2.96)	13.4 (2.04)
Asian	8.3 (0.76)	6.1 (0.69)	5.5 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*6.6 (2.50)	†	†
Two or more races\7	17.5 (1.92)	10.9 (1.44)	9.3 (1.58)
Black or African American, white	*6.5 (2.42)	*8.2 (2.70)	*10.4 (4.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.0 (3.42)	14.8 (2.50)	13.0 (2.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	9.2 (0.49)	8.2 (0.46)	4.7 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.6 (0.65)	8.7 (0.62)	4.3 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.2 (0.30)	9.4 (0.23)	8.3 (0.22)
White, single race	19.1 (0.36)	9.2 (0.27)	8.4 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	9.4 (0.50)	10.7 (0.52)	8.7 (0.46)
Education\9			
Less than a high school diploma	22.8 (0.80)	15.1 (0.62)	20.5 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED\10	21.2 (0.59)	11.1 (0.48)	10.8 (0.45)
Some college	17.7 (0.51)	9.6 (0.40)	6.7 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.32)	3.2 (0.23)
Family income\11			
Less than $35,000	18.5 (0.46)	12.8 (0.37)	12.8 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	14.6 (0.32)	7.4 (0.25)	5.1 (0.20)
$35,000-$49,999	17.0 (0.66)	10.0 (0.57)	8.4 (0.49)
$50,000-$74,999	15.7 (0.61)	7.6 (0.47)	5.3 (0.35)
$75,000-$99,999	15.3 (0.81)	5.8 (0.51)	4.1 (0.44)
$100,000 or more	11.6 (0.53)	6.3 (0.42)	3.3 (0.32)
Poverty status\12			
Poor	14.8 (0.63)	13.1 (0.55)	11.1 (0.53)
Near poor	16.8 (0.60)	11.9 (0.55)	12.1 (0.53)
Not poor	15.7 (0.33)	7.6 (0.26)	5.7 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage\13			
Under 65:			
Private	10.7 (0.32)	6.3 (0.24)	3.5 (0.19)
Medicaid	12.7 (0.74)	14.8 (0.85)	8.8 (0.65)
Other	23.1 (1.33)	15.3 (1.16)	10.0 (0.98)
Uninsured	11.2 (0.55)	9.8 (0.49)	5.3 (0.37)
65 and over:			
Private	37.8 (0.98)	11.5 (0.63)	18.7 (0.85)
Medicare and Medicaid	38.7 (2.32)	23.6 (1.90)	43.3 (2.44)
Medicare only	36.5 (1.23)	14.5 (0.88)	25.3 (1.11)
Other	45.2 (2.66)	14.6 (1.80)	25.5 (2.42)
Uninsured	32.4 (8.91)	*15.1 (6.35)	*21.5 (6.49)
Marital status			
Married	17.3 (0.37)	8.1 (0.27)	7.2 (0.27)
Widowed	36.3 (1.10)	17.2 (0.83)	26.6 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	19.5 (0.65)	13.3 (0.55)	10.3 (0.52)
Never married	7.1 (0.35)	6.9 (0.37)	3.6 (0.25)
Living with a partner	11.5 (0.87)	10.8 (0.83)	5.1 (0.52)
Place of residence\14			
Large MSA	13.3 (0.34)	8.3 (0.27)	6.3 (0.25)
Small MSA	17.8 (0.49)	9.6 (0.43)	7.8 (0.35)
Not in MSA	21.8 (0.79)	11.2 (0.56)	12.8 (0.62)
Region			
Northeast	14.5 (0.63)	8.1 (0.47)	7.6 (0.49)
Midwest	17.0 (0.58)	9.0 (0.46)	8.0 (0.43)
South	16.6 (0.43)	9.8 (0.35)	9.0 (0.35)
West	15.5 (0.58)	9.2 (0.46)	5.9 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.4 (0.71)	6.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.9 (0.60)	10.0 (0.64)	4.6 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	23.3 (0.54)	7.8 (0.34)	8.3 (0.34)
White, single race, female	15.2 (0.41)	10.6 (0.38)	8.4 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.6 (0.76)	9.6 (0.79)	7.7 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.3 (0.63)	11.5 (0.69)	9.6 (0.64)

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

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

\1 Respondents were asked, "These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices. Is your hearing excellent, good, [do you have] a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?" For this table "a little trouble hearing," "moderate trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Data analysts should note that this question contains more response levels than the 2006 version, which had the following categories: "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." In 2006, hearing trouble was defined by the following categories: "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf." Estimates of hearing trouble for 2007 may not be comparable with earlier years. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\2 Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. A person may be represented in more than one column.
\3 Respondents were asked, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The percentages in this table are rounded.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\12 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table X. Crude percentages of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	8.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.8 (0.15)	9.2 (0.21)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	3.2 (0.12)	8.6 (0.20)	2.2 (0.10)	4.5 (0.14)	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.7 (0.15)	9.2 (0.21)
Sex								
Male	2.8 (0.17)	7.4 (0.26)	2.0 (0.14)	4.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.13)	3.3 (0.17)	5.4 (0.22)	8.6 (0.30)
Female	3.8 (0.17)	9.9 (0.28)	2.4 (0.13)	5.2 (0.20)	2.0 (0.12)	3.8 (0.17)	6.1 (0.21)	9.8 (0.27)
Age (years)								
18-44	2.7 (0.16)	7.7 (0.28)	1.9 (0.13)	4.2 (0.21)	1.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.17)	5.4 (0.22)	9.2 (0.31)
45-64	4.4 (0.24)	9.8 (0.33)	2.8 (0.19)	5.7 (0.27)	2.6 (0.17)	4.3 (0.22)	6.5 (0.28)	9.5 (0.34)
65-74	2.8 (0.31)	9.3 (0.54)	2.2 (0.27)	3.3 (0.34)	2.0 (0.28)	3.2 (0.32)	4.9 (0.41)	8.6 (0.55)
75 and over	2.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.61)	2.0 (0.26)	3.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.26)	3.0 (0.36)	5.6 (0.44)	8.5 (0.62)
Race								
One race\4	3.3 (0.13)	8.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.10)	4.6 (0.15)	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.12)	5.7 (0.15)	9.1 (0.21)
White	3.2 (0.14)	8.1 (0.22)	2.2 (0.11)	4.5 (0.16)	1.9 (0.10)	3.4 (0.14)	5.4 (0.17)	8.8 (0.23)
Black or African American	4.2 (0.33)	11.9 (0.53)	2.7 (0.28)	5.2 (0.41)	1.9 (0.24)	4.3 (0.34)	8.6 (0.50)	11.8 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.1 (1.51)	16.0 (2.39)	4.9 (1.09)	7.6 (1.88)	5.6 (1.42)	*7.1 (2.16)	13.2 (2.66)	11.6 (2.06)
Asian	2.4 (0.43)	8.6 (0.75)	1.3 (0.28)	4.0 (0.59)	1.0 (0.28)	3.0 (0.44)	3.4 (0.45)	8.0 (0.71)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	*11.6 (5.29)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races\5	4.6 (0.96)	10.9 (1.57)	4.7 (1.09)	7.1 (1.22)	3.7 (0.89)	4.6 (1.07)	7.5 (1.32)	14.8 (1.85)
Black or African American, white	*5.2 (2.31)	13.3 (3.79)	†	*6.6 (2.38)	†	*6.8 (3.36)	*8.6 (3.61)	14.4 (3.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.0 (1.52)	10.1 (2.23)	*6.1 (1.91)	7.3 (2.11)	*4.7 (1.68)	*4.7 (1.73)	6.9 (1.68)	13.0 (2.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	3.8 (0.28)	9.1 (0.44)	2.7 (0.23)	5.6 (0.36)	2.0 (0.20)	3.6 (0.31)	5.6 (0.36)	8.1 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.4 (0.35)	8.7 (0.56)	2.5 (0.29)	6.0 (0.48)	1.9 (0.26)	3.5 (0.39)	5.4 (0.46)	8.2 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2 (0.14)	8.6 (0.21)	2.2 (0.11)	4.4 (0.16)	1.9 (0.10)	3.5 (0.13)	5.8 (0.17)	9.4 (0.23)
White, single race	3.1 (0.16)	7.9 (0.24)	2.1 (0.12)	4.3 (0.17)	1.9 (0.11)	3.4 (0.15)	5.3 (0.19)	9.0 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	4.1 (0.34)	11.9 (0.54)	2.7 (0.29)	5.1 (0.42)	2.0 (0.25)	4.3 (0.35)	8.8 (0.52)	11.9 (0.60)
Education\7								
Less than a high school diploma	7.4 (0.50)	15.4 (0.63)	5.1 (0.40)	8.0 (0.45)	4.1 (0.35)	6.5 (0.44)	10.3 (0.53)	12.0 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED\8	3.8 (0.26)	10.9 (0.45)	2.8 (0.22)	5.2 (0.31)	2.6 (0.22)	4.2 (0.26)	7.0 (0.35)	10.0 (0.44)
Some college	3.5 (0.24)	8.3 (0.35)	2.3 (0.19)	4.6 (0.28)	1.9 (0.18)	3.4 (0.22)	6.3 (0.31)	9.7 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.14)	4.8 (0.27)	0.8 (0.11)	2.5 (0.19)	0.7 (0.09)	2.0 (0.18)	2.4 (0.18)	7.0 (0.32)
Family income\9								
Less than $35,000	6.2 (0.25)	13.7 (0.39)	4.5 (0.22)	7.6 (0.28)	3.8 (0.20)	6.3 (0.26)	9.9 (0.31)	12.5 (0.37)
$35,000 or more	1.9 (0.14)	6.4 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	3.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.14)	3.7 (0.17)	7.7 (0.25)
$35,000-$49,999	3.3 (0.34)	9.1 (0.50)	2.3 (0.28)	4.7 (0.41)	1.9 (0.27)	3.4 (0.34)	6.1 (0.44)	9.6 (0.52)
$50,000-$74,999	2.4 (0.29)	7.1 (0.40)	1.5 (0.24)	3.8 (0.34)	1.2 (0.18)	2.6 (0.28)	4.4 (0.35)	8.9 (0.47)
$75,000-$99,999	1.3 (0.26)	6.3 (0.53)	0.6 (0.17)	2.7 (0.35)	0.7 (0.17)	1.8 (0.29)	3.0 (0.38)	7.2 (0.57)
$100,000 or more	1.0 (0.18)	4.0 (0.34)	0.5 (0.12)	2.1 (0.27)	0.6 (0.13)	1.4 (0.19)	2.0 (0.24)	5.9 (0.41)
Poverty status\10								
Poor	7.9 (0.45)	15.5 (0.67)	6.2 (0.42)	8.8 (0.46)	5.1 (0.36)	7.2 (0.45)	11.8 (0.55)	14.1 (0.58)
Near poor	5.0 (0.32)	11.7 (0.52)	3.6 (0.28)	6.7 (0.40)	3.0 (0.26)	5.5 (0.37)	8.7 (0.44)	11.1 (0.51)
Not poor	2.0 (0.14)	6.5 (0.21)	1.2 (0.10)	3.3 (0.16)	1.1 (0.09)	2.4 (0.13)	3.8 (0.17)	7.8 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage\11								
Under 65:								
Private	1.7 (0.13)	5.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.10)	3.0 (0.17)	0.9 (0.09)	2.0 (0.13)	3.5 (0.18)	7.6 (0.27)
Medicaid	8.1 (0.61)	16.2 (0.84)	5.7 (0.54)	9.0 (0.64)	4.9 (0.48)	7.4 (0.54)	12.7 (0.75)	14.7 (0.80)
Other	8.1 (0.96)	16.3 (1.24)	4.8 (0.74)	11.7 (1.09)	4.7 (0.71)	7.9 (0.84)	13.5 (1.10)	14.7 (1.17)
Uninsured	5.6 (0.36)	11.9 (0.53)	3.9 (0.31)	7.0 (0.40)	3.0 (0.27)	5.9 (0.41)	8.4 (0.45)	10.9 (0.52)
65 and over:								
Private	1.9 (0.26)	7.2 (0.53)	1.1 (0.18)	2.4 (0.30)	1.3 (0.21)	2.6 (0.35)	3.5 (0.36)	7.3 (0.54)
Medicare and Medicaid	7.1 (1.14)	19.0 (1.98)	6.3 (1.09)	9.6 (1.43)	6.8 (1.36)	8.4 (1.32)	13.7 (1.59)	13.7 (1.69)
Medicare only	3.2 (0.44)	10.2 (0.77)	2.8 (0.42)	3.5 (0.47)	2.1 (0.40)	2.6 (0.37)	5.8 (0.57)	9.7 (0.84)
Other	3.5 (0.99)	9.7 (1.42)	*2.2 (0.71)	5.8 (1.14)	*1.7 (0.61)	3.5 (0.78)	7.9 (1.44)	7.5 (1.30)
Uninsured	†	*11.4 (4.60)	†	†	†	†	-	†
Marital status								
Married	2.4 (0.15)	6.6 (0.25)	1.5 (0.12)	3.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.11)	2.7 (0.15)	4.3 (0.19)	7.9 (0.27)
Widowed	5.2 (0.49)	14.0 (0.78)	3.0 (0.34)	5.7 (0.55)	3.0 (0.36)	4.1 (0.45)	7.7 (0.55)	10.5 (0.66)
Divorced or separated	6.7 (0.42)	13.3 (0.53)	4.9 (0.35)	7.4 (0.42)	4.1 (0.35)	6.1 (0.38)	10.1 (0.50)	12.3 (0.52)
Never married	3.4 (0.28)	9.5 (0.44)	2.4 (0.24)	5.3 (0.35)	1.7 (0.20)	4.0 (0.28)	6.3 (0.38)	9.9 (0.46)
Living with a partner	2.5 (0.38)	9.6 (0.77)	2.1 (0.33)	5.3 (0.58)	1.7 (0.28)	4.0 (0.49)	6.4 (0.60)	10.2 (0.83)

Place of residence\12								
Large MSA	3.2 (0.16)	8.7 (0.27)	2.1 (0.13)	4.6 (0.20)	1.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.16)	5.6 (0.22)	9.2 (0.29)
Small MSA	3.3 (0.24)	8.3 (0.36)	2.3 (0.18)	4.5 (0.26)	1.8 (0.15)	3.6 (0.24)	5.6 (0.29)	8.6 (0.34)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.29)	9.3 (0.55)	2.8 (0.25)	4.8 (0.34)	2.9 (0.24)	4.3 (0.32)	6.6 (0.39)	10.3 (0.61)
Region								
Northeast	3.3 (0.29)	8.2 (0.46)	2.2 (0.24)	3.9 (0.28)	1.8 (0.22)	2.8 (0.25)	4.7 (0.34)	8.1 (0.45)
Midwest	2.9 (0.24)	8.7 (0.43)	2.0 (0.19)	4.6 (0.34)	1.7 (0.17)	3.7 (0.26)	5.6 (0.33)	9.2 (0.50)
South	3.6 (0.22)	8.8 (0.32)	2.4 (0.17)	4.6 (0.24)	2.1 (0.16)	3.8 (0.21)	6.6 (0.27)	9.5 (0.32)
West	3.2 (0.25)	8.8 (0.39)	2.3 (0.19)	5.1 (0.30)	1.9 (0.16)	3.5 (0.25)	5.5 (0.30)	9.6 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.6 (0.35)	7.0 (0.55)	2.0 (0.29)	4.6 (0.50)	1.5 (0.27)	3.1 (0.41)	4.8 (0.50)	7.6 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.0 (0.44)	11.5 (0.65)	3.4 (0.34)	6.6 (0.49)	2.4 (0.30)	4.2 (0.43)	6.4 (0.49)	8.6 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.8 (0.23)	6.7 (0.32)	2.0 (0.18)	3.6 (0.24)	1.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.21)	4.8 (0.27)	8.3 (0.37)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.21)	9.1 (0.35)	2.2 (0.15)	4.9 (0.25)	2.0 (0.15)	3.7 (0.21)	5.7 (0.26)	9.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.4 (0.50)	11.7 (0.88)	2.4 (0.48)	5.2 (0.74)	2.2 (0.45)	4.6 (0.61)	9.3 (0.85)	10.7 (0.91)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.8 (0.46)	12.1 (0.69)	2.9 (0.39)	5.0 (0.44)	1.8 (0.27)	4.1 (0.42)	8.3 (0.63)	12.9 (0.78)

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XI. Crude percentages of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Nervousness\1		Restlessness\1	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	4.6 (0.14)	12.0 (0.24)	6.3 (0.18)	12.3 (0.23)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	4.6 (0.14)	12.0 (0.24)	6.2 (0.18)	12.3 (0.23)
Sex				
Male	3.6 (0.18)	10.2 (0.31)	5.8 (0.24)	11.8 (0.33)
Female	5.5 (0.22)	13.6 (0.32)	6.7 (0.24)	12.7 (0.31)
Age (years)				
18-44	4.5 (0.20)	12.9 (0.34)	6.5 (0.27)	12.6 (0.34)
45-64	5.2 (0.25)	11.9 (0.38)	6.9 (0.30)	12.8 (0.39)
65-74	4.0 (0.37)	10.0 (0.61)	4.4 (0.42)	11.2 (0.61)
75 and over	3.4 (0.38)	8.6 (0.64)	4.1 (0.42)	9.2 (0.66)
Race				
One race\4	4.6 (0.14)	11.9 (0.24)	6.2 (0.18)	12.2 (0.23)
White	4.8 (0.17)	12.0 (0.26)	6.4 (0.21)	12.3 (0.26)
Black or African American	4.0 (0.31)	11.7 (0.57)	6.7 (0.42)	13.4 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.0 (1.59)	18.1 (2.52)	7.9 (1.70)	18.0 (2.26)
Asian	2.5 (0.40)	9.4 (0.78)	2.0 (0.40)	7.9 (0.69)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*14.5 (6.44)	†	†
Two or more races\5	5.9 (1.12)	16.9 (1.95)	9.9 (1.52)	15.9 (1.81)
Black or African American, white	*5.6 (1.92)	*11.7 (4.54)	*9.1 (2.93)	14.8 (3.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	6.8 (1.85)	16.7 (2.94)	11.8 (3.02)	15.8 (2.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.30)	10.7 (0.48)	5.6 (0.35)	10.0 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.9 (0.38)	10.2 (0.58)	5.6 (0.46)	10.1 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.7 (0.16)	12.2 (0.26)	6.4 (0.20)	12.7 (0.25)
White, single race	4.9 (0.19)	12.3 (0.30)	6.5 (0.24)	12.7 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	3.9 (0.32)	11.7 (0.59)	6.6 (0.43)	13.6 (0.62)
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	8.2 (0.48)	13.2 (0.57)	10.1 (0.54)	14.7 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED\8	5.5 (0.32)	12.0 (0.48)	7.8 (0.40)	13.1 (0.50)
Some college	4.8 (0.26)	11.9 (0.41)	6.8 (0.33)	12.8 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.0 (0.17)	10.8 (0.42)	2.5 (0.19)	10.1 (0.38)
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	8.0 (0.30)	14.5 (0.37)	10.0 (0.35)	15.2 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	3.0 (0.15)	11.0 (0.30)	4.5 (0.20)	11.2 (0.30)
$35,000-$49,999	4.0 (0.35)	11.5 (0.57)	6.2 (0.46)	12.6 (0.59)
$50,000-$74,999	3.5 (0.33)	11.5 (0.55)	5.3 (0.39)	12.3 (0.55)
$75,000-$99,999	2.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.71)	4.1 (0.44)	10.2 (0.64)
$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.25)	10.2 (0.50)	3.0 (0.30)	9.8 (0.53)
Poverty status\10				
Poor	10.2 (0.56)	16.1 (0.63)	12.2 (0.61)	16.5 (0.66)
Near poor	6.3 (0.38)	13.2 (0.54)	8.8 (0.46)	13.8 (0.56)
Not poor	3.1 (0.15)	11.1 (0.29)	4.5 (0.19)	11.3 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65:				
Private	2.8 (0.16)	11.5 (0.33)	4.2 (0.20)	11.2 (0.31)
Medicaid	11.3 (0.78)	16.4 (0.82)	14.7 (0.87)	16.8 (0.90)
Other	9.3 (0.95)	16.5 (1.19)	13.5 (1.21)	18.6 (1.20)
Uninsured	6.8 (0.41)	13.1 (0.56)	9.2 (0.50)	14.2 (0.56)
65 and over:				
Private	2.7 (0.33)	9.3 (0.61)	3.3 (0.39)	9.3 (0.58)
Medicare and Medicaid	9.6 (1.44)	14.8 (1.72)	11.2 (1.54)	14.6 (1.76)
Medicare only	4.3 (0.52)	8.0 (0.71)	4.3 (0.54)	11.0 (0.82)
Other	3.3 (0.86)	11.0 (1.82)	5.2 (1.14)	11.2 (1.60)
Uninsured	†	†	†	†
Marital status				
Married	3.6 (0.18)	10.6 (0.31)	4.9 (0.22)	11.1 (0.31)
Widowed	5.2 (0.54)	11.0 (0.65)	6.0 (0.55)	11.3 (0.70)
Divorced or separated	7.5 (0.44)	15.1 (0.62)	9.9 (0.50)	15.7 (0.60)
Never married	4.9 (0.33)	13.8 (0.53)	6.8 (0.39)	12.9 (0.51)
Living with a partner	6.1 (0.62)	12.7 (0.83)	9.0 (0.77)	14.8 (0.93)
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	4.3 (0.19)	12.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.22)	12.0 (0.32)
Small MSA	4.6 (0.26)	11.7 (0.44)	6.5 (0.35)	12.3 (0.42)
Not in MSA	5.7 (0.39)	12.0 (0.57)	8.3 (0.56)	13.0 (0.60)
Region				
Northeast	4.2 (0.33)	10.5 (0.49)	5.0 (0.35)	10.5 (0.48)
Midwest	4.7 (0.31)	13.0 (0.51)	6.2 (0.36)	13.2 (0.55)
South	4.9 (0.24)	11.8 (0.42)	7.0 (0.33)	12.4 (0.37)
West	4.3 (0.27)	12.3 (0.46)	6.2 (0.39)	12.5 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.2 (0.36)	9.6 (0.67)	4.6 (0.47)	9.1 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.5 (0.47)	11.9 (0.68)	6.5 (0.53)	10.9 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	3.9 (0.24)	10.2 (0.40)	6.1 (0.32)	12.4 (0.42)
White, single race, female	5.9 (0.29)	14.3 (0.41)	6.9 (0.31)	13.0 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.2 (0.48)	11.4 (0.94)	6.6 (0.70)	12.8 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.5 (0.43)	11.9 (0.73)	6.6 (0.53)	14.3 (0.80)

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

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XII. Crude percentages of difficulties in physical functioning among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	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									
	Percent\3 (standard error)									
Total\4 (crude)	16.2 (0.27)	7.6 (0.18)	5.6 (0.16)	9.7 (0.20)	3.3 (0.12)	9.4 (0.21)	2.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.09)	4.6 (0.14)	6.9 (0.17)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	15.5 (0.24)	7.3 (0.17)	5.3 (0.14)	9.3 (0.18)	3.2 (0.12)	9.0 (0.19)	2.7 (0.10)	1.8 (0.08)	4.5 (0.13)	6.6 (0.16)
Sex										
Male	12.8 (0.33)	6.1 (0.22)	4.0 (0.19)	8.0 (0.26)	2.7 (0.15)	7.5 (0.26)	2.3 (0.14)	1.6 (0.12)	2.8 (0.15)	4.7 (0.20)
Female	19.3 (0.37)	9.0 (0.26)	7.0 (0.23)	11.3 (0.28)	3.9 (0.18)	11.2 (0.29)	3.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.12)	6.3 (0.22)	9.0 (0.26)
Age (years)										
18-44	6.0 (0.24)	2.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.18)	1.6 (0.13)	2.8 (0.17)	0.8 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)	1.4 (0.11)	2.3 (0.15)
45-64	19.2 (0.47)	8.3 (0.33)	6.4 (0.28)	11.1 (0.37)	4.9 (0.25)	11.6 (0.36)	3.7 (0.20)	2.4 (0.17)	5.2 (0.25)	8.3 (0.31)
65-74	30.7 (0.88)	15.4 (0.72)	11.2 (0.60)	18.4 (0.77)	5.2 (0.43)	17.9 (0.76)	5.3 (0.41)	3.8 (0.36)	8.2 (0.51)	12.1 (0.61)
75 and over	48.0 (1.12)	28.9 (0.98)	21.6 (0.90)	33.2 (1.03)	4.8 (0.46)	29.9 (0.98)	8.8 (0.59)	5.5 (0.48)	17.8 (0.86)	23.1 (0.96)
Race										
One race\5	16.1 (0.27)	7.6 (0.19)	5.5 (0.16)	9.6 (0.20)	3.3 (0.12)	9.4 (0.21)	2.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.09)	4.6 (0.14)	6.9 (0.18)
White	16.2 (0.30)	7.6 (0.21)	5.4 (0.18)	9.7 (0.23)	3.3 (0.14)	9.5 (0.23)	2.8 (0.13)	1.9 (0.10)	4.3 (0.16)	6.8 (0.20)
Black or African American	18.5 (0.72)	9.5 (0.49)	7.1 (0.43)	11.1 (0.53)	4.1 (0.33)	10.3 (0.51)	3.1 (0.27)	2.0 (0.21)	6.6 (0.38)	8.6 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.0 (2.43)	10.4 (1.84)	9.6 (1.74)	13.8 (1.94)	5.3 (1.39)	12.1 (2.07)	5.0 (1.49)	*2.4 (0.99)	8.4 (1.74)	10.7 (1.85)
Asian	9.2 (0.78)	3.4 (0.43)	2.7 (0.38)	5.2 (0.58)	1.7 (0.35)	4.4 (0.53)	1.8 (0.33)	1.0 (0.27)	3.8 (0.51)	4.8 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	†
Two or more races\6	16.5 (1.78)	8.2 (1.25)	7.1 (1.22)	11.2 (1.56)	5.3 (1.17)	10.2 (1.45)	3.2 (0.72)	2.4 (0.62)	4.2 (0.89)	6.8 (1.11)
Black or African American, white	*8.7 (2.79)	†	*4.1 (2.02)	†	†	*4.2 (2.09)	-	†	-	*4.5 (1.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.5 (3.41)	15.8 (2.65)	11.8 (2.47)	21.3 (3.22)	9.4 (2.61)	17.7 (2.97)	6.0 (1.61)	4.9 (1.39)	7.9 (1.97)	10.6 (2.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	11.6 (0.49)	4.6 (0.32)	4.4 (0.31)	6.5 (0.36)	3.0 (0.24)	6.6 (0.36)	2.2 (0.21)	1.5 (0.17)	4.2 (0.29)	5.6 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.1 (0.62)	4.7 (0.44)	4.4 (0.41)	6.2 (0.46)	2.8 (0.30)	6.6 (0.47)	1.9 (0.23)	1.3 (0.20)	3.8 (0.34)	5.1 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.9 (0.30)	8.1 (0.21)	5.8 (0.18)	10.2 (0.22)	3.4 (0.14)	9.8 (0.23)	2.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.10)	4.7 (0.16)	7.1 (0.20)
White, single race	17.1 (0.34)	8.1 (0.24)	5.7 (0.21)	10.3 (0.26)	3.3 (0.16)	10.1 (0.27)	3.0 (0.14)	2.0 (0.11)	4.4 (0.18)	7.0 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	18.7 (0.74)	9.7 (0.51)	7.2 (0.44)	11.1 (0.53)	4.0 (0.34)	10.4 (0.52)	3.1 (0.28)	2.0 (0.22)	6.6 (0.39)	8.7 (0.43)
Education\8										
Less than a high school diploma	32.5 (0.89)	18.3 (0.70)	14.6 (0.62)	21.2 (0.74)	7.5 (0.46)	19.9 (0.76)	6.8 (0.42)	3.9 (0.34)	12.1 (0.58)	16.5 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED\9	22.7 (0.62)	11.3 (0.45)	7.8 (0.37)	13.8 (0.49)	4.8 (0.31)	13.5 (0.47)	3.9 (0.26)	2.7 (0.22)	6.6 (0.34)	10.0 (0.42)
Some college	17.2 (0.48)	7.1 (0.31)	5.2 (0.28)	9.4 (0.36)	3.6 (0.23)	9.9 (0.38)	2.9 (0.22)	1.9 (0.17)	4.2 (0.24)	6.8 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.0 (0.34)	3.0 (0.19)	1.9 (0.16)	4.8 (0.26)	1.1 (0.12)	4.3 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)	0.8 (0.11)	1.6 (0.14)	2.5 (0.18)
Family income\10										
Less than $35,000	25.9 (0.50)	13.5 (0.38)	10.4 (0.34)	16.7 (0.40)	6.1 (0.28)	15.2 (0.40)	5.0 (0.22)	3.2 (0.19)	9.0 (0.31)	12.6 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	11.0 (0.29)	4.5 (0.18)	3.1 (0.16)	6.0 (0.22)	1.9 (0.12)	6.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	2.4 (0.14)	4.0 (0.17)
$35,000-$49,999	17.6 (0.70)	7.5 (0.49)	5.3 (0.43)	10.2 (0.54)	3.4 (0.33)	10.0 (0.54)	3.2 (0.32)	1.8 (0.21)	4.1 (0.36)	6.7 (0.45)
$50,000-$74,999	12.4 (0.55)	5.3 (0.37)	3.5 (0.32)	6.9 (0.43)	2.1 (0.24)	7.3 (0.45)	1.8 (0.23)	1.4 (0.21)	2.5 (0.26)	4.3 (0.33)
$75,000-$99,999	8.6 (0.58)	3.2 (0.35)	2.2 (0.30)	4.2 (0.41)	1.6 (0.26)	4.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.23)	1.1 (0.21)	2.0 (0.29)	3.4 (0.38)
$100,000 or more	6.8 (0.44)	2.5 (0.26)	1.7 (0.21)	3.6 (0.31)	1.0 (0.16)	3.7 (0.32)	1.0 (0.18)	0.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.18)	2.4 (0.26)
Poverty status\11										
Poor	25.3 (0.84)	13.3 (0.59)	10.4 (0.54)	16.8 (0.67)	7.6 (0.46)	15.0 (0.65)	5.1 (0.36)	3.6 (0.33)	9.2 (0.51)	13.0 (0.61)
Near poor	22.5 (0.66)	11.1 (0.48)	8.4 (0.43)	14.3 (0.55)	5.2 (0.35)	12.9 (0.53)	4.4 (0.32)	2.4 (0.23)	7.3 (0.40)	10.4 (0.47)
Not poor	12.0 (0.30)	5.0 (0.18)	3.4 (0.16)	6.6 (0.22)	2.0 (0.12)	6.8 (0.22)	1.9 (0.12)	1.3 (0.10)	2.7 (0.14)	4.4 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage\12										
Under 65:										
Private	7.2 (0.26)	2.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.11)	3.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.11)	3.9 (0.19)	1.1 (0.10)	0.7 (0.08)	1.3 (0.11)	2.5 (0.15)
Medicaid	28.5 (1.01)	15.3 (0.84)	11.8 (0.73)	19.0 (0.87)	8.1 (0.62)	15.8 (0.82)	6.0 (0.50)	3.9 (0.49)	10.4 (0.68)	14.1 (0.75)
Other	37.3 (1.70)	19.6 (1.28)	16.4 (1.20)	24.9 (1.42)	11.7 (0.98)	24.1 (1.38)	8.4 (0.84)	4.5 (0.60)	13.3 (1.15)	19.4 (1.23)
Uninsured	11.1 (0.52)	4.1 (0.31)	2.9 (0.28)	5.7 (0.36)	3.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.41)	1.5 (0.21)	1.1 (0.17)	2.4 (0.24)	4.4 (0.33)
65 and over:										
Private	35.3 (1.03)	19.3 (0.79)	13.0 (0.68)	22.3 (0.86)	3.7 (0.43)	21.1 (0.82)	5.5 (0.44)	3.7 (0.38)	10.0 (0.60)	14.3 (0.71)
Medicare and Medicaid	63.7 (2.30)	41.0 (2.40)	36.4 (2.19)	48.2 (2.41)	14.1 (1.73)	43.2 (2.28)	16.7 (1.93)	10.8 (1.54)	32.6 (2.29)	37.8 (2.27)
Medicare only	37.4 (1.22)	20.3 (0.97)	15.7 (0.88)	24.3 (1.05)	5.2 (0.53)	22.1 (1.12)	6.6 (0.57)	4.9 (0.54)	12.2 (0.84)	17.1 (0.91)
Other	45.1 (2.61)	25.7 (2.36)	18.9 (2.11)	28.1 (2.28)	5.4 (1.11)	26.3 (2.38)	9.0 (1.59)	3.6 (0.99)	14.0 (1.84)	18.2 (2.00)
Uninsured	*20.6 (6.59)	*12.9 (6.04)	*9.7 (4.72)	*15.3 (6.24)	†	*17.2 (6.42)	†	-	†	*10.2 (4.95)
Marital status										
Married	14.5 (0.34)	6.3 (0.23)	4.4 (0.20)	8.2 (0.26)	2.9 (0.16)	8.3 (0.27)	2.4 (0.14)	1.7 (0.12)	3.7 (0.18)	5.7 (0.22)
Widowed	47.0 (1.13)	28.0 (0.98)	21.4 (0.94)	31.8 (1.09)	6.6 (0.56)	29.0 (1.04)	10.2 (0.72)	5.8 (0.48)	18.2 (0.92)	23.4 (1.02)
Divorced or separated	25.1 (0.76)	11.9 (0.53)	9.1 (0.48)	16.0 (0.64)	6.4 (0.41)	15.4 (0.62)	4.5 (0.33)	3.1 (0.29)	7.2 (0.39)	11.5 (0.50)
Never married	8.8 (0.43)	3.8 (0.29)	2.8 (0.24)	5.1 (0.33)	1.8 (0.19)	4.6 (0.32)	1.3 (0.15)	0.9 (0.14)	2.4 (0.20)	3.9 (0.28)
Living with a partner	10.7 (0.77)	4.6 (0.54)	3.1 (0.41)	5.9 (0.58)	3.3 (0.49)	5.8 (0.56)	1.6 (0.33)	1.0 (0.25)	2.7 (0.38)	3.9 (0.46)

Place of residence\13										
Large MSA	14.1 (0.35)	6.2 (0.23)	4.7 (0.20)	8.5 (0.27)	2.7 (0.15)	8.0 (0.27)	2.4 (0.14)	1.7 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)	6.0 (0.23)
Small MSA	16.4 (0.48)	8.0 (0.33)	5.7 (0.29)	9.7 (0.34)	3.3 (0.19)	9.5 (0.38)	2.7 (0.19)	1.7 (0.14)	4.4 (0.24)	7.0 (0.29)
Not in MSA	22.3 (0.77)	11.6 (0.57)	8.0 (0.50)	13.6 (0.59)	5.5 (0.43)	13.6 (0.57)	4.5 (0.32)	2.8 (0.23)	6.3 (0.43)	9.8 (0.54)
Region										
Northeast	14.9 (0.60)	6.9 (0.43)	4.8 (0.34)	9.1 (0.45)	2.8 (0.25)	8.8 (0.47)	2.8 (0.28)	1.6 (0.20)	4.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.39)
Midwest	15.6 (0.53)	7.0 (0.35)	4.9 (0.31)	9.0 (0.41)	2.8 (0.24)	8.6 (0.40)	2.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.17)	4.1 (0.27)	6.2 (0.33)
South	18.5 (0.48)	9.3 (0.34)	7.0 (0.30)	11.1 (0.36)	4.2 (0.24)	11.1 (0.38)	3.2 (0.19)	2.4 (0.15)	5.5 (0.27)	8.4 (0.33)
West	14.1 (0.51)	6.1 (0.32)	4.8 (0.30)	8.6 (0.36)	3.0 (0.22)	7.9 (0.38)	2.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.17)	4.1 (0.25)	6.0 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex										
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.3 (0.62)	3.6 (0.43)	3.2 (0.41)	4.9 (0.47)	2.1 (0.30)	4.6 (0.46)	1.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.21)	2.6 (0.34)	4.2 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	15.0 (0.73)	5.6 (0.46)	5.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.54)	4.0 (0.36)	8.7 (0.55)	2.9 (0.34)	1.8 (0.26)	6.0 (0.47)	7.1 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	13.7 (0.42)	6.5 (0.29)	4.1 (0.24)	8.6 (0.34)	2.8 (0.20)	8.1 (0.33)	2.6 (0.19)	1.7 (0.16)	2.6 (0.19)	4.6 (0.25)
White, single race, female	20.3 (0.47)	9.7 (0.34)	7.2 (0.30)	11.9 (0.37)	3.8 (0.23)	12.0 (0.38)	3.3 (0.20)	2.3 (0.16)	6.0 (0.28)	9.3 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	15.6 (0.97)	8.1 (0.67)	5.2 (0.57)	9.4 (0.74)	3.2 (0.44)	8.7 (0.69)	2.3 (0.42)	1.8 (0.35)	4.5 (0.46)	6.0 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.4 (0.97)	11.0 (0.69)	8.8 (0.60)	12.6 (0.71)	4.7 (0.49)	11.8 (0.71)	3.9 (0.38)	2.2 (0.29)	8.4 (0.59)	10.9 (0.64)

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

\1 In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves, and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.
\2 Consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.

\3 Persons who respond "do not do this activity," as well as those for whom the information is unknown, are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.
\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\5 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIII. Crude percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1			
	Total	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	60.3 (0.39)	26.4 (0.32)	13.3 (0.25)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.1 (0.38)	26.1 (0.32)	12.8 (0.24)
Sex				
Male	100.0	61.2 (0.55)	26.3 (0.49)	12.5 (0.33)
Female	100.0	59.4 (0.48)	26.5 (0.41)	14.2 (0.33)
Age (years)				
18-44	100.0	70.5 (0.48)	22.7 (0.43)	6.9 (0.25)
45-64	100.0	54.8 (0.62)	27.9 (0.53)	17.3 (0.46)
65-74	100.0	46.3 (1.00)	32.8 (0.92)	20.9 (0.83)
75 and over	100.0	39.0 (1.05)	34.8 (1.02)	26.2 (0.93)
Race				
One race\4	100.0	60.4 (0.39)	26.3 (0.32)	13.3 (0.25)
White	100.0	61.9 (0.43)	25.5 (0.36)	12.6 (0.29)
Black or African American	100.0	50.5 (0.93)	30.6 (0.84)	18.9 (0.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.3 (3.67)	36.1 (3.31)	20.6 (2.26)
Asian	100.0	62.1 (1.28)	27.0 (1.21)	10.9 (0.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	51.1 (7.83)	32.4 (7.79)	*16.6 (6.10)
Two or more races\5	100.0	55.4 (2.55)	30.9 (2.43)	13.8 (1.59)
Black or African American, white	100.0	70.1 (5.45)	23.2 (4.96)	*6.6 (2.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.3 (3.98)	34.9 (4.04)	20.8 (3.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	55.6 (0.80)	30.5 (0.72)	13.9 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	54.5 (1.03)	31.9 (0.92)	13.6 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	61.1 (0.42)	25.7 (0.35)	13.2 (0.27)
White, single race	100.0	63.1 (0.48)	24.6 (0.40)	12.3 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	50.3 (0.96)	30.8 (0.85)	19.0 (0.68)
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	35.1 (0.89)	34.7 (0.84)	30.2 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	49.4 (0.73)	31.3 (0.64)	19.2 (0.58)
Some college	100.0	59.0 (0.66)	28.2 (0.61)	12.8 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	75.8 (0.58)	19.0 (0.53)	5.2 (0.27)
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	100.0	45.5 (0.62)	31.4 (0.50)	23.1 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	100.0	67.9 (0.45)	23.8 (0.40)	8.3 (0.27)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	58.0 (0.91)	28.6 (0.80)	13.5 (0.63)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	62.7 (0.83)	27.8 (0.75)	9.6 (0.51)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	69.9 (0.96)	23.3 (0.87)	6.9 (0.56)
$100,000 or more	100.0	78.1 (0.74)	17.5 (0.68)	4.5 (0.35)
Poverty status\10				
Poor	100.0	43.5 (1.03)	30.2 (0.81)	26.4 (0.77)
Near poor	100.0	48.9 (0.81)	31.5 (0.73)	19.5 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	67.6 (0.44)	23.8 (0.38)	8.6 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65:				
Private	100.0	71.8 (0.48)	21.8 (0.42)	6.3 (0.25)
Medicaid	100.0	42.1 (1.18)	28.6 (1.02)	29.3 (1.02)
Other	100.0	38.4 (1.77)	27.9 (1.57)	33.7 (1.63)
Uninsured	100.0	55.0 (0.84)	31.9 (0.75)	13.1 (0.53)
65 and over:				
Private	100.0	48.5 (1.05)	34.0 (0.95)	17.5 (0.77)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	17.3 (1.81)	28.5 (2.12)	54.2 (2.35)
Medicare only	100.0	40.7 (1.25)	33.5 (1.19)	25.8 (1.13)
Other	100.0	36.0 (2.58)	38.3 (2.60)	25.7 (2.25)
Uninsured	100.0	50.1 (8.54)	31.5 (8.01)	*18.4 (6.66)
Marital status				
Married	100.0	62.3 (0.50)	25.9 (0.44)	11.8 (0.33)
Widowed	100.0	40.3 (1.08)	32.0 (0.94)	27.7 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	100.0	49.3 (0.82)	29.7 (0.75)	21.0 (0.68)
Never married	100.0	66.5 (0.72)	23.9 (0.64)	9.7 (0.42)
Living with a partner	100.0	61.4 (1.31)	27.0 (1.18)	11.6 (0.81)
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	100.0	62.0 (0.51)	26.1 (0.43)	12.0 (0.31)
Small MSA	100.0	60.8 (0.68)	25.6 (0.56)	13.5 (0.46)
Not in MSA	100.0	53.8 (1.02)	28.7 (0.81)	17.5 (0.80)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	61.5 (0.97)	26.5 (0.84)	12.0 (0.62)
Midwest	100.0	62.2 (0.77)	26.0 (0.63)	11.8 (0.46)
South	100.0	58.1 (0.65)	26.4 (0.55)	15.5 (0.45)
West	100.0	60.8 (0.77)	26.5 (0.60)	12.6 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	58.1 (1.19)	29.3 (1.10)	12.5 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	52.9 (1.05)	31.6 (0.94)	15.4 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	63.4 (0.67)	24.9 (0.61)	11.7 (0.40)
White, single race, female	100.0	62.8 (0.61)	24.2 (0.50)	12.9 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.8 (1.45)	30.0 (1.36)	17.2 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	48.2 (1.23)	31.4 (1.10)	20.4 (0.90)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table as are "fair" and "poor."
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Current health status among adults aged 18 and over\1								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			Percent distribution\2 (standard error)		
Total\3 (crude)	18.3 (0.35)	78.6 (0.38)	3.1 (0.15)	18.2 (0.48)	71.7 (0.57)	10.1 (0.38)	15.2 (0.65)	53.1 (0.88)	31.7 (0.83)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	17.9 (0.35)	78.9 (0.37)	3.2 (0.16)	18.8 (0.52)	71.4 (0.60)	9.8 (0.39)	16.5 (0.88)	53.7 (1.11)	29.8 (0.99)
Sex									
Male	17.6 (0.49)	79.7 (0.52)	2.7 (0.21)	17.0 (0.70)	73.6 (0.83)	9.5 (0.55)	14.5 (0.93)	54.0 (1.31)	31.5 (1.22)
Female	18.9 (0.48)	77.6 (0.52)	3.5 (0.23)	19.4 (0.67)	70.0 (0.75)	10.7 (0.51)	15.8 (0.86)	52.4 (1.12)	31.8 (1.06)
Age (years)									
18-44	19.7 (0.48)	77.5 (0.51)	2.8 (0.20)	21.2 (0.85)	70.0 (0.95)	8.8 (0.58)	18.6 (1.51)	54.7 (1.91)	26.7 (1.67)
45-64	17.5 (0.61)	79.3 (0.63)	3.2 (0.27)	17.7 (0.79)	71.3 (0.96)	11.0 (0.67)	14.5 (0.96)	51.6 (1.33)	33.9 (1.30)
65-74	16.2 (1.11)	80.8 (1.19)	3.0 (0.50)	14.4 (1.18)	76.1 (1.46)	9.5 (0.98)	16.0 (1.45)	54.9 (1.91)	29.1 (1.68)
75 and over	10.1 (0.97)	84.4 (1.27)	5.5 (0.87)	12.4 (1.14)	74.7 (1.59)	12.9 (1.31)	11.0 (1.34)	53.3 (2.03)	35.7 (1.92)
Race									
One race\4	18.1 (0.35)	78.8 (0.38)	3.1 (0.16)	18.0 (0.48)	71.9 (0.57)	10.1 (0.38)	15.2 (0.65)	53.0 (0.89)	31.8 (0.84)
White	17.8 (0.39)	79.2 (0.41)	3.0 (0.17)	17.6 (0.55)	71.9 (0.66)	10.5 (0.45)	14.9 (0.78)	51.8 (1.05)	33.2 (1.00)
Black or African American	21.5 (1.04)	75.6 (1.10)	2.9 (0.44)	19.5 (1.19)	72.5 (1.34)	8.1 (0.85)	16.7 (1.41)	56.4 (1.91)	26.9 (1.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	24.1 (4.46)	73.1 (4.70)	†	22.8 (5.28)	70.3 (5.68)	*6.9 (2.77)	*13.4 (4.53)	60.4 (6.65)	26.1 (5.83)
Asian	17.0 (1.23)	79.1 (1.32)	3.9 (0.64)	17.6 (1.84)	71.1 (2.24)	11.4 (1.66)	14.5 (2.83)	57.1 (4.06)	28.4 (3.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*16.0 (6.99)	82.1 (7.19)	†	†	77.3 (15.84)	-	†	66.0 (16.49)	†
Two or more races\5	27.9 (3.17)	68.1 (3.27)	4.0 (1.15)	30.9 (4.70)	59.7 (4.85)	9.4 (2.62)	*14.0 (4.31)	59.9 (5.81)	26.1 (5.33)
Black or African American, white	*13.8 (4.81)	82.2 (5.48)	†	*28.0 (10.21)	66.3 (10.52)	†	-	*63.1 (20.56)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	33.7 (5.93)	61.0 (6.05)	*5.3 (2.25)	19.0 (5.16)	69.4 (6.70)	*11.6 (4.62)	*15.9 (6.33)	59.5 (7.95)	24.6 (7.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race									
Hispanic or Latino	20.9 (0.91)	76.4 (0.94)	2.7 (0.34)	19.4 (1.14)	73.0 (1.31)	7.6 (0.76)	21.3 (1.62)	54.6 (1.95)	24.1 (1.70)
Mexican or Mexican American	21.0 (1.18)	76.5 (1.24)	2.5 (0.45)	20.1 (1.46)	72.6 (1.66)	7.2 (0.95)	22.5 (2.22)	53.8 (2.58)	23.6 (2.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.9 (0.38)	79.0 (0.41)	3.1 (0.17)	18.0 (0.53)	71.5 (0.63)	10.6 (0.43)	14.1 (0.70)	52.9 (0.97)	33.0 (0.92)
White, single race	17.3 (0.42)	79.6 (0.45)	3.1 (0.19)	17.2 (0.62)	71.6 (0.74)	11.1 (0.52)	13.6 (0.85)	51.2 (1.19)	35.2 (1.14)
Black or African American, single race	21.5 (1.06)	75.4 (1.13)	3.1 (0.46)	19.8 (1.22)	72.2 (1.37)	8.0 (0.85)	16.5 (1.43)	56.4 (1.95)	27.0 (1.70)
Education\7									
Less than a high school diploma	15.9 (1.09)	80.2 (1.20)	3.9 (0.61)	17.4 (1.10)	72.7 (1.36)	10.0 (0.98)	12.9 (1.08)	54.0 (1.58)	33.1 (1.50)
High school diploma or GED\8	15.7 (0.72)	81.0 (0.79)	3.3 (0.35)	16.0 (0.90)	74.0 (1.02)	10.0 (0.71)	13.8 (1.06)	54.9 (1.64)	31.2 (1.59)
Some college	17.7 (0.66)	78.9 (0.72)	3.4 (0.35)	19.2 (0.88)	69.4 (1.12)	11.4 (0.77)	16.0 (1.34)	50.2 (1.77)	33.7 (1.66)
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.2 (0.60)	77.8 (0.64)	2.9 (0.27)	18.9 (1.16)	70.6 (1.39)	10.5 (0.89)	21.0 (2.08)	49.9 (2.62)	29.1 (2.38)
Family income\9									
Less than $35,000	19.6 (0.63)	76.0 (0.69)	4.4 (0.31)	18.3 (0.74)	70.4 (0.89)	11.3 (0.62)	13.9 (0.78)	53.8 (1.04)	32.4 (0.97)
$35,000 or more	18.1 (0.43)	79.2 (0.45)	2.7 (0.19)	18.4 (0.71)	72.0 (0.80)	9.6 (0.51)	17.5 (1.20)	52.0 (1.56)	30.6 (1.41)
$35,000-$49,999	17.9 (0.91)	79.0 (0.94)	3.1 (0.40)	16.1 (1.17)	74.2 (1.43)	9.7 (0.97)	15.6 (1.67)	53.9 (2.46)	30.5 (2.15)
$50,000-$74,999	17.7 (0.83)	79.9 (0.88)	2.4 (0.35)	20.0 (1.34)	69.9 (1.47)	10.1 (0.93)	19.4 (2.12)	51.1 (2.72)	29.5 (2.39)
$75,000-$99,999	18.5 (1.00)	78.9 (1.06)	2.6 (0.39)	18.0 (1.65)	71.9 (1.96)	10.1 (1.30)	15.5 (2.96)	52.1 (4.13)	32.4 (3.95)
$100,000 or more	18.2 (0.75)	79.1 (0.78)	2.7 (0.31)	19.2 (1.57)	72.6 (1.70)	8.2 (1.07)	19.4 (3.57)	49.6 (3.98)	31.0 (3.68)
Poverty status\10									
Poor	21.1 (1.02)	75.0 (1.07)	3.9 (0.43)	20.4 (1.16)	68.2 (1.40)	11.4 (0.96)	14.0 (1.14)	51.6 (1.64)	34.4 (1.54)
Near poor	19.5 (0.93)	76.5 (0.99)	4.0 (0.45)	19.3 (1.15)	69.7 (1.34)	11.0 (0.83)	15.2 (1.22)	56.3 (1.74)	28.5 (1.55)
Not poor	18.0 (0.43)	79.2 (0.45)	2.8 (0.19)	17.9 (0.67)	72.3 (0.77)	9.7 (0.51)	16.4 (1.13)	51.9 (1.49)	31.7 (1.36)
Health insurance coverage\11									
Under 65:									
Private	18.6 (0.44)	78.7 (0.47)	2.7 (0.19)	19.8 (0.76)	71.6 (0.89)	8.6 (0.55)	18.7 (1.59)	51.6 (1.89)	29.7 (1.82)
Medicaid	21.1 (1.52)	75.3 (1.61)	3.6 (0.62)	22.8 (1.75)	65.4 (2.02)	11.8 (1.45)	16.1 (1.42)	53.0 (2.08)	30.9 (1.85)
Other	21.5 (2.30)	75.8 (2.39)	*2.7 (0.83)	21.4 (2.49)	61.2 (3.09)	17.3 (2.39)	12.8 (2.00)	53.1 (2.64)	34.1 (2.51)
Uninsured	18.8 (0.84)	77.5 (0.89)	3.8 (0.39)	17.0 (1.03)	72.8 (1.28)	10.2 (0.85)	13.5 (1.46)	53.2 (2.02)	33.3 (1.92)
65 and over:									
Private	13.0 (0.96)	83.3 (1.09)	3.8 (0.56)	13.0 (1.17)	75.6 (1.52)	11.4 (1.18)	13.3 (1.57)	54.1 (2.27)	32.6 (2.17)
Medicare and Medicaid	19.3 (4.21)	71.1 (5.28)	*9.7 (4.16)	16.8 (3.05)	66.1 (4.01)	17.1 (3.75)	12.3 (2.13)	51.7 (3.03)	36.0 (3.06)
Medicare only	15.3 (1.63)	80.6 (1.81)	4.1 (0.88)	13.1 (1.39)	77.2 (1.75)	9.7 (1.22)	14.6 (1.73)	54.8 (2.32)	30.6 (2.15)
Other	11.4 (3.12)	84.8 (3.37)	*3.8 (1.37)	15.7 (2.95)	74.5 (3.54)	9.8 (2.48)	*12.1 (3.71)	54.2 (4.76)	33.7 (4.35)
Uninsured	†	87.5 (8.24)	-	†	68.7 (15.76)	†	†	66.4 (17.16)	†
Marital status									
Married	17.0 (0.45)	80.0 (0.48)	3.0 (0.22)	17.1 (0.68)	73.2 (0.82)	9.7 (0.55)	14.7 (0.98)	53.1 (1.37)	32.2 (1.32)
Widowed	14.2 (1.17)	80.9 (1.38)	4.9 (0.73)	14.9 (1.24)	74.1 (1.59)	10.9 (1.21)	14.6 (1.62)	53.7 (2.05)	31.7 (1.92)
Divorced or separated	21.0 (0.93)	74.6 (0.98)	4.4 (0.47)	20.0 (1.19)	65.7 (1.42)	14.2 (1.10)	14.0 (1.24)	50.1 (1.82)	35.9 (1.70)
Never married	19.6 (0.78)	78.1 (0.80)	2.3 (0.24)	21.7 (1.24)	71.0 (1.29)	7.2 (0.68)	16.9 (1.79)	57.1 (2.14)	26.0 (1.93)
Living with a partner	22.3 (1.41)	74.4 (1.48)	3.3 (0.59)	17.3 (1.73)	70.7 (2.10)	12.0 (1.46)	19.0 (2.80)	50.7 (3.60)	30.3 (3.38)

Place of residence\12									
Large MSA	19.0 (0.48)	77.8 (0.51)	3.2 (0.23)	18.8 (0.69)	71.7 (0.80)	9.4 (0.51)	15.0 (0.97)	54.2 (1.27)	30.7 (1.19)
Small MSA	18.5 (0.65)	78.9 (0.70)	2.6 (0.25)	18.1 (0.90)	71.3 (1.02)	10.6 (0.71)	15.9 (1.07)	52.9 (1.45)	31.3 (1.44)
Not in MSA	15.1 (0.85)	81.4 (0.95)	3.6 (0.37)	16.5 (0.92)	72.3 (1.32)	11.3 (1.02)	14.6 (1.40)	50.9 (2.00)	34.5 (1.80)
Region									
Northeast	16.0 (0.82)	81.1 (0.85)	2.9 (0.35)	15.5 (1.22)	73.9 (1.42)	10.6 (0.87)	13.7 (1.95)	54.6 (2.35)	31.7 (2.13)
Midwest	18.2 (0.74)	79.0 (0.79)	2.9 (0.31)	19.0 (1.00)	72.2 (1.18)	8.8 (0.83)	16.0 (1.37)	53.8 (1.99)	30.2 (1.87)
South	18.4 (0.60)	78.5 (0.62)	3.1 (0.26)	17.9 (0.77)	72.1 (0.93)	10.0 (0.64)	14.0 (0.96)	53.0 (1.31)	33.1 (1.29)
West	19.9 (0.71)	76.6 (0.80)	3.4 (0.33)	20.0 (1.00)	69.0 (1.17)	11.0 (0.78)	17.9 (1.31)	51.7 (1.86)	30.4 (1.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	20.5 (1.28)	77.0 (1.34)	2.4 (0.44)	18.2 (1.65)	74.9 (1.89)	6.9 (1.13)	21.0 (2.45)	54.8 (2.90)	24.1 (2.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female	21.4 (1.27)	75.6 (1.31)	3.0 (0.51)	20.5 (1.42)	71.2 (1.64)	8.3 (0.99)	21.5 (2.01)	54.4 (2.51)	24.1 (2.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	16.3 (0.56)	81.1 (0.60)	2.6 (0.26)	16.4 (0.89)	73.2 (1.06)	10.5 (0.74)	12.1 (1.13)	53.3 (1.80)	34.6 (1.71)
White, single race, female	18.2 (0.59)	78.2 (0.64)	3.5 (0.28)	18.1 (0.88)	70.1 (1.00)	11.8 (0.68)	14.9 (1.20)	49.4 (1.52)	35.7 (1.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	22.2 (1.67)	74.9 (1.75)	2.8 (0.80)	18.4 (2.01)	74.1 (2.22)	7.4 (1.28)	19.2 (2.59)	54.0 (3.06)	26.8 (2.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.8 (1.37)	75.9 (1.41)	3.3 (0.51)	20.9 (1.56)	70.6 (1.77)	8.5 (1.17)	14.6 (1.62)	58.1 (2.29)	27.2 (2.15)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview; however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status (possibly by proxy) for the Sample Adult only. "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions of current cigarette smoking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	All current smokers\2	Every day smokers\2	Some day smokers\2	Former smokers\3	Nonsmokers\4
		Smoking status among adults aged 18 and over\1				
		Percent distribution\5 (standard error)				
Total\6 (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.31)	14.8 (0.28)	4.2 (0.13)	21.8 (0.29)	59.2 (0.37)
Total\6 (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.0 (0.31)	14.6 (0.28)	4.3 (0.14)	21.1 (0.26)	59.9 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	100.0	21.6 (0.44)	16.4 (0.39)	5.2 (0.21)	24.9 (0.42)	53.5 (0.52)
Female	100.0	16.5 (0.37)	13.3 (0.34)	3.3 (0.16)	19.0 (0.37)	64.5 (0.47)
Age (years)						
18-44	100.0	21.2 (0.47)	15.6 (0.41)	5.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.32)	66.6 (0.53)
45-64	100.0	21.4 (0.51)	17.7 (0.47)	3.7 (0.22)	25.6 (0.50)	53.0 (0.59)
65-74	100.0	10.7 (0.58)	9.0 (0.55)	1.7 (0.24)	41.6 (0.98)	47.6 (1.00)
75 and over	100.0	4.4 (0.39)	3.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.17)	40.6 (0.98)	55.0 (1.00)
Race						
One race\7	100.0	18.9 (0.31)	14.7 (0.28)	4.2 (0.13)	21.9 (0.29)	59.2 (0.38)
White	100.0	19.4 (0.36)	15.3 (0.32)	4.1 (0.15)	23.6 (0.34)	57.1 (0.43)
Black or African American	100.0	19.1 (0.64)	13.8 (0.57)	5.3 (0.38)	14.4 (0.58)	66.5 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.6 (3.47)	16.2 (2.56)	10.4 (2.15)	16.4 (2.19)	57.0 (3.82)
Asian	100.0	9.9 (0.79)	7.4 (0.71)	2.5 (0.38)	13.5 (0.94)	76.6 (1.17)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*6.1 (2.51)	*4.4 (2.05)	†	*11.7 (4.12)	82.3 (4.94)
Two or more races\8	100.0	24.6 (2.41)	18.4 (2.10)	6.3 (1.21)	20.2 (1.90)	55.2 (2.66)
Black or African American, white	100.0	18.6 (4.36)	15.5 (4.06)	†	13.5 (3.79)	67.9 (5.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	32.9 (4.24)	25.0 (4.01)	*7.9 (2.43)	27.9 (3.42)	39.2 (4.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.9 (0.55)	7.0 (0.40)	5.9 (0.37)	14.1 (0.54)	72.9 (0.70)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	13.0 (0.68)	6.2 (0.47)	6.8 (0.48)	13.5 (0.68)	73.6 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.0 (0.34)	16.1 (0.31)	3.9 (0.14)	23.1 (0.32)	56.9 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	20.6 (0.41)	16.8 (0.37)	3.7 (0.17)	25.4 (0.39)	54.1 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.4 (0.66)	14.2 (0.58)	5.3 (0.39)	14.5 (0.60)	66.1 (0.83)
Education\10						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	25.5 (0.81)	21.0 (0.79)	4.4 (0.35)	24.0 (0.77)	50.5 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	26.3 (0.67)	21.5 (0.61)	4.8 (0.31)	24.9 (0.63)	48.8 (0.77)
Some college	100.0	21.1 (0.54)	16.5 (0.48)	4.6 (0.27)	26.5 (0.56)	52.4 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	7.7 (0.34)	5.2 (0.28)	2.5 (0.19)	22.2 (0.57)	70.1 (0.62)
Family income\12						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.1 (0.52)	20.7 (0.49)	5.4 (0.23)	19.6 (0.44)	54.3 (0.62)
$35,000 or more	100.0	15.9 (0.36)	12.2 (0.32)	3.7 (0.18)	22.8 (0.37)	61.3 (0.46)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	21.1 (0.77)	16.5 (0.70)	4.6 (0.38)	22.8 (0.76)	56.1 (0.88)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	18.9 (0.68)	14.6 (0.61)	4.3 (0.38)	23.0 (0.69)	58.1 (0.83)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	16.0 (0.88)	12.5 (0.81)	3.6 (0.39)	23.2 (0.88)	60.8 (1.04)
$100,000 or more	100.0	9.7 (0.53)	7.1 (0.45)	2.6 (0.29)	22.6 (0.69)	67.7 (0.80)
Poverty status\13						
Poor	100.0	29.0 (0.88)	22.9 (0.80)	6.2 (0.36)	14.0 (0.54)	57.0 (1.00)
Near poor	100.0	24.8 (0.70)	19.7 (0.67)	5.1 (0.36)	20.1 (0.66)	55.1 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	15.8 (0.35)	12.1 (0.31)	3.7 (0.17)	23.8 (0.37)	60.4 (0.46)
Health insurance coverage\14						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	15.7 (0.38)	11.8 (0.34)	3.9 (0.18)	19.8 (0.39)	64.5 (0.51)
Medicaid	100.0	33.3 (1.09)	26.8 (0.98)	6.5 (0.59)	13.8 (0.75)	52.9 (1.13)
Other	100.0	27.5 (1.49)	23.2 (1.45)	4.3 (0.67)	23.0 (1.41)	49.5 (1.71)
Uninsured	100.0	31.5 (0.81)	24.5 (0.76)	7.0 (0.38)	12.7 (0.52)	55.8 (0.85)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	6.3 (0.49)	5.4 (0.44)	1.0 (0.20)	42.4 (0.99)	51.3 (1.01)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	14.8 (1.86)	11.8 (1.66)	3.0 (0.74)	31.1 (2.21)	54.0 (2.61)
Medicare only	100.0	8.5 (0.68)	7.0 (0.63)	1.5 (0.28)	40.4 (1.29)	51.1 (1.29)
Other	100.0	10.7 (1.47)	9.3 (1.39)	*1.4 (0.47)	48.4 (2.71)	41.0 (2.71)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	†	*14.8 (5.59)	79.7 (6.16)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	14.9 (0.39)	11.9 (0.36)	3.1 (0.17)	25.6 (0.42)	59.5 (0.49)
Widowed	100.0	11.8 (0.69)	10.1 (0.64)	1.7 (0.28)	32.0 (1.02)	56.2 (1.09)
Divorced or separated	100.0	29.0 (0.76)	23.4 (0.74)	5.6 (0.37)	24.0 (0.70)	47.0 (0.82)
Never married	100.0	20.6 (0.62)	14.8 (0.55)	5.8 (0.32)	10.0 (0.41)	69.4 (0.74)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.6 (1.29)	25.8 (1.18)	7.8 (0.77)	17.8 (0.99)	48.5 (1.29)
Place of residence\15						
Large MSA	100.0	16.5 (0.39)	12.3 (0.35)	4.2 (0.19)	20.8 (0.40)	62.7 (0.50)
Small MSA	100.0	20.1 (0.60)	15.5 (0.52)	4.6 (0.24)	22.4 (0.51)	57.5 (0.72)
Not in MSA	100.0	25.1 (0.78)	21.6 (0.78)	3.4 (0.26)	24.1 (0.72)	50.8 (0.87)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.2 (0.70)	13.9 (0.62)	3.3 (0.30)	23.4 (0.73)	59.4 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	21.8 (0.73)	17.6 (0.67)	4.2 (0.26)	22.7 (0.65)	55.6 (0.89)
South	100.0	20.7 (0.54)	16.0 (0.48)	4.7 (0.24)	20.9 (0.45)	58.4 (0.62)
West	100.0	15.0 (0.51)	10.8 (0.44)	4.2 (0.25)	21.3 (0.57)	63.7 (0.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	17.0 (0.87)	8.8 (0.64)	8.2 (0.63)	18.2 (0.87)	64.8 (1.05)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	8.6 (0.61)	5.1 (0.48)	3.5 (0.40)	9.8 (0.61)	81.6 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.5 (0.59)	18.2 (0.52)	4.3 (0.25)	28.0 (0.56)	49.6 (0.67)
White, single race, female	100.0	18.8 (0.50)	15.6 (0.47)	3.2 (0.21)	22.9 (0.51)	58.3 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	24.2 (1.10)	17.3 (0.96)	6.9 (0.70)	17.2 (0.98)	58.6 (1.35)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	15.5 (0.78)	11.6 (0.64)	3.9 (0.39)	12.2 (0.72)	72.3 (0.97)

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

\1 Based on two survey questions: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"
\2 Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke; every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day; and some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.
\3 Persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all.
\4 Persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
\5 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\6 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\10 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVI. Crude percent distribution of alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among adults aged 18 and over\1				
		Lifetime abstainer\2	Former infrequent\2,3	Former regular\2,3	Current infrequent\2,3	Current regular\2,3
		Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	19.8 (0.33)	9.0 (0.21)	5.7 (0.17)	13.6 (0.23)	51.5 (0.42)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.2 (0.34)	8.7 (0.20)	5.6 (0.16)	13.5 (0.23)	51.7 (0.41)
Sex						
Male	100.0	14.1 (0.39)	7.8 (0.28)	7.0 (0.26)	10.3 (0.30)	60.4 (0.54)
Female	100.0	25.2 (0.46)	10.1 (0.27)	4.6 (0.19)	16.7 (0.34)	43.2 (0.51)
Age (years)						
18-44	100.0	20.8 (0.48)	5.5 (0.24)	3.2 (0.17)	13.3 (0.33)	56.8 (0.57)
45-64	100.0	15.5 (0.46)	10.8 (0.36)	7.0 (0.31)	14.7 (0.40)	51.8 (0.66)
65-74	100.0	21.5 (0.86)	14.4 (0.73)	9.5 (0.58)	13.3 (0.66)	41.1 (0.98)
75 and over	100.0	31.8 (1.01)	15.4 (0.78)	11.7 (0.72)	11.1 (0.65)	29.9 (1.02)
Race						
One race\6	100.0	19.9 (0.34)	8.9 (0.21)	5.7 (0.17)	13.6 (0.23)	51.6 (0.42)
White	100.0	17.1 (0.36)	8.8 (0.24)	6.0 (0.19)	13.6 (0.26)	54.4 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	28.9 (0.86)	11.0 (0.58)	4.7 (0.34)	14.7 (0.61)	40.2 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	21.7 (2.64)	10.0 (1.72)	11.0 (2.09)	11.5 (2.31)	44.3 (3.27)
Asian	100.0	42.8 (1.39)	6.9 (0.72)	3.0 (0.47)	12.4 (0.85)	34.8 (1.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	31.2 (7.81)	†	*11.6 (5.71)	†	42.2 (8.42)
Two or more races\7	100.0	18.6 (2.18)	10.8 (1.66)	7.0 (1.22)	13.6 (1.69)	49.8 (2.65)
Black or African American, white	100.0	22.7 (6.22)	*7.5 (2.89)	*3.2 (1.48)	15.7 (4.37)	50.4 (6.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.3 (2.92)	12.3 (2.67)	10.5 (2.39)	14.5 (2.64)	47.5 (4.03)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.4 (0.83)	7.9 (0.43)	5.2 (0.36)	12.9 (0.55)	44.2 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.8 (1.01)	7.7 (0.54)	5.6 (0.50)	12.6 (0.67)	45.9 (1.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.3 (0.36)	9.1 (0.23)	5.8 (0.19)	13.7 (0.25)	52.7 (0.45)
White, single race	100.0	14.8 (0.39)	8.9 (0.27)	6.1 (0.21)	13.7 (0.29)	56.2 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	28.7 (0.87)	11.0 (0.59)	4.8 (0.35)	14.8 (0.62)	40.2 (0.92)
Education\9						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	30.1 (0.84)	14.6 (0.67)	10.6 (0.56)	11.8 (0.57)	32.5 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	19.2 (0.58)	12.3 (0.48)	7.6 (0.40)	15.6 (0.49)	45.1 (0.74)
Some college	100.0	13.9 (0.46)	9.6 (0.38)	5.8 (0.32)	16.2 (0.48)	54.2 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.8 (0.47)	5.9 (0.30)	4.0 (0.26)	11.7 (0.41)	64.6 (0.65)
Family income\11						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.8 (0.54)	11.3 (0.35)	7.6 (0.31)	13.4 (0.37)	40.7 (0.62)
$35,000 or more	100.0	15.9 (0.38)	7.6 (0.24)	4.8 (0.20)	13.9 (0.31)	57.6 (0.49)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	20.1 (0.79)	10.5 (0.57)	6.7 (0.44)	16.0 (0.68)	46.6 (0.96)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	17.5 (0.68)	8.6 (0.50)	4.8 (0.35)	14.4 (0.58)	54.3 (0.85)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	14.0 (0.78)	7.4 (0.56)	4.9 (0.45)	14.8 (0.76)	58.7 (1.09)
$100,000 or more	100.0	12.6 (0.64)	5.0 (0.37)	3.6 (0.31)	11.5 (0.54)	67.3 (0.82)
Poverty status\12						
Poor	100.0	31.5 (0.87)	11.0 (0.56)	7.0 (0.47)	12.8 (0.59)	37.3 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	26.1 (0.76)	11.2 (0.54)	7.3 (0.41)	14.8 (0.55)	40.2 (0.85)
Not poor	100.0	15.0 (0.36)	7.8 (0.24)	4.9 (0.19)	13.6 (0.30)	58.5 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage\13						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	15.0 (0.41)	6.5 (0.24)	3.8 (0.19)	13.5 (0.32)	60.9 (0.54)
Medicaid	100.0	33.3 (1.16)	12.6 (0.77)	7.0 (0.57)	13.8 (0.74)	33.0 (1.08)
Other	100.0	18.5 (1.32)	14.8 (1.26)	10.0 (1.00)	15.8 (1.26)	41.0 (1.73)
Uninsured	100.0	22.6 (0.77)	7.7 (0.45)	5.5 (0.36)	14.7 (0.60)	48.9 (0.84)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	22.0 (0.82)	15.4 (0.71)	9.6 (0.61)	13.0 (0.68)	39.9 (1.03)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	42.7 (2.47)	18.2 (1.76)	12.6 (1.58)	10.5 (1.48)	16.1 (1.81)
Medicare only	100.0	29.7 (1.25)	13.5 (0.87)	10.6 (0.75)	12.0 (0.83)	34.1 (1.26)
Other	100.0	22.4 (2.20)	14.5 (2.04)	15.0 (1.98)	10.8 (1.49)	37.4 (2.68)
Uninsured	100.0	50.9 (8.54)	*16.8 (7.98)	†	*9.1 (3.80)	*11.2 (3.98)
Marital status						
Married	100.0	17.2 (0.40)	9.4 (0.29)	6.1 (0.24)	14.4 (0.34)	52.7 (0.55)
Widowed	100.0	32.4 (1.08)	16.4 (0.83)	10.3 (0.66)	12.5 (0.74)	28.5 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	100.0	15.2 (0.62)	11.0 (0.49)	7.7 (0.46)	15.4 (0.60)	50.4 (0.84)
Never married	100.0	28.3 (0.76)	5.3 (0.34)	3.1 (0.23)	11.2 (0.46)	51.7 (0.84)
Living with a partner	100.0	11.1 (0.83)	7.2 (0.67)	4.6 (0.52)	13.5 (0.85)	63.2 (1.22)
Place of residence\14						
Large MSA	100.0	20.0 (0.42)	8.0 (0.26)	4.8 (0.20)	13.2 (0.32)	53.8 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	18.9 (0.66)	9.1 (0.38)	6.1 (0.33)	13.7 (0.41)	51.8 (0.82)
Not in MSA	100.0	20.9 (1.03)	12.1 (0.64)	8.4 (0.49)	14.8 (0.58)	43.5 (1.22)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.0 (0.73)	8.0 (0.45)	4.8 (0.35)	11.8 (0.57)	56.2 (0.95)
Midwest	100.0	15.7 (0.68)	8.1 (0.44)	6.1 (0.35)	15.3 (0.51)	54.3 (0.91)
South	100.0	23.2 (0.60)	10.5 (0.40)	5.6 (0.30)	13.3 (0.35)	47.2 (0.72)
West	100.0	19.5 (0.64)	8.3 (0.35)	6.3 (0.36)	13.9 (0.46)	51.8 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	19.0 (0.94)	6.9 (0.57)	6.4 (0.57)	9.9 (0.74)	57.2 (1.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	40.4 (1.22)	9.0 (0.62)	3.8 (0.41)	16.1 (0.81)	30.4 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	11.0 (0.45)	7.5 (0.34)	7.4 (0.33)	10.3 (0.36)	63.5 (0.65)
White, single race, female	100.0	18.3 (0.54)	10.3 (0.36)	5.0 (0.24)	17.0 (0.43)	49.3 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	20.7 (1.24)	9.7 (0.85)	6.1 (0.59)	11.2 (0.89)	51.8 (1.52)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.4 (1.10)	12.1 (0.76)	3.8 (0.40)	17.8 (0.87)	30.6 (1.01)

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

\1 Derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?"; and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

\2 Categories are based on the same definitions used in the "Health, United States" publications (see Appendix II) and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his or her lifetime; a former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had no drink in the past year; and a current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink 1–365 times in the past year.
\3 Former infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime but fewer than 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any 1 year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 27.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions of participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 federal physical activity guidelines among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans"\1								
	Aerobic guidelines only\2				Full guidelines (strengthening and aerobic combined)\3				
	Total	Inactive	Insufficiently active	Sufficiently active (met guidelines)	Total	Met neither aerobic nor muscle-strengthening guidelines	Met muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met aerobic guidelines only	muscle-strengthening and aerobic guidelines
	Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				Percent distribution\4 (standard error)				
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	32.0 (0.46)	19.6 (0.30)	48.4 (0.46)	100.0	48.1 (0.46)	3.5 (0.13)	27.8 (0.34)	20.6 (0.34)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	31.7 (0.45)	19.4 (0.30)	48.9 (0.46)	100.0	47.7 (0.46)	3.5 (0.13)	27.9 (0.35)	21.0 (0.34)
Sex									
Male	100.0	30.0 (0.56)	17.6 (0.40)	52.4 (0.58)	100.0	43.8 (0.59)	3.8 (0.19)	27.8 (0.48)	24.6 (0.49)
Female	100.0	33.9 (0.55)	21.4 (0.39)	44.7 (0.56)	100.0	52.2 (0.57)	3.2 (0.16)	27.9 (0.45)	16.8 (0.39)
Age (years)									
18-44	100.0	26.1 (0.56)	18.0 (0.41)	55.8 (0.60)	100.0	41.4 (0.60)	2.9 (0.17)	29.7 (0.49)	26.0 (0.52)
45-64	100.0	33.4 (0.64)	21.7 (0.51)	44.9 (0.65)	100.0	51.5 (0.65)	3.7 (0.21)	27.3 (0.54)	17.5 (0.50)
65-74	100.0	40.0 (1.00)	18.9 (0.78)	41.0 (1.02)	100.0	54.3 (1.02)	4.9 (0.43)	26.5 (0.91)	14.3 (0.73)
75 and over	100.0	52.4 (1.16)	20.2 (0.86)	27.4 (1.10)	100.0	67.7 (1.17)	4.9 (0.49)	19.7 (0.95)	7.7 (0.55)
Race									
One race\6	100.0	32.1 (0.46)	19.6 (0.30)	48.4 (0.47)	100.0	48.2 (0.47)	3.5 (0.13)	27.8 (0.35)	20.5 (0.34)
White	100.0	30.8 (0.51)	19.7 (0.34)	49.6 (0.52)	100.0	47.0 (0.52)	3.5 (0.14)	28.4 (0.39)	21.0 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	40.1 (0.95)	17.7 (0.64)	42.2 (0.95)	100.0	54.3 (0.96)	3.5 (0.31)	23.9 (0.77)	18.3 (0.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.1 (3.09)	21.5 (2.38)	43.4 (3.00)	100.0	51.1 (3.10)	5.7 (1.58)	25.9 (3.10)	17.3 (2.58)
Asian	100.0	32.1 (1.28)	22.6 (1.09)	45.3 (1.33)	100.0	52.3 (1.34)	2.4 (0.41)	28.3 (1.21)	17.0 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	54.0 (8.15)	*7.0 (3.34)	39.0 (7.63)	100.0	57.5 (7.73)	†	*23.6 (7.12)	15.4 (4.32)
Two or more races\7	100.0	27.6 (2.41)	19.2 (1.97)	53.2 (2.64)	100.0	43.8 (2.59)	3.3 (0.81)	26.6 (2.31)	26.4 (2.43)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.1 (6.27)	13.4 (3.74)	63.5 (6.52)	100.0	37.6 (6.66)	-	21.4 (4.80)	41.0 (6.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	32.8 (3.92)	23.4 (3.49)	43.8 (4.12)	100.0	51.1 (4.15)	*5.0 (1.55)	27.2 (3.93)	16.7 (2.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	40.3 (0.89)	17.4 (0.65)	42.3 (0.88)	100.0	54.3 (0.89)	3.5 (0.30)	25.2 (0.74)	17.0 (0.67)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.2 (1.12)	18.6 (0.85)	42.1 (1.09)	100.0	54.2 (1.09)	3.7 (0.38)	25.9 (0.93)	16.2 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.6 (0.48)	19.9 (0.32)	49.5 (0.49)	100.0	47.1 (0.50)	3.5 (0.14)	28.2 (0.38)	21.1 (0.37)
White, single race	100.0	28.9 (0.55)	20.1 (0.38)	51.0 (0.57)	100.0	45.5 (0.57)	3.6 (0.16)	29.0 (0.44)	21.9 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	40.3 (0.97)	17.7 (0.66)	42.0 (0.96)	100.0	54.5 (0.97)	3.5 (0.32)	23.6 (0.78)	18.4 (0.81)
Education\9									
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	55.6 (0.94)	17.1 (0.68)	27.3 (0.84)	100.0	69.6 (0.86)	3.2 (0.30)	20.4 (0.73)	6.7 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	44.2 (0.81)	19.2 (0.60)	36.7 (0.73)	100.0	60.1 (0.75)	3.4 (0.25)	25.0 (0.64)	11.6 (0.49)
Some college	100.0	29.9 (0.67)	22.3 (0.58)	47.8 (0.68)	100.0	48.1 (0.68)	4.2 (0.27)	27.8 (0.58)	19.9 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	16.4 (0.52)	20.5 (0.56)	63.1 (0.67)	100.0	33.5 (0.66)	3.5 (0.24)	32.2 (0.64)	30.8 (0.62)
Family income\11									
Less than $35,000	100.0	43.4 (0.71)	18.4 (0.44)	38.1 (0.70)	100.0	58.7 (0.70)	3.3 (0.19)	24.4 (0.52)	13.7 (0.46)
$35,000 or more	100.0	25.9 (0.50)	20.3 (0.38)	53.8 (0.52)	100.0	42.6 (0.53)	3.6 (0.17)	29.5 (0.44)	24.2 (0.45)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	35.8 (0.96)	21.4 (0.75)	42.7 (0.94)	100.0	53.7 (0.97)	3.7 (0.33)	25.8 (0.81)	16.8 (0.69)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	28.7 (0.78)	20.1 (0.67)	51.2 (0.84)	100.0	45.4 (0.86)	3.4 (0.33)	30.2 (0.78)	21.0 (0.69)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	25.2 (1.07)	20.5 (0.87)	54.3 (1.13)	100.0	41.7 (1.11)	4.0 (0.39)	30.0 (0.99)	24.3 (0.96)
$100,000 or more	100.0	17.2 (0.71)	19.4 (0.68)	63.4 (0.85)	100.0	33.3 (0.84)	3.4 (0.31)	31.3 (0.81)	32.0 (0.86)
Poverty status\12									
Poor	100.0	44.8 (1.08)	17.0 (0.67)	38.2 (1.10)	100.0	59.5 (1.08)	2.4 (0.23)	25.2 (0.77)	12.8 (0.77)
Near poor	100.0	42.5 (0.91)	19.3 (0.63)	38.2 (0.88)	100.0	58.4 (0.89)	3.5 (0.28)	23.9 (0.74)	14.2 (0.59)
Not poor	100.0	25.5 (0.48)	20.3 (0.38)	54.2 (0.51)	100.0	42.2 (0.51)	3.7 (0.17)	29.6 (0.43)	24.5 (0.44)
Health insurance coverage\13									
Under 65:									
Private	100.0	22.6 (0.51)	20.3 (0.40)	57.1 (0.55)	100.0	39.8 (0.55)	3.2 (0.17)	30.2 (0.46)	26.9 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	48.6 (1.28)	18.5 (0.90)	32.9 (1.15)	100.0	63.7 (1.18)	3.4 (0.41)	22.2 (1.01)	10.6 (0.76)
Other	100.0	39.1 (1.69)	22.5 (1.41)	38.4 (1.78)	100.0	56.6 (1.84)	5.1 (0.71)	23.3 (1.44)	15.0 (1.34)
Uninsured	100.0	38.3 (0.90)	17.4 (0.62)	44.3 (0.90)	100.0	53.1 (0.89)	2.6 (0.24)	28.4 (0.76)	15.9 (0.63)
65 and over:									
Private	100.0	42.1 (1.03)	20.3 (0.83)	37.6 (1.03)	100.0	57.3 (1.05)	5.2 (0.47)	25.5 (0.91)	12.0 (0.66)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	63.6 (2.40)	15.9 (1.63)	20.5 (2.01)	100.0	75.7 (2.17)	3.8 (0.82)	17.1 (1.88)	3.3 (0.90)
Medicare only	100.0	46.7 (1.36)	18.8 (1.02)	34.5 (1.31)	100.0	61.4 (1.38)	4.4 (0.52)	22.0 (1.09)	12.3 (0.90)
Other	100.0	47.7 (2.73)	21.2 (2.22)	31.1 (2.53)	100.0	62.3 (2.65)	6.5 (1.49)	21.8 (2.20)	9.3 (1.47)
Uninsured	100.0	61.4 (8.34)	*13.1 (4.72)	*25.5 (7.88)	100.0	70.6 (7.97)	†	*13.4 (4.57)	†
Marital status									
Married	100.0	30.6 (0.56)	20.8 (0.43)	48.6 (0.57)	100.0	48.1 (0.57)	3.4 (0.18)	29.1 (0.46)	19.4 (0.43)
Widowed	100.0	52.4 (1.12)	21.1 (0.89)	26.5 (0.96)	100.0	68.2 (1.06)	5.3 (0.51)	18.0 (0.80)	8.4 (0.62)
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.8 (0.85)	19.2 (0.67)	42.9 (0.85)	100.0	53.3 (0.86)	3.9 (0.31)	25.0 (0.75)	17.8 (0.67)
Never married	100.0	27.6 (0.81)	16.5 (0.55)	55.9 (0.88)	100.0	41.1 (0.86)	3.1 (0.25)	28.2 (0.71)	27.6 (0.78)
Living with a partner	100.0	29.0 (1.23)	18.7 (1.03)	52.3 (1.32)	100.0	44.4 (1.31)	3.4 (0.51)	29.6 (1.18)	22.6 (1.09)

Place of residence\14									
Large MSA	100.0	30.1 (0.53)	19.1 (0.39)	50.8 (0.55)	100.0	45.8 (0.56)	3.5 (0.17)	28.6 (0.48)	22.2 (0.46)
Small MSA	100.0	31.5 (0.99)	20.0 (0.55)	48.5 (0.97)	100.0	47.9 (0.95)	3.7 (0.23)	27.1 (0.62)	21.3 (0.68)
Not in MSA	100.0	39.1 (1.43)	20.3 (0.79)	40.5 (1.27)	100.0	56.4 (1.30)	3.2 (0.31)	26.5 (0.92)	13.8 (0.69)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	37.7 (1.07)	17.2 (0.66)	45.1 (1.07)	100.0	51.6 (1.10)	3.4 (0.30)	26.2 (0.82)	18.8 (0.80)
Midwest	100.0	29.6 (0.90)	22.0 (0.66)	48.5 (0.96)	100.0	48.0 (0.98)	3.6 (0.26)	26.8 (0.73)	21.6 (0.71)
South	100.0	35.4 (0.82)	19.2 (0.51)	45.4 (0.79)	100.0	51.4 (0.80)	3.2 (0.21)	27.6 (0.57)	17.8 (0.56)
West	100.0	24.8 (0.85)	19.5 (0.55)	55.6 (0.93)	100.0	40.6 (0.89)	3.8 (0.26)	30.4 (0.69)	25.2 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.4 (1.15)	16.4 (0.92)	46.2 (1.22)	100.0	49.3 (1.23)	4.6 (0.51)	24.9 (1.09)	21.3 (1.02)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	43.4 (1.20)	18.5 (0.88)	38.1 (1.17)	100.0	59.6 (1.16)	2.4 (0.28)	25.6 (1.00)	12.4 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	100.0	27.8 (0.69)	18.0 (0.51)	54.1 (0.72)	100.0	42.3 (0.72)	3.6 (0.23)	29.1 (0.62)	24.9 (0.61)
White, single race, female	100.0	30.0 (0.65)	22.0 (0.49)	48.1 (0.70)	100.0	48.6 (0.71)	3.5 (0.21)	29.0 (0.56)	19.0 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	34.1 (1.43)	15.5 (0.98)	50.4 (1.53)	100.0	45.5 (1.50)	4.1 (0.54)	23.6 (1.22)	26.8 (1.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	45.5 (1.19)	19.5 (0.93)	35.0 (1.15)	100.0	61.9 (1.17)	3.1 (0.37)	23.6 (1.01)	11.4 (0.75)

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

\1 Starting with "Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010," measures of physical activity shown are changed to reflect the federal "2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans" (available from: http:// www.health.gov/PAGuidelines/). This new table shows both percentages of adults who met the guidelines' aerobic component and percentages of adults who met the full physical activity guidelines, including strengthening as well as aerobic activities. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes that are preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week for additional health benefits. NHIS questions ask about frequency and duration of light-to moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activities, and frequency of leisure-time strengthening activities. Questions are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period.
\2 "Inactive" is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. "Insufficiently active" is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. "Sufficiently active," which meets 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, or in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination.
\3 Categories are mutually exclusive. Adults who met neither the aerobic nor muscle-strengthening 2008 federal physical activity guidelines may have engaged in lesser amounts of activity. Meeting only the strengthening guidelines means participating in leisure-time muscle-strengthening activities 2 or more days per week with either no leisure-time aerobic activity or aerobic activity that did not meet the guidelines. Meeting only the aerobic activity guidelines means participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activities 150 minutes or more per week or vigorous-intensity activities 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination, and not meeting the strengthening guidelines. Meeting both aerobic and strengthening guidelines is defined in footnote 1. The sum of the percentages of adults who met the "aerobic only" guideline and the percentage who met both the "aerobic and strengthening" guidelines equals (within rounding error) the percentage of adults identified as "sufficiently active" according to the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity.
\4 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\5 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\6 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\7 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\8 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\9 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\11 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\13 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\14 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 29.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distribution of body mass index among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Body mass index among adults aged 18 and over\1				
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	35.6 (0.36)	34.5 (0.34)	28.3 (0.35)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	36.3 (0.37)	34.2 (0.34)	27.9 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.7 (0.08)	29.6 (0.50)	40.9 (0.52)	28.8 (0.50)
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.14)	41.5 (0.51)	28.3 (0.42)	27.8 (0.44)
Age (years)					
18-44	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	40.8 (0.54)	31.2 (0.48)	26.2 (0.50)
45-64	100.0	1.0 (0.11)	29.1 (0.57)	37.7 (0.57)	32.2 (0.57)
65-74	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	28.5 (0.89)	38.5 (1.03)	31.6 (0.93)
75 and over	100.0	3.2 (0.35)	41.2 (1.10)	36.0 (1.06)	19.5 (0.85)
Race					
One race\4	100.0	1.6 (0.08)	35.6 (0.37)	34.6 (0.35)	28.2 (0.35)
White	100.0	1.5 (0.09)	35.8 (0.41)	35.1 (0.39)	27.6 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	1.0 (0.16)	26.2 (0.81)	33.7 (0.87)	39.1 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	27.5 (3.24)	30.8 (2.88)	40.9 (3.65)
Asian	100.0	4.1 (0.51)	56.6 (1.33)	30.0 (1.17)	9.3 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	-	16.9 (4.76)	48.1 (8.50)	35.0 (7.62)
Two or more races\5	100.0	*2.3 (0.84)	35.1 (2.58)	29.9 (2.29)	32.7 (2.60)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	39.0 (6.75)	21.8 (4.60)	37.3 (6.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	30.5 (3.85)	30.2 (3.49)	37.6 (3.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	0.9 (0.15)	30.0 (0.77)	37.4 (0.79)	31.7 (0.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	0.9 (0.18)	27.5 (0.95)	37.7 (1.00)	33.8 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.7 (0.09)	36.5 (0.40)	34.1 (0.38)	27.7 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	1.6 (0.10)	37.0 (0.46)	34.6 (0.44)	26.8 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	25.8 (0.82)	33.8 (0.89)	39.4 (0.95)
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.4 (0.20)	28.3 (0.77)	36.6 (0.89)	33.7 (0.87)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	1.4 (0.16)	28.6 (0.66)	36.0 (0.69)	34.0 (0.69)
Some college	100.0	1.0 (0.13)	30.7 (0.62)	35.7 (0.64)	32.6 (0.66)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.8 (0.17)	40.6 (0.68)	36.0 (0.65)	21.6 (0.59)
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	35.1 (0.52)	31.4 (0.49)	31.6 (0.54)
$35,000 or more	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	35.7 (0.47)	35.8 (0.45)	27.1 (0.45)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	1.3 (0.19)	33.2 (0.86)	35.2 (0.86)	30.3 (0.86)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	1.3 (0.18)	34.1 (0.87)	35.0 (0.82)	29.6 (0.84)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	1.5 (0.26)	34.3 (1.08)	36.1 (1.01)	28.1 (1.00)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	39.4 (0.86)	36.8 (0.86)	22.3 (0.72)
Poverty status\10					
Poor	100.0	2.1 (0.21)	35.8 (0.88)	29.6 (0.77)	32.4 (0.87)
Near poor	100.0	1.6 (0.18)	33.7 (0.76)	32.7 (0.78)	32.0 (0.77)
Not poor	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	35.8 (0.47)	36.0 (0.44)	26.8 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65:					
Private	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	37.0 (0.53)	35.1 (0.50)	26.6 (0.46)
Medicaid	100.0	1.9 (0.29)	31.5 (1.09)	29.3 (1.05)	37.3 (1.11)
Other	100.0	1.2 (0.35)	27.2 (1.52)	35.5 (1.57)	36.1 (1.64)
Uninsured	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	36.4 (0.79)	32.6 (0.78)	29.5 (0.78)
65 and over:					
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.27)	34.0 (0.99)	38.6 (1.03)	25.2 (0.87)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.4 (0.71)	29.9 (2.14)	34.6 (2.39)	33.1 (2.25)
Medicare only	100.0	2.2 (0.34)	35.9 (1.22)	36.5 (1.20)	25.5 (1.11)
Other	100.0	*2.6 (0.91)	31.8 (2.63)	36.1 (2.66)	29.4 (2.45)
Uninsured	100.0	†	32.1 (8.71)	41.0 (8.39)	25.6 (7.14)
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.3 (0.11)	32.2 (0.47)	37.7 (0.52)	28.8 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	2.8 (0.36)	37.8 (1.13)	34.2 (1.07)	25.2 (0.98)
Divorced or separated	100.0	1.2 (0.15)	31.7 (0.76)	33.3 (0.77)	33.8 (0.79)
Never married	100.0	2.0 (0.21)	45.1 (0.83)	28.2 (0.67)	24.7 (0.69)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.8 (0.33)	36.6 (1.28)	32.9 (1.25)	28.7 (1.20)
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	100.0	1.6 (0.12)	37.4 (0.50)	34.7 (0.47)	26.3 (0.44)
Small MSA	100.0	1.6 (0.15)	35.3 (0.68)	34.1 (0.65)	29.0 (0.69)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	30.1 (0.78)	34.9 (0.85)	33.4 (0.83)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.4 (0.19)	37.9 (0.87)	35.2 (0.86)	25.5 (0.79)
Midwest	100.0	1.6 (0.17)	33.6 (0.78)	35.2 (0.75)	29.6 (0.76)
South	100.0	1.6 (0.14)	34.0 (0.58)	33.8 (0.55)	30.7 (0.60)
West	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	38.4 (0.76)	34.5 (0.69)	25.4 (0.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.3 (0.10)	26.4 (1.09)	42.2 (1.18)	31.2 (1.18)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.29)	33.9 (1.04)	32.2 (0.98)	32.3 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.6 (0.09)	29.3 (0.61)	41.6 (0.65)	28.5 (0.60)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.6 (0.19)	44.5 (0.64)	27.7 (0.54)	25.2 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*0.7 (0.24)	26.8 (1.30)	38.3 (1.44)	34.2 (1.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.3 (0.24)	25.0 (1.06)	29.9 (1.02)	43.8 (1.24)

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

- Quantity zero.

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

\1 Calculated from information that respondents supplied in response to survey questions regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by body mass index (BMI) under 18.5; healthy weight is indicated by BMI of 18.5 up to 25.0; overweight is indicated by BMI of 25.0 up to 30.0; and obesity is indicated by BMI of 30.0 or higher. Note that self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

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

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 31.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place\1				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO\2	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Percent distribution\3 (standard error)							
Total\4 (crude)	100.0	14.9 (0.29)	85.1 (0.29)	100.0	74.4 (0.45)	21.6 (0.42)	2.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.08)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.5 (0.29)	84.5 (0.29)	100.0	73.6 (0.46)	22.3 (0.43)	3.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	18.9 (0.42)	81.1 (0.42)	100.0	73.2 (0.59)	21.7 (0.54)	3.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.13)
Female	100.0	11.1 (0.32)	88.9 (0.32)	100.0	75.4 (0.51)	21.5 (0.48)	2.3 (0.14)	0.8 (0.08)
Age (years)								
18-44	100.0	22.6 (0.48)	77.4 (0.48)	100.0	69.4 (0.63)	25.7 (0.58)	3.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.13)
45-64	100.0	10.0 (0.34)	90.0 (0.34)	100.0	76.5 (0.62)	19.8 (0.60)	2.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.12)
65-74	100.0	3.9 (0.37)	96.1 (0.37)	100.0	80.5 (0.94)	16.5 (0.87)	2.3 (0.35)	0.8 (0.16)
75 and over	100.0	2.5 (0.34)	97.5 (0.34)	100.0	82.5 (0.85)	15.0 (0.78)	1.5 (0.28)	1.0 (0.25)
Race								
One race\5	100.0	14.8 (0.29)	85.2 (0.29)	100.0	74.5 (0.46)	21.5 (0.43)	2.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.08)
White	100.0	14.5 (0.32)	85.5 (0.32)	100.0	75.8 (0.51)	20.9 (0.48)	2.2 (0.13)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	15.9 (0.77)	84.1 (0.77)	100.0	67.9 (1.00)	23.5 (0.90)	7.5 (0.52)	1.1 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	15.7 (2.72)	84.3 (2.72)	100.0	35.9 (5.02)	57.3 (5.69)	*5.1 (1.86)	*1.7 (0.76)
Asian	100.0	17.9 (1.02)	82.1 (1.02)	100.0	75.5 (1.39)	20.7 (1.29)	2.9 (0.61)	0.9 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*12.3 (5.05)	87.7 (5.05)	100.0	69.9 (7.27)	27.7 (6.82)	†	-
Two or more races\6	100.0	18.0 (2.13)	82.0 (2.13)	100.0	67.1 (2.86)	27.5 (2.67)	4.1 (0.94)	*1.4 (0.55)
Black or African American, white	100.0	27.6 (6.58)	72.4 (6.58)	100.0	66.7 (6.31)	28.6 (5.97)	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.2 (3.07)	84.8 (3.07)	100.0	65.3 (4.30)	30.6 (4.13)	*3.0 (1.16)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.0 (0.84)	71.0 (0.84)	100.0	59.1 (1.11)	35.3 (1.10)	4.7 (0.41)	0.9 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.0 (1.16)	68.0 (1.16)	100.0	55.9 (1.54)	39.6 (1.56)	3.6 (0.44)	0.8 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.6 (0.28)	87.4 (0.28)	100.0	76.4 (0.49)	19.8 (0.45)	2.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	11.7 (0.30)	88.3 (0.30)	100.0	78.2 (0.55)	18.8 (0.51)	1.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	15.3 (0.77)	84.7 (0.77)	100.0	68.4 (1.01)	22.9 (0.92)	7.6 (0.53)	1.1 (0.17)
Education\8								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	19.9 (0.72)	80.1 (0.72)	100.0	62.5 (1.07)	31.2 (1.04)	5.7 (0.43)	0.6 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	14.9 (0.54)	85.1 (0.54)	100.0	74.7 (0.79)	21.1 (0.73)	3.2 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	13.4 (0.47)	86.6 (0.47)	100.0	75.3 (0.70)	20.3 (0.65)	3.2 (0.24)	1.3 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.7 (0.36)	91.3 (0.36)	100.0	82.2 (0.61)	15.5 (0.58)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.13)
Family income\10								
Less than $35,000	100.0	22.2 (0.49)	77.8 (0.49)	100.0	61.6 (0.71)	31.4 (0.67)	5.6 (0.30)	1.4 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	11.4 (0.33)	88.6 (0.33)	100.0	79.7 (0.48)	17.5 (0.45)	1.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	17.9 (0.73)	82.1 (0.73)	100.0	72.1 (0.92)	23.4 (0.87)	3.3 (0.37)	1.3 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	13.8 (0.63)	86.2 (0.63)	100.0	78.4 (0.78)	19.0 (0.72)	1.7 (0.25)	0.9 (0.16)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	10.1 (0.72)	89.9 (0.72)	100.0	81.3 (0.95)	16.5 (0.88)	1.5 (0.28)	0.7 (0.19)
$100,000 or more	100.0	5.8 (0.39)	94.2 (0.39)	100.0	84.4 (0.70)	13.6 (0.67)	1.1 (0.18)	0.9 (0.18)
Poverty status\11								
Poor	100.0	25.3 (0.78)	74.7 (0.78)	100.0	54.0 (1.12)	37.5 (1.08)	7.0 (0.50)	1.5 (0.21)
Near poor	100.0	23.4 (0.73)	76.6 (0.73)	100.0	63.9 (0.99)	29.9 (0.92)	5.0 (0.41)	1.3 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	10.6 (0.29)	89.4 (0.29)	100.0	80.1 (0.48)	17.1 (0.44)	1.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage\12								
Under 65:								
Private	100.0	9.0 (0.29)	91.0 (0.29)	100.0	81.6 (0.49)	16.5 (0.46)	1.1 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	9.7 (0.72)	90.3 (0.72)	100.0	58.4 (1.33)	36.1 (1.30)	4.8 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.24)
Other	100.0	6.1 (0.69)	93.9 (0.69)	100.0	54.7 (1.76)	33.4 (1.68)	9.7 (1.02)	2.2 (0.54)
Uninsured	100.0	48.8 (0.87)	51.2 (0.87)	100.0	42.0 (1.21)	43.9 (1.24)	11.1 (0.73)	2.9 (0.37)
65 and over:								
Private	100.0	2.1 (0.30)	97.9 (0.30)	100.0	84.7 (0.82)	13.8 (0.78)	1.1 (0.28)	*0.3 (0.10)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.2 (0.97)	95.8 (0.97)	100.0	70.7 (2.29)	23.7 (2.09)	5.0 (1.28)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.4 (0.48)	95.6 (0.48)	100.0	82.5 (1.06)	15.4 (1.00)	1.1 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.33)
Other	100.0	*2.4 (0.86)	97.6 (0.86)	100.0	62.6 (2.54)	24.7 (2.20)	8.2 (1.55)	4.5 (1.07)
Uninsured	100.0	38.8 (7.93)	61.2 (7.93)	100.0	56.0 (11.42)	*32.9 (10.24)	†	†
Marital status								
Married	100.0	10.7 (0.32)	89.3 (0.32)	100.0	78.7 (0.55)	18.5 (0.53)	2.0 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	4.6 (0.45)	95.4 (0.45)	100.0	80.1 (0.96)	16.7 (0.88)	2.7 (0.38)	*0.6 (0.23)
Divorced or separated	100.0	15.9 (0.60)	84.1 (0.60)	100.0	70.9 (0.91)	23.1 (0.82)	4.5 (0.41)	1.5 (0.22)
Never married	100.0	23.7 (0.71)	76.3 (0.71)	100.0	65.4 (0.89)	28.7 (0.84)	4.0 (0.31)	1.8 (0.21)
Living with a partner	100.0	25.7 (1.14)	74.3 (1.14)	100.0	64.0 (1.43)	29.1 (1.31)	5.3 (0.69)	1.7 (0.36)

Place of residence\13								
Large MSA	100.0	15.2 (0.37)	84.8 (0.37)	100.0	76.9 (0.49)	18.7 (0.45)	3.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	15.3 (0.56)	84.7 (0.56)	100.0	74.9 (0.87)	21.3 (0.77)	2.7 (0.25)	1.1 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.1 (0.69)	86.9 (0.69)	100.0	65.1 (1.64)	31.4 (1.64)	2.3 (0.28)	1.2 (0.21)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	10.1 (0.59)	89.9 (0.59)	100.0	83.8 (0.76)	12.7 (0.68)	2.9 (0.30)	0.6 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	13.0 (0.56)	87.0 (0.56)	100.0	67.1 (1.17)	29.5 (1.10)	2.6 (0.24)	0.8 (0.12)
South	100.0	16.4 (0.54)	83.6 (0.54)	100.0	77.1 (0.65)	18.2 (0.58)	3.5 (0.27)	1.2 (0.13)
West	100.0	18.2 (0.58)	81.8 (0.58)	100.0	69.9 (0.98)	26.1 (0.98)	2.4 (0.22)	1.6 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.1 (1.23)	64.9 (1.23)	100.0	59.2 (1.61)	33.6 (1.59)	6.0 (0.72)	1.2 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	22.4 (1.00)	77.6 (1.00)	100.0	59.0 (1.29)	36.8 (1.26)	3.6 (0.39)	*0.6 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	15.0 (0.46)	85.0 (0.46)	100.0	76.6 (0.71)	19.4 (0.65)	2.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.16)
White, single race, female	100.0	8.6 (0.35)	91.4 (0.35)	100.0	79.5 (0.61)	18.3 (0.58)	1.4 (0.14)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	20.5 (1.27)	79.5 (1.27)	100.0	67.5 (1.51)	21.5 (1.30)	9.1 (0.89)	1.9 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	10.9 (0.82)	89.1 (0.82)	100.0	69.1 (1.26)	24.0 (1.16)	6.5 (0.63)	*0.4 (0.19)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?" and if there was at least one such place, a follow-up question was asked: "What kind of place [is it\do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor’s office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined, as are "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."
\2 HMO is health maintenance organization.
\3 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\4 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\6 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\7 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\8 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\10 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\12 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 33.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XX. Crude percent distribution of number of office visits to doctor or other health care professional in past 12 months among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in past 12 months\1				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.32)	17.3 (0.27)	25.9 (0.33)	24.3 (0.30)	13.5 (0.25)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.5 (0.32)	17.4 (0.28)	25.8 (0.33)	24.0 (0.30)	13.3 (0.25)
Sex						
Male	100.0	25.4 (0.46)	19.7 (0.41)	24.6 (0.45)	20.3 (0.40)	9.9 (0.31)
Female	100.0	13.0 (0.35)	15.0 (0.35)	27.0 (0.45)	28.1 (0.43)	16.8 (0.36)
Age (years)						
18-44	100.0	26.0 (0.49)	20.0 (0.41)	25.2 (0.46)	18.4 (0.40)	10.5 (0.32)
45-64	100.0	15.8 (0.44)	16.8 (0.44)	27.2 (0.52)	26.1 (0.52)	14.1 (0.41)
65-74	100.0	6.6 (0.45)	10.9 (0.63)	25.9 (0.85)	36.4 (0.94)	20.1 (0.78)
75 and over	100.0	5.7 (0.47)	10.2 (0.75)	24.1 (0.94)	39.0 (1.07)	20.9 (0.91)
Race						
One race\4	100.0	19.0 (0.32)	17.3 (0.28)	25.9 (0.33)	24.4 (0.31)	13.4 (0.25)
White	100.0	18.3 (0.35)	17.1 (0.31)	25.8 (0.37)	24.9 (0.35)	13.9 (0.29)
Black or African American	100.0	20.5 (0.76)	17.2 (0.68)	26.7 (0.79)	22.7 (0.72)	12.8 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.4 (3.01)	15.2 (2.84)	28.8 (3.15)	20.9 (2.71)	9.7 (1.70)
Asian	100.0	24.9 (1.28)	20.9 (1.10)	25.4 (1.14)	20.9 (1.09)	7.9 (0.75)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	23.2 (6.50)	*11.9 (4.21)	*27.1 (8.57)	25.7 (7.62)	*12.2 (5.56)
Two or more races\5	100.0	22.7 (2.29)	15.6 (1.85)	25.6 (2.34)	20.3 (1.88)	15.9 (1.92)
Black or African American, white	100.0	22.8 (6.45)	14.0 (4.08)	37.7 (6.49)	*16.1 (5.00)	*9.4 (3.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	18.0 (3.45)	10.4 (2.17)	21.9 (3.45)	24.7 (2.95)	25.1 (3.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.4 (0.84)	17.7 (0.63)	21.8 (0.66)	18.7 (0.63)	9.3 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.1 (1.11)	17.5 (0.82)	20.3 (0.80)	17.3 (0.81)	8.9 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.8 (0.32)	17.2 (0.30)	26.5 (0.36)	25.3 (0.34)	14.2 (0.28)
White, single race	100.0	15.6 (0.35)	17.0 (0.35)	26.6 (0.42)	26.1 (0.39)	14.8 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.1 (0.78)	17.2 (0.70)	27.0 (0.81)	23.0 (0.74)	12.7 (0.59)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.6 (0.81)	13.9 (0.63)	21.0 (0.70)	24.9 (0.77)	15.6 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	20.5 (0.59)	15.8 (0.54)	24.9 (0.65)	25.0 (0.63)	13.8 (0.50)
Some college	100.0	16.3 (0.50)	17.3 (0.53)	25.9 (0.58)	25.5 (0.58)	14.9 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.9 (0.45)	18.7 (0.48)	29.4 (0.61)	25.8 (0.58)	13.1 (0.44)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	100.0	24.4 (0.50)	14.8 (0.38)	21.8 (0.44)	23.4 (0.46)	15.6 (0.38)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.5 (0.38)	18.6 (0.37)	27.6 (0.43)	24.9 (0.40)	12.4 (0.31)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	22.3 (0.79)	17.0 (0.67)	25.3 (0.78)	22.4 (0.75)	13.0 (0.60)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	18.4 (0.71)	18.9 (0.68)	25.2 (0.74)	24.5 (0.74)	13.0 (0.58)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	15.2 (0.82)	18.6 (0.84)	29.3 (0.96)	25.5 (0.89)	11.5 (0.66)
$100,000 or more	100.0	11.6 (0.57)	19.5 (0.69)	30.4 (0.82)	26.4 (0.76)	12.0 (0.55)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	100.0	27.2 (0.79)	14.7 (0.60)	20.7 (0.69)	21.6 (0.70)	15.7 (0.58)
Near poor	100.0	25.9 (0.74)	15.8 (0.61)	22.0 (0.66)	22.3 (0.67)	14.0 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	15.3 (0.36)	18.3 (0.36)	27.9 (0.43)	25.6 (0.40)	12.8 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65:						
Private	100.0	15.4 (0.38)	20.3 (0.40)	29.6 (0.47)	23.5 (0.43)	11.1 (0.31)
Medicaid	100.0	14.0 (0.86)	13.6 (0.77)	22.5 (0.95)	25.3 (1.00)	24.6 (1.03)
Other	100.0	10.3 (1.07)	12.4 (1.12)	21.0 (1.39)	30.8 (1.53)	25.5 (1.47)
Uninsured	100.0	46.9 (0.88)	17.3 (0.63)	17.8 (0.63)	12.0 (0.56)	6.0 (0.38)
65 and over:						
Private	100.0	4.7 (0.42)	10.1 (0.62)	25.9 (0.91)	38.9 (1.04)	20.4 (0.91)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.9 (1.13)	6.5 (1.25)	18.0 (1.74)	40.4 (2.43)	29.2 (2.40)
Medicare only	100.0	8.4 (0.65)	12.2 (0.89)	25.3 (1.13)	36.0 (1.19)	18.1 (0.98)
Other	100.0	4.4 (0.96)	9.4 (1.62)	24.1 (2.28)	35.5 (2.62)	26.7 (2.34)
Uninsured	100.0	32.3 (7.53)	23.9 (7.07)	*25.3 (8.11)	*16.5 (6.67)	†
Marital status						
Married	100.0	15.6 (0.37)	17.6 (0.37)	27.5 (0.46)	26.0 (0.44)	13.2 (0.34)
Widowed	100.0	8.0 (0.60)	10.7 (0.71)	24.2 (0.97)	34.6 (1.07)	22.5 (0.95)
Divorced or separated	100.0	18.2 (0.67)	15.0 (0.63)	24.0 (0.68)	25.2 (0.72)	17.6 (0.64)
Never married	100.0	27.8 (0.75)	19.2 (0.60)	24.5 (0.69)	18.5 (0.59)	10.0 (0.45)
Living with a partner	100.0	28.0 (1.20)	18.0 (1.00)	22.5 (1.08)	19.8 (1.01)	11.6 (0.81)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	100.0	19.2 (0.40)	18.0 (0.38)	26.4 (0.45)	23.5 (0.41)	12.9 (0.32)
Small MSA	100.0	19.3 (0.63)	16.5 (0.51)	25.8 (0.61)	24.7 (0.59)	13.7 (0.49)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.1 (0.83)	16.4 (0.61)	24.2 (0.76)	26.6 (0.72)	14.7 (0.66)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	16.4 (0.68)	16.2 (0.61)	26.2 (0.76)	26.6 (0.75)	14.6 (0.59)
Midwest	100.0	17.2 (0.66)	18.0 (0.58)	28.2 (0.76)	23.0 (0.69)	13.7 (0.52)
South	100.0	19.1 (0.56)	16.3 (0.46)	25.8 (0.52)	25.2 (0.51)	13.6 (0.44)
West	100.0	22.8 (0.66)	18.9 (0.57)	23.5 (0.66)	22.7 (0.55)	12.1 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	41.6 (1.21)	18.9 (0.94)	19.5 (0.94)	13.5 (0.81)	6.6 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	22.7 (1.02)	16.5 (0.82)	24.4 (0.92)	24.3 (0.93)	12.2 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	20.9 (0.53)	19.9 (0.50)	25.9 (0.57)	22.3 (0.51)	10.9 (0.40)
White, single race, female	100.0	10.5 (0.41)	14.3 (0.45)	27.2 (0.58)	29.6 (0.56)	18.4 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.3 (1.35)	18.1 (1.13)	25.0 (1.27)	18.8 (1.01)	9.7 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.4 (0.83)	16.4 (0.91)	28.6 (1.07)	26.4 (1.03)	15.2 (0.82)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor’s office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents were instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, dental visits, and telephone calls.
\2 Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 35.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XXI. Crude percent distribution of length of time since last contact with doctor or other health care professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All adults aged 18 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	67.2 (0.35)	15.4 (0.26)	7.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	1.0 (0.08)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.5 (0.34)	15.6 (0.26)	8.1 (0.20)	5.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	1.1 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	59.6 (0.53)	16.4 (0.40)	10.1 (0.32)	7.9 (0.27)	4.7 (0.20)	1.3 (0.12)
Female	100.0	74.3 (0.41)	14.4 (0.33)	5.7 (0.22)	3.3 (0.17)	1.5 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Age (years)							
18-44	100.0	57.4 (0.53)	18.4 (0.41)	11.0 (0.32)	7.9 (0.27)	3.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.14)
45-64	100.0	70.7 (0.53)	15.0 (0.42)	6.2 (0.28)	4.3 (0.24)	2.9 (0.19)	0.8 (0.10)
65-74	100.0	86.0 (0.67)	8.6 (0.54)	2.6 (0.31)	1.4 (0.21)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)
75 and over	100.0	89.1 (0.64)	6.6 (0.51)	1.9 (0.30)	1.0 (0.21)	1.0 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race							
One race\4	100.0	67.2 (0.36)	15.4 (0.26)	7.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	3.0 (0.12)	1.0 (0.08)
White	100.0	67.8 (0.39)	15.1 (0.29)	7.6 (0.22)	5.5 (0.19)	3.0 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	66.7 (0.88)	16.6 (0.69)	8.2 (0.52)	5.2 (0.41)	2.5 (0.34)	0.8 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	61.5 (3.00)	17.9 (2.51)	11.3 (2.30)	5.8 (1.32)	2.9 (0.81)	*0.7 (0.36)
Asian	100.0	60.3 (1.33)	17.1 (0.97)	9.6 (0.79)	6.6 (0.65)	4.5 (0.55)	2.0 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	66.3 (7.01)	*10.4 (3.66)	*9.8 (4.20)	*7.0 (3.27)	-	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	65.4 (2.54)	15.9 (2.01)	11.2 (1.95)	3.1 (0.84)	4.0 (0.94)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	64.2 (6.90)	*16.9 (5.10)	*15.2 (6.36)	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.7 (3.76)	9.9 (2.34)	9.5 (2.71)	†	*5.9 (1.95)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	15.1 (0.57)	12.2 (0.55)	9.3 (0.49)	6.4 (0.38)	3.1 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	50.9 (1.09)	14.4 (0.73)	13.6 (0.77)	10.8 (0.67)	7.7 (0.52)	2.6 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.4 (0.38)	15.4 (0.29)	7.1 (0.20)	4.9 (0.17)	2.5 (0.12)	0.7 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	70.5 (0.42)	15.1 (0.34)	6.7 (0.23)	4.7 (0.19)	2.4 (0.13)	0.6 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.2 (0.89)	16.3 (0.69)	8.2 (0.53)	5.2 (0.42)	2.4 (0.34)	0.6 (0.12)
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	65.8 (0.87)	11.7 (0.56)	7.9 (0.50)	6.3 (0.42)	6.2 (0.45)	2.2 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	66.6 (0.70)	14.1 (0.50)	7.7 (0.37)	6.3 (0.39)	4.2 (0.29)	1.1 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	69.3 (0.62)	15.7 (0.47)	6.7 (0.34)	5.1 (0.29)	2.4 (0.21)	0.8 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	72.1 (0.59)	16.1 (0.48)	6.3 (0.31)	3.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.14)	0.6 (0.10)
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	100.0	64.8 (0.52)	13.2 (0.39)	8.4 (0.31)	7.4 (0.29)	4.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.14)
$35,000 or more	100.0	68.1 (0.45)	16.6 (0.35)	7.7 (0.26)	4.5 (0.20)	2.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	64.2 (0.87)	15.1 (0.66)	9.5 (0.53)	6.5 (0.47)	3.7 (0.37)	1.1 (0.18)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	66.3 (0.85)	16.5 (0.63)	8.0 (0.48)	5.0 (0.38)	3.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.21)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	68.5 (0.97)	17.3 (0.78)	7.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.44)	1.7 (0.26)	1.1 (0.26)
$100,000 or more	100.0	72.0 (0.78)	17.3 (0.66)	6.5 (0.44)	2.9 (0.29)	1.0 (0.19)	0.3 (0.09)
Poverty status\10							
Poor	100.0	62.1 (0.81)	14.0 (0.63)	9.0 (0.51)	8.0 (0.48)	5.1 (0.35)	1.8 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	62.1 (0.82)	14.1 (0.62)	9.3 (0.47)	7.8 (0.44)	5.2 (0.38)	1.4 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	69.6 (0.43)	16.2 (0.33)	7.2 (0.26)	4.2 (0.18)	2.0 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	100.0	67.8 (0.47)	18.0 (0.39)	8.0 (0.27)	4.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.12)	0.7 (0.08)
Medicaid	100.0	76.6 (1.04)	12.2 (0.75)	5.6 (0.54)	3.5 (0.51)	1.7 (0.31)	0.4 (0.11)
Other	100.0	80.3 (1.40)	10.5 (0.96)	4.6 (0.73)	2.7 (0.55)	1.4 (0.40)	*0.5 (0.20)
Uninsured	100.0	38.5 (0.81)	17.4 (0.63)	14.4 (0.59)	15.6 (0.60)	10.9 (0.51)	3.2 (0.33)
65 and over:							
Private	100.0	88.7 (0.64)	7.3 (0.51)	2.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.18)	0.7 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.05)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	89.3 (1.55)	5.9 (1.11)	*2.9 (0.98)	†	*1.0 (0.40)	†
Medicare only	100.0	85.2 (0.88)	8.7 (0.71)	2.2 (0.28)	1.8 (0.33)	1.7 (0.30)	*0.5 (0.17)
Other	100.0	90.7 (1.42)	6.8 (1.27)	*1.1 (0.41)	†	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	50.3 (8.53)	*17.8 (7.20)	†	†	*12.6 (4.44)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	70.4 (0.45)	15.4 (0.35)	6.5 (0.25)	4.3 (0.20)	2.4 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Widowed	100.0	84.9 (0.77)	8.3 (0.59)	3.2 (0.37)	1.7 (0.34)	1.5 (0.26)	0.4 (0.09)
Divorced or separated	100.0	68.8 (0.77)	14.2 (0.59)	7.2 (0.44)	5.6 (0.41)	3.5 (0.30)	0.8 (0.14)
Never married	100.0	56.9 (0.80)	17.5 (0.63)	12.0 (0.51)	8.3 (0.44)	4.0 (0.31)	1.4 (0.20)
Living with a partner	100.0	57.8 (1.33)	17.0 (1.01)	9.7 (0.80)	8.4 (0.70)	5.9 (0.62)	1.2 (0.27)
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	100.0	66.6 (0.47)	16.1 (0.37)	7.8 (0.26)	5.3 (0.21)	3.0 (0.17)	1.2 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	67.0 (0.68)	15.4 (0.49)	8.2 (0.39)	5.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.21)	0.8 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	69.7 (0.83)	13.1 (0.48)	7.2 (0.42)	5.7 (0.42)	3.5 (0.29)	0.8 (0.21)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	71.0 (0.87)	14.6 (0.58)	6.4 (0.42)	4.3 (0.37)	2.4 (0.25)	1.3 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	67.9 (0.76)	16.5 (0.63)	7.2 (0.40)	5.1 (0.34)	2.9 (0.24)	0.4 (0.09)
South	100.0	67.9 (0.58)	14.8 (0.43)	7.5 (0.33)	5.3 (0.28)	3.3 (0.23)	1.2 (0.15)
West	100.0	62.6 (0.69)	15.8 (0.51)	10.1 (0.44)	7.0 (0.36)	3.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	43.8 (1.20)	15.9 (0.89)	13.7 (0.80)	12.5 (0.78)	9.9 (0.66)	4.2 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	64.8 (1.11)	14.2 (0.73)	10.5 (0.72)	5.8 (0.50)	2.7 (0.35)	2.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	63.8 (0.64)	16.3 (0.50)	8.9 (0.37)	6.8 (0.32)	3.5 (0.22)	0.7 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	76.8 (0.52)	14.1 (0.42)	4.6 (0.26)	2.8 (0.20)	1.3 (0.13)	0.5 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	58.4 (1.45)	17.5 (1.15)	11.2 (0.95)	8.3 (0.81)	3.8 (0.67)	0.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.6 (1.04)	15.3 (0.84)	5.8 (0.54)	2.7 (0.38)	1.2 (0.26)	*0.5 (0.20)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" Contacts may include office, hospital, or home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).
\2 Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. Not in MSA consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 37.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XXII. Crude percent distribution of length of time since last visit with dentist or other dental health professional among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last dental visit\1					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	44.6 (0.41)	16.9 (0.26)	12.8 (0.23)	12.0 (0.23)	12.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.06)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.2 (0.41)	17.0 (0.26)	13.0 (0.23)	12.1 (0.24)	12.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	42.5 (0.56)	15.6 (0.36)	13.6 (0.35)	12.5 (0.33)	14.8 (0.39)	1.0 (0.10)
Female	100.0	46.6 (0.50)	18.1 (0.36)	12.1 (0.29)	11.5 (0.31)	11.1 (0.32)	0.6 (0.07)
Age (years)							
18-44	100.0	40.8 (0.54)	18.7 (0.40)	15.0 (0.36)	13.5 (0.35)	10.9 (0.35)	1.2 (0.11)
45-64	100.0	48.5 (0.63)	15.9 (0.42)	11.7 (0.37)	10.9 (0.37)	12.4 (0.42)	0.4 (0.07)
65-74	100.0	48.9 (1.04)	14.0 (0.67)	9.2 (0.55)	9.9 (0.61)	17.7 (0.78)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 and over	100.0	45.4 (1.14)	13.7 (0.74)	8.7 (0.58)	9.9 (0.60)	21.8 (0.93)	*0.5 (0.15)
Race							
One race\4	100.0	44.7 (0.41)	16.9 (0.26)	12.7 (0.23)	12.0 (0.24)	12.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.06)
White	100.0	46.5 (0.47)	16.2 (0.29)	12.5 (0.26)	11.7 (0.26)	12.5 (0.31)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	33.3 (0.86)	20.9 (0.73)	14.9 (0.64)	14.1 (0.65)	16.1 (0.63)	0.8 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.6 (3.14)	17.3 (2.11)	14.4 (2.12)	15.9 (2.67)	15.5 (2.44)	*2.3 (0.98)
Asian	100.0	44.6 (1.36)	19.0 (1.03)	11.5 (0.84)	11.2 (0.80)	10.7 (0.94)	2.9 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	44.0 (8.19)	†	*18.3 (6.85)	*7.0 (3.23)	*19.1 (6.60)	-
Two or more races\5	100.0	40.9 (2.47)	15.1 (1.78)	17.9 (2.15)	11.6 (1.63)	13.8 (1.77)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	36.2 (6.28)	19.6 (5.45)	27.2 (6.45)	*7.5 (2.59)	*9.4 (2.87)	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	40.4 (3.92)	11.3 (2.47)	12.1 (2.53)	14.8 (2.76)	20.8 (3.61)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.1 (0.79)	17.4 (0.62)	17.2 (0.60)	16.7 (0.61)	17.0 (0.62)	2.6 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.1 (1.00)	16.6 (0.77)	17.1 (0.77)	17.4 (0.79)	19.0 (0.86)	2.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	47.2 (0.44)	16.8 (0.29)	12.1 (0.24)	11.2 (0.24)	12.2 (0.29)	0.5 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	49.8 (0.51)	16.0 (0.33)	11.6 (0.28)	10.8 (0.28)	11.7 (0.33)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.4 (0.87)	21.0 (0.74)	14.9 (0.66)	13.9 (0.65)	16.1 (0.64)	0.7 (0.14)
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.5 (0.76)	14.1 (0.60)	13.5 (0.59)	16.0 (0.61)	30.8 (0.85)	2.1 (0.24)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	36.9 (0.72)	17.1 (0.54)	13.7 (0.47)	13.8 (0.51)	17.9 (0.55)	0.6 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	45.1 (0.68)	17.1 (0.52)	13.2 (0.44)	12.5 (0.42)	11.8 (0.44)	0.3 (0.07)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	62.3 (0.65)	16.5 (0.48)	9.5 (0.40)	7.3 (0.34)	3.8 (0.24)	0.5 (0.09)
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.4 (0.51)	15.5 (0.38)	15.3 (0.37)	17.5 (0.41)	23.0 (0.50)	1.3 (0.13)
$35,000 or more	100.0	53.0 (0.51)	17.5 (0.35)	11.7 (0.31)	9.3 (0.28)	8.1 (0.28)	0.5 (0.06)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	37.1 (0.89)	17.0 (0.68)	16.1 (0.69)	13.7 (0.63)	15.2 (0.70)	0.8 (0.21)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	48.6 (0.87)	18.4 (0.64)	12.3 (0.57)	10.7 (0.54)	9.6 (0.52)	0.5 (0.11)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	56.3 (1.10)	18.6 (0.81)	11.0 (0.67)	8.5 (0.61)	5.3 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.13)
$100,000 or more	100.0	65.5 (0.83)	16.5 (0.63)	8.7 (0.47)	5.5 (0.39)	3.6 (0.34)	*0.2 (0.08)
Poverty status\10							
Poor	100.0	24.5 (0.83)	15.6 (0.61)	15.5 (0.59)	17.7 (0.69)	24.7 (0.82)	2.0 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	26.8 (0.75)	15.8 (0.59)	15.2 (0.56)	18.1 (0.63)	22.6 (0.69)	1.5 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	53.9 (0.50)	17.4 (0.34)	11.5 (0.30)	9.0 (0.27)	7.9 (0.26)	0.3 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65:							
Private	100.0	55.1 (0.51)	18.3 (0.38)	11.9 (0.32)	8.5 (0.29)	5.8 (0.24)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	30.6 (1.06)	19.2 (0.96)	15.9 (0.87)	15.8 (0.80)	17.3 (0.87)	1.1 (0.23)
Other	100.0	35.9 (1.70)	18.6 (1.34)	15.6 (1.22)	13.0 (1.12)	16.3 (1.26)	*0.6 (0.21)
Uninsured	100.0	18.0 (0.64)	13.7 (0.57)	17.4 (0.62)	23.0 (0.67)	25.7 (0.71)	2.3 (0.26)
65 and over:							
Private	100.0	55.2 (1.04)	14.5 (0.71)	8.0 (0.54)	7.4 (0.52)	14.7 (0.71)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	22.2 (2.04)	12.4 (1.58)	9.9 (1.49)	18.8 (1.93)	35.5 (2.42)	*1.2 (0.59)
Medicare only	100.0	41.1 (1.26)	13.1 (0.84)	10.1 (0.75)	12.0 (0.83)	23.3 (1.04)	†
Other	100.0	43.0 (2.66)	13.5 (1.72)	9.5 (1.50)	10.3 (1.74)	22.9 (2.35)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*24.2 (7.84)	*15.1 (6.83)	*13.4 (4.76)	*10.8 (4.09)	29.7 (7.75)	†
Marital status							
Married	100.0	49.9 (0.54)	16.8 (0.36)	11.6 (0.30)	10.2 (0.30)	10.7 (0.31)	0.7 (0.08)
Widowed	100.0	39.1 (1.10)	14.8 (0.80)	9.9 (0.64)	11.9 (0.70)	24.0 (0.96)	*0.4 (0.13)
Divorced or separated	100.0	37.5 (0.84)	16.0 (0.61)	13.7 (0.53)	14.7 (0.57)	17.5 (0.63)	0.5 (0.10)
Never married	100.0	40.7 (0.81)	18.1 (0.59)	15.2 (0.54)	13.7 (0.54)	11.2 (0.47)	1.1 (0.16)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.3 (1.26)	16.9 (0.93)	15.5 (0.92)	15.9 (0.96)	17.4 (0.98)	1.0 (0.23)
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	100.0	45.9 (0.55)	17.6 (0.37)	13.0 (0.33)	11.6 (0.31)	11.1 (0.32)	0.8 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	45.3 (0.80)	16.3 (0.47)	12.4 (0.40)	12.3 (0.47)	13.0 (0.57)	0.8 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	39.1 (0.92)	15.8 (0.56)	13.0 (0.55)	12.9 (0.51)	18.8 (0.69)	0.5 (0.11)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	50.2 (1.00)	17.9 (0.66)	11.7 (0.52)	9.5 (0.46)	10.0 (0.62)	0.6 (0.14)
Midwest	100.0	47.5 (0.89)	16.3 (0.53)	12.5 (0.46)	11.0 (0.51)	12.2 (0.54)	0.5 (0.10)
South	100.0	40.1 (0.65)	17.1 (0.46)	12.8 (0.39)	13.3 (0.43)	15.7 (0.48)	1.0 (0.13)
West	100.0	44.4 (0.82)	16.3 (0.47)	14.1 (0.50)	12.8 (0.43)	11.5 (0.52)	0.7 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	27.4 (1.08)	15.0 (0.84)	17.1 (0.90)	16.8 (0.86)	20.2 (1.00)	3.5 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	30.9 (1.06)	20.0 (0.90)	17.2 (0.80)	16.6 (0.90)	13.7 (0.72)	1.7 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	47.5 (0.70)	15.0 (0.44)	12.6 (0.43)	11.4 (0.41)	13.3 (0.46)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.9 (0.62)	16.9 (0.46)	10.6 (0.36)	10.2 (0.35)	10.1 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	31.1 (1.35)	20.5 (1.18)	14.9 (0.99)	14.7 (1.11)	17.9 (1.00)	0.9 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.3 (1.09)	21.4 (1.00)	14.9 (0.83)	13.2 (0.79)	14.6 (0.88)	0.6 (0.15)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw a dentist?" Respondents were instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.
\4 In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.
\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
\9 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\10 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 39.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distribution of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status among adults aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among adults aged 18 and over\1 Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)	
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.38)	64.1 (0.38)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.4 (0.37)	63.6 (0.37)
Sex			
Male	100.0	33.8 (0.51)	66.2 (0.51)
Female	100.0	38.0 (0.49)	62.0 (0.49)
Age (years)			
18-44	100.0	45.3 (0.55)	54.7 (0.55)
45-64	100.0	34.1 (0.57)	65.9 (0.57)
65-74	100.0	17.0 (0.73)	83.0 (0.73)
75 and over	100.0	7.8 (0.61)	92.2 (0.61)
Race			
One race\4	100.0	35.7 (0.38)	64.3 (0.38)
White	100.0	33.1 (0.41)	66.9 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	54.8 (1.01)	45.2 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.2 (3.26)	56.8 (3.26)
Asian	100.0	30.8 (1.28)	69.2 (1.28)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	33.8 (8.03)	66.2 (8.03)
Two or more races\5	100.0	49.4 (2.86)	50.6 (2.86)
Black or African American, white	100.0	57.6 (6.54)	42.4 (6.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	45.0 (4.22)	55.0 (4.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	39.7 (0.86)	60.3 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.8 (1.01)	64.2 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.3 (0.41)	64.7 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	31.9 (0.46)	68.1 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	54.9 (1.03)	45.1 (1.03)
Education\7			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	31.3 (0.88)	68.7 (0.88)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	32.1 (0.73)	67.9 (0.73)
Some college	100.0	40.2 (0.67)	59.8 (0.67)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	39.6 (0.68)	60.4 (0.68)
Family income\9			
Less than $35,000	100.0	36.9 (0.60)	63.1 (0.60)
$35,000 or more	100.0	36.3 (0.46)	63.7 (0.46)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	36.1 (0.89)	63.9 (0.89)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	35.1 (0.82)	64.9 (0.82)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	35.8 (1.03)	64.2 (1.03)
$100,000 or more	100.0	37.8 (0.84)	62.2 (0.84)
Poverty status\10			
Poor	100.0	42.2 (0.92)	57.8 (0.92)
Near poor	100.0	38.3 (0.87)	61.7 (0.87)
Not poor	100.0	35.2 (0.45)	64.8 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage\11			
Under 65:			
Private	100.0	37.5 (0.49)	62.5 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	52.4 (1.23)	47.6 (1.23)
Other	100.0	53.6 (1.77)	46.4 (1.77)
Uninsured	100.0	41.9 (0.85)	58.1 (0.85)
65 and over:			
Private	100.0	11.4 (0.69)	88.6 (0.69)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	18.9 (2.15)	81.1 (2.15)
Medicare only	100.0	11.5 (0.83)	88.5 (0.83)
Other	100.0	25.1 (2.33)	74.9 (2.33)
Uninsured	100.0	*11.9 (4.54)	88.1 (4.54)
Marital status			
Married	100.0	33.8 (0.50)	66.2 (0.50)
Widowed	100.0	15.8 (0.87)	84.2 (0.87)
Divorced or separated	100.0	45.3 (0.90)	54.7 (0.90)
Never married	100.0	36.7 (0.79)	63.3 (0.79)
Living with a partner	100.0	50.2 (1.31)	49.8 (1.31)
Place of residence\12			
Large MSA	100.0	39.3 (0.52)	60.7 (0.52)
Small MSA	100.0	33.7 (0.66)	66.3 (0.66)
Not in MSA	100.0	29.4 (1.01)	70.6 (1.01)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	33.8 (0.94)	66.2 (0.94)
Midwest	100.0	30.5 (0.72)	69.5 (0.72)
South	100.0	39.2 (0.67)	60.8 (0.67)
West	100.0	37.9 (0.74)	62.1 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	34.9 (1.19)	65.1 (1.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	44.9 (1.11)	55.1 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.5 (0.61)	69.5 (0.61)
White, single race, female	100.0	33.2 (0.61)	66.8 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.7 (1.58)	47.3 (1.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	56.7 (1.20)	43.3 (1.20)

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

\1 Based on a survey question that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included. The AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes section of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was dropped in 2011; only the HIV testing question was retained, and it was moved to the Adult Access to Health Care and Utilization section of the Sample Adult questionnaire. Estimates based on the 2011 NHIS are not comparable with estimates from previous years.
\2 Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

\5 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\6 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
\7 Shown only for adults aged 25 and over.
\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

\11 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Adults under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for adults aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).
\12 MSA is metropolitan statistical area.Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million."Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 41.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.