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Health Conditions and Behaviors of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Persons in the United States, 2014



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

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Data From the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
National Health Interview Survey

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

Hyattsville, Maryland
July 2017
DHHS Publication No. 2017-1424

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Health Conditions and Behaviors of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Persons in the United States, 2014

by Adena M. Galinsky, Ph.D., Carla E. Zelaya, Ph.D., Catherine Simile, Ph.D., and Patricia M. Barnes, M.A.

Abstract

Objectives

The body of nationally representative health statistics for the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population is limited, because even the largest health surveys generally do not have an adequate NHPI sample to calculate reliable NHPI statistics. Using data from the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey (NHPI NHIS) from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), this report fills this gap by presenting statistics on health conditions and behaviors for (a) the total NHPI population and the multiple- and single-race NHPI populations, in comparison with other federal race groups and the total U.S. population; (b) single-race NHPI persons compared with multiple-race NHPI persons; and (c) detailed NHPI race groups in comparison with each other and the total U.S. population.

Methods

The NHPI statistics were calculated using 2014 NHPI NHIS data, while the other race group statistics were calculated using 2014 data from NCHS' annual National Health Interview Survey.

Results

Compared with Asian adults, NHPI adults had higher rates of a range of health conditions, including lower back pain, serious psychological distress, asthma, and cancer. The prevalence of some health conditions, including cancer, ulcers, and diabetes, did not differ significantly between NHPI and black adults. Samoan adults were more likely than Native Hawaiian and Guamanian or Chamorro adults to have lower back pain and any physical difficulty, and they were less likely to have a healthy body weight. Native Hawaiian adults were more likely than Pacific Islander adults to have asthma. Single-race NHPI adults had higher rates of diabetes and were more likely to report at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year, but they were less likely to have asthma, compared with multiple-race NHPI adults.

Keywords: Samoan • Guamanian or Chamorro • disparities • chronic disease

Key Findings

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) people in the United States were less likely to have excellent or very good health (61.4%) compared with the overall U.S. population (67.3%), but there were differences in health among NHPI detailed race groups.

- The prevalence of excellent or very good health was significantly lower among all NHPI persons (61.4%), multiple-race NHPI persons (63.7%), and single-race NHPI persons (59.3%), compared with single-race white (68.8%) and single-race Asian (68.0%) persons (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of excellent or very good health was not significantly different between single-race NHPI (59.3%) and single-race black (58.2%) persons (Figure 1).
- Single-race NHPI persons were less likely to be in excellent or very good health (59.3%) compared with multiple-race NHPI persons (63.7%) (Figure 1).
- Guamanian or Chamorro persons were more likely to have excellent or very good health (66.7%) compared with Samoan (57.5%) and Native Hawaiian (61.3%) persons (Figure 2).

Among adults aged 18 and over, the prevalence of many selected health conditions differed significantly between NHPI and Asian populations.

Examples include:

- **Adults who experienced serious psychological distress:** 4.1% among all NHPI adults, 3.8% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 4.3% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (1.6%) (Figure 6).
- **Adults who still have asthma:** 9.8% among all NHPI adults, 12.2% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 8.1% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (4.9%) (Figure 13).
- **Adults with any cancer:** 5.7% among all NHPI adults, 5.4% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 6.1% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (3.3%) (Figure 19).
- **Adults with lower back pain:** 28.3% among all NHPI adults, 26.8% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 29.4% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (17.6%) (Figure 29).

The prevalence of some selected health behaviors differed significantly between NHPI and Asian adults aged 18 and over.

Examples include:

- **Adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines:** 25.6% among all NHPI adults, 30.9% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 21.1% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (17.0%) (Figure 41).
- **Adults who currently smoke:** 16.5% among all NHPI adults, 16.4% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 16.3% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (9.5%) (Figure 43).
- **Adults who had at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year:** 27.8% among all NHPI adults, 30.4% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 25.9% among single-race NHPI adults, all of which were significantly higher than prevalence among single-race Asian adults (13.3%) (Figure 45).

The prevalence of some selected health conditions did not differ significantly between NHPI and black adults.

Examples include:

- **Adults aged 65 and over who need help with personal care:** 11.8% among all NHPI adults, 11.5% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 12.0% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 11.1% among single-race black adults (Figure 5).
- **Adults aged 18 and over with any cancer:** 5.7% among all NHPI adults, 5.4% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 6.1% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 4.5% among single-race black adults (Figure 19).
- **Adults aged 18 and over with ulcers:** 5.9% among all NHPI adults, 5.2% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 6.5% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 5.2% among single-race black adults (Figure 21).
- **Adults aged 18 and over with diabetes:** 15.2% among all NHPI adults, 12.0% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 17.8% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 13.2% among single-race black adults (Figure 23).
- **Adults aged 18 and over with any physical difficulty:** 16.0% among all NHPI adults, 13.9% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 17.7% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 17.4% among single-race black adults (Figure 33).

The prevalence of some selected health conditions and behaviors did not differ significantly between NHPI, white, and black adults aged 18 and over.

Examples include:

- **Adults who experienced serious psychological distress:** 4.1% among all NHPI adults, 3.8% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 4.3% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 3.1% among single-race white and 3.3% among single-race black adults (Figure 6).
- **Adults with any heart disease:** 10.8% among all NHPI adults, 9.8% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 11.8% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 11.1% among single-race white and 10.3% among single-race black adults (Figure 9).
- **Adults who currently smoke:** 16.5% among all NHPI adults, 16.4% among multiple-race NHPI adults, and 16.3% among single-race NHPI adults, compared with 17.4% among single-race white and 17.4% among single-race black adults (Figure 43).

The prevalence of some selected health conditions and behaviors differed significantly between multiple-race NHPI and single-race NHPI adults aged 18 and over.

- **Adults who still have asthma:** 8.1% among single-race NHPI adults, which was significantly lower than

prevalence among multiple-race NHPI adults (12.2%) (Figure 13).

- **Adults with diabetes:** 17.8% among single-race NHPI adults, which was significantly higher than prevalence among multiple-race NHPI adults (12.0%) (Figure 23).
- **Adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines:** 21.1% among single-race NHPI adults, which was significantly lower than prevalence among multiple-race NHPI adults (30.9%) (Figure 41).
- **Adults who had at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year:** 25.9% among single-race NHPI adults, which was significantly lower than prevalence among multiple-race NHPI adults (30.4%) (Figure 45).

The prevalence of some selected health conditions differed significantly between Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander adults and among detailed Pacific Islander populations.

Examples include:

- **Adults who had a healthy body weight:** 12.7% among Samoan adults, which was lower than prevalence among Native Hawaiian (27.3%), Guamanian or Chamorro (25.7%), and Other Pacific Islander (21.9%) adults (Figure 4).
- **Adults who still had asthma:** 13.3% among Native Hawaiian adults, which was significantly higher than prevalence among Pacific Islander adults (5.8%) (Figure 14).
- **Adults with lower back pain:** 37.0% among Samoan adults, which was significantly higher than prevalence among Native Hawaiian (28.4%), Guamanian or Chamorro (23.6%), and Other Pacific Islander (24.2%) adults (Figure 30).
- **Adults with any physical difficulty:** 26.7% among Samoan adults, which was significantly higher than prevalence among Native Hawaiian (15.2%), Guamanian or Chamorro (12.6%), and Other Pacific Islander (18.4%) adults (Figure 34).

Introduction

In 1997, the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) separated the Asian or Pacific Islander (API) race category into two categories, requiring federal agencies to begin reporting statistics that separately and accurately described the Asian and the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations (1). In the 20 years since, the body of NHPI health statistics has hardly grown. Even the largest health surveys have struggled to obtain an adequate NHPI sample to calculate reliable NHPI statistics. In 2014, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the agency that conducts the National Health Interview Survey

(NHIS), took a major step toward addressing this problem by conducting the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey (NHPI NHIS) (2). The survey's sampling frame consisted of addresses with one or more NHPI residents from a single year of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The NHPI NHIS public-use data file can be used to estimate prevalence and predictors of a wide range of health conditions and health care access and utilization among NHPI persons.

Along with the NHPI NHIS public-use data files, NCHS provides extensive documentation to assist researchers in conducting data analysis. However, NCHS recognized that many individuals and organizations who are interested in the NHPI population may not have the resources to analyze the data themselves. As a service to these parties, this report provides an overview of results from the NHPI NHIS. This report presents a range of statistics on health conditions and health behaviors for the NHPI population calculated using data from the 2014 NHPI NHIS and compares them with health statistics for other race groups (white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native [AIAN], and Asian), calculated using 2014 data from NHIS. Similar statistics on NHPI health care access and utilization are available in a forthcoming companion report (3).

The results presented in this report highlight patterns of differences and similarities between the NHPI and other race groups, and within the NHPI population. Because the representative sample obtained in the NHPI NHIS is so large, the variance for the NHPI estimates is relatively small, which means that the NHPI health statistics are more precise and reliable than previously published national NHPI statistics. As a result, differences in health statistics between NHPI and other race groups that often cannot be interpreted due to the large variance of the NHPI statistics, are here statistically significant. Furthermore, the larger sample size makes it possible to calculate, and consequently present in this report, statistics and comparisons between both multiple-race NHPI and single-race NHPI persons and some detailed NHPI groups (Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian or Chamorro), showcasing the diversity found within the NHPI population.

Background

Before 1997, very little was known about NHPI population health at the national level. This was due to OMB's classification of API as a single race category. Because the NHPI population composed only a very small fraction of the API population, API statistics essentially described only the Asian population.

In 1997, OMB separated the API category into two categories: Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1). An Asian person was defined as "a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for

example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.” A Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander person was defined as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.” The term “Native Hawaiian” does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii by virtue of being born there.

Since OMB implemented the new standard, federal agencies have been required to report statistics that describe the characteristics of a minimum of five race categories, including NHPI. However, in the almost 20 years since that change, there have only been limited reliable national NHPI health statistics available and almost no reliable national health statistics for detailed NHPI groups (e.g., Native Hawaiian or Samoan).

Agencies conducting federal surveys have struggled to meet these standards and the demands for NHPI information, because it is challenging to collect and report on data from small populations. The NHPI population constitutes only about 0.4% of the total U.S. population and is geographically concentrated (4). (Only about 0.4% of the total U.S. population identifies as NHPI alone or in combination with one or more other races, according to 2010 census data [4].) The small population size and geographic concentration of the population make traditional oversampling strategies very expensive. Geographic concentration does not mean that NHPI people live *only* in certain areas, but rather that a substantial fraction are clustered in certain states and areas, while the rest are widely dispersed across the country. Because the population is numerically small, in any given area of the country in which the NHPI population is not concentrated, there are very few NHPI people.

Consequently, using traditional oversampling strategies to obtain representative NHPI samples in areas of the country in which the NHPI population is not concentrated could require thousands of households to be screened in order to identify one NHPI household. As a result, NHPI people are not typically oversampled, and only small samples of NHPI people are available even in the largest health studies. Consequently, it is difficult to obtain an adequate NHPI sample to calculate reliable NHPI statistics in even the largest surveys like NHIS.

These small sample sizes translate into limited information. First, the variance of estimates for the population that the sample represents is large, which means that the estimates have low reliability. Estimates whose reliability do not meet NCHS standards are suppressed or printed with the warning that they should be interpreted cautiously due to their low reliability. Sometimes there is no one in the sample with a particular outcome, which falsely suggests that the outcome does not occur in the population. Second, even when an estimate is published, and the variance is considered acceptably small, the variance is still usually larger than the variance for estimates for other racial groups. This

makes it difficult to know if an observed lack of statistically significant difference between NHPI and other racial groups indicates a true lack of difference at the population level or only the high variance of the estimate. Third, to protect the confidentiality of respondents within a small sample from a relatively small population, variables that could be used to identify respondents are stripped from the publicly released data set or aggregated with other similar variables. As a result, researchers without access to the restricted data are limited in the kinds of analyses they can perform. The cumulative effect of all of these limitations is a shortage of information about the population.

NHIS is one of the few sources of national health information on the NHPI population. For example, NHIS data have been used to calculate statistics that illustrate the high rates of hypertension and diabetes in the NHPI population, particularly as compared with the Asian population (5,6). However, there are limitations to the NHPI statistics calculated using NHIS data. First, there are a range of health topics for which many estimates have low reliability. Examples include mental health problems, physical pain, and cancer (7,9,10). Such estimates with low stability and precision are less than ideal for their own sake, but also for the purpose of making comparisons. Underlying differences between the NHPI and other race groups in the United States can be obscured by the variance of the NHPI estimate.

Second, it is not possible to use the public-use NHIS data file to calculate any NHPI statistics, let alone statistics for detailed NHPI groups, because the race variables are coarsened (transformed so that multiple categories are collapsed into a smaller set of categories) on the public-use file to protect respondents’ confidentiality. Finer-grained race variables (those that retain a full or fuller set of categories) are available on the restricted NHIS data files, but even after combining multiple years of restricted-use NHIS data sets, statistics calculated for detailed NHPI groups, such as Native Hawaiian or Samoan, are often unreliable. What little is known about the health of these detailed NHPI group populations comes from regional- and state-level surveys (11,12).

Several reports and directives have emphasized the importance of finding ways to expand the body of reliable statistics for a range of numerically small racially defined populations, including NHPI (1,13–15). In 2013, NCHS found a way to accomplish this. A new policy on the use of the U.S. Census Bureau’s ACS for federal followback surveys made it possible for NCHS to use it as a frame for an NHPI health survey.

The Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey

The NHPI NHIS was the first federal survey designed exclusively to measure the health of the civilian

noninstitutionalized NHPI population of the United States. Conducted in 2014, the goal of the NHPI NHIS was to produce a high-quality NHPI health data set that could be used in a wide range of research activities to generate reliable NHPI health statistics to better understand various determinants of health, disparities in health, and health outcomes in the NHPI population. The survey's sampling frame consisted of addresses in a single year of ACS with one or more NHPI residents. An NHPI resident was defined as a person of any age living at the address at the time of ACS who was reported to have an NHPI racial identity, alone or in combination with one or more other racial identities. (Racial identity was the only criterion for inclusion; there was no distinction made based on ethnicity [i.e., both Hispanic and non-Hispanic NHPI people were included.])

The survey's sample comprised households at those addresses in 2014 in which at least one civilian household resident was identified in NHPI NHIS as NHPI alone or in combination with some other race. The survey used the 2014 NHIS questionnaire, modified only as necessary for sample control and to meet the legislative requirements specific to the survey. The Census Bureau's trained NHIS field interviewers administered the survey via the same computer-assisted personal interviewing method used for NHIS. For more information on the design and methods of the NHPI NHIS and the 2014 NHIS, see [Appendix I](#) in this report, the NHPI NHIS survey description (2), and the NHIS survey description (16).

The survey and the data set it produced have a number of strengths. First, because of its design, the survey yielded a very large, representative sample of NHPI households. The publicly released data files contain data for 3,197 households containing 11,085 persons in 3,212 families. Of the 11,085 persons, 8,661 were reported to be NHPI alone or in combination with one or more other races (2). This unprecedented sample size makes it possible to calculate NHPI health statistics for the total NHPI population, multiple- and single-race NHPI persons, and for detailed NHPI groups, with precision and reliability. Second, because the NHPI NHIS was designed to maximize the comparability of its data with the 2014 NHIS data, it is possible to conduct statistical tests to evaluate the significance of differences between NHPI estimates calculated using 2014 NHPI NHIS data and other race group estimates calculated using 2014 NHIS data. Because of the high reliability of the observed NHPI estimates, differences between the NHPI population and other populations, where they exist, are more often statistically significant. Third, because the NHPI NHIS used the standard NHIS instrument, these calculations and comparisons can be conducted for a wide range of health measures. Consistent with its standard practice, NCHS prepared and released an NHPI NHIS public-use data file. It is available for download, complete with extensive documentation, from the NHIS website (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/nhpi.html>).

The main limitation of the public-use NHPI NHIS data file is the set of restrictions in place to protect respondent confidentiality. NCHS (including its contractors and agents) collects personally identifiable data through NHIS, NHPI NHIS, and other surveys under a pledge of confidentiality and a promise that the data will be used only for statistical purposes. Strict procedures in survey operations and data dissemination are used by NCHS, its data-collection contractors, and other agents to prevent disclosure of respondents' identities. The risk of inadvertently disclosing confidential information is higher in a publicly released data set with a detailed and extensive set of survey observations. For this reason, like all NHIS public-use data sets, the NHPI NHIS data set was coarsened: Some survey variables were suppressed while others were collapsed or had their response categories collapsed. The most important of these changes concerns the race variables. Using the variables provided in the public-use data set, it is only possible to determine if a person is NHPI only or NHPI in combination with one or more other races. It is not possible to disaggregate the NHPI persons into detailed NHPI race groups—not even into Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Researchers wishing to conduct analyses using the fine-grained race variables from the 2014 NHPI NHIS, including the more than 40 detailed NHPI race variables, must apply to use the restricted NHPI NHIS data file. For more information, visit the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers website (<https://www.census.gov/fsrdc>) and the Center for Economic Studies' RDC Research website (<https://www.census.gov/ces/rdcresearch/howtoapply.html>).

Purpose of Report

NCHS recognizes that many individuals and organizations who are interested in the NHPI population may not have the ability to analyze the NHPI NHIS data themselves. Furthermore, even among those with statistical skills, many will not have the time and resources to access the restricted files to conduct analysis for NHPI detailed groups (e.g., Native Hawaiian or Samoan).

The purpose of this report is to provide a resource to service providers, policy makers, researchers and teachers, NHPI community members and leaders, and all others interested in the health of the total NHPI population and detailed NHPI population groups. This report provides an overview of results from the NHPI NHIS. Specifically, it presents a range of NHPI health statistics calculated using data from the 2014 NHPI NHIS and compares them with health statistics for other race groups calculated using 2014 data from NHIS.

The three specific aims of this report are to provide nationally representative health statistics for: (a) the total NHPI population and the multiple- and single-race NHPI populations in comparison with other federal race groups (single-race white, black, Asian, and AIAN) and the total U.S. population; (b) single-race NHPI compared with multiple-

race NHPI persons; and (c) detailed NHPI race groups in comparison with each other and the total U.S. population.

Health statistics for the total, multiple-race, and single-race NHPI populations are compared with statistics for other federal race groups and the total U.S. population in a figure and corresponding table for each selected health measure. The results presented in this report highlight in particular the pattern of differences between the NHPI and Asian populations and the similarities between the NHPI and black populations.

Statistical comparisons between single-race and multiple-race NHPI persons are also presented in the same figures and tables. This comparison is of interest because a large fraction (more than 50%) of the NHPI population reports at least two federal race categories (compared with about 3% of the total U.S. population [17]). A much larger fraction of the Native Hawaiian population is multiple race, compared with the Pacific Islander population (4). This comparison, together with comparisons of both single- and multiple race populations with other racial populations, highlights some of the commonalities between people who report themselves as NHPI and some of the areas where such people differ according to whether they report NHPI alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Comparisons among detailed NHPI race groups and with the overall U.S. population are presented in new figures, but the NHPI detailed race statistics are shown in the same tables with statistics for the total NHPI population and other federal race groups. These data aim to further highlight the diversity within the NHPI population. Some figures compare the two major populations, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, which together compose the NHPI population. Other figures additionally compare the Native Hawaiian population with the three populations that compose the Pacific Islander population—Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander. The detailed NHPI race groups shown in these figures include both single- and multiple-race NHPI people. The corresponding tables show statistics for an even broader range of detailed NHPI groups than could be showcased in the figures.

This report provides national prevalence estimates and corresponding standard errors, by select racial groups in the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, for a broad range of health measures.

The following topics are examined:

- Absence of natural teeth
- Alcohol consumption
- Allergies
- Angina
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- Body mass index
- Cancer

- Chronic joint problems
- Cigarette smoking status
- Coronary heart disease
- Diabetes
- Difficulties in physical functioning
- General health status
- Hay fever
- Hearing and vision trouble
- Hypertension
- Kidney disease
- Learning disability
- Leisure-time physical activity
- Liver disease
- Migraines or severe headaches
- Myocardial infarction
- Pain
- Personal care needs
- Prescription medication use
- Serious psychological distress
- Sinusitis
- Stroke
- Ulcers

Statistically significant differences between NHPI and other race groups, and among NHPI detailed race groups, are noted in the figures. Health measures include respondent-assessed health status, selected health conditions, and selected health behaviors. For statistics on NHPI health care access and utilization, see "Health Care Access and Utilization Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Persons in the United States, 2014" (3).

The information in this report is intended for use by a wide range of audiences. In addition to providing statistics in a clear format, familiarizing readers with the types of information available in the 2014 NHPI NHIS data files may encourage researchers to conduct their own analyses.

Approach and Methods

The health measures in this report were selected from those appearing in the NHIS Early Release Reports (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/releases.htm>) and the NHIS Summary Health Statistics (SHS) Tables (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS.htm>). Estimates are based on data from the Person, Sample Adult, and Sample Child files, which are derived from the Household Composition Section and the Family, Sample Adult, and Sample Child Core components of the NHPI NHIS and NHIS. Crude, age-adjusted, and age-sex-adjusted percentages are shown by the racial categories described below. For more information on age and age-sex adjustment, see [Appendix I](#).

The estimates in the figures and tables presented for the NHPI population (and the detailed race groups within the NHPI population) are calculated using the 2014 NHPI NHIS data set. The total NHPI population (all NHPI) includes all

persons who identify as NHPI, including both those who identify with only one or more NHPI detailed race groups (single-race NHPI population) and those who identify with one or more NHPI detailed race groups and one or more race groups within the four other federal race categories (multiple-race NHPI population) (1).

Estimates are also provided for all single-race and multiple-race NHPI persons and for the following detailed NHPI racial identities: Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander. The estimates for the detailed race groups are presented for all NHPI, multiple-race NHPI, and single-race NHPI persons. The Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander groups together compose the Pacific Islander population. The Other Pacific Islander population includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities named by respondents, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. These diverse groups are combined into the Other Pacific Islander category to create a category with adequate sample size for reliable statistics. The small fraction of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (3.4%) is included in the sample used to calculate total NHPI (see “All NHPI” category) statistics but is excluded from the sample used to calculate all detailed NHPI group statistics. The detailed NHPI race groups shown in the figures include both single- and multiple-race NHPI people. Weighted frequency distributions of persons by race are shown in the [Table in Appendix I](#).

The estimates in the figures and tables, presented for the total U.S. population and for the U.S. single-race white, black, AIAN, and Asian populations, are calculated using separate 2014 data from the annual NHIS. Most of these estimates match those published in the 2014 SHS (available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm>) or in “Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the 2014 National Health Interview Survey” (18). Those that differ do so because the earlier publications are based on preliminary data, use slightly different definitions, or do not adjust for age or age and sex in the same way.

NHPI population estimates calculated using 2014 data from NHIS are not shown in the tables. These estimates are generally not statistically significantly different from the corresponding 2014 NHPI NHIS estimates, and the estimates calculated using the NHPI NHIS are almost always more reliable.

Figures are presented for one or two measures from each table. Each table has between one and four corresponding figures, showing statistics for at least one measure (health outcome) from that table. The figures, which are intended to be used for comparisons between race and detailed race groups, show age-adjusted and age-sex-adjusted percentages. Such percentages are designed to be used

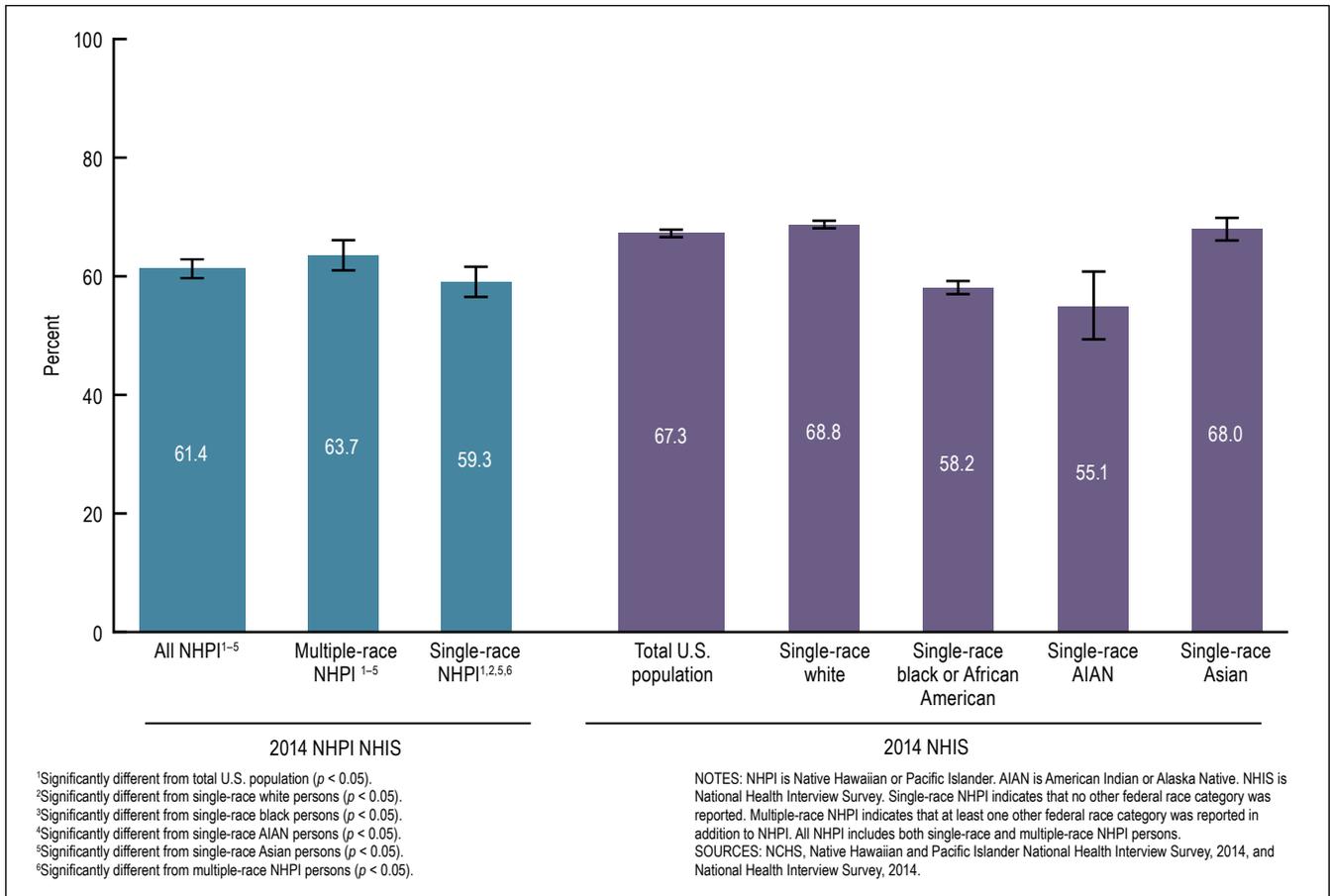
as relative indexes, permitting comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age or age-sex structures (19,20). For example, in comparisons of NHPI adults with single-race Asian adults, NHPI adults were more likely to be younger and male. These adjustments permit the reader to look at the relative differences between adults in the two race groups that are not explained by age and sex differences. For more information about age and age-sex adjustment, see [Appendix I](#). To determine actual risk or “burden” of illness, refer to the unadjusted or crude percentages in the tables.

The first figure for each measure compares NHPI estimates with other U.S. race group estimates and compares single-race NHPI with multiple-race NHPI persons. The second figure for each measure, when it is included, compares estimates from NHPI detailed groups with each other. Specifically, the first figure shows the age-adjusted or age-sex-adjusted percentage of the selected measure for each race group, based on data from the 2014 NHPI NHIS (for all NHPI, single-race NHPI, and multiple-race NHPI populations) and the 2014 NHIS (for the total U.S. population and single-race white, black, AIAN, and Asian populations). The second figure for each measure shows the age-adjusted or age-sex-adjusted percentage of the selected measure for each detailed race group, based on data from the 2014 NHPI NHIS (for the total NHPI, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander populations, and then within the Pacific Islander population [Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander]) and the 2014 NHIS (for the total U.S. population). If the sample sizes were too small to produce reliable estimates for detailed NHPI groups for a given measure, then only the first figure is presented.

Figures and Tables

General Health Status

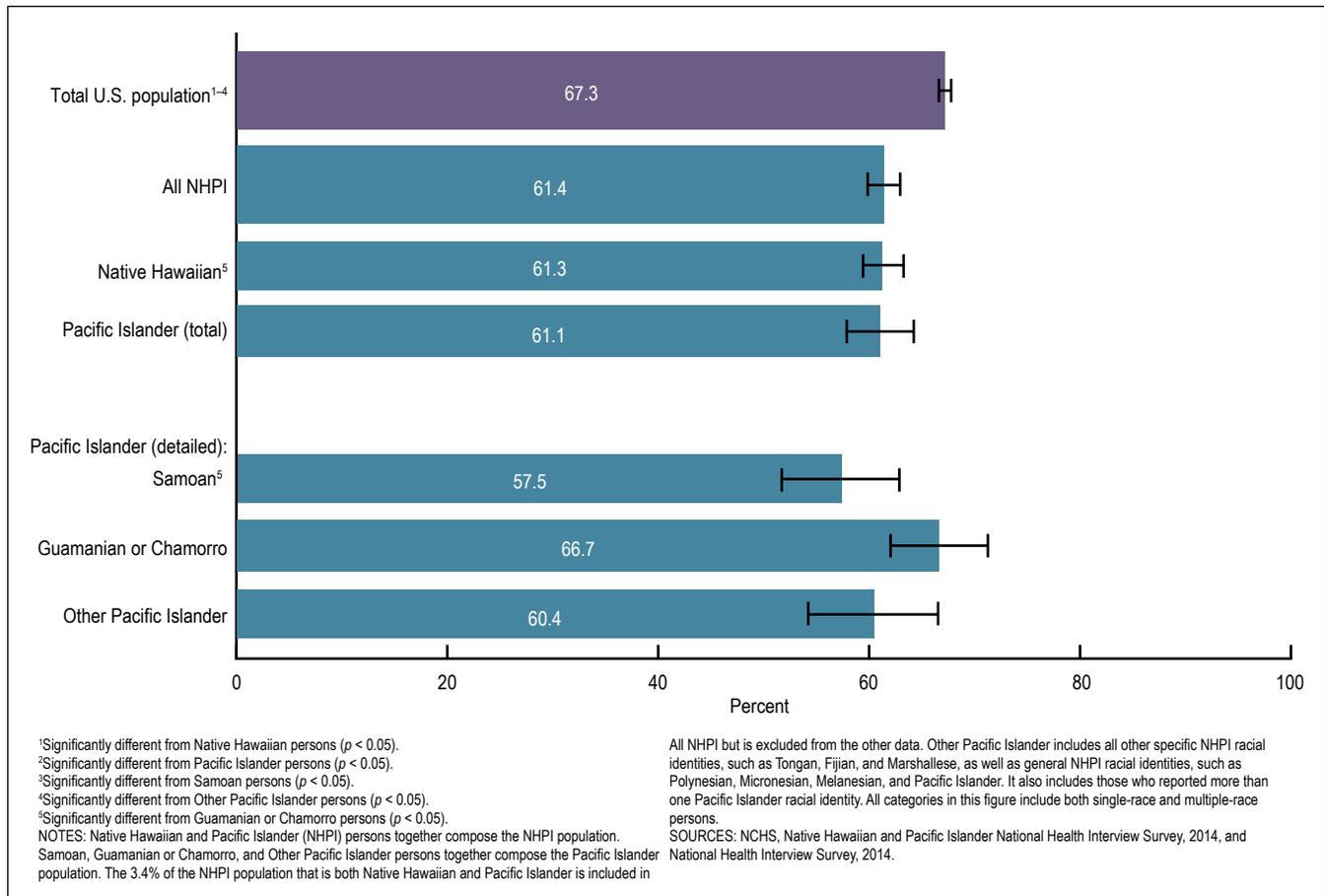
Figure 1. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race: United States, 2014



- Among the total NHP population, the percentage who had excellent or very good health was 61.4%, which was lower than the percentages among the total U.S. (67.3%), white (68.8%), and Asian (68.0%) populations, and higher than the percentages among the black (58.2%) and AIAN (55.1%) populations (Figure 1, Table 1).
- Among the multiple-race NHP population, the percentage who had excellent or very good health was 63.7%, which was lower than the percentages among the total U.S. (67.3%), white (68.8%), and Asian (68.0%) populations, and higher than the percentages among the black (58.2%) and AIAN (55.1%) populations.
- Among the single-race NHP population, the percentage who had excellent or very good health was 59.3%, which was lower than the percentages among the total U.S. (67.3%), white (68.8%), and Asian (68.0%) populations; similar to the percentage among the black population (58.2%); and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among the AIAN population (55.1%).
- The percentage of single-race NHP persons who had excellent or very good health (59.3%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHP persons (63.7%).

General Health Status

Figure 2. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian persons who had excellent or very good health (61.3%) was similar to the percentages among all Pacific Islander (61.1%) and Other Pacific Islander (60.4%) persons, lower than the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro persons (66.7%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Samoan persons (57.5%) (Figure 2, Table 1).
- The percentage of Samoan persons with excellent or very good health (57.5%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Other Pacific Islander (60.4%) and Native Hawaiian (61.3%) persons, and lower than the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro persons (66.7%).
- Among the Guamanian or Chamorro population, the percentage who had excellent or very good health was 66.7%, which was higher than the percentages among Samoan (57.5%) and Native Hawaiian (61.3%) persons, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander persons (60.4%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander persons who had excellent or very good health was 60.4%, which was similar to the percentage among Native Hawaiian persons (61.3%), higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Samoan persons (57.5%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro persons (66.7%).
- The percentage of the total U.S. population who had excellent or very good health (67.3%) was similar to the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro persons (66.7%), and higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (61.3%), all Pacific Islander (61.1%), Samoan (57.5%), and Other Pacific Islander (60.4%) persons.

Table 1. Crude and age-sex-adjusted percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons of all ages, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Health status					
	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
	Crude percent (standard error)			Age-sex-adjusted percent (standard error)		
2014 NHIS						
U.S. total ¹	66.5 (0.28)	23.7 (0.23)	9.8 (0.14)	67.3 (0.27)	23.3 (0.22)	9.4 (0.13)
Single-race:						
White	67.6 (0.32)	23.1 (0.25)	9.4 (0.16)	68.8 (0.30)	22.4 (0.25)	8.8 (0.14)
Black or African American	59.1 (0.67)	27.6 (0.57)	13.2 (0.37)	58.2 (0.62)	27.9 (0.56)	13.9 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	57.2 (3.07)	29.5 (2.82)	13.2 (1.41)	55.1 (2.91)	30.5 (2.75)	14.4 (1.37)
Asian	67.9 (0.97)	25.1 (0.90)	7.0 (0.42)	68.0 (0.94)	24.8 (0.89)	7.2 (0.41)
2014 NHPI NHIS						
All NHPI:						
NHPI total	65.5 (0.89)	24.8 (0.90)	9.6 (0.52)	61.4 (0.81)	26.6 (0.89)	12.1 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian	64.2 (0.97)	25.4 (0.89)	10.4 (0.60)	61.3 (0.99)	26.8 (0.90)	12.0 (0.63)
Pacific Islander	66.9 (1.71)	24.2 (1.67)	8.9 (0.75)	61.1 (1.59)	26.1 (1.73)	12.8 (0.98)
Samoan	63.4 (3.05)	26.3 (2.43)	10.3 (1.48)	57.5 (2.86)	27.6 (2.29)	14.9 (2.02)
Guamanian or Chamorro	70.8 (2.79)	19.3 (2.05)	9.9 (1.93)	66.7 (2.36)	19.9 (2.24)	13.4 (1.67)
Other Pacific Islander ²	67.3 (3.44)	25.2 (3.15)	7.5 (1.00)	60.4 (3.18)	28.7 (2.96)	10.8 (1.22)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :						
NHPI total	69.1 (1.25)	22.0 (1.13)	8.9 (0.58)	63.7 (1.31)	24.9 (1.21)	11.4 (0.72)
Native Hawaiian	65.3 (1.36)	24.3 (1.25)	10.4 (0.73)	61.7 (1.34)	26.1 (1.29)	12.2 (0.80)
Pacific Islander	82.4 (2.18)	13.8 (1.82)	3.8 (0.68)	71.2 (3.48)	21.0 (2.45)	*7.8 (2.35)
Samoan	81.4 (3.69)	13.9 (2.96)	*4.7 (1.88)	69.1 (3.83)	19.9 (4.21)	10.9 (2.67)
Guamanian or Chamorro	87.7 (2.32)	10.3 (2.19)	*2.0 (0.71)	83.4 (3.31)	14.3 (3.26)	2.3 (0.52)
Other Pacific Islander ²	76.6 (6.27)	*18.4 (5.71)	*	59.1 (8.98)	34.9 (8.68)	*
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :						
NHPI total	62.1 (1.21)	27.5 (1.20)	10.3 (0.77)	59.3 (1.28)	28.2 (1.25)	12.5 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian	62.0 (2.29)	27.8 (2.03)	10.2 (1.02)	60.4 (2.23)	28.3 (1.99)	11.3 (1.09)
Pacific Islander	62.0 (2.04)	27.5 (2.04)	10.5 (0.94)	58.5 (1.95)	28.0 (2.05)	13.5 (1.10)
Samoan	55.8 (4.13)	31.5 (2.84)	12.7 (2.28)	53.1 (3.68)	31.0 (2.42)	15.9 (2.45)
Guamanian or Chamorro	60.5 (3.22)	24.8 (2.44)	14.6 (2.47)	60.8 (3.22)	23.9 (2.84)	15.4 (1.68)
Other Pacific Islander ²	65.9 (3.86)	26.3 (3.54)	7.9 (1.07)	60.2 (3.71)	28.9 (3.33)	10.9 (1.26)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

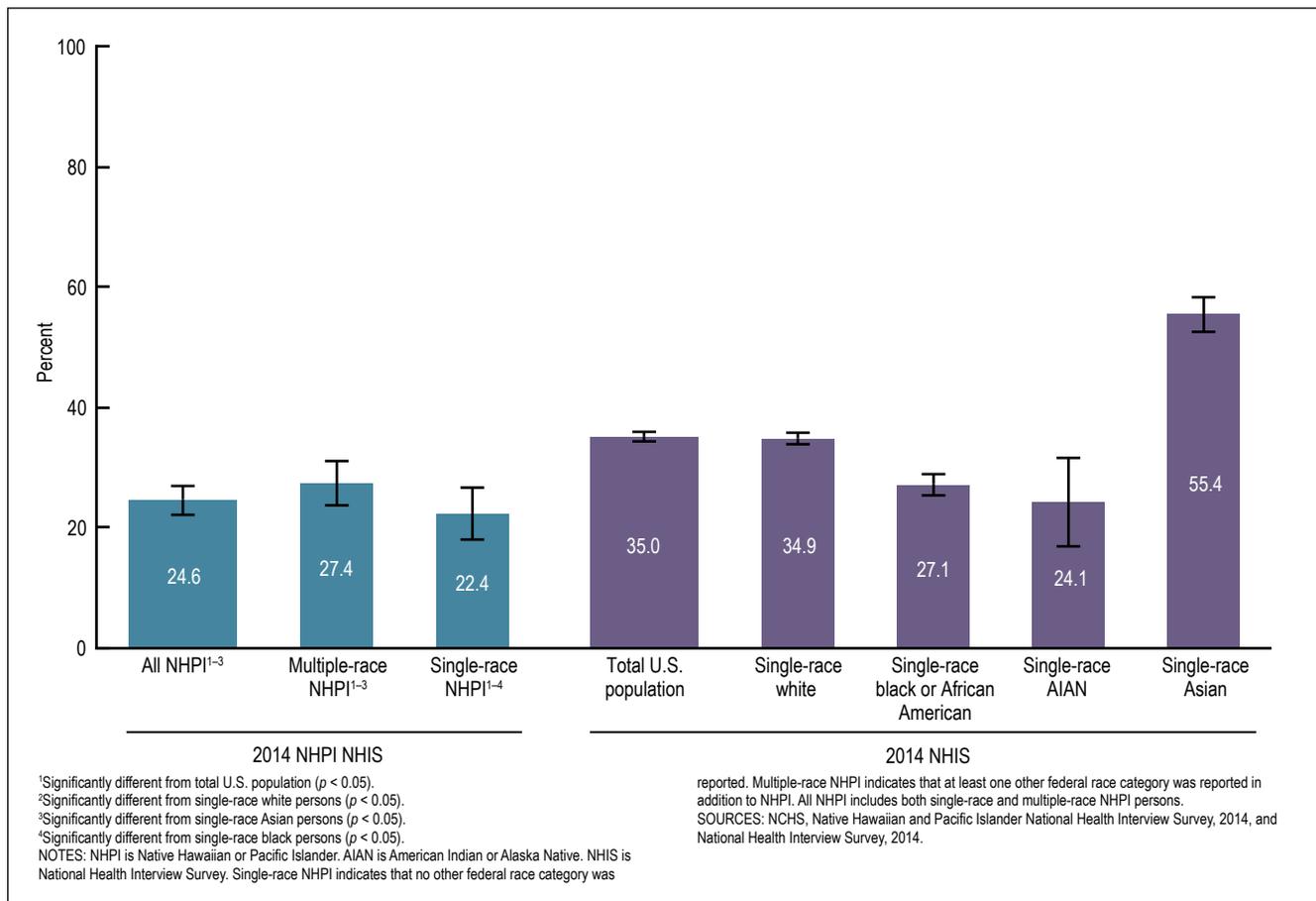
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups: 17 and under, 18–64, and 65 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Body Mass Index

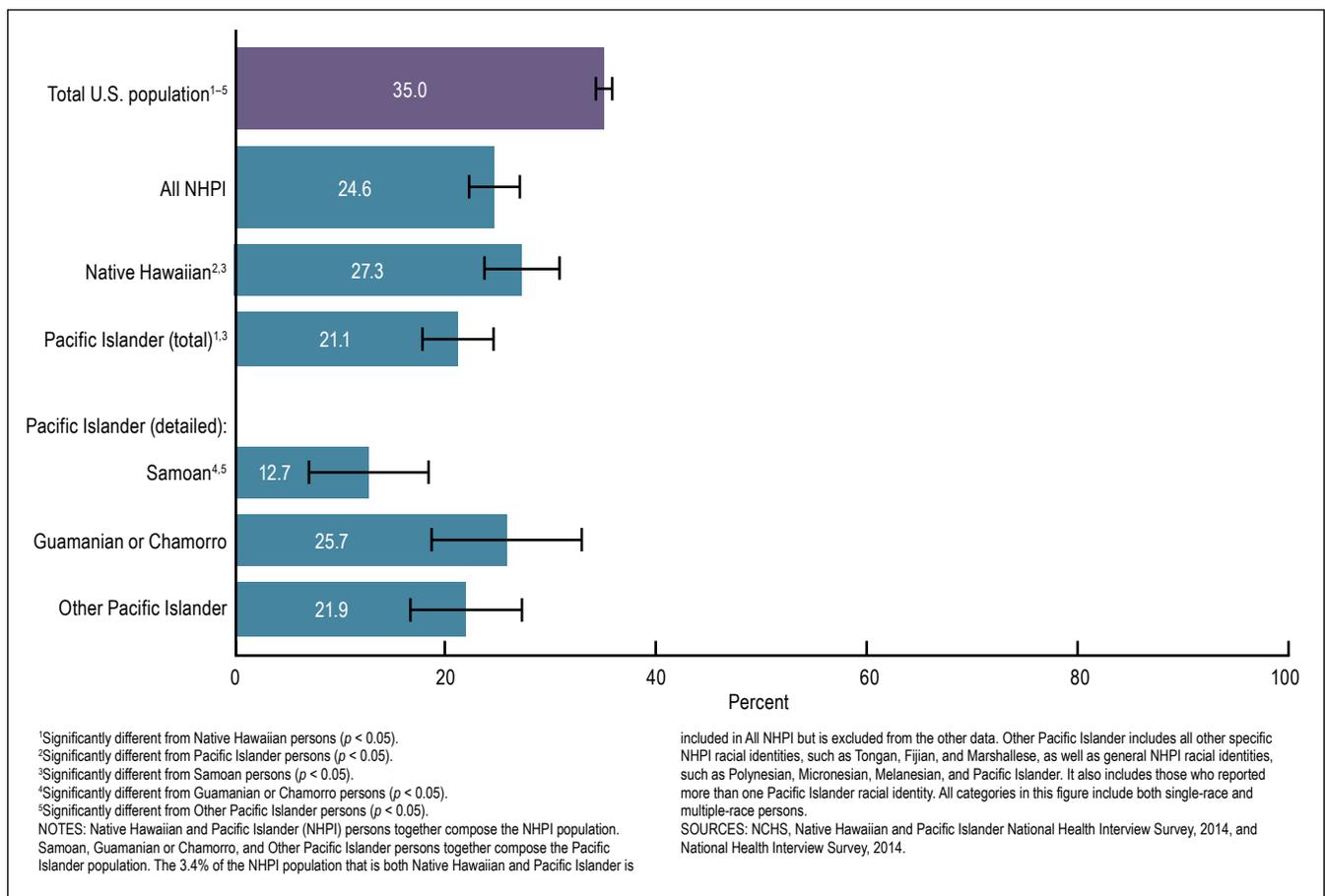
Figure 3. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who have a healthy body weight, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who had a healthy body weight was 24.6%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (35.0%), white (34.9%), and Asian (55.4%) adults, and similar to the percentages among black (27.1%) and AIAN (24.1%) adults (Figure 3, Table 2).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had a healthy body weight was 27.4%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (35.0%), white (34.9%), and Asian (55.4%) adults; similar to the percentage among black adults (27.1%); and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (24.1%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had a healthy body weight was 22.4%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (35.0%), white (34.9%), Asian (55.4%), and black (27.1%) adults, and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (24.1%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who had a healthy body weight (22.4%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (27.4%).

Body Mass Index

Figure 4. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who have a healthy body weight, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who had a healthy body weight (27.3%) was higher than the percentages among all Pacific Islander (21.1%) and Samoan (12.7%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentages of Guamanian or Chamorro (25.7%) and Other Pacific Islander (21.9%) adults (Figure 4, Table 2).
- The percentage of Samoan adults who had a healthy body weight was 12.7%, which was lower than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.3%), Guamanian or Chamorro (25.7%), and Other Pacific Islander (21.9%) adults.
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults who had a healthy body weight (25.7%) was higher than the percentage among Samoan adults (12.7%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (27.3%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults (21.9%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults with a healthy body weight (21.9%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.3%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (25.7%) adults, and higher than the percentage among Samoan adults (12.7%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who had a healthy body weight (35.0%) was higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.3%), all Pacific Islander (21.1%), Samoan (12.7%), Guamanian or Chamorro (25.7%), and Other Pacific Islander (21.9%) adults.

Table 2. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of body mass index among adults aged 18 and over, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese	
	Crude percent (standard error)				Age-adjusted percent (standard error)				
2014 NHIS									
U.S. total ¹	1.9 (0.11)	34.3 (0.38)	34.5 (0.35)	29.3 (0.37)	2.0 (0.12)	35.0 (0.39)	34.2 (0.35)	28.9 (0.38)	
Single-race:									
White	1.7 (0.12)	34.0 (0.43)	35.5 (0.40)	28.8 (0.41)	1.8 (0.13)	34.9 (0.45)	35.0 (0.41)	28.2 (0.43)	
Black or African American	1.4 (0.28)	26.7 (0.84)	31.5 (0.87)	40.4 (0.99)	1.4 (0.28)	27.1 (0.84)	31.6 (0.87)	39.8 (0.98)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	22.6 (3.63)	31.7 (3.40)	43.4 (3.95)	*	24.1 (3.78)	31.2 (3.31)	42.3 (3.85)	
Asian	4.7 (0.59)	55.4 (1.47)	28.6 (1.30)	11.2 (0.95)	5.0 (0.62)	55.4 (1.46)	28.6 (1.28)	11.0 (0.92)	
2014 NHPI NHIS									
All NHPI:									
NHPI total	*1.7 (0.64)	24.2 (1.28)	31.6 (1.65)	42.6 (1.42)	*1.6 (0.60)	24.6 (1.21)	32.5 (1.50)	41.3 (1.41)	
Native Hawaiian	*1.9 (0.83)	27.0 (2.03)	33.2 (1.90)	37.9 (1.80)	*1.8 (0.75)	27.3 (1.85)	33.5 (1.79)	37.4 (1.74)	
Pacific Islander	*	21.6 (1.95)	29.2 (2.15)	47.8 (2.83)	*	21.1 (1.73)	32.5 (2.03)	44.5 (2.58)	
Samoan	*	14.1 (3.32)	23.0 (3.32)	62.2 (4.81)	*	12.7 (2.92)	27.0 (3.57)	59.7 (4.64)	
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	25.8 (4.44)	31.9 (3.27)	40.8 (4.25)	*	25.7 (3.60)	33.8 (3.59)	38.2 (3.60)	
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	23.7 (3.13)	31.4 (3.83)	43.0 (3.56)	*	21.9 (2.70)	38.2 (3.61)	38.0 (3.31)	
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :									
NHPI total	*2.1 (0.97)	27.1 (1.91)	32.6 (2.35)	38.1 (2.32)	*2.0 (0.84)	27.4 (1.84)	33.6 (2.23)	37.1 (2.38)	
Native Hawaiian	*	28.1 (1.87)	34.6 (2.41)	35.0 (2.16)	*2.2 (1.06)	28.4 (1.77)	35.0 (2.30)	34.4 (2.24)	
Pacific Islander	*	28.6 (7.71)	23.2 (3.27)	46.3 (6.94)	*	27.2 (6.77)	28.3 (4.67)	43.3 (5.63)	
Samoan	–	*26.4 (9.55)	*15.5 (5.48)	58.0 (10.95)	†	†	†	†	
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*35.3 (15.44)	25.2 (5.98)	*35.8 (13.85)	†	†	†	†	
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*12.3 (4.74)	42.1 (10.24)	43.7 (9.25)	†	†	†	†	
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :									
NHPI total	*	21.8 (2.24)	30.7 (2.64)	46.2 (1.85)	*	22.4 (2.23)	31.6 (2.55)	44.6 (1.74)	
Native Hawaiian	*	25.0 (4.47)	30.7 (4.43)	43.2 (3.44)	*	25.0 (4.23)	30.8 (4.39)	43.0 (3.06)	
Pacific Islander	*	20.3 (2.00)	30.3 (2.66)	48.0 (2.89)	*	20.2 (2.12)	32.9 (2.43)	44.9 (2.75)	
Samoan	*	10.1 (2.89)	25.3 (4.14)	63.5 (5.95)	*	9.3 (2.67)	28.2 (4.16)	61.6 (5.55)	
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	22.6 (3.80)	34.1 (4.12)	42.5 (3.77)	*	23.8 (3.62)	34.7 (4.20)	39.9 (3.59)	
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	24.3 (3.32)	30.9 (4.05)	42.9 (3.71)	*	22.3 (2.84)	37.8 (3.72)	38.0 (3.41)	

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

† Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

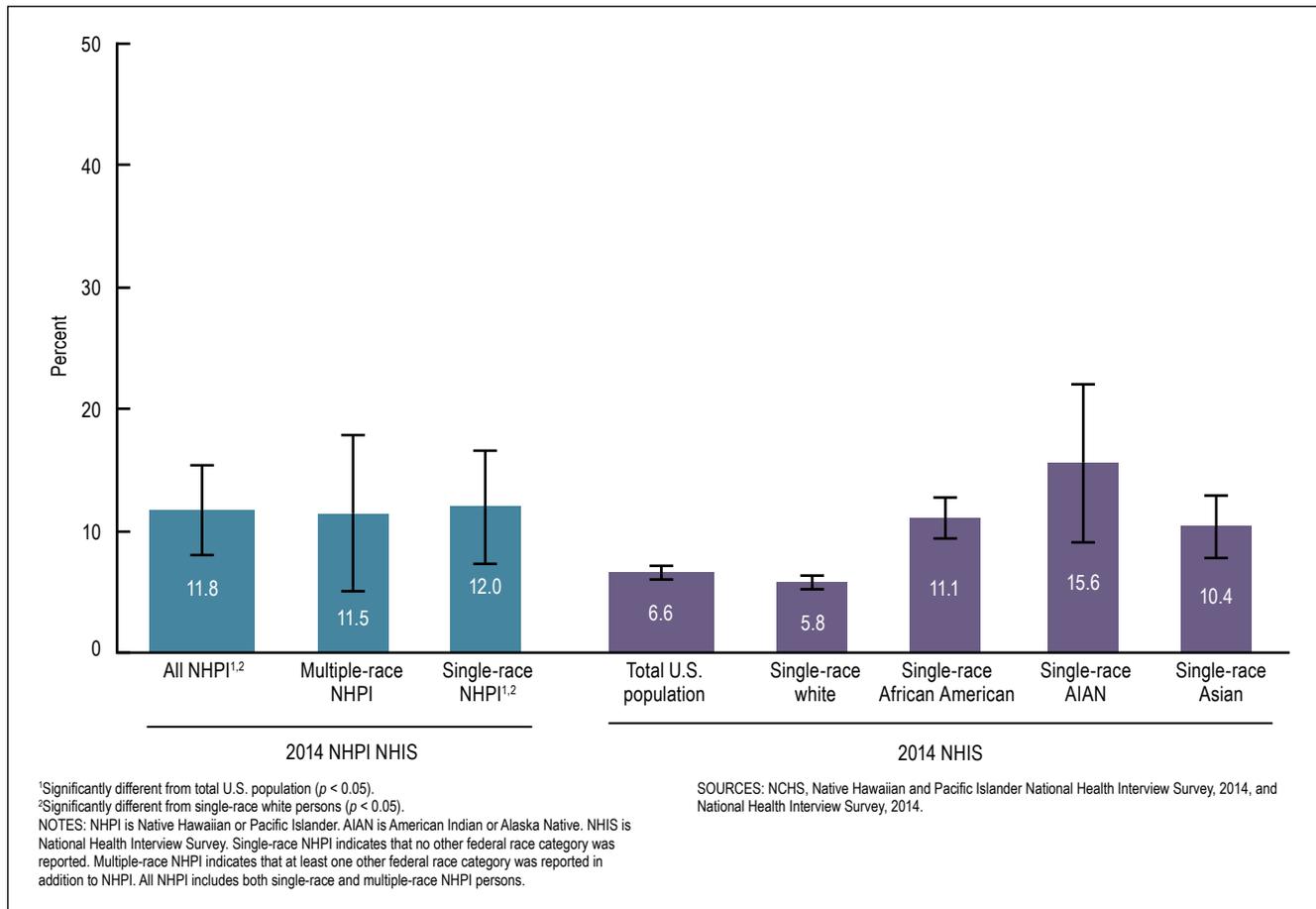
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Analyses exclude the 3.6% of adults in NHIS and 2.7% of adults in NHPI NHIS with unknown height or weight. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Personal Care Needs

Figure 5. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults aged 65 and over, the percentage who need help with personal care from other persons was 11.8%, which was higher than the percentage among all U.S. adults (6.6%), slightly more than double the percentage among white adults (5.8%), similar to the percentage among black (11.1%) and Asian (10.4%) adults, and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (15.6%) (Figure 5, Table 3).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults aged 65 and over, the percentage who need help with personal care from other persons was 11.5%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among all U.S. (6.6%) and white (5.8%) adults, similar to the percentages among black (11.1%) and Asian (10.4%) adults, and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (15.6%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults aged 65 and over, the percentage who need help with personal care from other persons was 12.0%, which was slightly more than double the percentage among white adults (5.8%), higher than the percentage among all U.S. adults (6.6%), similar to the percentage among black adults (11.1%), higher than but not significantly different from Asian adults (10.4%), and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (15.6%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults aged 65 and over who need help with personal care from other persons (12.0%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (11.5%).

Table 3. Crude and age-sex-adjusted percentages of adults aged 65 and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Adults aged 65 and over who need help with personal care from others	
	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-sex-adjusted percent (standard error)
2014 NHIS		
U.S. total ¹	6.5 (0.27)	6.6 (0.27)
Single-race:		
White	5.8 (0.29)	5.8 (0.28)
Black or African American	11.2 (0.87)	11.1 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*11.6 (3.67)	15.6 (3.30)
Asian	9.3 (1.23)	10.4 (1.32)
2014 NHPI NHIS		
All NHPI:		
NHPI total	9.7 (1.59)	11.8 (1.90)
Native Hawaiian	10.5 (1.75)	11.8 (1.95)
Pacific Islander	*8.6 (3.22)	12.9 (3.36)
Samoan	*	*17.7 (6.40)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*7.2 (3.47)	*9.0 (3.44)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :		
NHPI total	8.9 (2.59)	11.5 (3.29)
Native Hawaiian	*8.7 (2.61)	10.4 (2.86)
Pacific Islander	*	9.6 (0.00)
Samoan	*	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	–	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	–	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :		
NHPI total	10.2 (2.30)	12.0 (2.40)
Native Hawaiian	13.1 (3.09)	13.6 (2.23)
Pacific Islander	*7.8 (3.17)	*10.8 (3.65)
Samoan	*	*17.1 (7.84)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*7.4 (3.56)	*9.1 (3.45)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹ Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

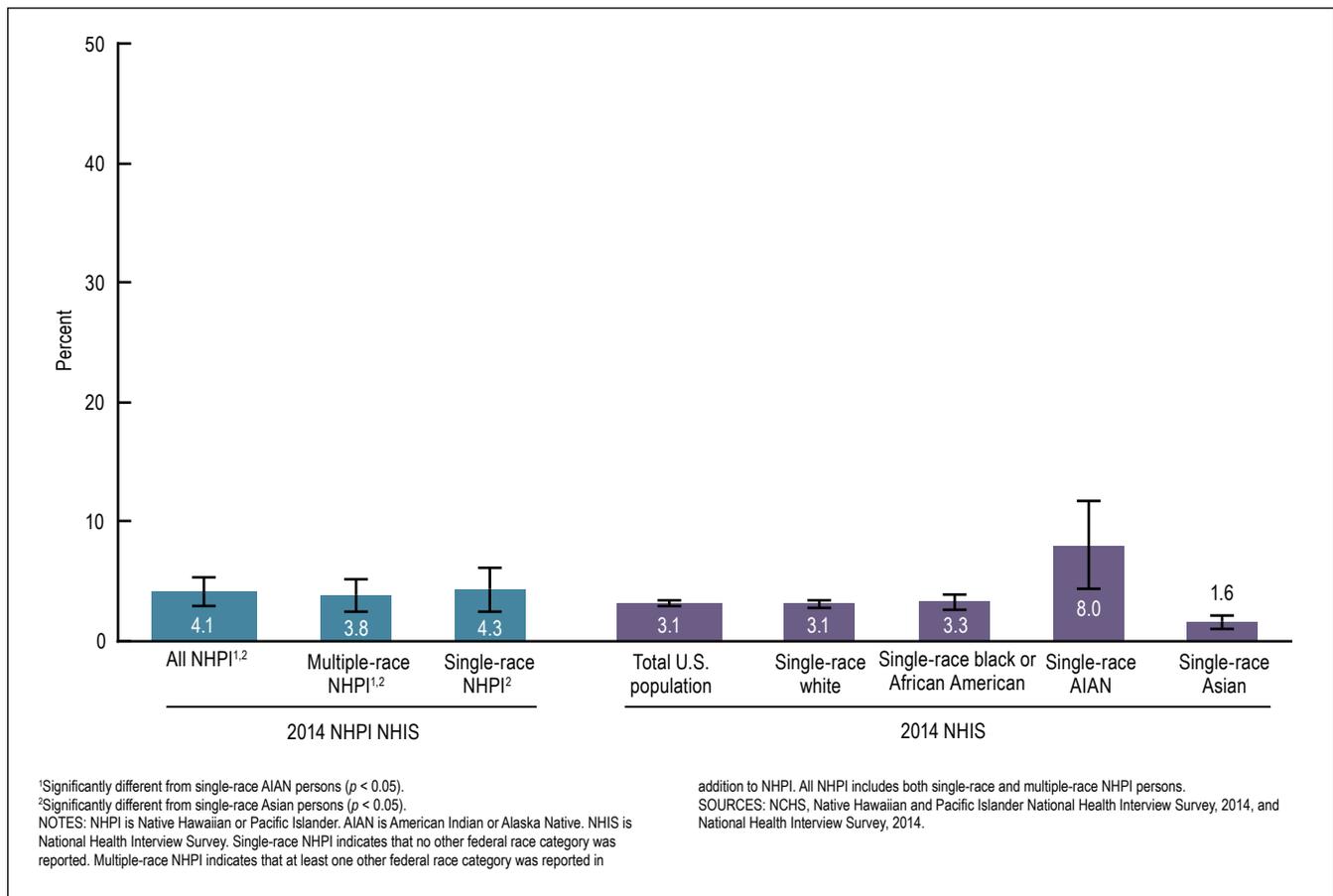
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups: 65–74, 75–84, and 85 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Serious Psychological Distress

Figure 6. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days was 4.1%, similar to the percentages among all U.S. (3.1%), white (3.1%), and black (3.3%) adults; lower than the percentage among AIAN adults (8.0%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (1.6%) (Figure 6, Table 4).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days was 3.8%, similar to the percentages among all U.S. (3.1%), white (3.1%), and black (3.3%) adults; lower than the percentage among AIAN adults (8.0%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (1.6%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days was 4.3%, similar to the percentages among all U.S. (3.1%), white (3.1%), and black (3.3%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (8.0%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (1.6%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who experienced serious psychological distress (4.3%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (3.8%).

Table 4. Crude and age-sex-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during past 30 days	
	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-sex-adjusted percent (standard error)
2014 NHIS		
U.S. total ¹	3.1 (0.12)	3.1 (0.12)
Single-race:		
White	3.1 (0.14)	3.1 (0.14)
Black or African American	3.4 (0.35)	3.3 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.8 (2.28)	8.0 (1.88)
Asian	1.6 (0.28)	1.6 (0.29)
2014 NHPI NHIS		
All NHPI:		
NHPI total	4.1 (0.71)	4.1 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian	5.0 (1.12)	4.7 (0.97)
Pacific Islander	3.2 (0.68)	3.6 (0.69)
Samoan	*3.7 (1.83)	*4.2 (1.66)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*1.5 (0.57)	*2.1 (0.96)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*4.0 (1.32)	*4.0 (1.27)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :		
NHPI total	3.8 (0.91)	3.8 (0.73)
Native Hawaiian	4.5 (1.15)	4.3 (0.87)
Pacific Islander	*	*
Samoan	*	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	–	–
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :		
NHPI total	4.4 (1.02)	4.3 (0.91)
Native Hawaiian	*5.9 (2.21)	6.7 (1.94)
Pacific Islander	3.6 (0.82)	4.0 (0.81)
Samoan	*	*4.6 (2.07)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*1.7 (0.77)	*2.2 (1.10)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*4.2 (1.39)	*4.4 (1.35)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

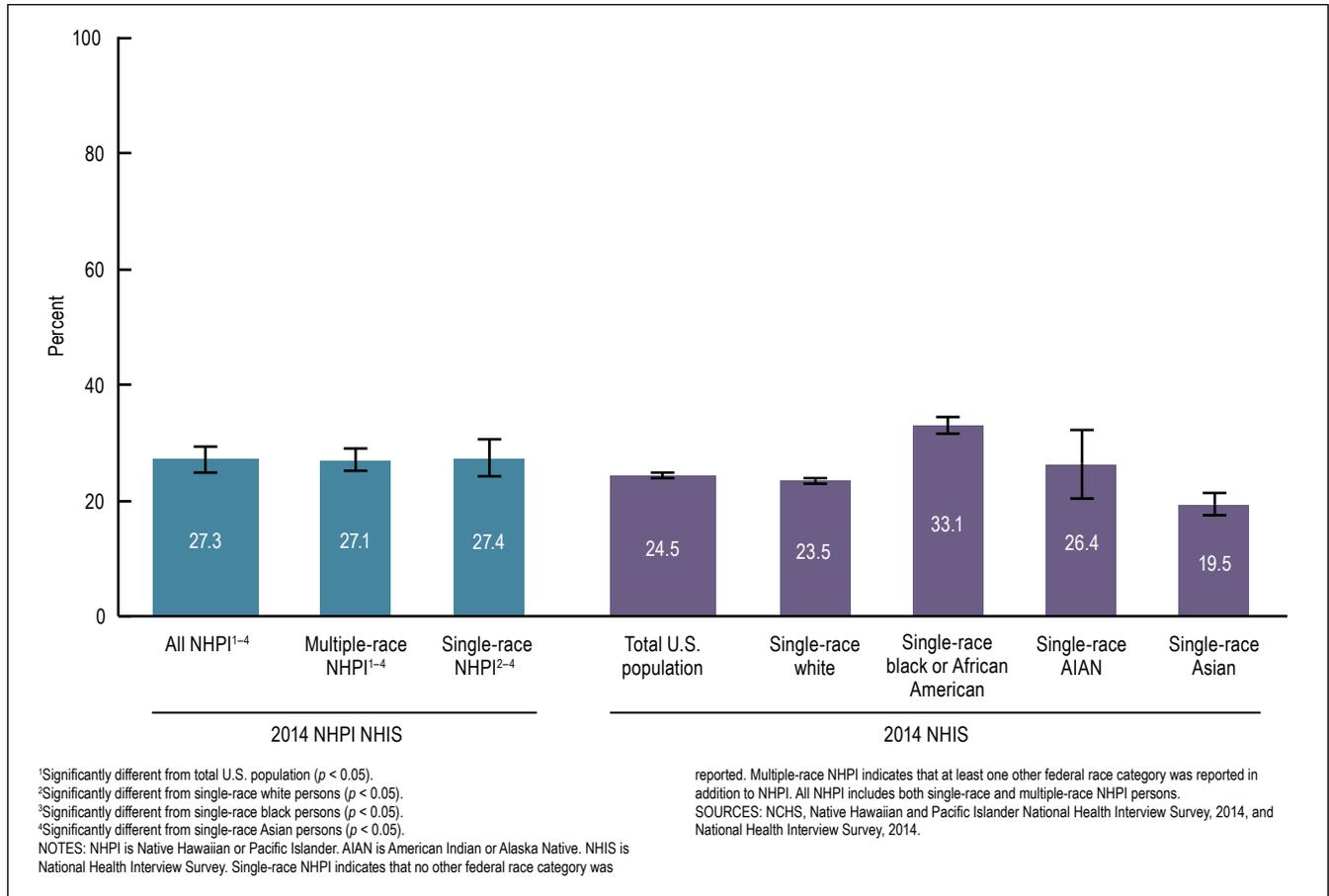
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Analyses exclude the 3.6% of adults in NHIS and 2.9% of adults in NHPI NHIS with unknown serious psychological distress status. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and five age groups: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–64, and 65 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Coronary Heart Disease, Angina, Myocardial Infarction, Hypertension, and Stroke

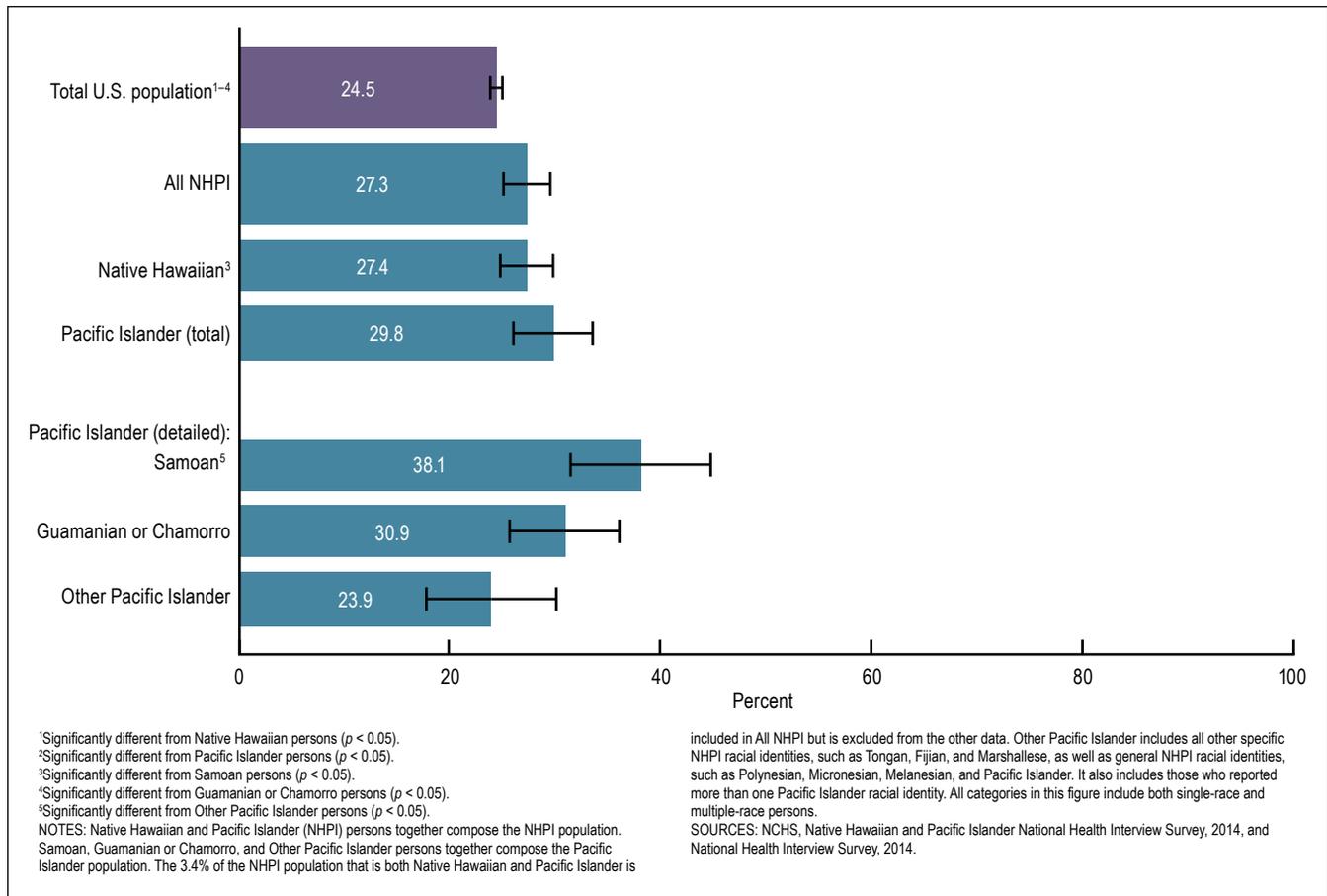
Figure 7. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed hypertension, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who had hypertension was 27.3%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN adults (26.4%); higher than the percentages among all U.S. (24.5%), white (23.5%), and Asian (19.5%) adults; and lower than the percentage among black adults (33.1%) (Figure 7, Table 5).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had hypertension was 27.1%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN adults (26.4%); higher than the percentages among all U.S. (24.5%), white (23.5%), and Asian (19.5%) adults; and lower than the percentage among black adults (33.1%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had hypertension was 27.4%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN adults (26.4%), higher than the percentages among white (23.5%) and Asian (19.5%) adults, higher than but not significantly different from all U.S. adults (24.5%), and lower than the percentage among black adults (33.1%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who had hypertension (27.4%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (27.1%).

Coronary Heart Disease, Angina, Myocardial Infarction, Hypertension, and Stroke

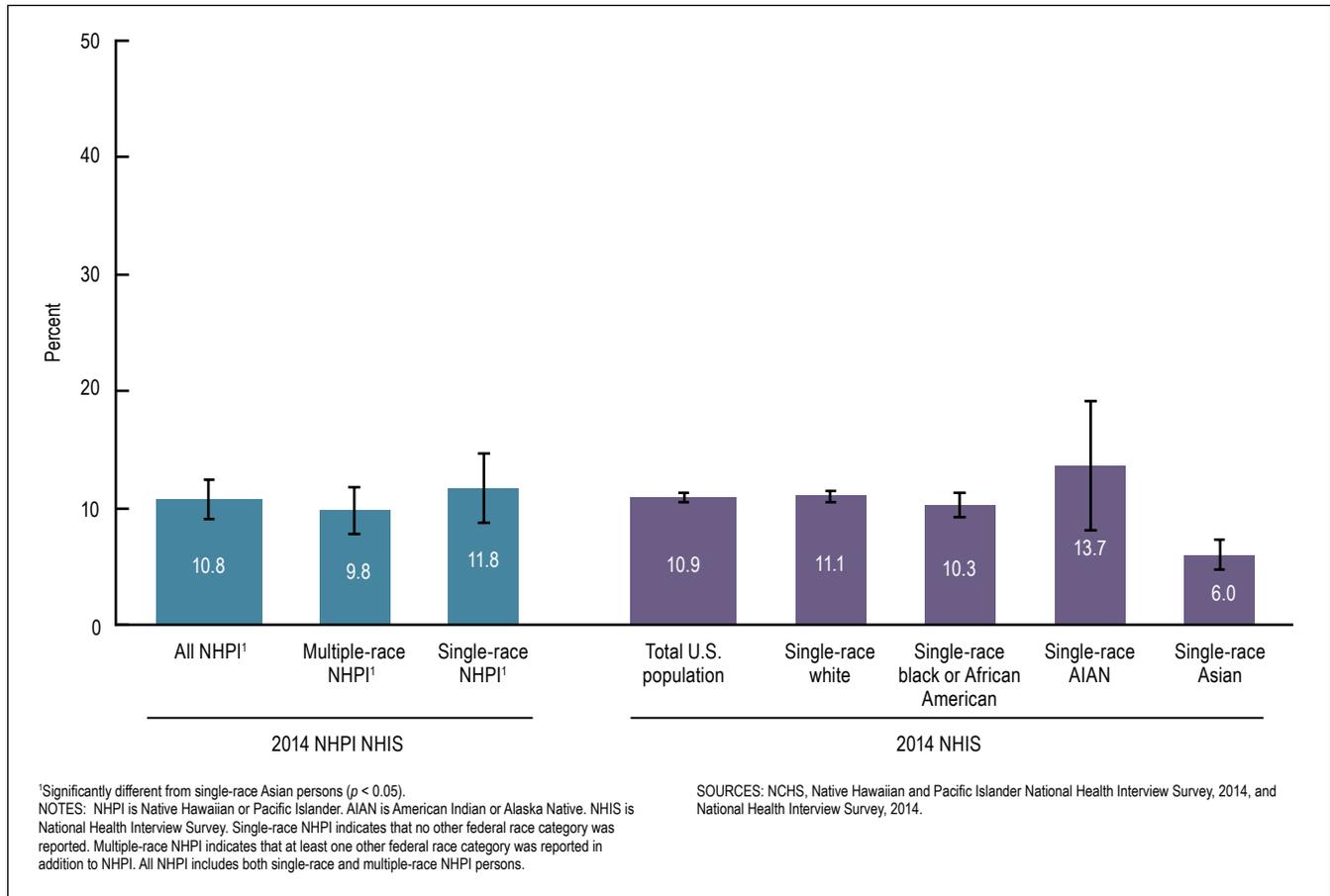
Figure 8. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed hypertension, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who had hypertension (27.4%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among all Pacific Islander (29.8%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (30.9%) adults, lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (38.1%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (23.9%) (Figure 8, Table 5).
- Among Samoan adults, the percentage who had hypertension was 38.1%, which was higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.4%) and Other Pacific Islander (23.9%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (30.9%).
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults with hypertension (30.9%) was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among Other Pacific Islander (23.9%) and Native Hawaiian (27.4%) adults, and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Samoan adults (38.1%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults with hypertension was 23.9%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.4%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (30.9%) adults, and lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (38.1%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who had hypertension (24.5%) was lower than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (27.4%), all Pacific Islander (29.8%), Samoan (38.1%), and Guamanian or Chamorro (30.9%) adults, and similar to the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (23.9%).

Coronary Heart Disease, Angina, Myocardial Infarction, Hypertension, and Stroke

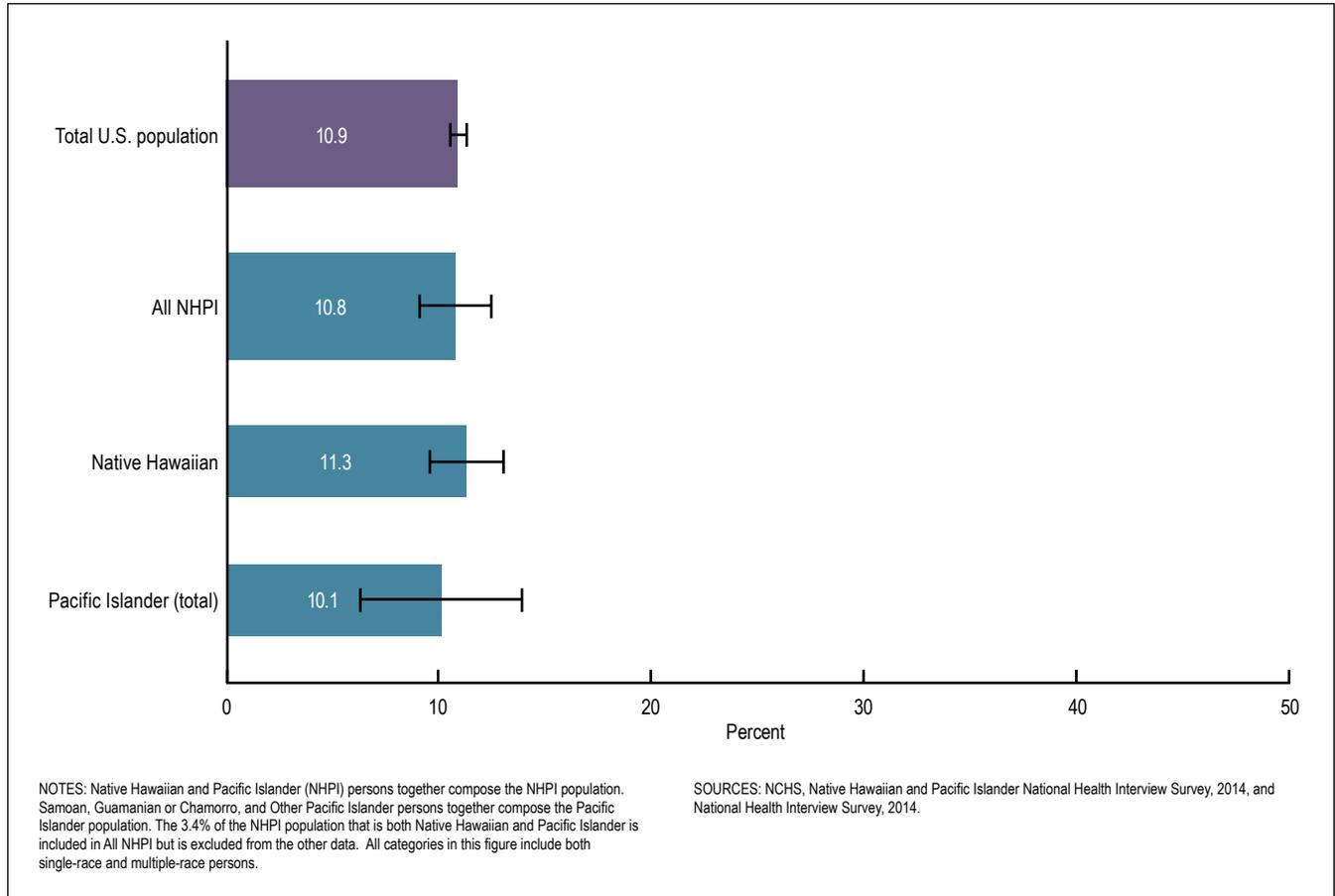
Figure 9. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any diagnosed heart disease, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with any heart disease was 10.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (10.9%), white (11.1%), and black (10.3%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (13.7%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (6.0%) (Figure 9, Table 5).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any heart disease was 9.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (10.9%), white (11.1%), and black (10.3%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (13.7%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (6.0%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any heart disease was 11.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (10.9%), white (11.1%), and black (10.3%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (13.7%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (6.0%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with any heart disease (11.8%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (9.8%).

Coronary Heart Disease, Angina, Myocardial Infarction, Hypertension, and Stroke

Figure 10. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any diagnosed heart disease, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who had any heart disease (11.3%) was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (10.1%) (Figure 10, Table 5).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who had any heart disease (10.9%) was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (11.3%) and all Pacific Islander (10.1%) adults.

Table 5. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with selected diagnosed circulatory diseases and conditions, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Crude percent (standard error)						Age-adjusted percent (standard error)					
	Any heart disease	Coronary heart disease	Angina	Myocardial infarction	Hypertension	Stroke	Any heart disease	Coronary heart disease	Angina	Myocardial infarction	Hypertension	Stroke
2014 NHIS												
U.S. total ¹	10.9 (0.21)	6.0 (0.17)	1.9 (0.10)	3.2 (0.12)	26.4 (0.33)	2.6 (0.11)	10.9 (0.21)	5.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.10)	2.9 (0.11)	24.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
Single-race:												
White	11.1 (0.24)	6.4 (0.20)	2.0 (0.12)	3.4 (0.14)	26.1 (0.37)	2.5 (0.12)	11.1 (0.24)	5.6 (0.18)	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.12)	23.5 (0.30)	2.3 (0.11)
Black or African American	10.3 (0.53)	5.2 (0.40)	1.6 (0.29)	2.8 (0.33)	32.5 (0.84)	3.8 (0.34)	10.3 (0.53)	5.5 (0.41)	1.7 (0.29)	3.0 (0.34)	33.1 (0.73)	4.0 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.7 (2.80)	6.4 (1.57)	*3.1 (1.13)	*3.9 (1.20)	25.9 (3.61)	*3.1 (0.95)	13.7 (2.80)	6.0 (1.44)	*2.8 (0.98)	3.7 (1.09)	26.4 (3.02)	3.0 (0.84)
Asian	6.0 (0.65)	2.8 (0.41)	0.8 (0.21)	1.4 (0.31)	17.9 (1.06)	1.2 (0.27)	6.0 (0.65)	3.3 (0.47)	1.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.35)	19.5 (0.96)	1.5 (0.34)
2014 NHPI NHIS												
All NHPI:												
NHPI total	10.8 (0.86)	4.2 (0.44)	1.3 (0.22)	2.1 (0.36)	22.5 (1.03)	2.5 (0.43)	10.8 (0.86)	6.2 (0.57)	2.3 (0.41)	3.0 (0.43)	27.3 (1.13)	3.5 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian	11.3 (0.89)	5.3 (0.55)	1.7 (0.35)	2.2 (0.32)	25.0 (1.35)	2.7 (0.60)	11.3 (0.89)	6.5 (0.65)	2.3 (0.47)	2.6 (0.38)	27.4 (1.27)	3.2 (0.74)
Pacific Islander	10.1 (1.93)	3.0 (0.60)	*0.7 (0.22)	*2.1 (0.66)	20.0 (1.52)	2.4 (0.64)	10.1 (1.93)	6.6 (1.18)	2.4 (0.64)	4.9 (1.15)	29.8 (1.91)	4.4 (1.16)
Samoan	13.6 (1.79)	*3.0 (0.97)	*	*2.3 (0.70)	29.6 (3.96)	*2.7 (1.10)	13.6 (1.79)	*7.7 (2.36)	*	5.1 (1.46)	38.1 (3.38)	*4.2 (2.08)
Guamanian or Chamorro	10.3 (2.63)	5.2 (1.49)	*	*3.6 (1.78)	22.7 (2.72)	*3.7 (1.69)	10.3 (2.63)	7.9 (1.93)	*1.7 (0.67)	*5.8 (2.11)	30.9 (2.63)	*6.3 (1.96)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*9.3 (3.65)	*1.5 (0.47)	*	*1.0 (0.44)	12.2 (2.71)	*	*9.3 (3.65)	*	*	*	23.9 (3.13)	*1.3 (0.64)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :												
NHPI total	9.8 (1.03)	4.2 (0.65)	1.2 (0.32)	1.9 (0.32)	23.2 (1.22)	2.9 (0.65)	9.8 (1.03)	6.2 (0.91)	2.1 (0.58)	2.7 (0.44)	27.1 (0.99)	4.0 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian	10.1 (1.14)	4.9 (0.79)	1.5 (0.40)	2.2 (0.40)	25.7 (1.62)	3.3 (0.78)	10.1 (1.14)	6.3 (0.99)	2.2 (0.59)	2.7 (0.49)	28.0 (1.34)	4.0 (0.97)
Pacific Islander	*6.5 (2.00)	*	–	*	*14.7 (4.75)	*	*6.5 (2.00)	*3.7 (1.40)	–	*	20.9 (3.43)	*
Samoan	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	†	*	*	*	*9.4 (3.86)	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	†	–	–	–	*20.8 (10.26)	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :												
NHPI total	11.8 (1.50)	4.2 (0.61)	1.3 (0.34)	2.2 (0.56)	21.9 (1.55)	2.2 (0.52)	11.8 (1.50)	6.2 (0.86)	2.4 (0.60)	3.3 (0.63)	27.4 (1.65)	2.9 (0.66)
Native Hawaiian	13.5 (1.64)	6.0 (1.08)	*2.2 (0.78)	2.1 (0.50)	23.6 (2.93)	*1.5 (0.55)	13.5 (1.64)	6.9 (1.18)	*2.7 (0.89)	2.3 (0.51)	26.0 (2.37)	*1.7 (0.64)
Pacific Islander	10.2 (2.08)	3.3 (0.70)	*0.8 (0.26)	*2.4 (0.77)	21.1 (2.09)	2.7 (0.78)	10.2 (2.08)	6.6 (1.21)	2.5 (0.64)	5.0 (1.18)	29.6 (2.16)	4.4 (1.20)
Samoan	13.4 (1.76)	*3.7 (1.19)	*	2.8 (0.83)	33.2 (3.77)	*2.8 (1.29)	13.4 (1.76)	*7.7 (2.39)	*	5.0 (1.42)	38.1 (2.58)	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*11.1 (3.48)	*6.4 (2.00)	*	*	27.5 (3.39)	*5.1 (2.29)	*11.1 (3.48)	7.9 (2.05)	*1.8 (0.71)	*6.1 (2.27)	31.6 (2.73)	*6.7 (2.11)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*9.3 (3.79)	*1.6 (0.49)	*	*1.0 (0.46)	11.8 (2.93)	*	*9.3 (3.79)	*	*	*	23.6 (3.18)	*1.3 (0.67)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

† Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

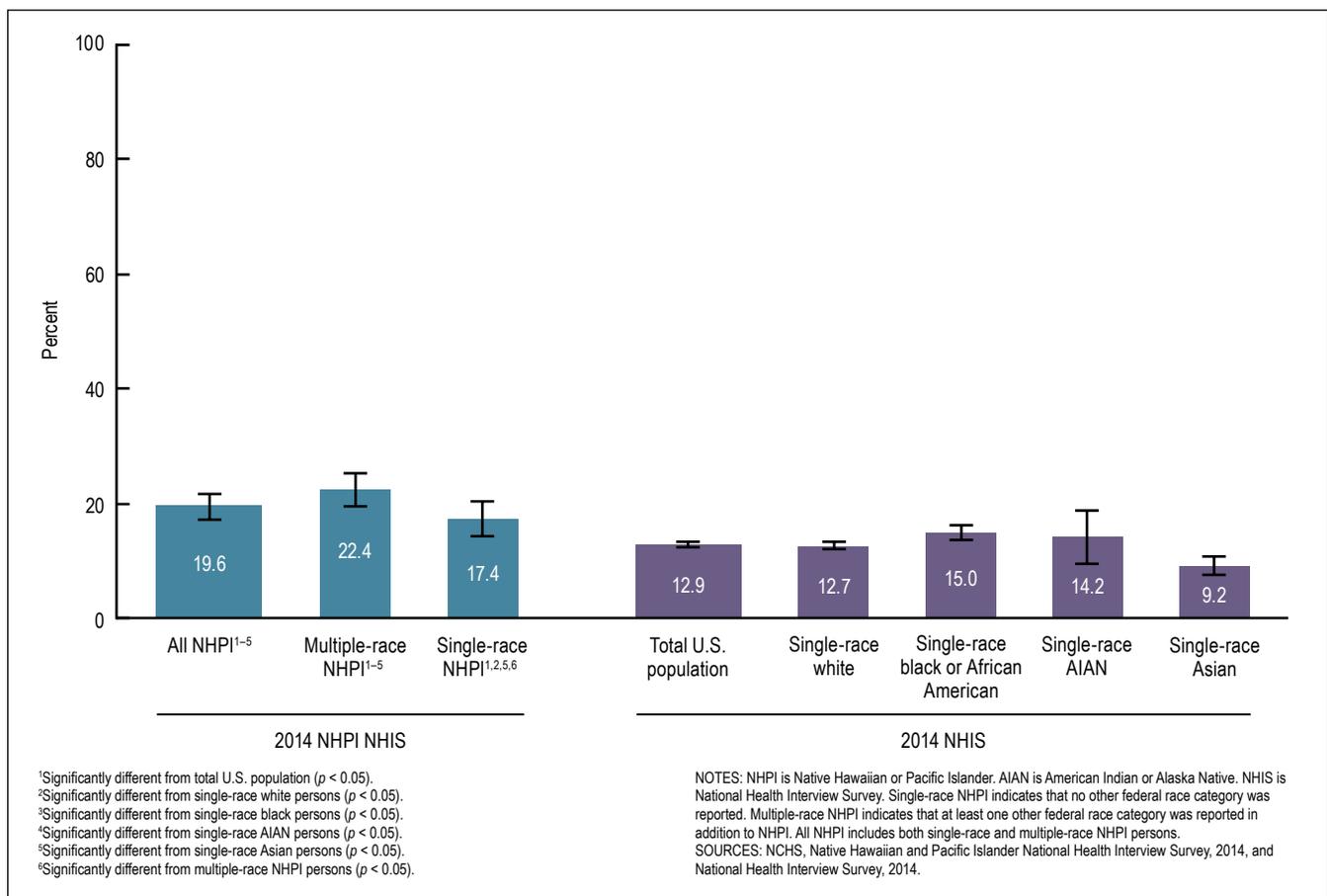
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups (years): 17 and under, 18–64, and 65 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Asthma, Hay Fever, and Sinusitis

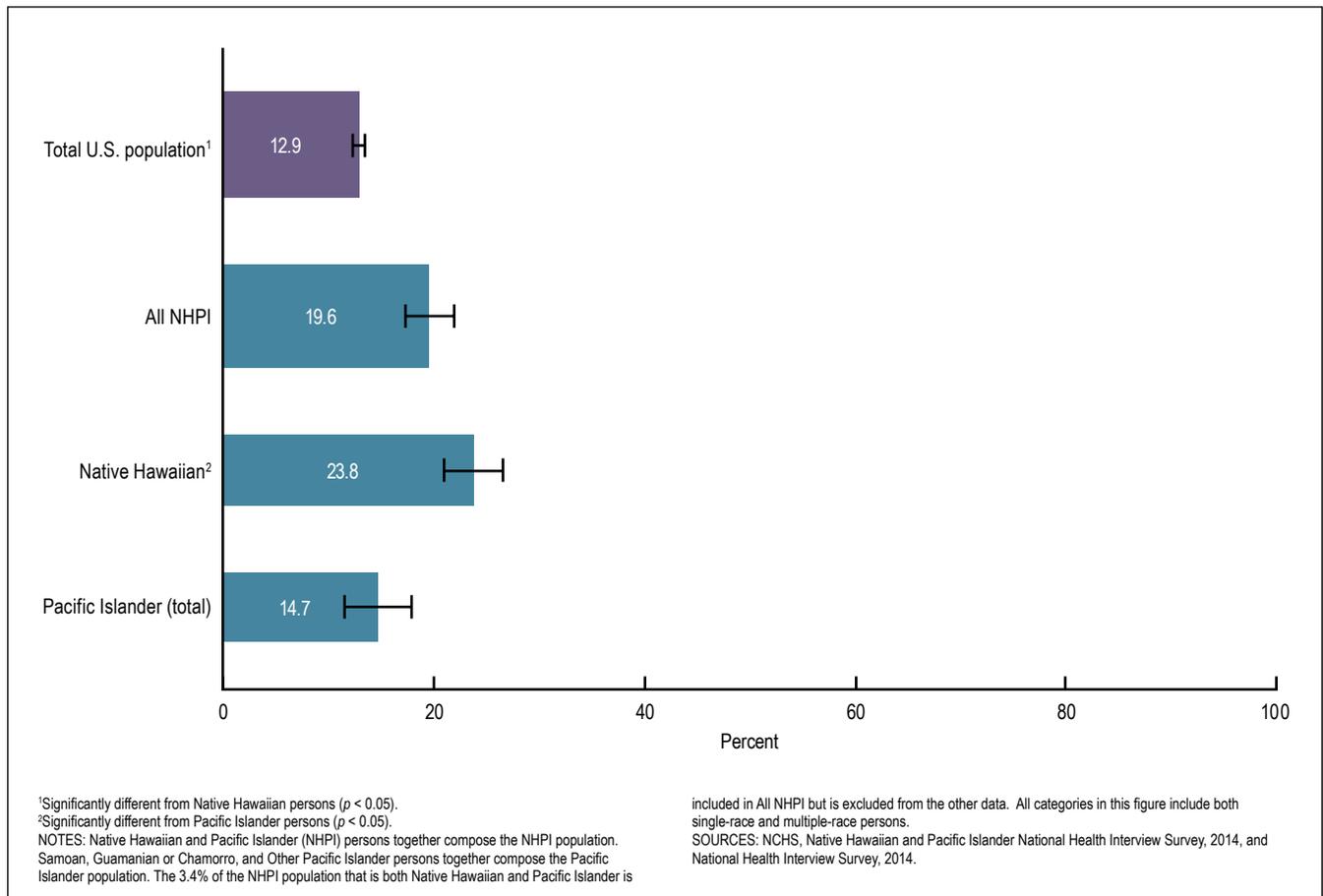
Figure 11. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who ever had diagnosed asthma, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who ever had asthma was 19.6%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (12.9%), white (12.7%), black (15.0%), AIAN (14.2%), and Asian (9.2%) adults (Figure 11, Table 6).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who ever had asthma was 22.4%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (12.9%), white (12.7%), black (15.0%), AIAN (14.2%), and Asian (9.2%) adults.
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who ever had asthma was 17.4%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (12.9%), white (12.7%), and Asian (9.2%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from black (15.0%) and AIAN (14.2%) adults.
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who ever had asthma (17.4%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (22.4%).

Asthma, Hay Fever, and Sinusitis

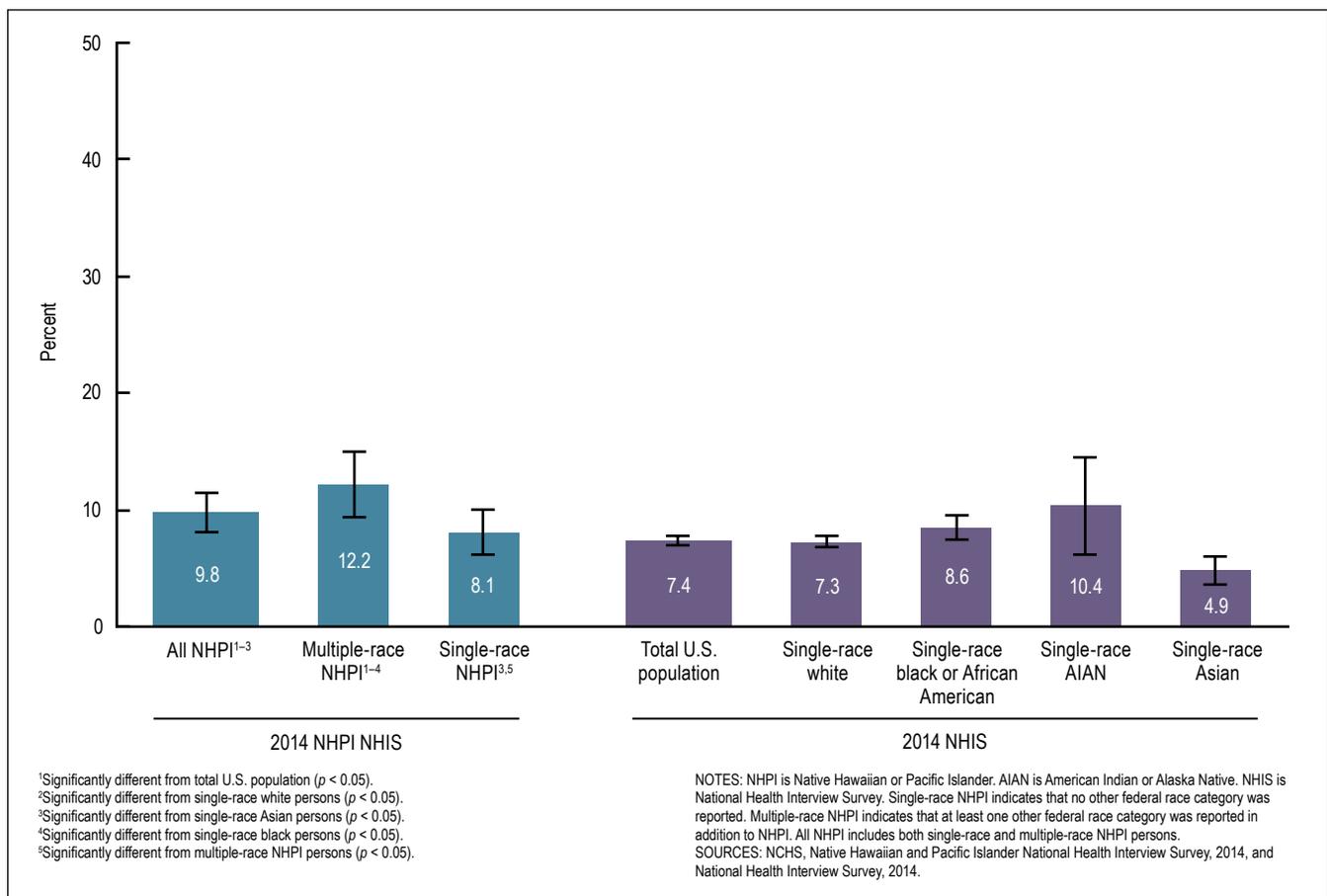
Figure 12. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who ever had diagnosed asthma, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who ever had asthma (23.8%) was higher than the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (14.7%) (Figure 12, Table 6).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who ever had asthma (12.9%) was lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (23.8%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (14.7%).

Asthma, Hay Fever, and Sinusitis

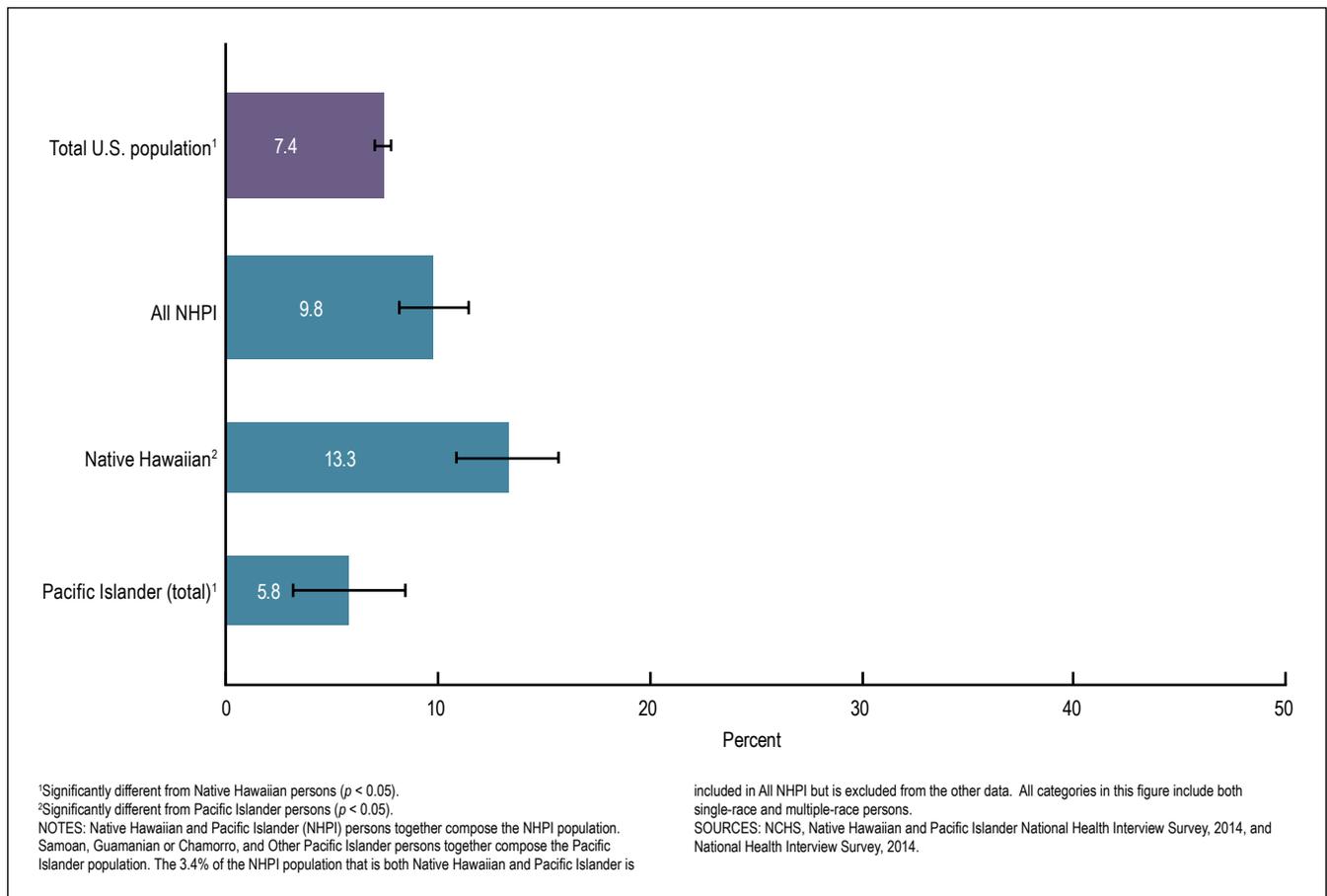
Figure 13. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who still have diagnosed asthma, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who still had asthma was 9.8%, which was similar to the percentages among black (8.6%) and AIAN (10.4%) adults, and higher than the percentages among all U.S. (7.4%), white (7.3%), and Asian (4.9%) adults (Figure 13, Table 6).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who still had asthma was 12.2%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (7.4%), white (7.3%), black (8.6%), and Asian (4.9%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (10.4%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who still had asthma was 8.1%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (7.4%), white (7.3%), and black (8.6%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (4.9%); and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (10.4%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who still had asthma (8.1%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (12.2%).

Asthma, Hay Fever, and Sinusitis

Figure 14. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who still have diagnosed asthma, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who still had asthma (13.3%) was higher than the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (5.8%) (Figure 14, Table 6).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who still had asthma (7.4%) was lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (13.3%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (5.8%).

Table 6. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with selected diagnosed respiratory diseases, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Ever had asthma	Still has asthma	Hay fever in past 12 months	Sinusitis in past 12 months	Ever had asthma	Still has asthma	Hay fever in past 12 months	Sinusitis in past 12 months
	Crude percent (standard error)				Age-adjusted percent (standard error)			
2014 NHIS								
U.S. total ¹	12.8 (0.26)	7.4 (0.20)	8.0 (0.22)	12.3 (0.25)	12.9 (0.27)	7.4 (0.20)	7.7 (0.22)	11.9 (0.25)
Single-race:								
White	12.5 (0.30)	7.3 (0.23)	8.3 (0.27)	12.7 (0.28)	12.7 (0.31)	7.3 (0.24)	8.0 (0.26)	12.2 (0.28)
Black or African American	15.1 (0.71)	8.7 (0.53)	6.2 (0.44)	12.2 (0.60)	15.0 (0.69)	8.6 (0.53)	6.0 (0.42)	12.1 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.0 (2.59)	11.2 (2.31)	8.5 (2.07)	10.9 (2.19)	14.2 (2.43)	10.4 (2.11)	8.1 (1.93)	10.3 (1.95)
Asian	8.9 (0.78)	4.5 (0.58)	5.7 (0.60)	6.5 (0.77)	9.2 (0.79)	4.9 (0.61)	5.8 (0.60)	6.6 (0.77)
2014 NHPI NHIS								
All NHPI:								
NHPI total	20.0 (1.19)	9.6 (0.84)	6.4 (0.67)	8.9 (0.63)	19.6 (1.15)	9.8 (0.85)	6.7 (0.65)	9.2 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian	24.4 (1.46)	13.4 (1.28)	7.1 (1.03)	9.5 (0.94)	23.8 (1.43)	13.3 (1.24)	7.2 (1.02)	9.6 (0.87)
Pacific Islander	14.3 (1.43)	4.5 (0.76)	5.6 (0.98)	7.6 (0.91)	14.7 (1.62)	5.8 (1.36)	6.1 (0.95)	8.0 (0.97)
Samoa	14.5 (3.38)	*2.5 (0.99)	7.4 (1.52)	9.0 (2.31)	15.0 (3.63)	*4.5 (1.79)	7.5 (1.28)	9.1 (2.10)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*19.3 (5.98)	5.7 (1.27)	*4.8 (1.52)	10.3 (2.02)	18.1 (5.08)	5.3 (1.29)	*5.5 (1.88)	10.2 (2.20)
Other Pacific Islander ²	10.9 (2.64)	4.9 (1.18)	*5.0 (1.89)	4.9 (0.85)	14.9 (4.24)	*10.0 (3.44)	*4.9 (1.60)	5.7 (1.20)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :								
NHPI total	23.2 (1.50)	12.4 (1.55)	6.6 (1.01)	9.4 (1.18)	22.4 (1.40)	12.2 (1.45)	6.9 (1.06)	9.5 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian	26.2 (1.81)	14.1 (1.74)	6.7 (1.20)	8.3 (1.12)	25.3 (1.79)	13.8 (1.68)	6.8 (1.19)	8.4 (1.02)
Pacific Islander	10.3 (1.88)	*3.8 (1.45)	7.8 (2.20)	11.9 (2.78)	13.8 (3.24)	*	9.4 (2.44)	12.9 (1.74)
Samoa	*14.0 (5.14)	*	*8.8 (4.08)	*	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	*8.5 (3.83)	*	*6.8 (3.38)	18.0 (5.03)	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :								
NHPI total	17.3 (1.55)	7.2 (0.93)	6.2 (0.64)	8.5 (0.92)	17.4 (1.58)	8.1 (0.98)	6.5 (0.58)	8.9 (0.91)
Native Hawaiian	20.9 (2.60)	12.0 (2.22)	7.8 (1.92)	11.9 (2.22)	20.8 (2.56)	12.2 (2.07)	8.0 (1.95)	11.9 (2.10)
Pacific Islander	15.1 (1.71)	4.6 (0.87)	5.2 (1.04)	6.7 (1.09)	15.3 (1.91)	5.9 (1.46)	5.7 (0.98)	7.1 (1.11)
Samoa	14.6 (3.72)	*2.6 (1.13)	7.0 (1.16)	10.0 (2.88)	15.0 (3.96)	*4.2 (1.78)	6.8 (0.87)	9.3 (2.20)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*23.3 (8.06)	*6.0 (1.94)	*4.1 (1.38)	*7.4 (2.36)	*22.6 (7.63)	*5.9 (2.01)	*4.8 (1.60)	7.3 (2.06)
Other Pacific Islander ²	11.2 (2.74)	4.9 (1.20)	*4.9 (2.00)	4.7 (0.94)	15.2 (4.35)	*10.0 (3.48)	*4.7 (1.70)	5.5 (1.19)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹ Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

² Includes other races not shown separately.

³ Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

⁴ Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

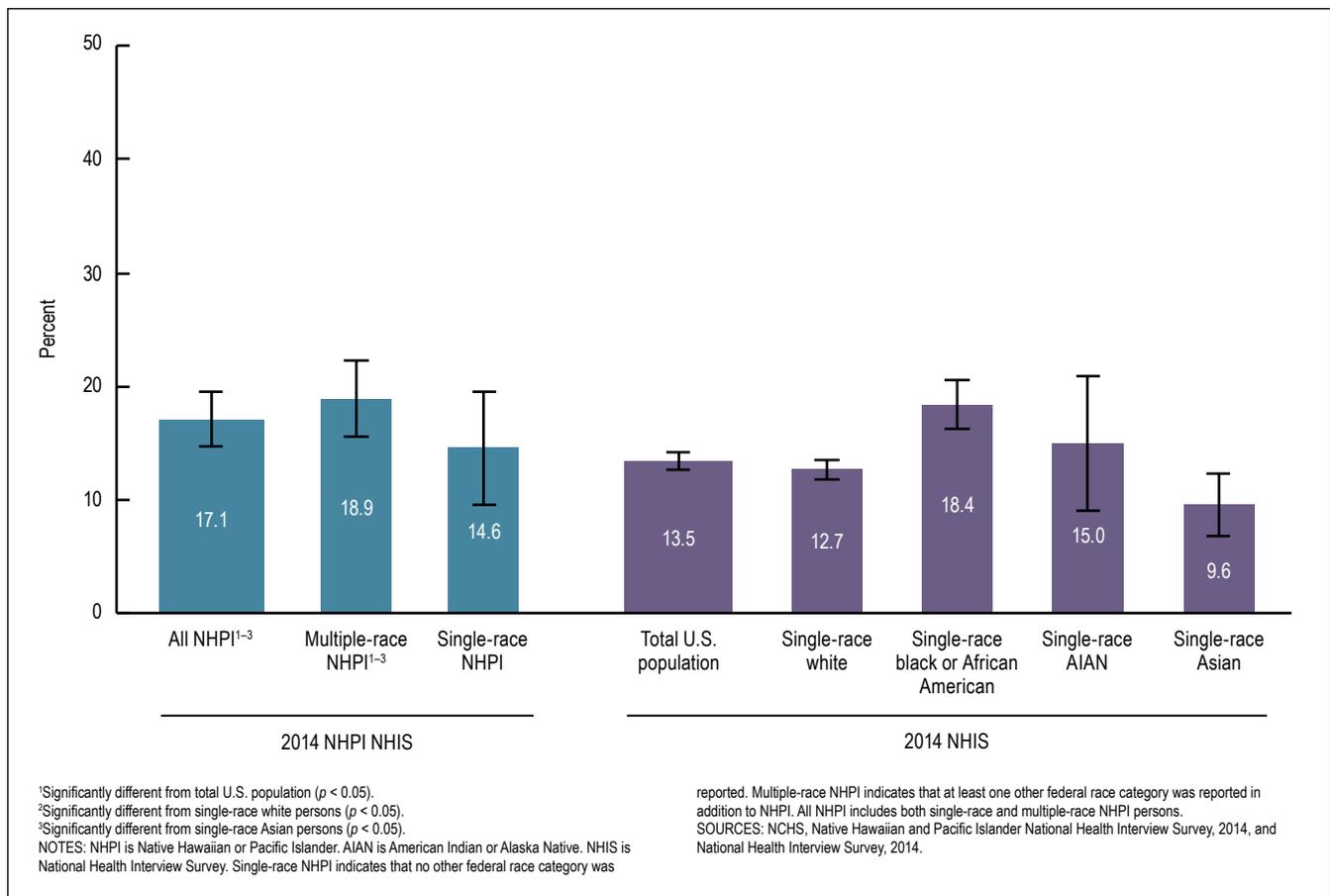
⁵ Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Child Asthma

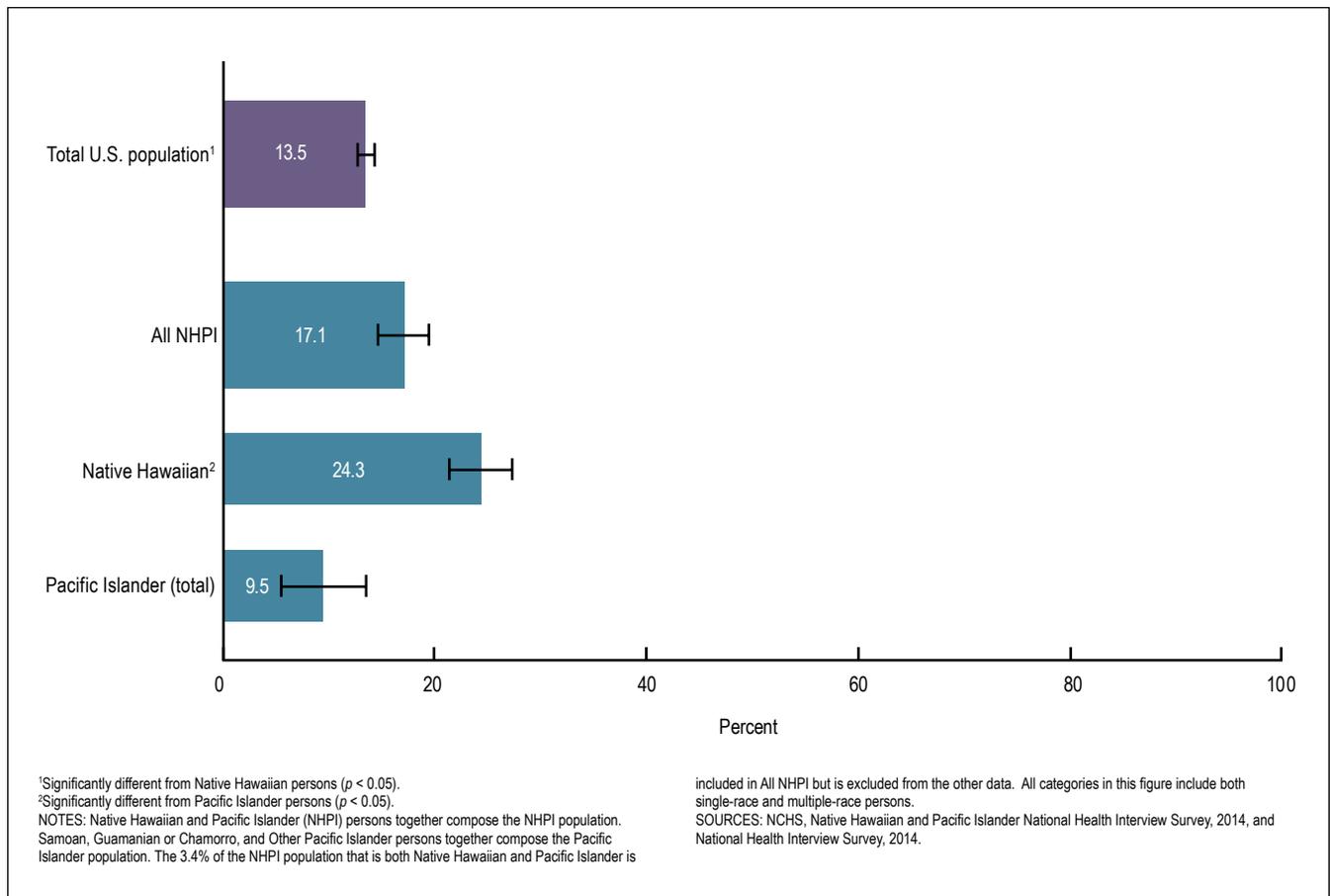
Figure 15. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years who ever had diagnosed asthma, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children, the percentage who ever had asthma was 17.1%, higher than the percentages among all U.S. (13.5%), white (12.7%), and Asian (9.6%) children; higher than but not significantly different from AIAN children (15.0%); and similar to black children (18.4%) (Figure 15, Table 7).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children, the percentage who ever had asthma was 18.9%, higher than the percentages among all U.S. (13.5%), white (12.7%), and Asian (9.6%) children; higher than but not significantly different from AIAN children (15.0%); and similar to black children (18.4%).
- Among single-race NHPI children, the percentage who ever had asthma was 14.6%, higher than but not significantly different from white (12.7%) and Asian (9.6%) children, similar to the percentages among all U.S. (13.5%) and AIAN (15.0%) children, and lower than but not significantly different from black children (18.4%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children who ever had asthma (14.6%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (18.9%).

Child Asthma

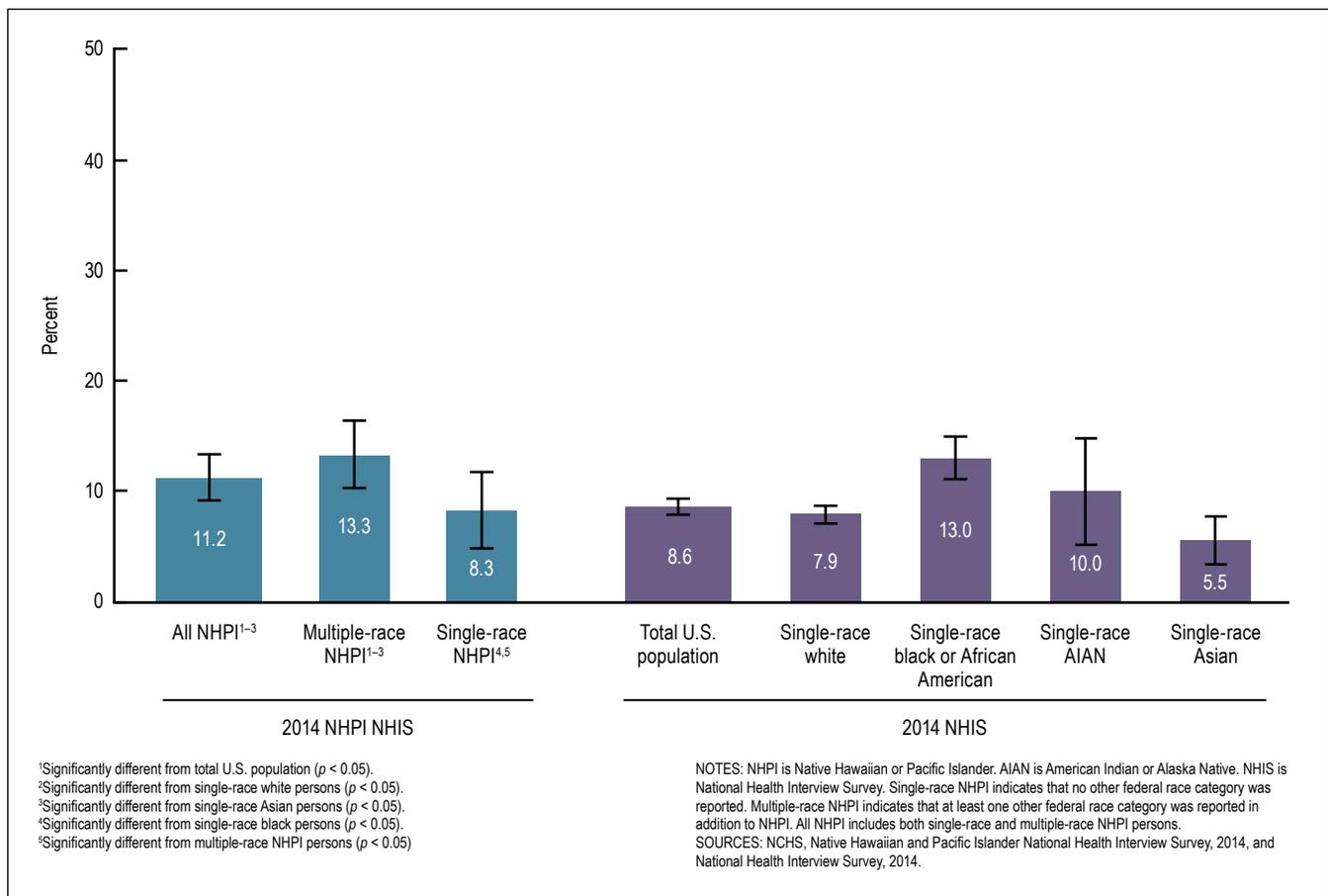
Figure 16. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years who ever had diagnosed asthma, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children who ever had asthma was 24.3%, higher than the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (9.5%) (Figure 16, Table 7).
- The percentage of all U.S. children who ever had asthma was 13.5%, lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian children (24.3%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (9.5%).

Child Asthma

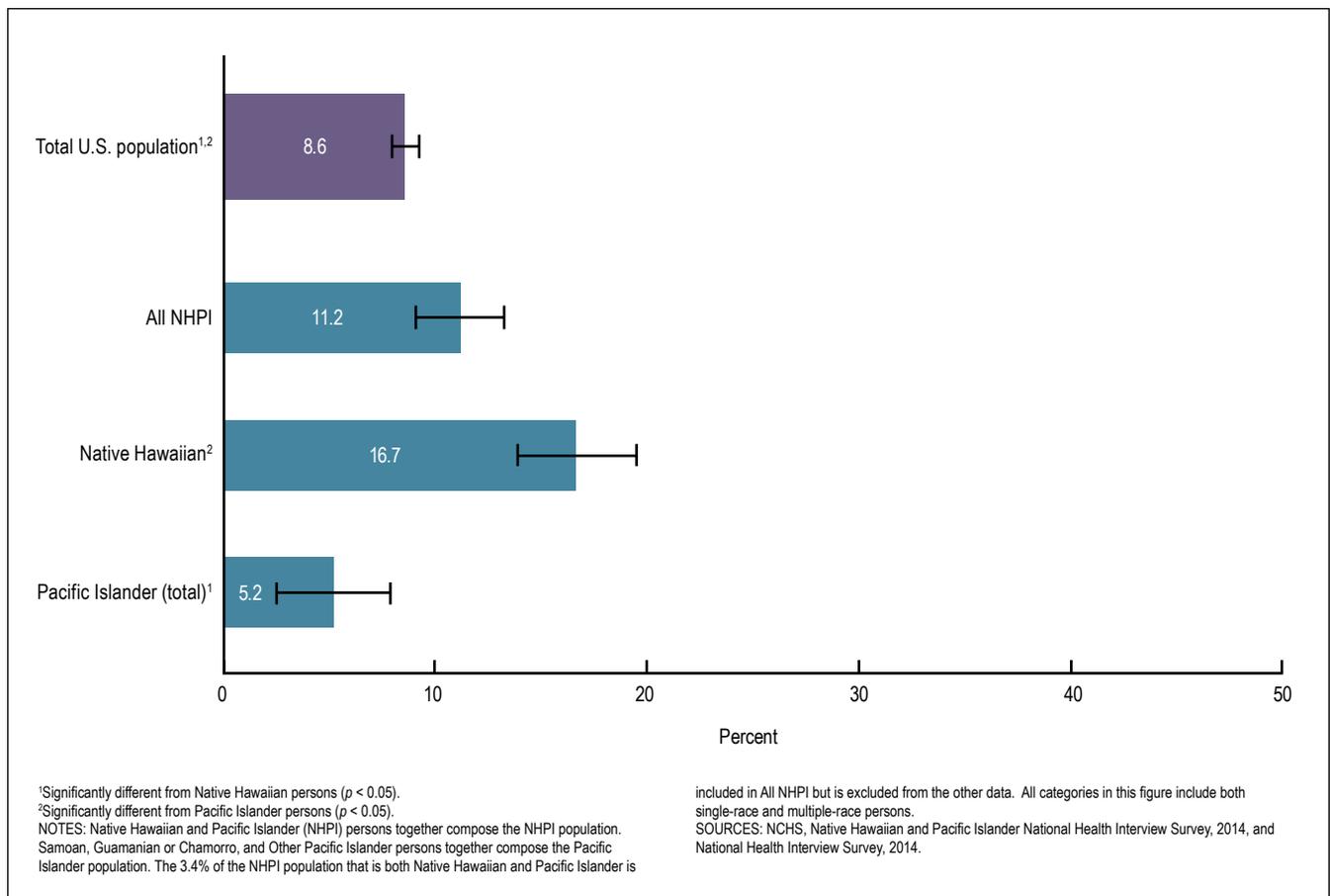
Figure 17. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years who still have diagnosed asthma, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children, the percentage who still had asthma was 11.2%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (8.6%), white (7.9%), and Asian (5.5%) children; similar to the percentage among AIAN children (10.0%); and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among black children (13.0%) (Figure 17, Table 7).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children, the percentage who still had asthma was 13.3%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (8.6%), white (7.9%), and Asian (5.5%) children; higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (10.0%); and similar to the percentage among black children (13.0%).
- Among single-race NHPI children, the percentage who still had asthma was 8.3%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Asian children (5.5%), similar to the percentages among all U.S. (8.6%) and white (7.9%) children, lower than the percentage among black children (13.0%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (10.0%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children who still had asthma (8.3%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (13.3%).

Child Asthma

Figure 18. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years who still have diagnosed asthma, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children who still had asthma (16.7%) was higher than the percentage of all Pacific Islander children (5.2%) (Figure 18, Table 7).
- The percentage of all U.S. children who still had asthma (8.6%) was lower than the percentage of Native Hawaiian children (16.7%), and higher than the percentage of all Pacific Islander children (5.2%).

Table 7. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of children under age 18 years ever having or still having diagnosed asthma, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Ever told had asthma		Still have asthma	
	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-adjusted percent (standard error)	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-adjusted percent (standard error)
2014 NHIS				
U.S. total ¹	13.5 (0.42)	8.6 (0.34)	13.5 (0.41)	8.6 (0.34)
Single-race:				
White	12.7 (0.48)	7.9 (0.40)	12.7 (0.47)	7.9 (0.40)
Black or African American	18.4 (1.11)	13.0 (0.98)	18.4 (1.11)	13.0 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.3 (3.03)	10.2 (2.52)	15.0 (3.00)	10.0 (2.47)
Asian	9.4 (1.34)	5.3 (1.09)	9.6 (1.37)	5.5 (1.11)
2014 NHPI NHIS				
All NHPI:				
NHPI total	16.5 (1.13)	11.0 (1.03)	17.1 (1.23)	11.2 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian	24.0 (1.44)	16.7 (1.45)	24.3 (1.50)	16.7 (1.44)
Pacific Islander	8.7 (1.77)	4.9 (1.27)	9.5 (2.06)	5.2 (1.37)
Samoan	10.9 (2.85)	*6.1 (2.24)	11.1 (2.89)	*6.1 (2.20)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*5.8 (1.93)	*3.8 (1.60)	*6.2 (2.00)	*3.9 (1.53)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*8.7 (2.83)	*4.7 (2.16)	*10.3 (3.39)	*5.5 (2.41)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :				
NHPI total	18.0 (1.71)	13.0 (1.57)	18.9 (1.70)	13.3 (1.56)
Native Hawaiian	24.0 (1.59)	16.8 (1.77)	24.6 (1.66)	17.0 (1.72)
Pacific Islander	*7.3 (2.53)	*5.8 (2.10)	*8.3 (2.90)	*6.3 (2.14)
Samoan	*10.2 (4.41)	*7.5 (3.59)	*9.6 (4.09)	*6.6 (2.65)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*5.8 (2.69)	*5.3 (2.66)	*	*
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :				
NHPI total	14.2 (2.41)	8.2 (1.80)	14.6 (2.51)	8.3 (1.79)
Native Hawaiian	24.1 (4.13)	16.6 (3.57)	23.1 (3.70)	15.5 (2.96)
Pacific Islander	9.7 (2.50)	*4.3 (2.00)	10.1 (2.74)	*4.5 (2.04)
Samoan	11.5 (3.28)	*	11.9 (3.55)	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*6.9 (3.01)	*2.6 (1.01)	*6.1 (2.73)	*2.2 (1.02)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*9.5 (3.49)	*	*10.6 (3.69)	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

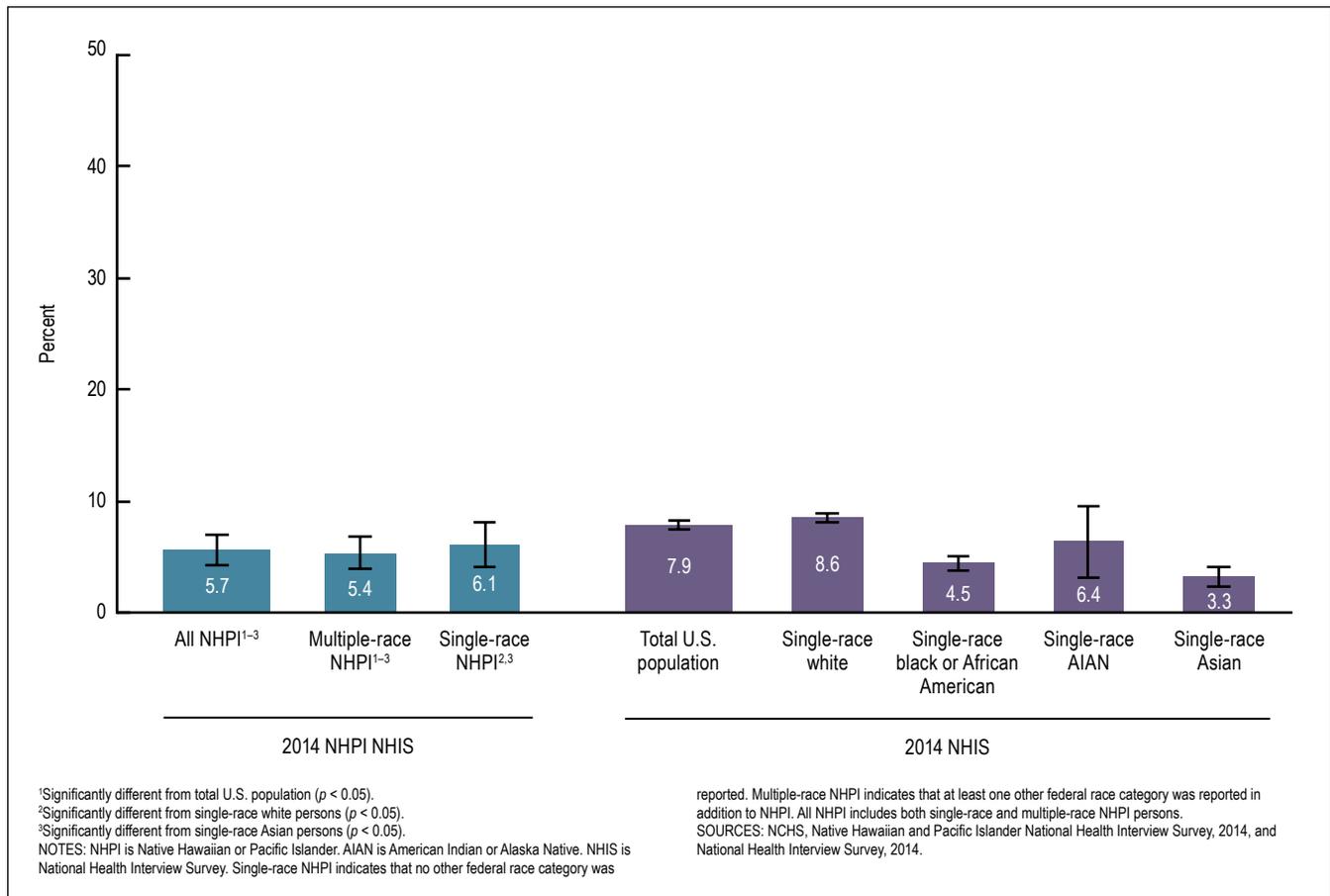
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups (years): 0–4, 5–11, and 12–17. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Cancer

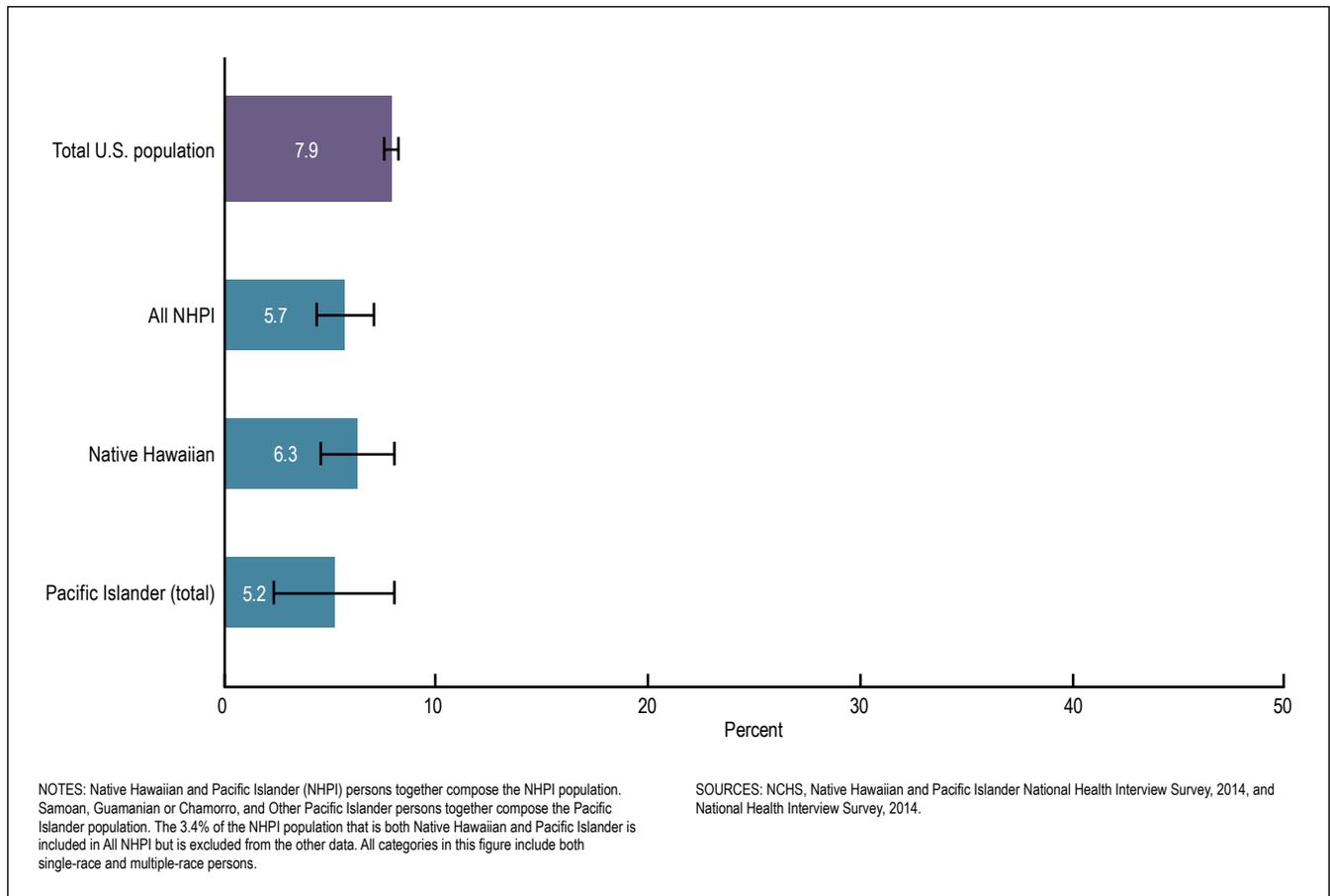
Figure 19. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any diagnosed cancer, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with any cancer was 5.7%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN (6.4%) and black (4.5%) adults, higher than the percentage among Asian adults (3.3%), and lower than the percentages among all U.S. (7.9%) and white (8.6%) adults (Figure 19, Table 8).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any cancer was 5.4%, which was similar to the percentages among AIAN (6.4%) and black (4.5%) adults, higher than the percentage among Asian adults (3.3%), and lower than the percentages among all U.S. (7.9%) and white (8.6%) adults.
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any cancer was 6.1%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN adults (6.4%), higher than the percentage among Asian adults (3.3%), higher than but significantly different from the percentage among black adults (4.5%), lower than the percentage among white adults (8.6%), and lower than but not significantly different from all U.S. adults (7.9%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with any cancer (6.1%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (5.4%).

Cancer

Figure 20. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any diagnosed cancer, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with any cancer (6.3%) was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (5.2%) (Figure 20, Table 8).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with any cancer (7.9%) was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (6.3%) and all Pacific Islander (5.2%) adults.

Table 8. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with selected diagnosed cancers, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Type of cancer					Type of cancer				
	Any cancer	Breast	Cervical	Prostate	Colorectal	Any cancer	Breast	Cervical	Prostate	Colorectal
	Crude percent (standard error)					Age-adjusted percent (standard error)				
2014 NHIS										
U.S. total ¹	8.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.08)	1.0 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)	0.5 (0.05)	7.9 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	1.0 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)	0.5 (0.05)
Single-race:										
White	9.6 (0.25)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)	0.5 (0.06)	8.6 (0.22)	1.3 (0.08)	1.0 (0.12)	2.0 (0.15)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American	4.1 (0.33)	0.8 (0.14)	0.6 (0.17)	2.4 (0.37)	0.5 (0.12)	4.5 (0.35)	0.9 (0.15)	0.6 (0.16)	3.1 (0.48)	0.6 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.4 (1.63)	*1.3 (0.64)	*	*	*	6.4 (1.62)	*1.1 (0.53)	*	*	*
Asian	2.9 (0.42)	1.0 (0.22)	*	*0.4 (0.18)	*0.5 (0.15)	3.3 (0.47)	1.1 (0.24)	*	*0.5 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.18)
2014 NHPI NHIS										
All NHPI:										
NHPI total	4.2 (0.54)	1.2 (0.22)	*0.6 (0.21)	*0.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.15)	5.7 (0.69)	1.8 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.24)	*1.6 (0.55)	*0.8 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian	5.4 (0.72)	1.6 (0.35)	*0.9 (0.36)	*1.2 (0.46)	*0.5 (0.23)	6.3 (0.89)	1.8 (0.45)	*0.9 (0.36)	*2.0 (0.69)	*
Pacific Islander	2.8 (0.84)	0.8 (0.22)	–	§	*0.5 (0.18)	5.2 (1.43)	*2.8 (1.13)	–	§	0.7 (0.15)
Samoan	*	*	–	–	*	*8.3 (3.20)	*5.0 (2.39)	–	–	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	3.3 (0.88)	*0.8 (0.40)	–	§	*1.7 (0.59)	*5.3 (1.62)	*	–	§	1.9 (0.41)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*1.2 (0.49)	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :										
NHPI total	4.6 (0.67)	1.0 (0.27)	*0.8 (0.38)	*	*	5.4 (0.75)	*1.3 (0.39)	*0.9 (0.43)	*1.2 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian	4.9 (0.73)	1.0 (0.29)	*	*	*0.3 (0.08)	5.3 (0.83)	*1.2 (0.39)	*	*1.3 (0.61)	*0.3 (0.10)
Pacific Islander	*4.2 (1.96)	*	–	–	*	*6.6 (2.10)	*	–	–	*
Samoan	*	*	–	–	–	†	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	–	–	*	†	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	–	–	–	†	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :										
NHPI total	3.9 (0.75)	1.4 (0.37)	*	*	*0.6 (0.26)	6.1 (1.02)	2.3 (0.64)	*0.4 (0.19)	*2.0 (0.83)	*
Native Hawaiian	6.3 (1.39)	*2.5 (0.83)	*	*	*	7.6 (1.44)	*2.9 (0.97)	*	*2.7 (1.09)	*
Pacific Islander	*2.6 (0.99)	*0.7 (0.33)	–	§	*	*4.7 (1.57)	*2.7 (1.23)	–	§	*
Samoan	*	*	–	–	*	*8.5 (3.56)	§	–	–	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*2.8 (1.16)	*	–	§	*	*4.4 (1.79)	*	–	§	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero. § Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements. † Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

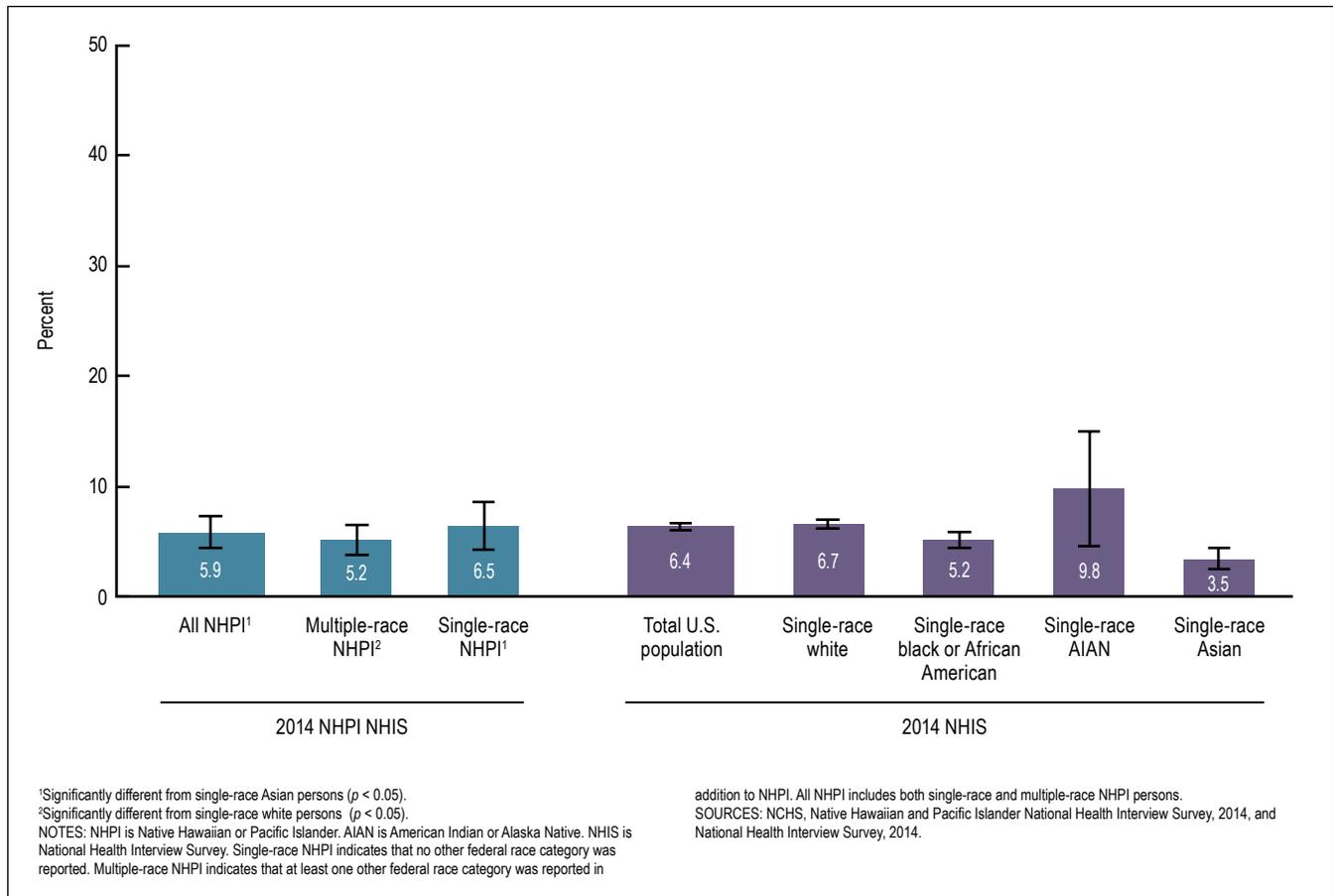
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Diabetes, Ulcers, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Arthritis, and Chronic Joint Problems

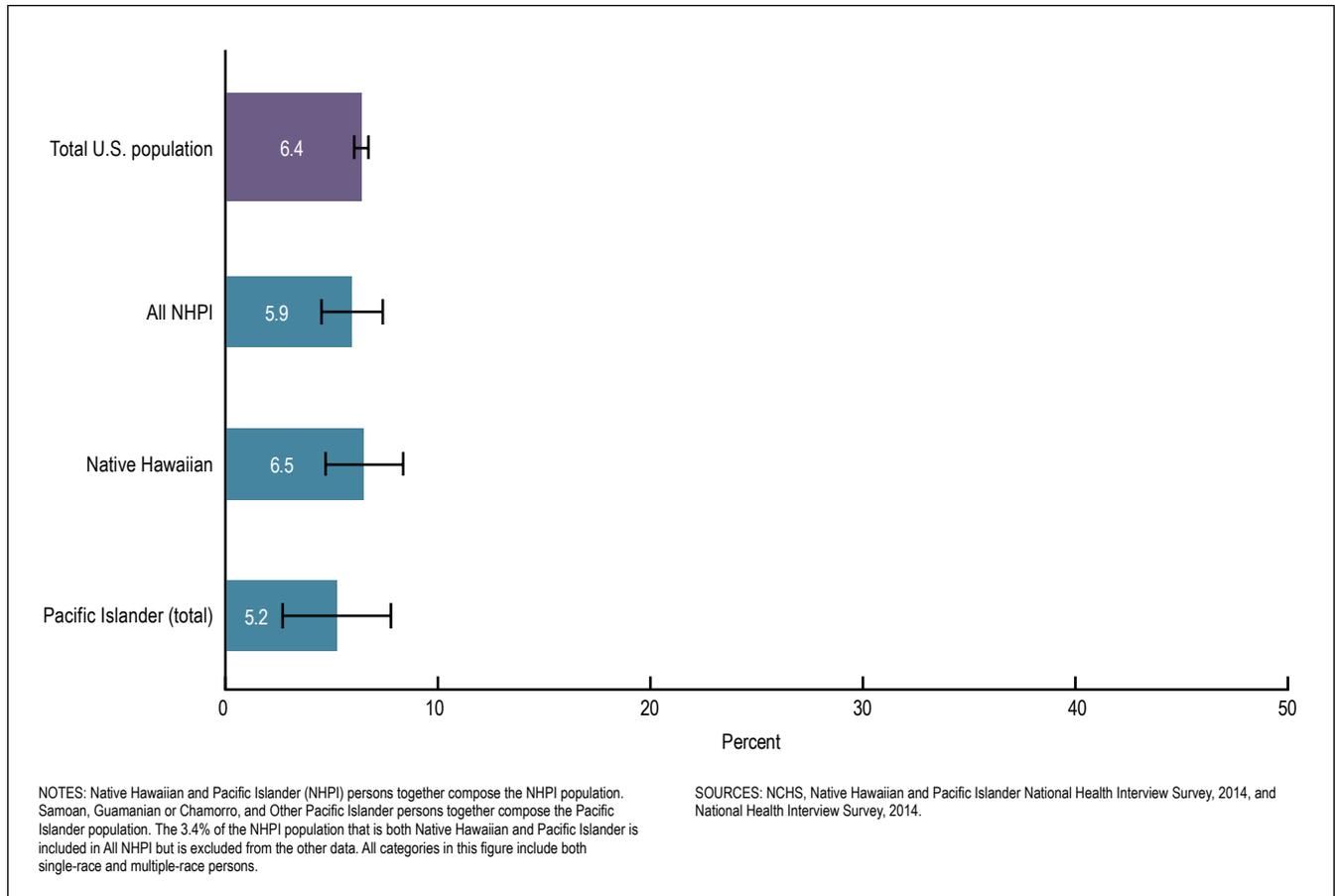
Figure 21. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed ulcers, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with ulcers was 5.9%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (6.4%), white (6.7%), and black (5.2%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (3.5%); and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (9.8%) (Figure 21, Table 9).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with ulcers was 5.2%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (6.4%) and black (5.2%) adults, higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Asian adults (3.5%), and lower than but not significantly different from white (6.7%) and AIAN (9.8%) adults.
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with ulcers was 6.5%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (6.4%), white (6.7%), and black (5.2%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (3.5%); and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (9.8%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with ulcers (6.5%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (5.2%).

Diabetes, Ulcers, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Arthritis, and Chronic Joint Problems

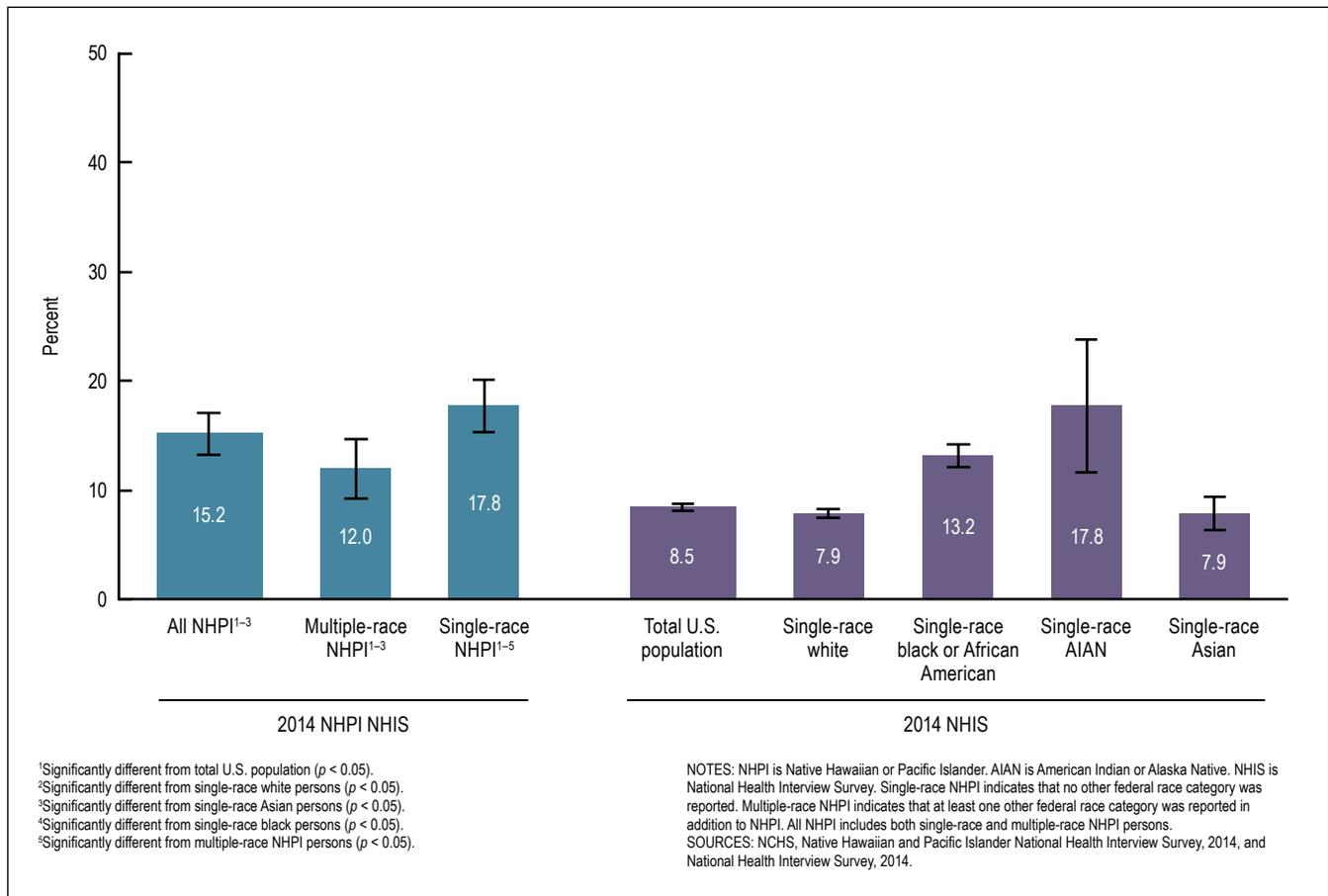
Figure 22. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed ulcers, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with ulcers (6.5%) was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (5.2%) (Figure 22, Table 9).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with ulcers (6.4%) was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (6.5%) and all Pacific Islander (5.2%) adults.

Diabetes, Ulcers, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Arthritis, and Chronic Joint Problems

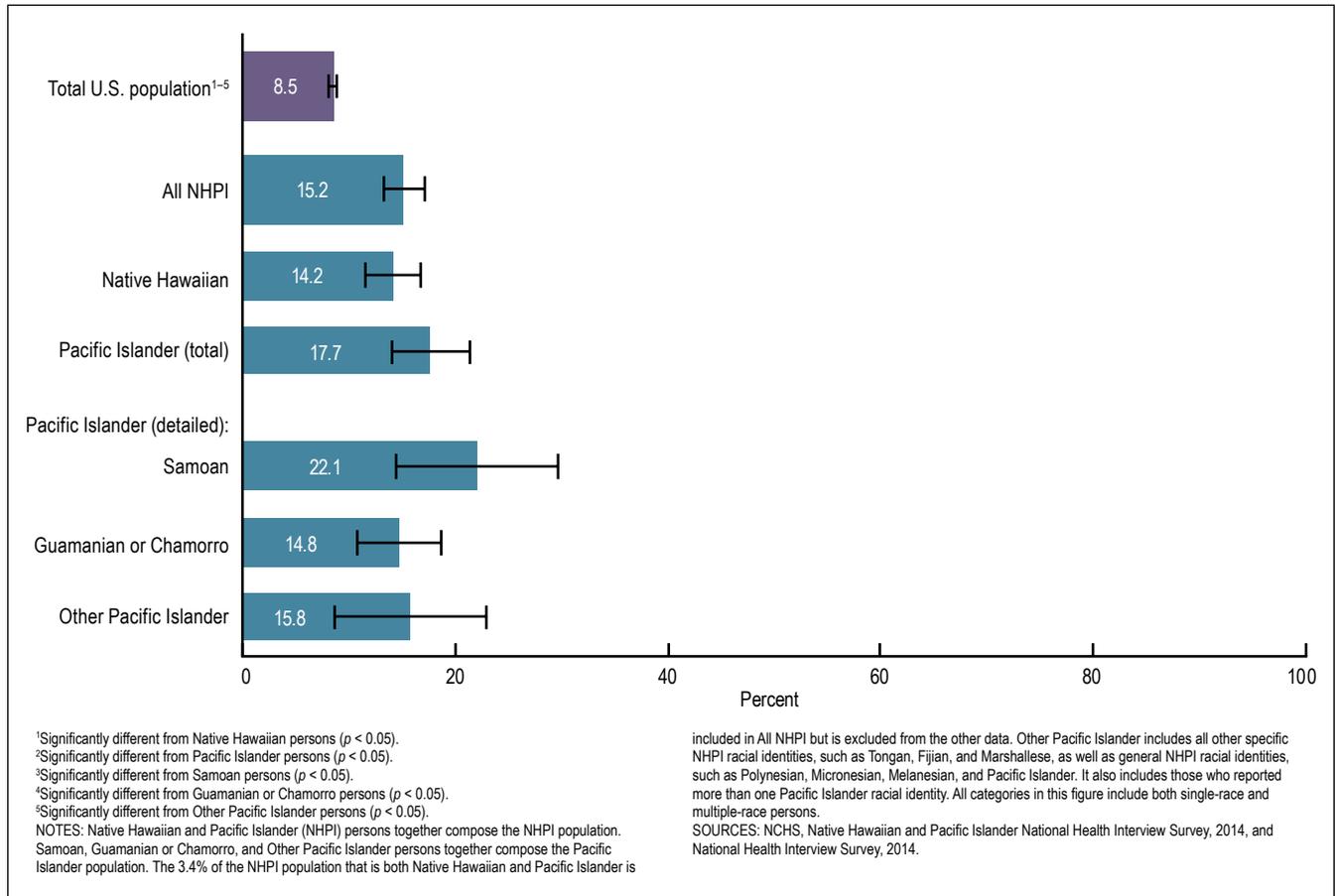
Figure 23. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed diabetes, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with diabetes was 15.2%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (8.5%), white (7.9%), and Asian (7.9%) adults; higher than but not significantly different from the percentage of black adults (13.2%); and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (17.8%) (Figure 23, Table 9).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with diabetes was 12.0%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (8.5%), white (7.9%), and Asian (7.9%) adults; similar to the percentage of black adults (13.2%); and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (17.8%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with diabetes was 17.8%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (8.5%), white (7.9%), black (13.2%), and Asian (7.9%) adults; and similar to the percentage of AIAN adults (17.8%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with diabetes (17.8%) was higher than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (12.0%).

Diabetes, Ulcers, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Arthritis, and Chronic Joint Problems

Figure 24. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed diabetes, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with diabetes was 14.2%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (17.7%) (Figure 24, Table 9).
- Although none of the following percentages differed significantly from each other, the prevalence of diabetes was highest among Samoan adults (22.1%), followed by Other Pacific Islander adults (15.8%), Guamanian or Chamorro adults (14.8%), and Native Hawaiian adults (14.2%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with diabetes (8.5%) was lower than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (14.2%), all Pacific Islander (17.7%), Samoan (22.1%), Guamanian or Chamorro (14.8%), and Other Pacific Islander (15.8%) adults.

Table 9. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with selected diagnosed diseases and conditions, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Crude percent (standard error)						Age-adjusted percent (standard error)					
	Diabetes	Ulcers	Kidney disease in past 12 months	Liver disease in past 12 months	Arthritis diagnosis	Chronic joint symptoms	Diabetes	Ulcers	Kidney disease in past 12 months	Liver disease in past 12 months	Arthritis diagnosis	Chronic joint symptoms
2014 NHIS												
U.S. total ¹	9.3 (0.20)	6.7 (0.18)	1.9 (0.09)	1.4 (0.08)	22.5 (0.33)	28.7 (0.36)	8.5 (0.18)	6.4 (0.17)	1.8 (0.08)	1.3 (0.08)	20.8 (0.27)	27.3 (0.33)
Single-race:												
White	8.8 (0.23)	7.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	23.6 (0.39)	30.1 (0.42)	7.9 (0.20)	6.7 (0.20)	1.7 (0.09)	1.3 (0.09)	21.3 (0.32)	28.2 (0.38)
Black or African American	12.7 (0.55)	5.1 (0.37)	2.4 (0.26)	1.0 (0.18)	21.2 (0.69)	26.0 (0.78)	13.2 (0.50)	5.2 (0.37)	2.7 (0.29)	1.0 (0.17)	22.0 (0.63)	26.3 (0.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.4 (3.46)	9.6 (2.63)	*2.8 (0.97)	*1.8 (0.65)	20.3 (3.30)	29.0 (3.44)	17.8 (3.10)	9.8 (2.64)	*3.0 (0.98)	*1.7 (0.61)	20.6 (3.20)	28.8 (3.47)
Asian	7.3 (0.74)	3.3 (0.49)	1.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.31)	10.5 (0.94)	14.7 (1.03)	7.9 (0.75)	3.5 (0.50)	1.1 (0.28)	1.3 (0.31)	11.3 (0.94)	15.3 (1.03)
2014 NHPI NHIS												
All NHPI:												
NHPI total	12.1 (0.80)	4.6 (0.66)	1.9 (0.23)	1.4 (0.30)	15.7 (0.98)	25.7 (1.00)	15.2 (0.97)	5.9 (0.74)	2.6 (0.36)	1.4 (0.32)	18.9 (1.13)	27.9 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian	12.4 (1.30)	5.8 (0.97)	2.2 (0.26)	1.8 (0.50)	18.1 (1.13)	27.7 (1.50)	14.2 (1.33)	6.5 (0.92)	2.6 (0.36)	1.8 (0.51)	19.9 (1.35)	28.7 (1.52)
Pacific Islander	12.3 (1.26)	3.3 (0.64)	1.6 (0.46)	0.9 (0.24)	12.7 (1.73)	22.6 (1.56)	17.7 (1.86)	5.2 (1.30)	3.1 (0.66)	*1.0 (0.32)	17.8 (1.87)	27.5 (1.59)
Samoa	18.0 (4.07)	*2.6 (1.29)	*2.4 (1.08)	*	16.8 (3.33)	29.5 (4.47)	22.1 (3.91)	*5.3 (2.45)	*4.2 (1.66)	*	23.0 (3.62)	35.3 (4.48)
Guamanian or Chamorro	10.2 (1.84)	6.9 (1.21)	*1.5 (0.74)	*	16.5 (2.29)	20.8 (2.63)	14.8 (2.01)	7.7 (1.12)	*2.3 (0.87)	*	19.4 (2.31)	24.0 (2.62)
Other Pacific Islander ²	10.1 (2.45)	*1.4 (0.59)	*1.0 (0.42)	*0.9 (0.42)	7.7 (1.54)	19.4 (3.26)	15.8 (3.61)	*	*	*	16.4 (1.63)	26.6 (3.06)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :												
NHPI total	9.5 (1.09)	4.2 (0.66)	1.7 (0.25)	1.7 (0.42)	13.8 (1.03)	25.4 (1.31)	12.0 (1.40)	5.2 (0.71)	2.2 (0.34)	1.9 (0.50)	16.9 (1.37)	27.4 (1.47)
Native Hawaiian	10.5 (1.42)	4.3 (0.74)	1.9 (0.29)	1.8 (0.49)	15.5 (1.17)	26.4 (1.55)	12.2 (1.59)	4.9 (0.70)	2.2 (0.38)	1.9 (0.53)	17.3 (1.47)	27.5 (1.69)
Pacific Islander	*6.1 (1.91)	*4.6 (1.84)	*	*	*7.6 (2.44)	21.1 (5.34)	9.5 (2.24)	*5.8 (2.00)	*	*2.5 (1.22)	14.2 (3.80)	22.9 (5.25)
Samoa	*	*	*	*	*	*28.9 (9.66)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*9.2 (3.84)	–	*	*7.1 (2.32)	*12.5 (5.00)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	*	*	*	*27.1 (8.43)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :												
NHPI total	14.3 (1.07)	5.0 (0.97)	2.0 (0.37)	*1.1 (0.35)	17.3 (1.45)	25.9 (1.48)	17.8 (1.22)	6.5 (1.09)	3.1 (0.59)	*1.1 (0.35)	20.5 (1.45)	28.2 (1.42)
Native Hawaiian	15.9 (2.26)	8.6 (2.03)	2.6 (0.53)	*	23.1 (2.71)	30.1 (2.52)	17.8 (1.89)	9.2 (1.90)	3.0 (0.56)	*	24.7 (2.36)	31.0 (2.34)
Pacific Islander	13.6 (1.48)	3.1 (0.75)	*1.7 (0.52)	*0.8 (0.25)	13.8 (1.89)	23.0 (1.95)	18.0 (1.96)	4.8 (1.36)	3.1 (0.70)	*0.9 (0.34)	18.0 (2.05)	27.2 (1.90)
Samoa	21.7 (4.67)	*3.4 (1.68)	*2.7 (1.33)	*	19.5 (3.66)	29.7 (4.96)	23.4 (3.90)	*5.8 (2.55)	*4.1 (1.69)	*	24.5 (4.11)	34.0 (4.31)
Guamanian or Chamorro	11.7 (2.49)	6.0 (1.64)	*	*	19.9 (3.12)	23.9 (3.66)	14.4 (2.12)	6.1 (1.13)	*2.7 (0.93)	*	19.9 (2.64)	24.8 (3.21)
Other Pacific Islander ²	10.4 (2.54)	*1.4 (0.62)	*	*	7.8 (1.68)	19.0 (3.40)	15.9 (3.61)	*	*	*	16.4 (1.69)	26.3 (3.19)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%. † Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories. – Quantity zero.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

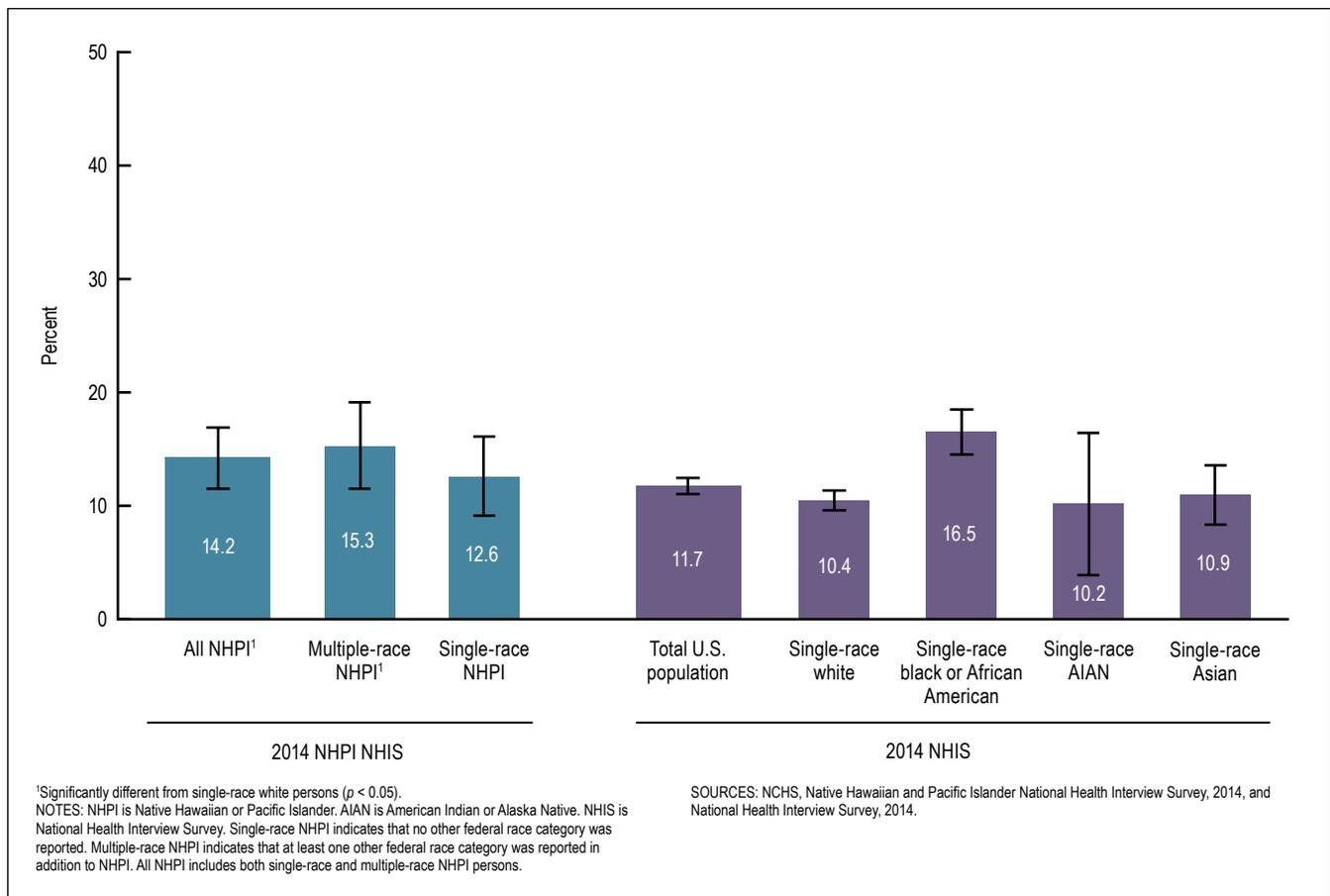
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Analyses exclude the 3.8% of adults in NHPI NHIS with unknown diabetes status. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Child Allergies and Hay Fever

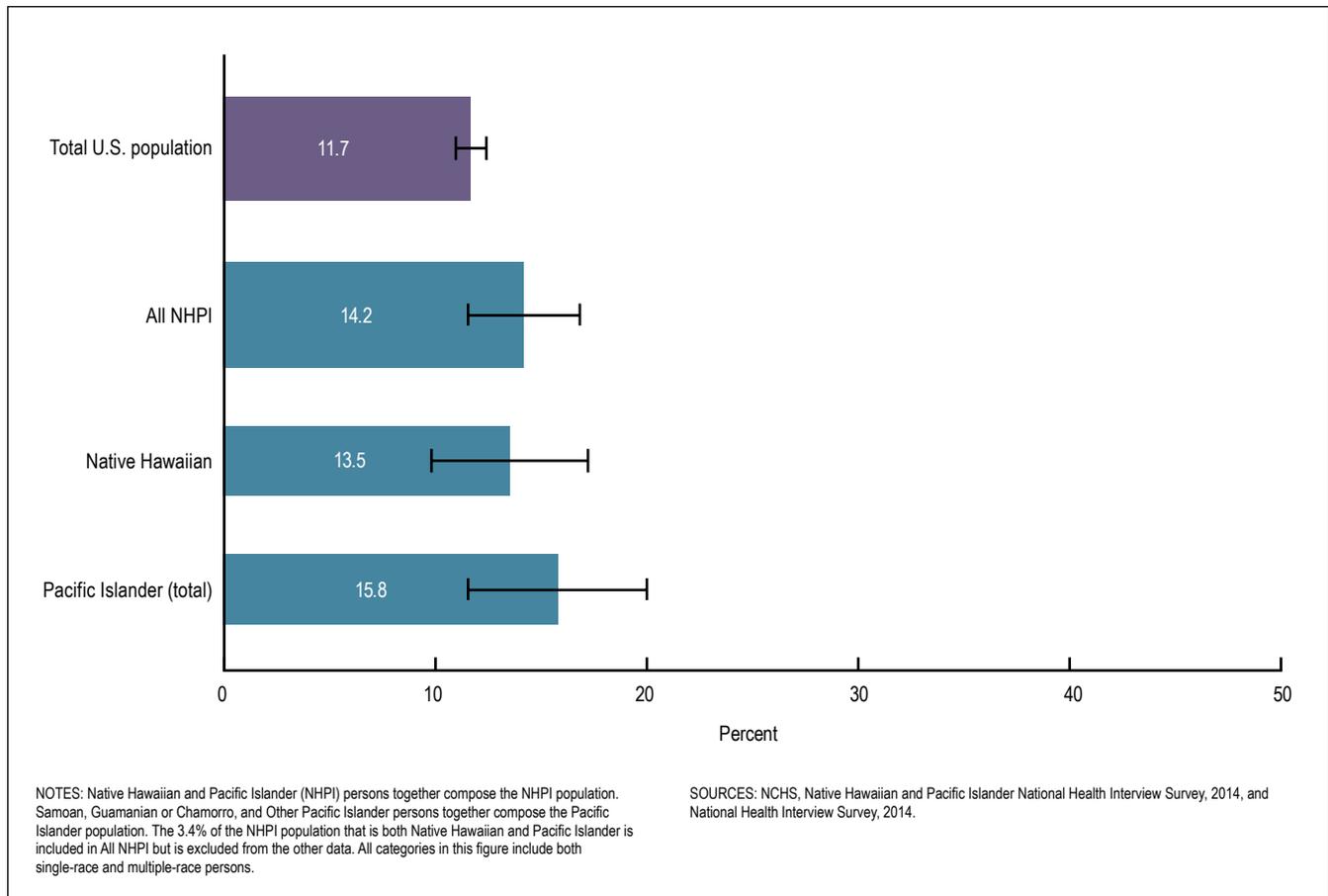
Figure 25. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years with skin allergies in the past 12 months, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children, the percentage with skin allergies in the past 12 months was 14.2%, which was higher than the percentage among white children (10.4%); higher than but not significantly different from the percentages of all U.S. (11.7%), AIAN (10.2%), and Asian (10.9%) children; and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among black children (16.5%) (Figure 25, Table 10).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children, the percentage with skin allergies in the past 12 months was 15.3%, which was higher than the percentage among white children (10.4%); higher than but not significantly different from the percentages of all U.S. (11.7%), AIAN (10.2%), and Asian (10.9%) children; and similar to the percentage among black children (16.5%).
- Among single-race NHPI children, the percentage with skin allergies in the past 12 months was 12.6%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among white (10.4%), AIAN (10.2%), and Asian (10.9%) children; similar to the percentage among all U.S. children (11.7%); and lower than but not significantly different from black children (16.5%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children with skin allergies in the past 12 months (12.6%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (15.3%).

Child Allergies and Hay Fever

Figure 26. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years with skin allergies in the past 12 months, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children with skin allergies in the past 12 months was 13.5%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (15.8%) (Figure 26, Table 10).
- The percentage of all U.S. children with skin allergies in the past 12 months was 11.7%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (13.5%) and all Pacific Islander (15.8%) children.

Table 10. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of children under age 18 years with hay fever or respiratory, food, or skin allergies in the past 12 months, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Allergy type				Allergy type			
	Hay fever	Respiratory	Food	Skin	Hay fever	Respiratory	Food	Skin
	Crude percent (standard error)				Age-adjusted percent (standard error)			
2014 NHIS								
U.S. total ¹	8.4 (0.34)	10.0 (0.35)	5.4 (0.28)	11.6 (0.37)	8.4 (0.34)	10.1 (0.35)	5.4 (0.28)	11.7 (0.37)
Single-race:								
White	8.4 (0.41)	10.2 (0.42)	5.1 (0.31)	10.4 (0.44)	8.4 (0.40)	10.2 (0.42)	5.1 (0.32)	10.4 (0.44)
Black or African American	7.1 (0.71)	9.8 (0.80)	6.1 (0.73)	16.5 (1.03)	7.1 (0.71)	9.8 (0.80)	6.1 (0.73)	16.5 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*10.3 (3.88)	*13.6 (4.21)	*4.2 (2.08)	*10.1 (3.12)	*10.0 (3.80)	*13.7 (4.20)	*4.4 (2.15)	*10.2 (3.21)
Asian	8.2 (1.18)	6.6 (0.99)	4.9 (0.91)	11.0 (1.33)	8.4 (1.18)	6.7 (1.00)	5.0 (0.92)	10.9 (1.32)
2014 NHPI NHIS								
All NHPI:								
NHPI total	8.5 (0.81)	8.7 (0.93)	4.6 (0.83)	14.6 (1.39)	8.7 (0.83)	9.1 (0.96)	4.7 (0.88)	14.2 (1.36)
Native Hawaiian	7.6 (1.31)	10.0 (1.12)	4.4 (0.89)	13.5 (1.85)	7.8 (1.31)	10.3 (1.10)	4.5 (0.93)	13.5 (1.89)
Pacific Islander	9.4 (1.64)	6.5 (1.51)	5.3 (1.29)	16.5 (2.31)	9.7 (1.68)	7.1 (1.69)	5.4 (1.37)	15.8 (2.16)
Samoan	13.2 (2.58)	5.9 (1.75)	*	*14.3 (4.49)	13.7 (2.91)	*6.8 (2.13)	*	12.2 (3.16)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*6.1 (1.97)	*6.6 (2.36)	*	*20.6 (8.53)	*6.8 (2.27)	*7.1 (2.42)	*	*22.4 (6.98)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*8.5 (2.84)	*6.7 (2.78)	*7.5 (2.61)	16.3 (4.66)	*9.3 (3.11)	*8.5 (3.04)	*8.4 (2.85)	15.3 (4.16)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :								
NHPI total	8.5 (0.97)	8.9 (1.47)	4.0 (0.78)	16.0 (1.95)	9.0 (0.98)	9.4 (1.53)	4.0 (0.82)	15.3 (1.92)
Native Hawaiian	8.4 (1.60)	10.5 (1.45)	4.5 (1.05)	13.6 (2.48)	8.7 (1.61)	10.9 (1.48)	4.6 (1.10)	13.3 (2.39)
Pacific Islander	9.2 (1.84)	*3.7 (1.14)	*3.9 (1.62)	22.7 (3.60)	9.8 (1.90)	*4.2 (1.33)	*3.6 (1.45)	21.1 (3.70)
Samoan	*11.5 (3.98)	*3.1 (0.98)	*	*21.9 (7.69)	*13.4 (4.52)	*3.9 (1.41)	*	17.0 (4.68)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*7.2 (3.19)	*	*	*	*9.8 (4.00)	*	*	*24.3 (9.58)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*8.3 (2.72)	*	*	*24.1 (8.41)	*11.6 (4.26)	*	*	22.4 (6.00)
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :								
NHPI total	8.4 (2.01)	8.3 (1.86)	5.5 (1.59)	12.6 (1.89)	8.4 (1.98)	8.7 (1.95)	5.8 (1.65)	12.6 (1.78)
Native Hawaiian	*5.6 (2.42)	*8.7 (3.01)	*4.1 (1.83)	13.3 (2.74)	*5.0 (1.88)	*8.4 (2.74)	*4.3 (1.90)	13.4 (2.61)
Pacific Islander	*9.6 (3.00)	*8.2 (2.78)	*6.2 (2.01)	12.6 (2.67)	*9.7 (3.01)	*8.6 (2.92)	*6.4 (2.04)	12.3 (2.54)
Samoan	*14.8 (4.52)	*	*	*7.0 (2.29)	*14.7 (4.95)	*9.1 (4.54)	*	*6.6 (2.64)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	*	*	*	*13.8 (6.27)	*	*16.0 (7.15)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*8.6 (3.78)	*	*7.3 (3.05)	*14.1 (4.68)	*9.0 (3.95)	*8.5 (3.65)	*8.0 (3.10)	*13.3 (4.24)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

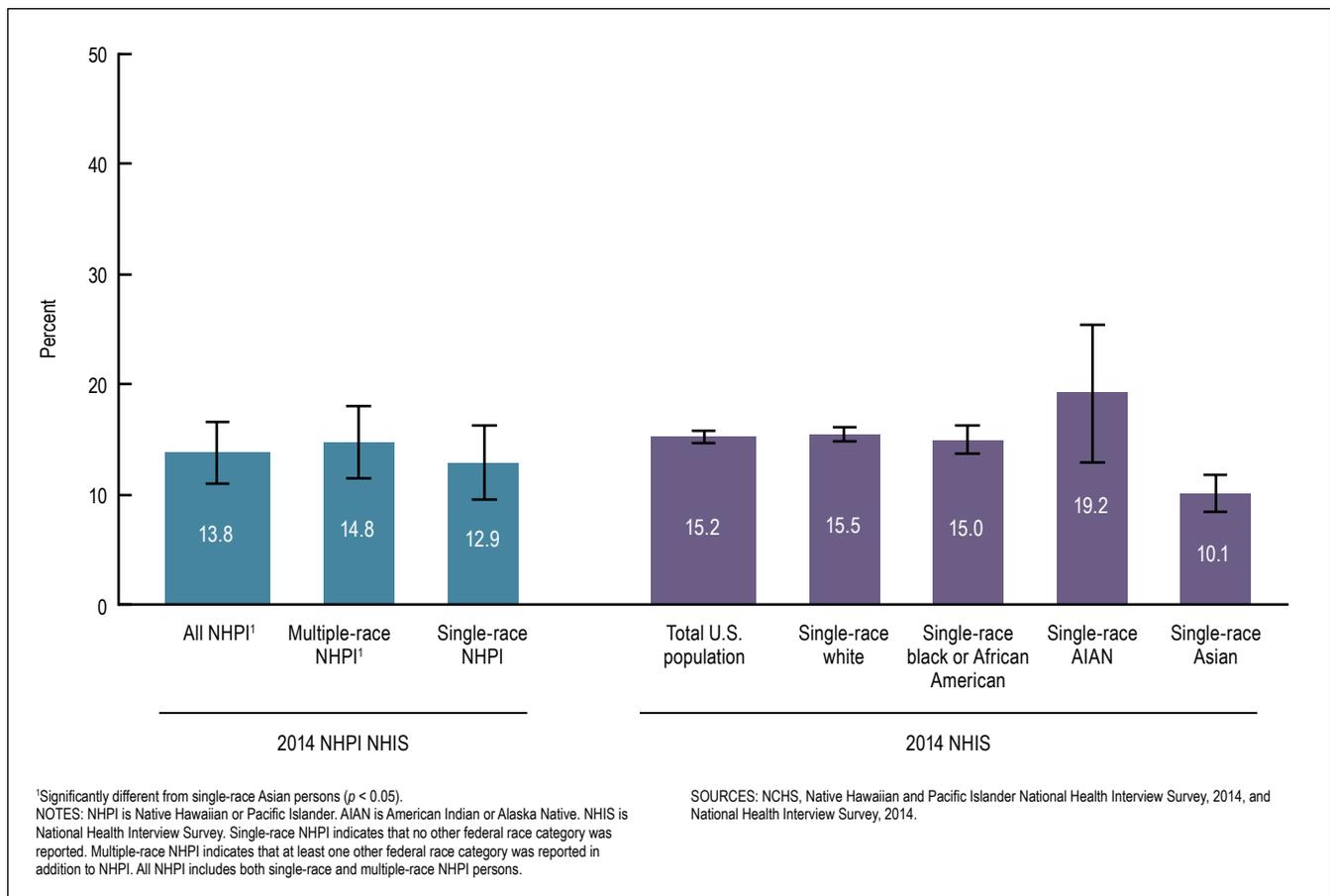
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups (years): 0–4, 5–11, and 12–17. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Pain and Migraines or Severe Headaches

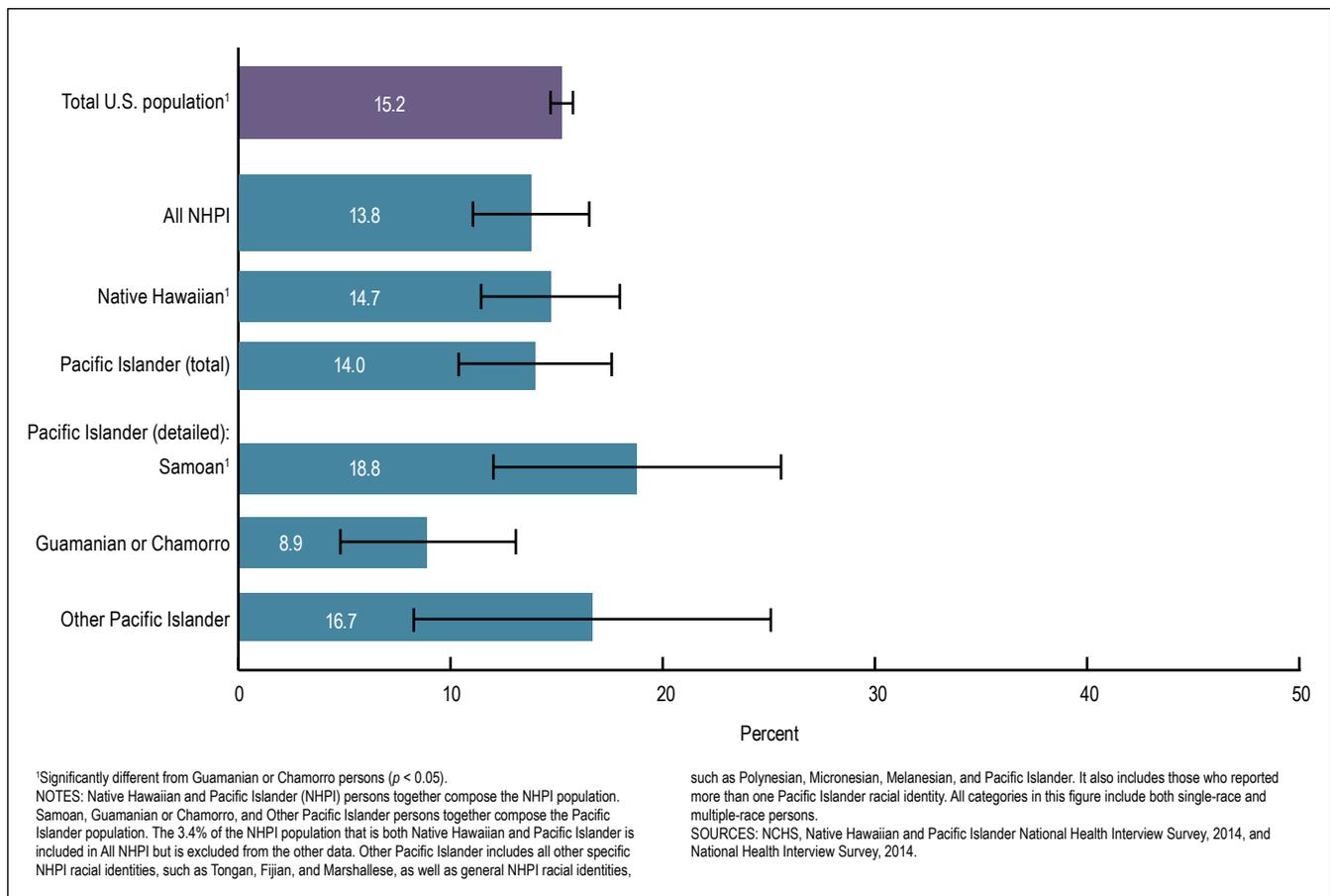
Figure 27. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with migraines or severe headaches in the past 3 months, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with migraines or severe headaches was 13.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (15.2%) and black (15.0%) adults, lower than but not significantly different from white (15.5%) and AIAN (19.2%) adults, and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (10.1%) (Figure 27, Table 11).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with migraines or severe headaches was 14.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (15.2%), black (15.0%), and white (15.5%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (19.2%); and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (10.1%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with migraines or severe headaches was 12.9%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among all U.S. (15.2%), white (15.5%), black (15.0%), and AIAN (19.2%) adults; and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Asian adults (10.1%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with migraines or severe headaches was 12.9%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (14.8%).

Pain and Migraines or Severe Headaches

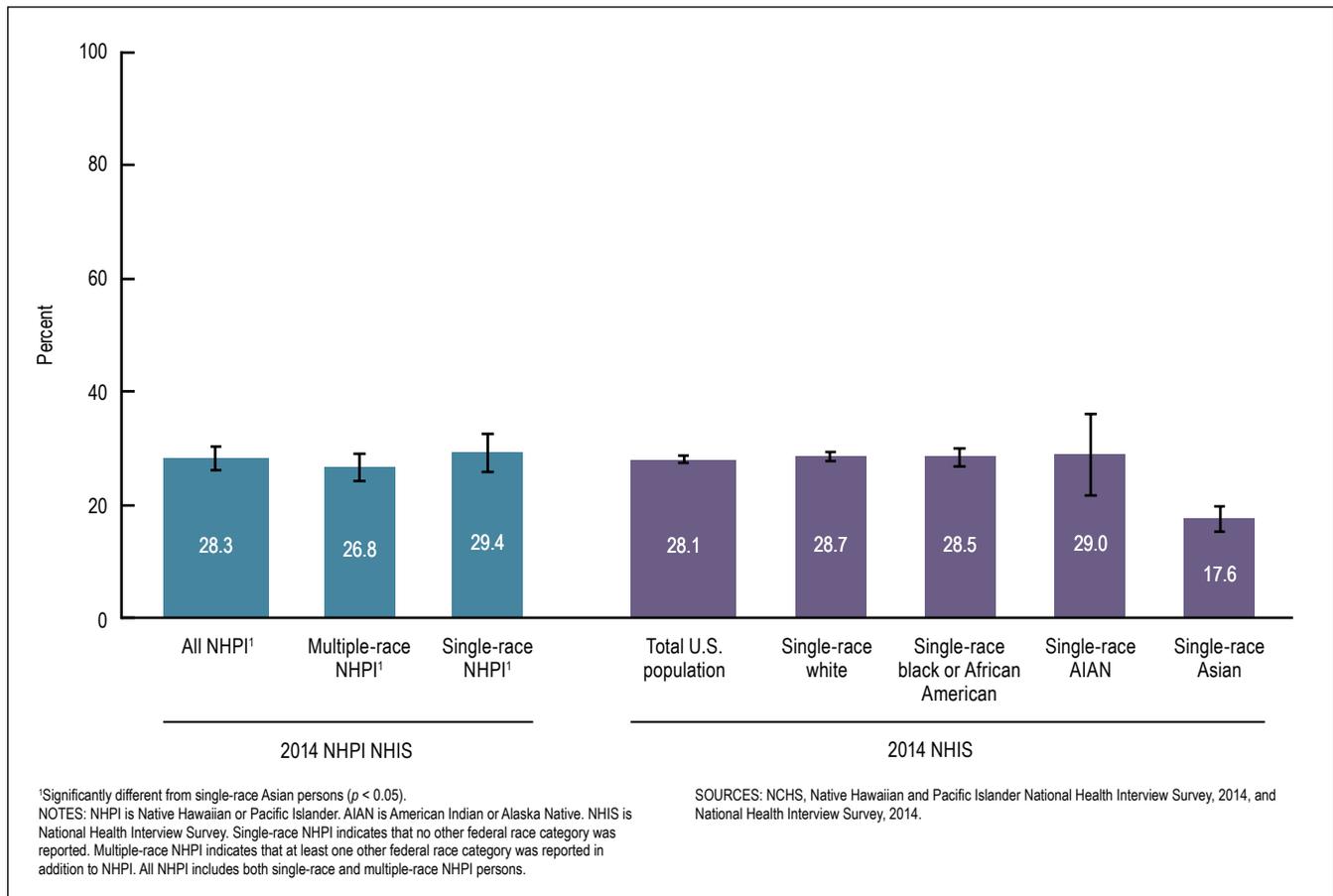
Figure 28. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with migraines or severe headaches in the past 3 months, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with migraines or severe headaches was 14.7%, which was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (14.0%), higher than the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (8.9%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Samoan (18.8%) and Other Pacific Islander (16.7%) adults (Figure 28, Table 11).
- The percentage of Samoan adults with migraines or severe headaches was 18.8%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (14.7%) and Other Pacific Islander (16.7%) adults, and higher than the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (8.9%).
- A lower percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults had migraines or severe headaches (8.9%) compared with Native Hawaiian (14.7%) and Samoan (18.8%) adults. The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults with migraines or severe headaches (8.9%) was also lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islanders (16.7%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults with migraines or severe headaches (16.7%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentages of Samoan adults (18.8%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentages of Native Hawaiian (14.7%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (8.9%) adults.
- The percentage of the total adult U.S. population with migraines or severe headaches was 15.2%, which was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (14.7%), all Pacific Islander (14.0%), and Other Pacific Islander (16.7%) adults; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage of Samoan adults (18.8%); and higher than the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (8.9%).

Pain and Migraines or Severe Headaches

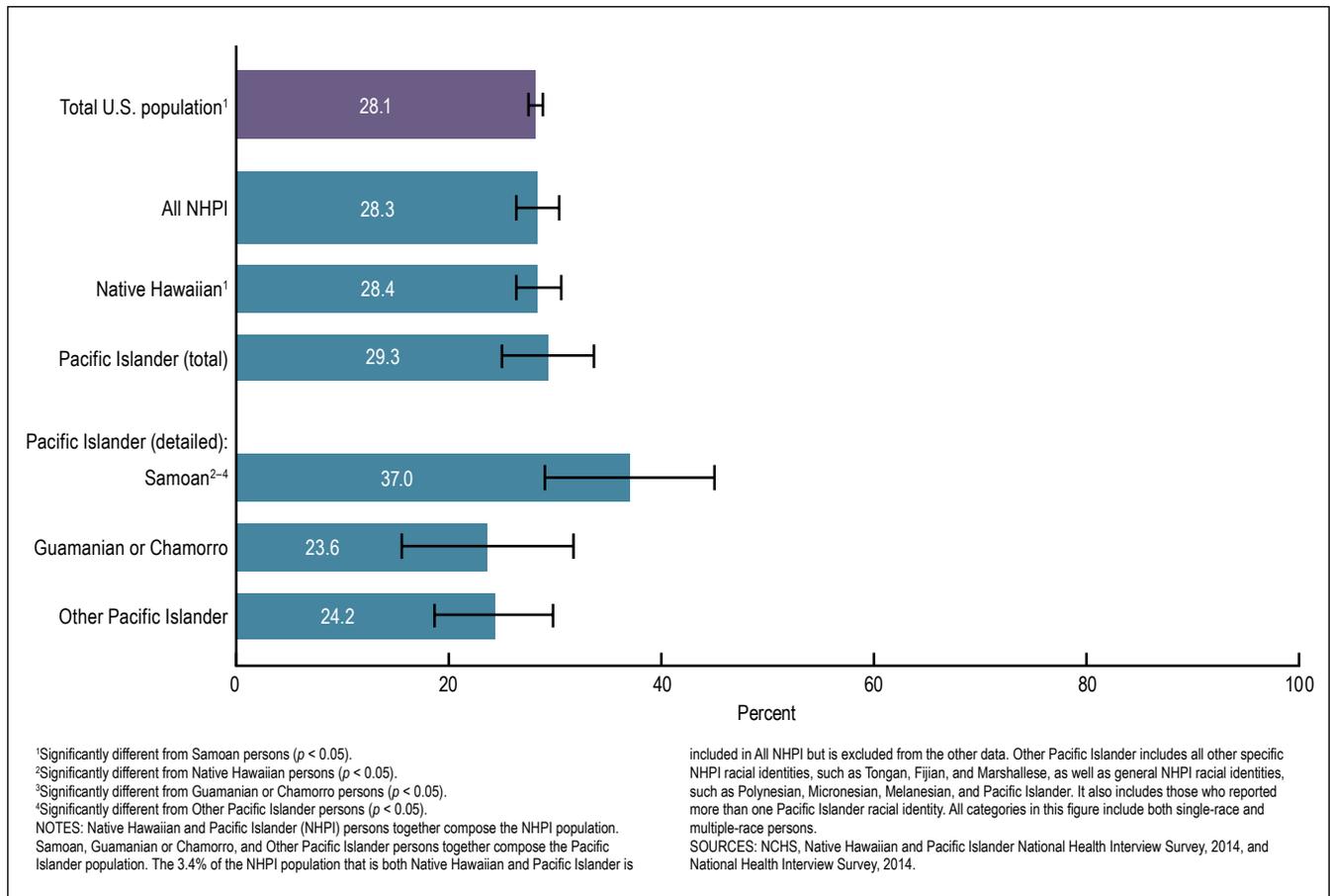
Figure 29. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with lower back pain in the past 3 months, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with lower back pain was 28.3%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (28.1%), white (28.7%), black (28.5%), and AIAN (29.0%) adults, and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (17.6%) (Figure 29, Table 11).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with lower back pain was 26.8%, which was similar to the percentage among all U.S. adults (28.1%); lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among white (28.7%), black (28.5%), and AIAN (29.0%) adults; and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (17.6%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with lower back pain was 29.4%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (28.1%), white (28.7%), black (28.5%), and AIAN (29.0%) adults, and higher than the percentage among Asian adults (17.6%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with lower back pain was 29.4%, which was higher than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (26.8%).

Pain and Migraines or Severe Headaches

Figure 30. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with lower back pain in the past 3 months, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with lower back pain was 28.4%, which was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (29.3%), lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (37.0%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among Guamanian or Chamorro (23.6%) and Other Pacific Islander (24.2%) adults (Figure 30, Table 11).
- The percentage of Samoan adults with lower back pain was 37.0%, which was higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (28.4%), Guamanian or Chamorro (23.6%), and Other Pacific Islander (24.2%) adults.
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults with lower back pain was 23.6%, which was similar to the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (24.2%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (28.4%), and lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (37.0%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults with lower back pain was 24.2%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (28.4%), lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (37.0%), and similar to the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (23.6%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with lower back pain was 28.1%, which was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (28.4%) and all Pacific Islander (29.3%) adults, lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (37.0%), and higher than but not significantly different from Guamanian or Chamorro (23.6%) and Other Pacific Islander (24.2%) adults.

Table 11. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with migraines or pain in neck or lower back, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Migraines or severe headaches	Pain in neck	Lower back pain	Migraines or severe headaches	Pain in neck	Lower back pain
	Crude percent (standard error)			Age-adjusted percent (standard error)		
2014 NHIS						
U.S. total ¹	14.9 (0.28)	15.0 (0.30)	28.6 (0.37)	15.2 (0.28)	14.6 (0.32)	28.1 (0.37)
Single-race:						
White	14.9 (0.32)	15.6 (0.34)	29.4 (0.42)	15.5 (0.33)	15.3 (0.36)	28.7 (0.43)
Black or African American	15.3 (0.68)	12.4 (0.57)	28.6 (0.87)	15.0 (0.66)	12.2 (0.56)	28.5 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.7 (3.21)	16.9 (3.19)	28.9 (3.61)	19.2 (3.18)	16.9 (3.07)	29.0 (3.66)
Asian	10.1 (0.87)	9.5 (0.80)	17.2 (1.06)	10.1 (0.85)	9.4 (0.79)	17.6 (1.08)
2014 NHPI NHIS						
All NHPI:						
NHPI total	14.3 (1.48)	15.5 (0.70)	27.6 (1.03)	13.8 (1.41)	15.6 (0.64)	28.3 (1.03)
Native Hawaiian	15.2 (1.75)	16.2 (1.01)	28.0 (1.06)	14.7 (1.67)	16.2 (1.03)	28.4 (1.07)
Pacific Islander	13.3 (1.88)	14.5 (1.95)	27.6 (2.01)	14.0 (1.85)	16.5 (1.52)	29.3 (2.25)
Samoan	14.8 (4.23)	17.3 (2.84)	33.6 (4.03)	18.8 (3.47)	19.3 (2.64)	37.0 (4.05)
Guamanian or Chamorro	9.8 (2.36)	16.3 (3.76)	22.1 (4.35)	8.9 (2.12)	17.8 (3.21)	23.6 (4.12)
Other Pacific Islander ²	14.6 (3.07)	11.5 (3.27)	27.4 (3.03)	16.7 (4.30)	10.4 (2.97)	24.2 (2.89)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :						
NHPI total	15.2 (1.77)	16.8 (1.00)	26.4 (1.41)	14.8 (1.69)	16.7 (0.99)	26.8 (1.25)
Native Hawaiian	16.2 (1.70)	16.9 (1.16)	26.9 (1.46)	15.8 (1.66)	16.6 (1.12)	27.3 (1.42)
Pacific Islander	*11.8 (4.19)	15.8 (3.24)	25.0 (4.78)	*10.9 (3.32)	19.1 (3.40)	19.7 (3.86)
Samoan	*	*19.3 (6.98)	*18.0 (6.22)	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	*10.9 (4.99)	*10.5 (4.45)	*26.2 (8.78)	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	44.2 (7.96)	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :						
NHPI total	13.6 (1.83)	14.4 (1.41)	28.6 (1.77)	12.9 (1.70)	14.8 (1.23)	29.4 (1.71)
Native Hawaiian	13.3 (2.83)	15.1 (1.89)	30.3 (1.81)	12.7 (2.71)	15.3 (1.83)	30.7 (1.66)
Pacific Islander	13.5 (1.89)	14.2 (2.13)	28.2 (2.37)	14.2 (1.86)	16.1 (1.74)	29.7 (2.44)
Samoan	*16.2 (4.88)	16.7 (2.31)	38.7 (5.32)	19.6 (4.09)	17.8 (3.01)	40.2 (5.89)
Guamanian or Chamorro	9.4 (2.53)	18.5 (4.30)	20.6 (4.34)	8.4 (2.13)	19.7 (3.91)	21.7 (3.79)
Other Pacific Islander ²	14.3 (3.16)	10.9 (3.22)	26.6 (3.29)	16.4 (4.43)	9.9 (2.91)	23.6 (3.09)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹ Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

² Includes other races not shown separately.

³ Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

⁴ Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

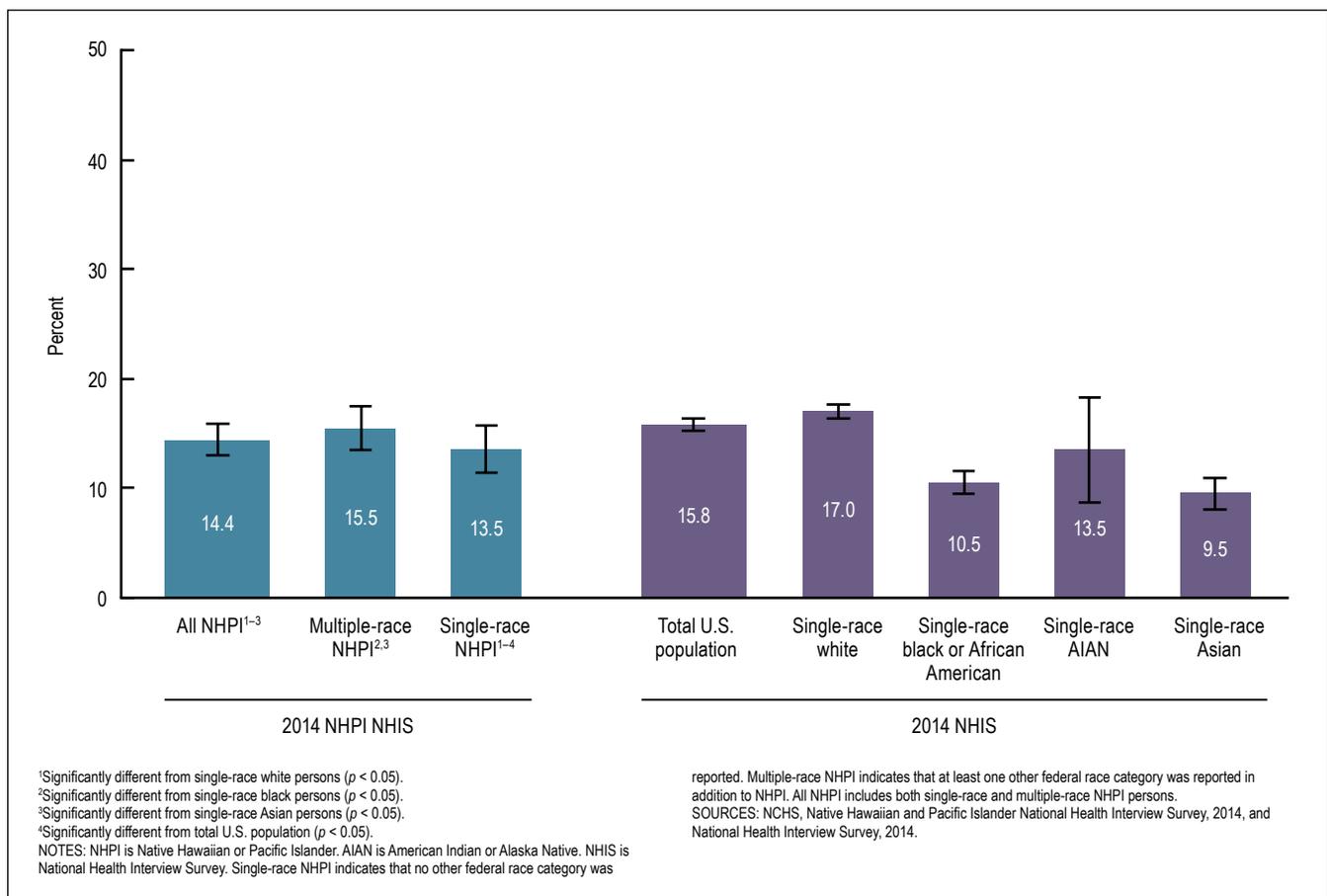
⁵ Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Hearing and Vision Trouble and Absence of Natural Teeth

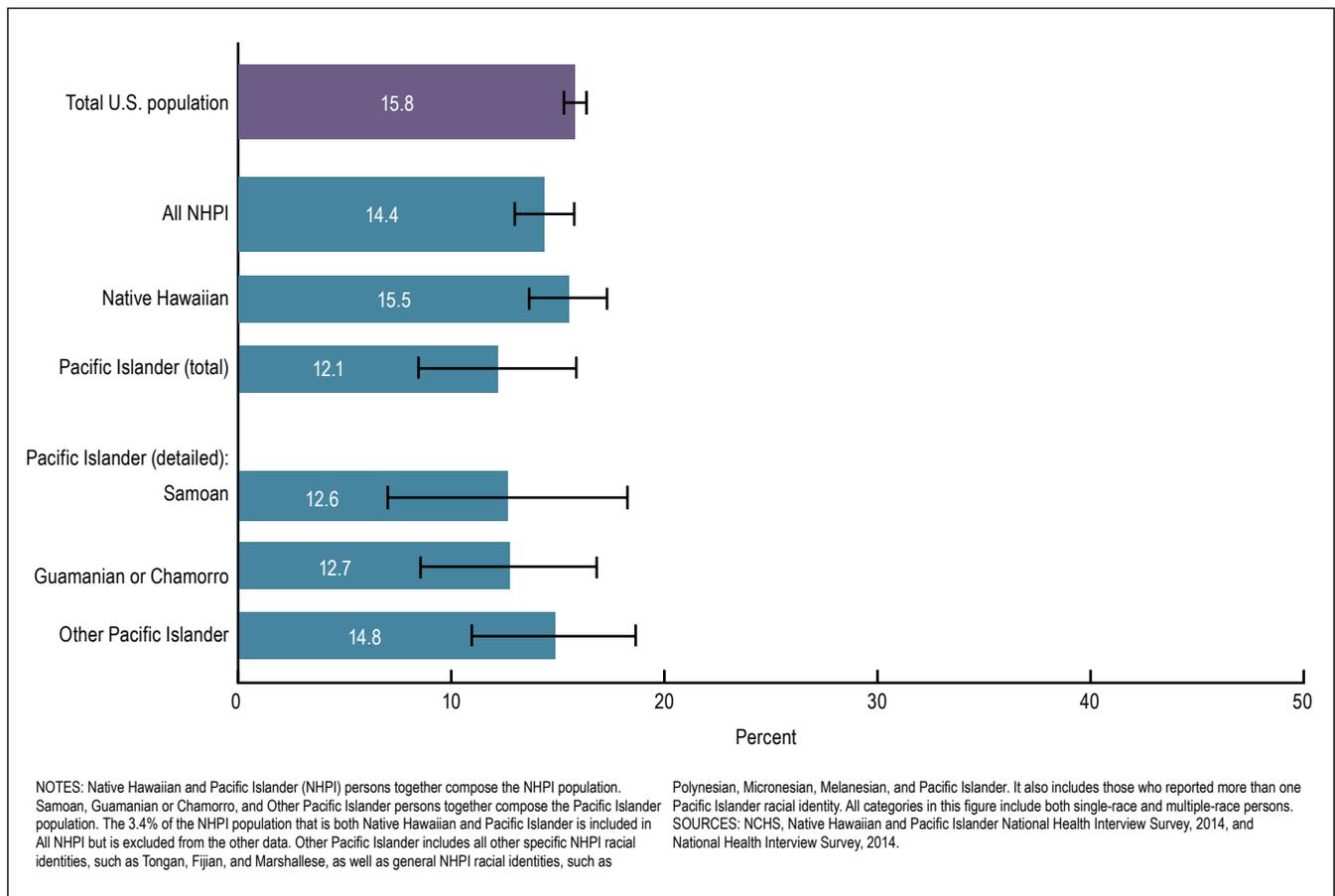
Figure 31. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with hearing trouble, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with hearing trouble was 14.4%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (15.8%) and AIAN (13.5%) adults, lower than the percentage among white adults (17.0%), and higher than the percentages among black (10.5%) and Asian (9.5%) adults (Figure 31, Table 12).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with hearing trouble was 15.5%, which was similar to the percentage among all U.S. adults (15.8%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among white adults (17.0%), higher than the percentage among black (10.5%) and Asian (9.5%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (13.5%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with hearing trouble was 13.5%, which was the same as the percentage among AIAN adults (13.5%), lower than the percentages among all U.S. (15.8%) and white (17.0%) adults, and higher than the percentages among black (10.5%) and Asian (9.5%) adults.
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with hearing trouble (13.5%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (15.5%).

Hearing and Vision Trouble and Absence of Natural Teeth

Figure 32. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with hearing trouble, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with hearing trouble was 15.5%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (12.1%) (Figure 32, Table 12).
- Although none of the following percentages differed significantly from each other, the prevalence of hearing trouble was highest among Native Hawaiian adults (15.5%), followed by Other Pacific Islander adults (14.8%), Guamanian or Chamorro adults (12.7%), and Samoan adults (12.6%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with hearing trouble was 15.8%, which was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (15.5%) and Other Pacific Islander (14.8%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among all Pacific Islander (12.1%), Samoan (12.6%), and Guamanian or Chamorro (12.7%) adults.

Table 12. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with hearing trouble, vision trouble, or absence of teeth, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Hearing trouble			Vision trouble			Absence of all natural teeth		
	Crude percent (standard error)			Age-adjusted percent (standard error)			Absence of all natural teeth		
2014 NHIS									
U.S. total ¹	16.8 (0.29)	9.1 (0.23)	7.4 (0.20)	15.8 (0.27)	8.7 (0.21)	7.0 (0.18)			
Single-race:									
White	18.6 (0.34)	8.9 (0.26)	7.5 (0.23)	17.0 (0.30)	8.4 (0.24)	6.8 (0.20)			
Black or African American	9.8 (0.51)	11.1 (0.60)	7.8 (0.44)	10.5 (0.52)	11.2 (0.60)	8.7 (0.45)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.6 (2.34)	17.1 (3.13)	10.2 (2.01)	13.5 (2.47)	17.0 (3.14)	10.7 (1.74)			
Asian	8.2 (0.74)	5.3 (0.64)	4.6 (0.53)	9.5 (0.74)	5.7 (0.67)	5.4 (0.58)			
2014 NHPI NHIS									
All NHPI:									
NHPI total	11.4 (0.65)	8.8 (0.87)	6.0 (0.93)	14.4 (0.71)	9.7 (0.90)	7.6 (1.06)			
Native Hawaiian	13.6 (0.96)	9.7 (1.12)	7.0 (1.23)	15.5 (0.93)	10.2 (1.16)	7.9 (1.33)			
Pacific Islander	8.4 (1.14)	7.8 (1.47)	4.5 (0.73)	12.1 (1.89)	8.9 (1.34)	7.5 (1.15)			
Samoan	9.5 (2.57)	10.5 (3.08)	3.9 (1.06)	12.6 (2.87)	11.6 (2.65)	4.5 (1.16)			
Guamanian or Chamorro	10.4 (1.87)	9.8 (2.35)	3.1 (0.78)	12.7 (2.11)	11.2 (2.68)	5.7 (1.38)			
Other Pacific Islander ²	6.3 (1.84)	4.8 (1.43)	5.8 (1.39)	14.8 (1.97)	*4.7 (1.48)	13.8 (1.25)			
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :									
NHPI total	12.5 (0.81)	10.2 (1.49)	6.7 (1.59)	15.5 (1.02)	11.0 (1.58)	7.7 (1.67)			
Native Hawaiian	13.9 (0.87)	10.8 (1.58)	7.6 (1.86)	15.9 (1.03)	11.2 (1.68)	8.3 (1.94)			
Pacific Islander	*6.8 (2.11)	*8.7 (4.16)	*	*10.8 (3.87)	*9.0 (3.39)	*			
Samoan	*	*	*	†	†	†			
Guamanian or Chamorro	*7.3 (3.33)	*3.1 (1.35)	*	†	†	†			
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	*	†	†	†			
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :									
NHPI total	10.5 (0.96)	7.6 (1.14)	5.4 (0.79)	13.5 (1.11)	8.4 (1.15)	7.4 (1.05)			
Native Hawaiian	13.0 (2.06)	7.7 (1.54)	5.8 (1.29)	14.5 (2.02)	8.1 (1.47)	6.8 (1.39)			
Pacific Islander	8.7 (1.28)	7.6 (1.65)	4.9 (0.83)	12.1 (1.99)	8.5 (1.60)	7.7 (1.21)			
Samoan	10.4 (2.79)	*8.7 (3.01)	*3.8 (1.46)	13.1 (3.08)	9.4 (2.62)	*4.5 (1.53)			
Guamanian or Chamorro	11.5 (2.45)	12.2 (2.83)	3.7 (0.91)	12.5 (2.39)	12.4 (2.97)	5.7 (1.53)			
Other Pacific Islander ²	6.4 (1.83)	*4.8 (1.45)	6.1 (1.43)	14.7 (1.92)	*4.6 (1.47)	13.9 (1.28)			

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

† Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

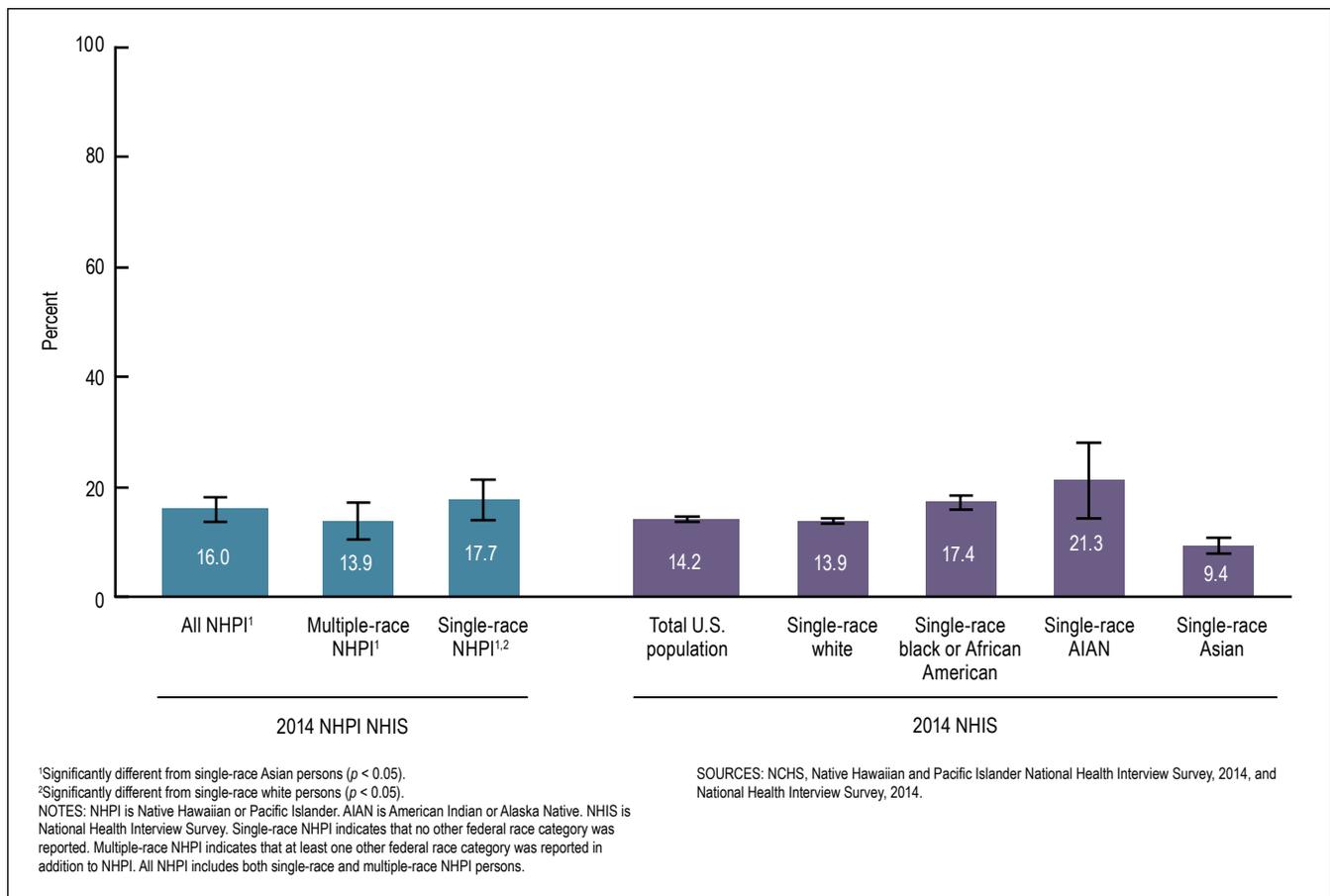
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Difficulties in Physical Functioning

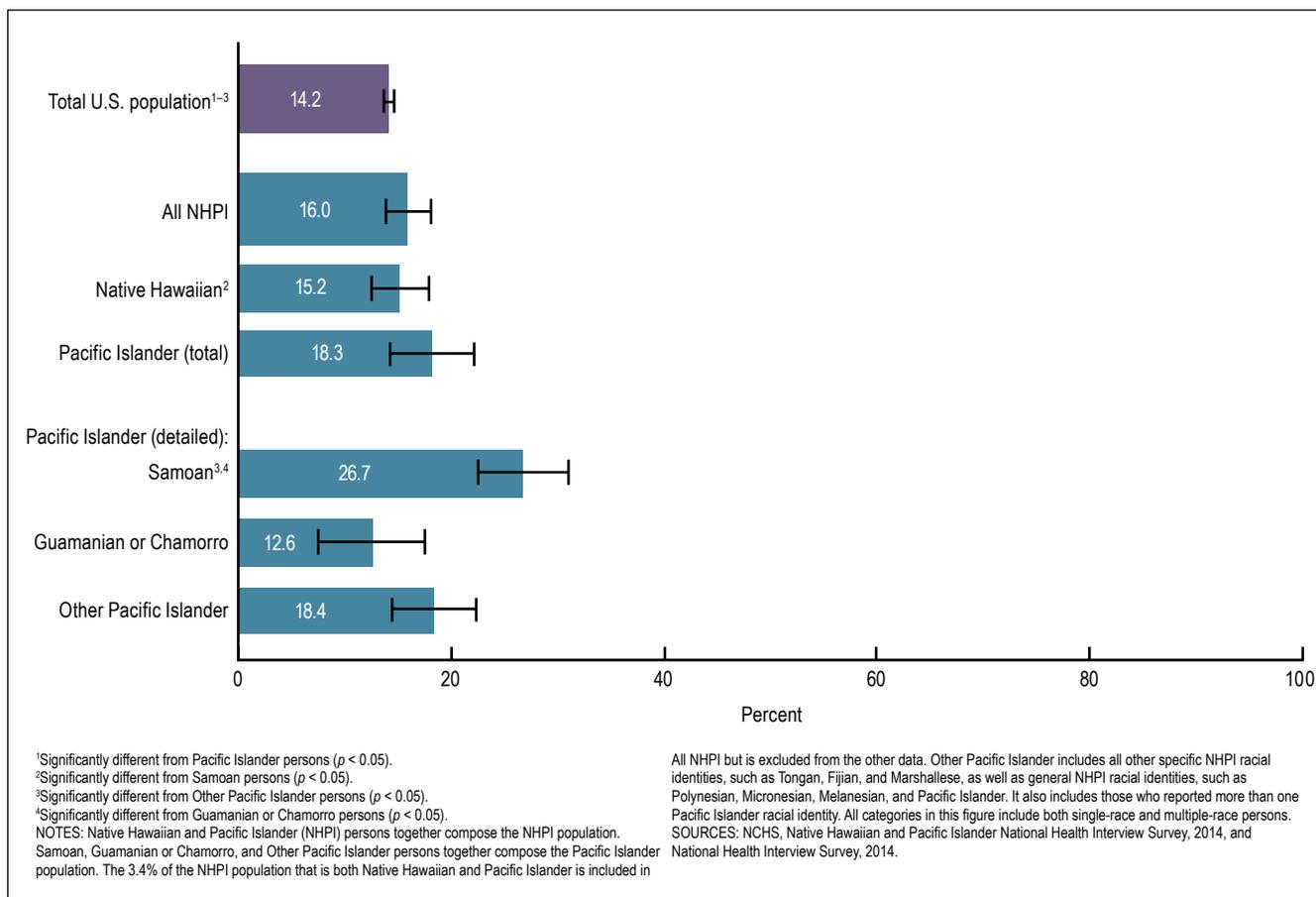
Figure 33. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any physical difficulty, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage with any physical difficulty was 16.0%, which was similar to the percentage among black adults (17.4%), higher than the percentage among Asian adults (9.4%), higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among all U.S. (14.2%) and white (13.9%) adults, and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (21.3%) (Figure 33, Table 13).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any physical difficulty was 13.9%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (14.2%) and white (13.9%) adults, higher than the percentage among Asian adults (9.4%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among black (17.4%) and AIAN (21.3%) adults.
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage with any physical difficulty was 17.7%, which was similar to the percentage among black adults (17.4%), higher than the percentages among white (13.9%) and Asian (9.4%) adults, higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all U.S. adults (14.2%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (21.3%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults with any physical difficulty was 17.7%, which was higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (13.9%).

Difficulties in Physical Functioning

Figure 34. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with any physical difficulty, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults with any physical difficulty was 15.2%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (18.3%), lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (26.7%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (18.4%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (12.6%) (Figure 34, Table 13).
- The percentage of Samoan adults with any physical difficulty was 26.7%, which was higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (15.2%), Guamanian or Chamorro (12.6%), and Other Pacific Islander (18.4%) adults.
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults with any physical difficulty was 12.6%, which was lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (26.7%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (15.2%) and Other Pacific Islander (18.4%) adults.
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults with any physical difficulty (18.4%) was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among Native Hawaiian (15.2%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (12.6%) adults, and lower than the percentage among Samoan adults (26.7%).
- The percentage of all U.S. adults with any physical difficulty (14.2%) was similar to the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (15.2%); lower than the percentages among all Pacific Islander (18.3%), Samoan (26.7%), and Other Pacific Islander (18.4%) adults; and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (12.6%).

Table 13. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with difficulties in physical functioning, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Any physical difficulty	Very difficult to or cannot walk quarter-mile	Very difficult to or cannot climb 10 steps without resting	Very difficult to or cannot stand 2 hours	Very difficult to or cannot sit 2 hours	Very difficult to or cannot stoop, bend, or kneel	Very difficult to or cannot reach over head	Very difficult to or cannot grasp or handle small objects	Very difficult to or cannot lift or carry 10 lb.	Very difficult to or cannot push or pull large objects
Crude percent (standard error)										
2014 NHIS										
U.S. total ¹	15.1 (0.27)	7.1 (0.18)	5.2 (0.15)	9.3 (0.21)	3.0 (0.12)	9.1 (0.22)	2.5 (0.11)	1.8 (0.09)	4.1 (0.13)	6.2 (0.17)
Single-race:										
White	15.3 (0.31)	7.2 (0.21)	5.1 (0.17)	9.3 (0.24)	2.9 (0.13)	9.4 (0.26)	2.5 (0.12)	1.8 (0.11)	3.9 (0.15)	6.1 (0.19)
Black or African American	16.6 (0.68)	8.6 (0.45)	7.1 (0.46)	10.4 (0.54)	3.7 (0.31)	9.6 (0.48)	2.9 (0.29)	1.7 (0.22)	5.7 (0.38)	7.8 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.2 (3.50)	10.5 (2.15)	6.2 (1.53)	15.0 (3.14)	4.7 (1.26)	11.3 (2.00)	*2.2 (1.00)	*3.9 (1.44)	*3.7 (1.13)	5.9 (1.55)
Asian	8.1 (0.70)	3.0 (0.45)	2.6 (0.41)	4.5 (0.53)	1.4 (0.32)	4.1 (0.51)	1.5 (0.30)	1.2 (0.33)	4.2 (0.54)	3.9 (0.51)
2014 NHPI NHIS										
All NHPI:										
NHPI total	12.6 (0.90)	5.5 (0.56)	3.7 (0.58)	6.4 (0.68)	2.5 (0.44)	7.2 (0.68)	2.9 (0.61)	0.9 (0.19)	3.2 (0.50)	4.2 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian	13.1 (1.21)	5.3 (0.61)	3.8 (0.66)	6.2 (0.85)	2.3 (0.41)	6.8 (0.74)	*2.4 (0.73)	1.2 (0.23)	2.8 (0.43)	3.7 (0.52)
Pacific Islander	12.5 (1.18)	5.7 (0.98)	3.6 (0.94)	6.8 (0.98)	*2.9 (0.86)	8.0 (1.21)	3.6 (0.89)	*0.7 (0.32)	3.9 (0.92)	5.1 (1.05)
Samoan	17.8 (2.92)	*7.1 (2.19)	*5.2 (1.57)	10.9 (2.22)	*3.8 (1.79)	12.5 (2.35)	*3.8 (1.21)	*	6.9 (1.53)	6.5 (1.25)
Guamanian or Chamorro	9.0 (1.59)	*4.4 (1.34)	*	*4.6 (1.94)	*	5.0 (1.29)	*	*	*	*3.6 (1.26)
Other Pacific Islander ²	11.2 (2.35)	*5.7 (1.96)	*3.8 (1.67)	*5.6 (1.94)	*3.7 (1.60)	*7.1 (2.19)	*4.9 (1.70)	*	*3.7 (1.81)	*5.2 (2.08)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :										
NHPI total	10.7 (1.33)	4.2 (0.67)	3.2 (0.67)	6.0 (0.89)	2.4 (0.48)	5.8 (0.68)	1.9 (0.51)	*0.9 (0.31)	2.6 (0.52)	2.9 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian	11.8 (1.54)	4.6 (0.83)	3.6 (0.82)	6.5 (1.08)	2.6 (0.54)	6.3 (0.78)	2.0 (0.55)	*1.2 (0.38)	2.7 (0.56)	3.4 (0.65)
Pacific Islander	*5.9 (2.67)	*	*	*	*	*3.4 (1.37)	*	—	*	*
Samoan	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	—
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	—	—
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :										
NHPI total	14.2 (1.55)	6.5 (0.87)	4.0 (0.84)	6.7 (0.97)	2.7 (0.72)	8.3 (1.07)	3.7 (0.97)	*0.9 (0.33)	3.7 (0.77)	5.4 (0.93)
Native Hawaiian	15.7 (2.79)	6.7 (1.20)	4.1 (0.98)	5.8 (0.78)	*1.5 (0.48)	7.6 (1.36)	*	*1.2 (0.56)	2.8 (0.78)	4.3 (1.01)
Pacific Islander	13.7 (1.58)	6.5 (1.11)	4.1 (1.14)	7.4 (1.45)	*3.3 (1.11)	8.9 (1.51)	4.1 (1.00)	*0.8 (0.38)	4.3 (1.11)	6.1 (1.32)
Samoan	20.3 (3.45)	8.1 (2.26)	*6.4 (1.99)	12.1 (2.29)	*5.0 (2.44)	15.0 (3.05)	4.1 (1.15)	*	7.7 (1.77)	8.6 (1.51)
Guamanian or Chamorro	11.6 (2.54)	*6.0 (1.93)	*	*5.9 (2.83)	*	*6.1 (1.96)	*	*	*	*4.6 (1.81)
Other Pacific Islander ²	11.5 (2.44)	*6.0 (2.04)	*3.8 (1.77)	*5.7 (2.05)	*3.8 (1.68)	*7.2 (2.32)	*5.0 (1.78)	*	*3.9 (1.91)	*5.5 (2.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with difficulties in physical functioning, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014—Con.

Data source and race	Any physical difficulty	Very difficult to or cannot walk quarter-mile	Very difficult to or cannot climb 10 steps without resting	Very difficult to or cannot stand 2 hours	Very difficult to or cannot sit 2 hours	Very difficult to or cannot stoop, bend, or kneel	Very difficult to or cannot reach over head	Very difficult to or cannot grasp or handle small objects	Very difficult to or cannot lift or carry 10 lb.	Very difficult to or cannot push or pull large objects
Age-adjusted percent (standard error)										
2014 NHIS										
U.S. total ¹	14.2 (0.23)	6.7 (0.16)	4.9 (0.14)	8.7 (0.19)	2.8 (0.11)	8.5 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.9 (0.12)	5.8 (0.16)
Single-race:										
White	13.9 (0.26)	6.4 (0.17)	4.6 (0.15)	8.4 (0.20)	2.7 (0.13)	8.5 (0.23)	2.2 (0.11)	1.6 (0.10)	3.5 (0.13)	5.6 (0.18)
Black or African American	17.4 (0.65)	9.2 (0.45)	7.7 (0.48)	11.1 (0.54)	3.6 (0.31)	10.0 (0.47)	3.0 (0.28)	1.8 (0.22)	6.1 (0.39)	8.3 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.3 (3.56)	10.7 (2.11)	6.7 (1.59)	15.3 (3.24)	4.2 (1.13)	11.4 (1.89)	*2.0 (0.85)	*3.4 (1.19)	4.1 (1.22)	6.4 (1.66)
Asian	9.4 (0.73)	3.7 (0.49)	3.2 (0.47)	5.3 (0.57)	1.5 (0.33)	4.7 (0.54)	1.8 (0.38)	1.4 (0.39)	4.9 (0.59)	4.5 (0.56)
2014 NHPI NHIS										
All NHPI:										
NHPI total	16.0 (1.08)	7.2 (0.76)	5.5 (0.86)	8.6 (0.84)	2.9 (0.46)	9.2 (0.81)	3.2 (0.64)	1.3 (0.27)	4.3 (0.69)	5.6 (0.86)
Native Hawaiian	15.2 (1.39)	6.4 (0.80)	4.9 (0.88)	7.5 (0.97)	2.5 (0.48)	8.0 (0.94)	2.5 (0.71)	1.5 (0.28)	3.4 (0.57)	4.5 (0.77)
Pacific Islander	18.3 (2.01)	8.7 (1.53)	6.3 (1.56)	11.3 (1.80)	*2.9 (0.92)	11.4 (1.75)	4.6 (1.22)	*	6.7 (1.82)	7.1 (1.47)
Samoan	26.7 (2.16)	11.4 (3.01)	7.8 (1.87)	20.4 (1.64)	*	17.6 (2.71)	5.1 (1.20)	*	8.6 (1.81)	7.7 (1.29)
Guamanian or Chamorro	12.6 (2.56)	6.6 (1.87)	*3.6 (1.69)	*6.5 (2.41)	*	*7.1 (2.15)	*	*	*2.7 (1.35)	*5.4 (1.74)
Other Pacific Islander ²	18.4 (1.99)	*9.1 (3.44)	*7.9 (3.35)	*9.4 (3.45)	*3.7 (1.59)	*10.0 (3.43)	*4.7 (1.58)	*	12.0 (1.98)	*8.5 (3.52)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :										
NHPI total	13.9 (1.68)	6.1 (1.06)	5.1 (1.18)	8.3 (1.14)	2.9 (0.53)	7.8 (1.08)	2.3 (0.58)	*1.1 (0.34)	3.6 (0.80)	4.0 (0.93)
Native Hawaiian	14.1 (1.86)	6.0 (1.18)	5.1 (1.26)	8.1 (1.30)	2.9 (0.60)	7.8 (1.13)	2.3 (0.61)	*1.3 (0.38)	3.5 (0.81)	4.2 (0.93)
Pacific Islander	*7.0 (2.56)	*	*	*5.2 (2.59)	*	*3.5 (1.33)	*	—	*	*
Samoan	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :										
NHPI total	17.7 (1.86)	8.0 (0.99)	5.8 (1.12)	8.9 (1.14)	2.9 (0.77)	10.2 (1.06)	3.9 (0.99)	*1.5 (0.58)	4.8 (0.92)	6.8 (1.26)
Native Hawaiian	17.3 (2.61)	7.3 (1.08)	4.8 (1.02)	6.7 (0.79)	*1.8 (0.58)	8.5 (1.26)	*	*1.6 (0.62)	3.1 (0.82)	5.0 (1.19)
Pacific Islander	18.9 (2.44)	9.2 (1.66)	6.5 (1.69)	11.4 (2.19)	*3.2 (1.09)	11.9 (1.98)	4.9 (1.32)	*0.9 (0.46)	6.9 (1.87)	7.7 (1.65)
Samoan	27.0 (2.30)	11.6 (2.90)	8.4 (1.96)	20.2 (1.44)	*	18.4 (2.75)	5.2 (1.27)	*	8.7 (1.77)	9.0 (1.49)
Guamanian or Chamorro	13.6 (3.05)	7.2 (2.06)	*3.9 (1.82)	*6.8 (2.64)	*	*7.6 (2.52)	*	*	*2.9 (1.42)	*5.6 (1.93)
Other Pacific Islander ²	18.5 (2.08)	*9.3 (3.47)	*7.8 (3.48)	*9.4 (3.58)	*3.8 (1.64)	*10.1 (3.57)	*4.8 (1.64)	*	12.1 (2.06)	*8.7 (3.55)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over with difficulties in physical functioning, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014—Con.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

[†] Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

¹ Includes other races not shown separately.

² Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³ Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

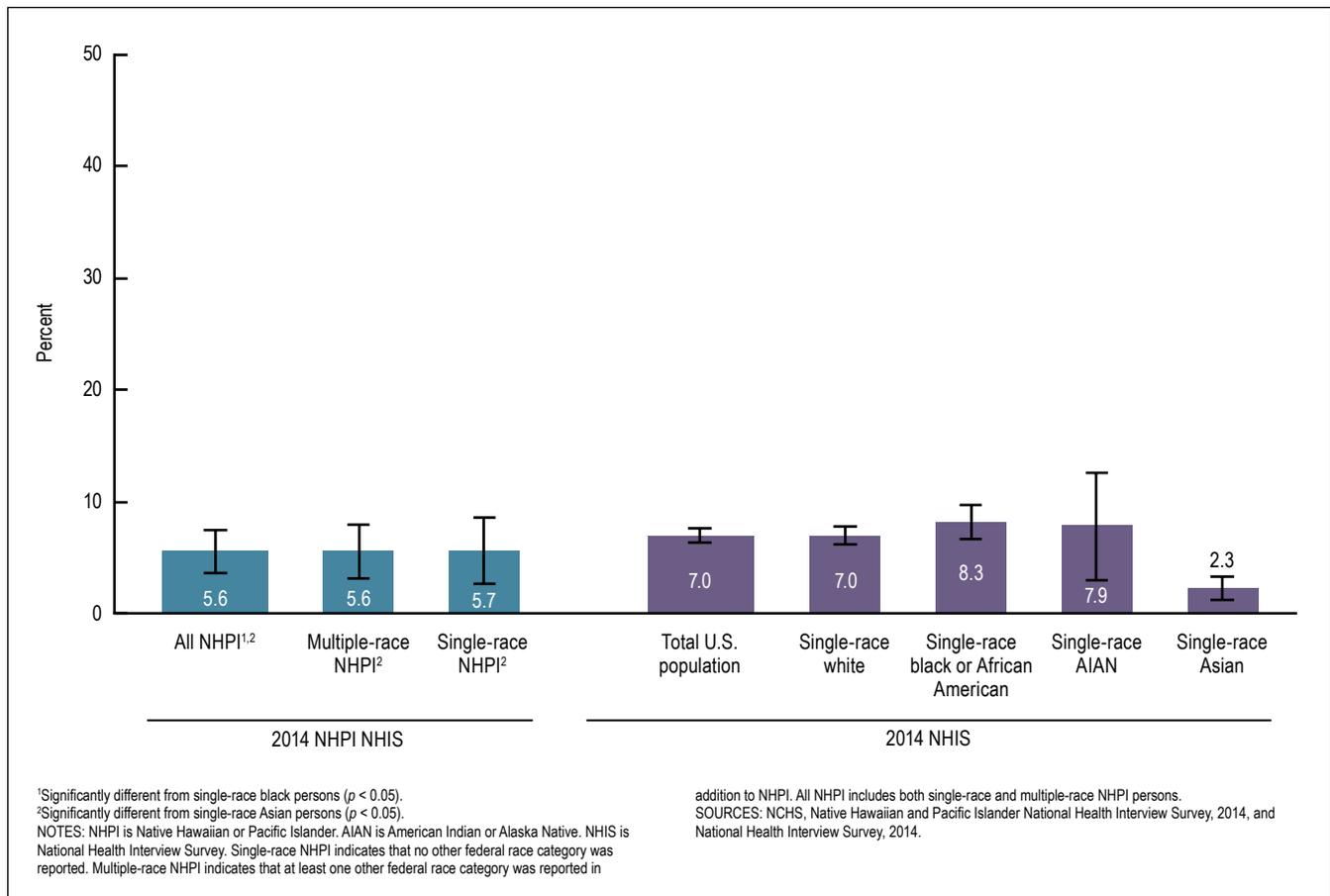
⁴ Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Child Learning Disability or Attention-deficit/hyperactivity Disorder

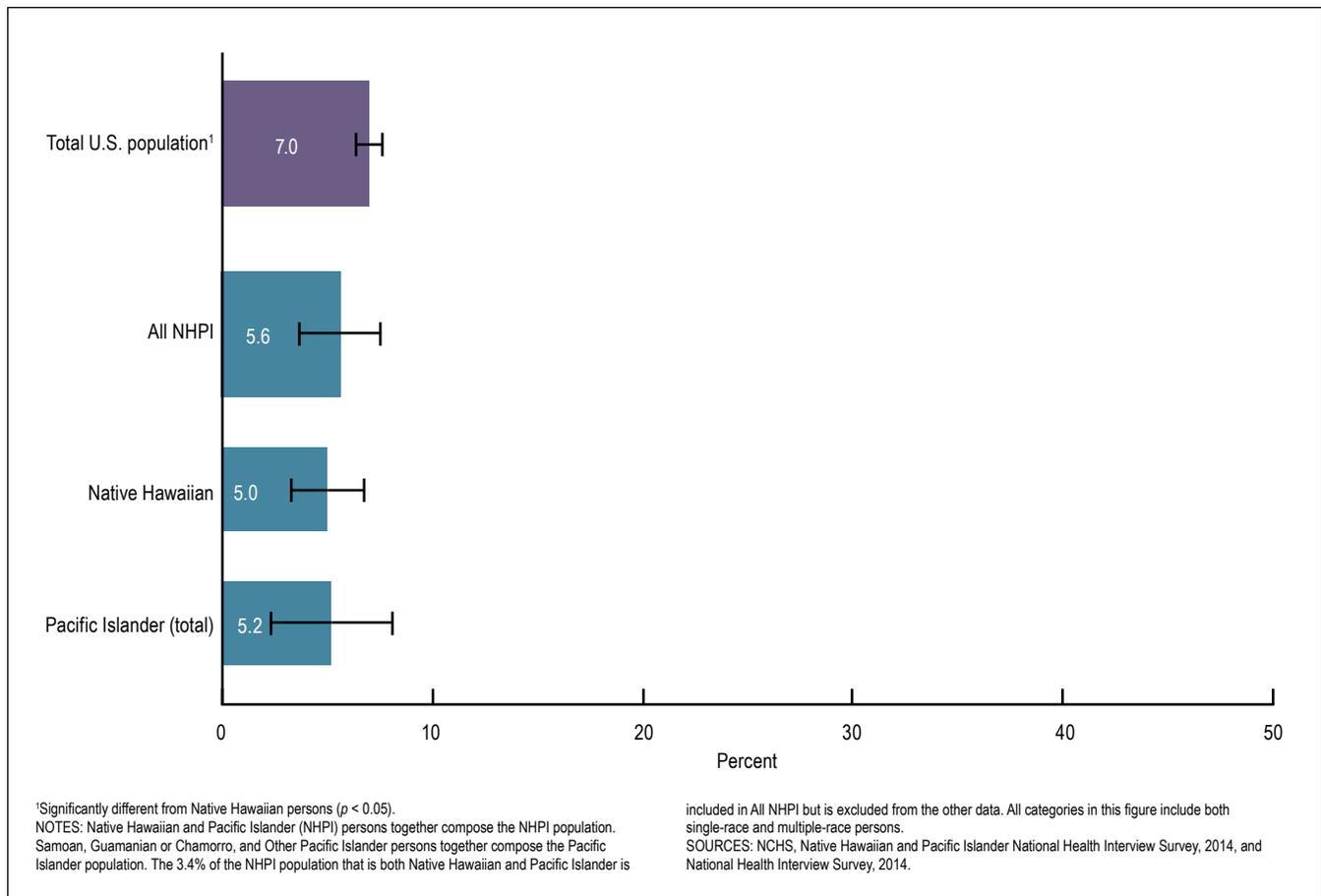
Figure 35. Age-adjusted percentage of ever having been told of having a learning disability for children aged 3–17 years, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability was 5.6%, which was higher than the percentage among Asian children (2.3%), lower than the percentage among black children (8.3%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (7.9%), and similar to the percentages among all U.S. (7.0%) and white (7.0%) children (Figure 35, Table 14).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability was 5.6%, which was higher than the percentage among Asian children (2.3%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among black (8.3%) and AIAN (7.9%) children, and similar to the percentages among all U.S. (7.0%) and white (7.0%) children.
- Among single-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability was 5.7%, which was higher than the percentage among Asian children (2.3%), lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among black (8.3%) and AIAN (7.9%) children, and similar to the percentages among all U.S. (7.0%) and white (7.0%) children.
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability (5.7%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (5.6%).

Child Learning Disability or Attention-deficit/hyperactivity Disorder

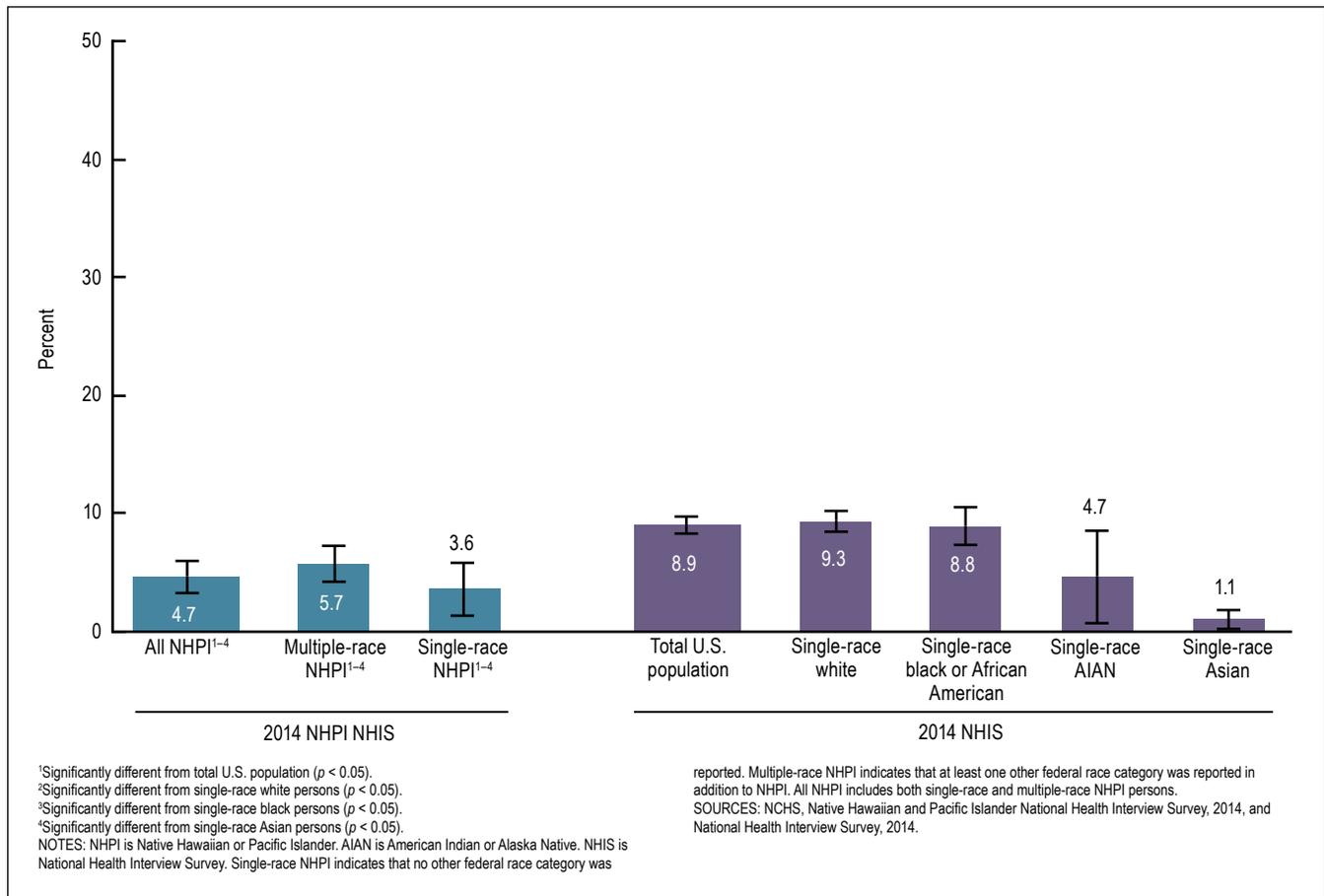
Figure 36. Age-adjusted percentage of ever having been told of having a learning disability for children aged 3–17 years, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability was 5.0%, which was similar to the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (5.2%) (Figure 36, Table 14).
- The percentage of all U.S. children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had a learning disability (7.0%) was higher than the percentage among Native Hawaiian children (5.0%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (5.2%).

Child Learning Disability or Attention-deficit/hyperactivity Disorder

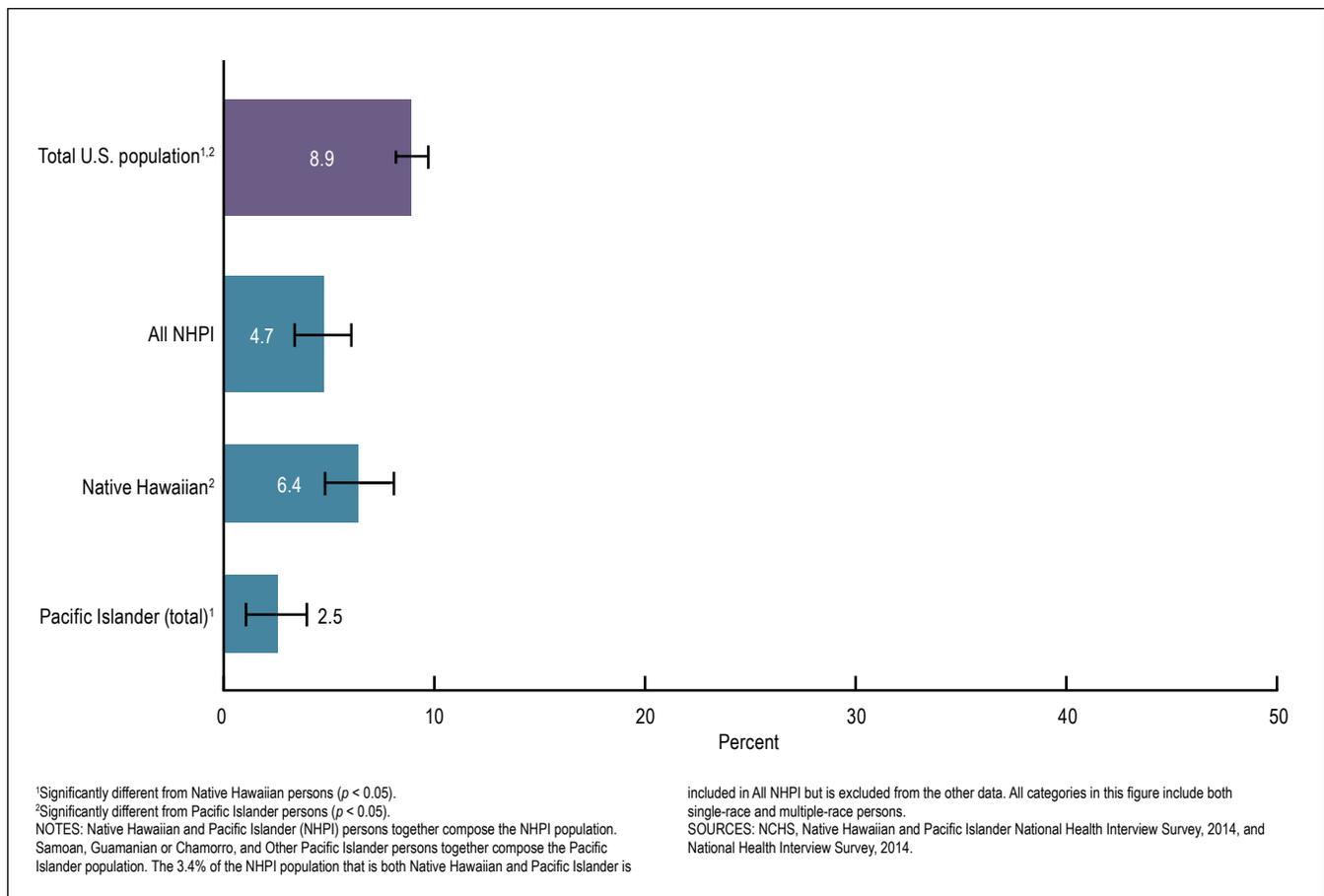
Figure 37. Age-adjusted percentage of ever having been told of having attention-deficit/hyperactivity for children aged 3–17 years, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder was 4.7%, which was the same as the percentage among AIAN children (4.7%); lower than the percentages among all U.S. (8.9%), white (9.3%), and black (8.8%) children; and higher than the percentage among Asian children (1.1%) (Figure 37, Table 14).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder was 5.7%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN children (4.7%); lower than the percentages among all U.S. (8.9%), white (9.3%), and black (8.8%) children; and higher than the percentage among Asian children (1.1%).
- Among single-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years, the percentage whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder was 3.6%, which was similar to the percentage among AIAN children (4.7%); lower than the percentages among all U.S. (8.9%), white (9.3%), and black (8.8%) children; and higher than the percentage among Asian children (1.1%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (3.6%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (5.7%).

Child Learning Disability or Attention-deficit/hyperactivity Disorder

Figure 38. Age-adjusted percentage of ever having been told of having attention-deficit/hyperactivity for children aged 3–17 years, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (6.4%) was higher than the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (2.5%) (Figure 38, Table 14).
- The percentage of all U.S. children aged 3–17 years whose parents had ever been told that their child had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (8.9%) was higher than the percentage among Native Hawaiian (6.4%) and all Pacific Islander (2.5%) children.

Table 14. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of children aged 3–17 years ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in the past year, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Ever told had learning disability	Ever told had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder	Ever told had learning disability	Ever told had attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
	Crude percent (standard error)		Age-adjusted percent (standard error)	
2014 NHIS				
U.S. total ¹	7.0 (0.32)	8.9 (0.39)	7.0 (0.32)	8.9 (0.38)
Single-race:				
White	7.0 (0.39)	9.4 (0.45)	7.0 (0.39)	9.3 (0.45)
Black or African American	8.2 (0.78)	8.8 (0.83)	8.3 (0.78)	8.8 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*8.4 (2.64)	*5.0 (2.13)	*7.9 (2.45)	*4.7 (2.00)
Asian	2.2 (0.52)	*1.1 (0.38)	2.3 (0.53)	*1.1 (0.40)
2014 NHPI NHIS				
All NHPI:				
NHPI total	5.4 (0.91)	4.5 (0.70)	5.6 (0.99)	4.7 (0.69)
Native Hawaiian	4.8 (0.77)	6.1 (0.88)	5.0 (0.88)	6.4 (0.85)
Pacific Islander	5.1 (1.45)	*2.6 (0.85)	5.2 (1.49)	2.5 (0.74)
Samoan	*5.9 (2.52)	*2.7 (1.02)	*6.3 (2.75)	*2.9 (1.12)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*5.4 (2.07)	*	*5.5 (2.15)	*
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :				
NHPI total	5.1 (1.02)	5.2 (0.75)	5.6 (1.19)	5.7 (0.78)
Native Hawaiian	4.2 (1.03)	6.8 (1.07)	4.5 (1.18)	7.1 (1.06)
Pacific Islander	*4.5 (1.50)	1.9 (0.54)	*4.7 (1.82)	*2.2 (0.74)
Samoan	*	*	*	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*	*	*
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :				
NHPI total	5.7 (1.49)	*3.5 (1.18)	5.7 (1.53)	*3.6 (1.16)
Native Hawaiian	*6.1 (1.89)	*4.3 (1.33)	*6.4 (1.98)	*4.6 (1.39)
Pacific Islander	*5.4 (1.83)	*3.1 (1.49)	*5.5 (1.83)	*2.9 (1.31)
Samoan	*	*	*	*2.7 (1.35)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*5.3 (2.12)	*	*5.5 (2.27)	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

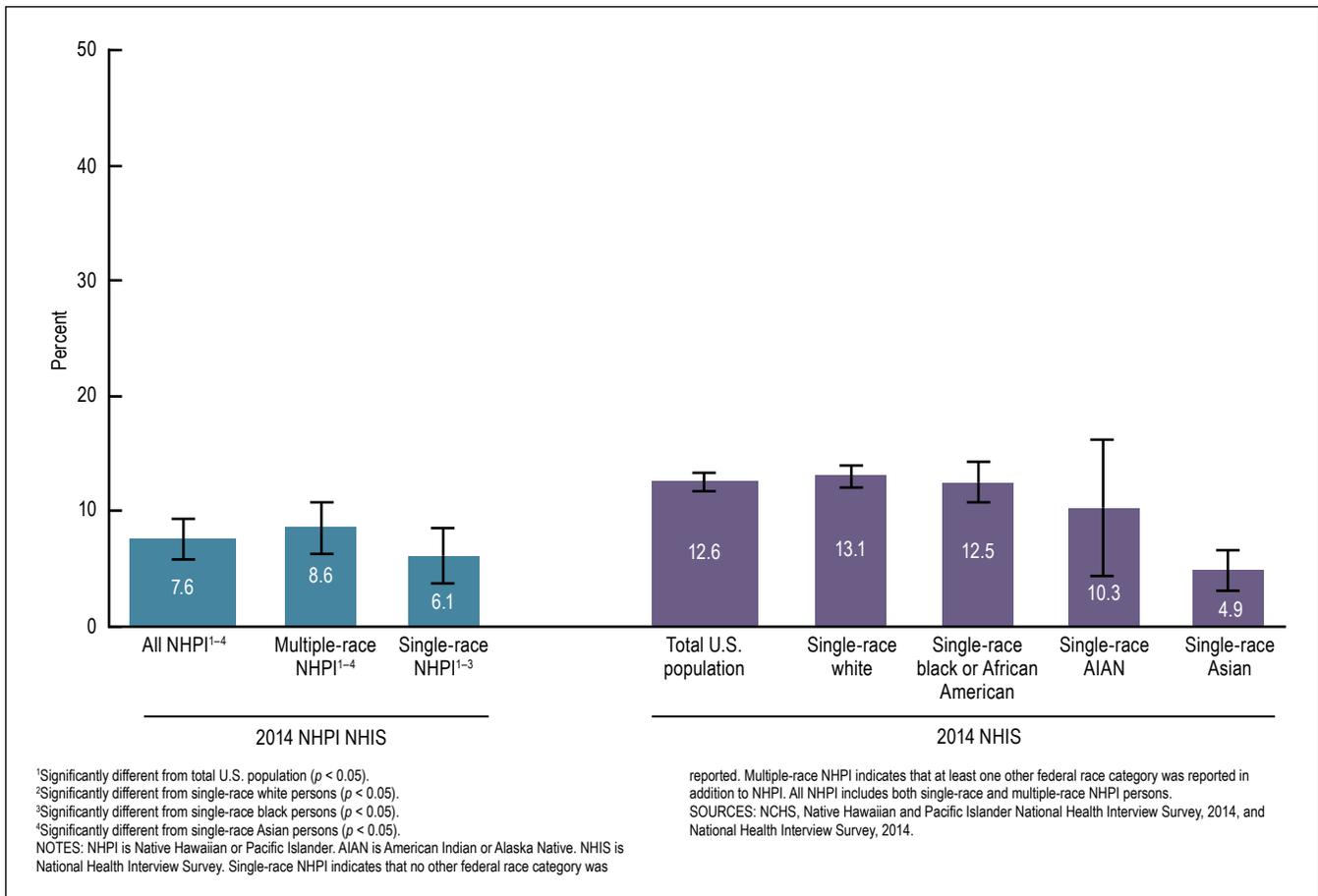
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups (years): 3–4, 5–11, and 12–17. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Child Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months

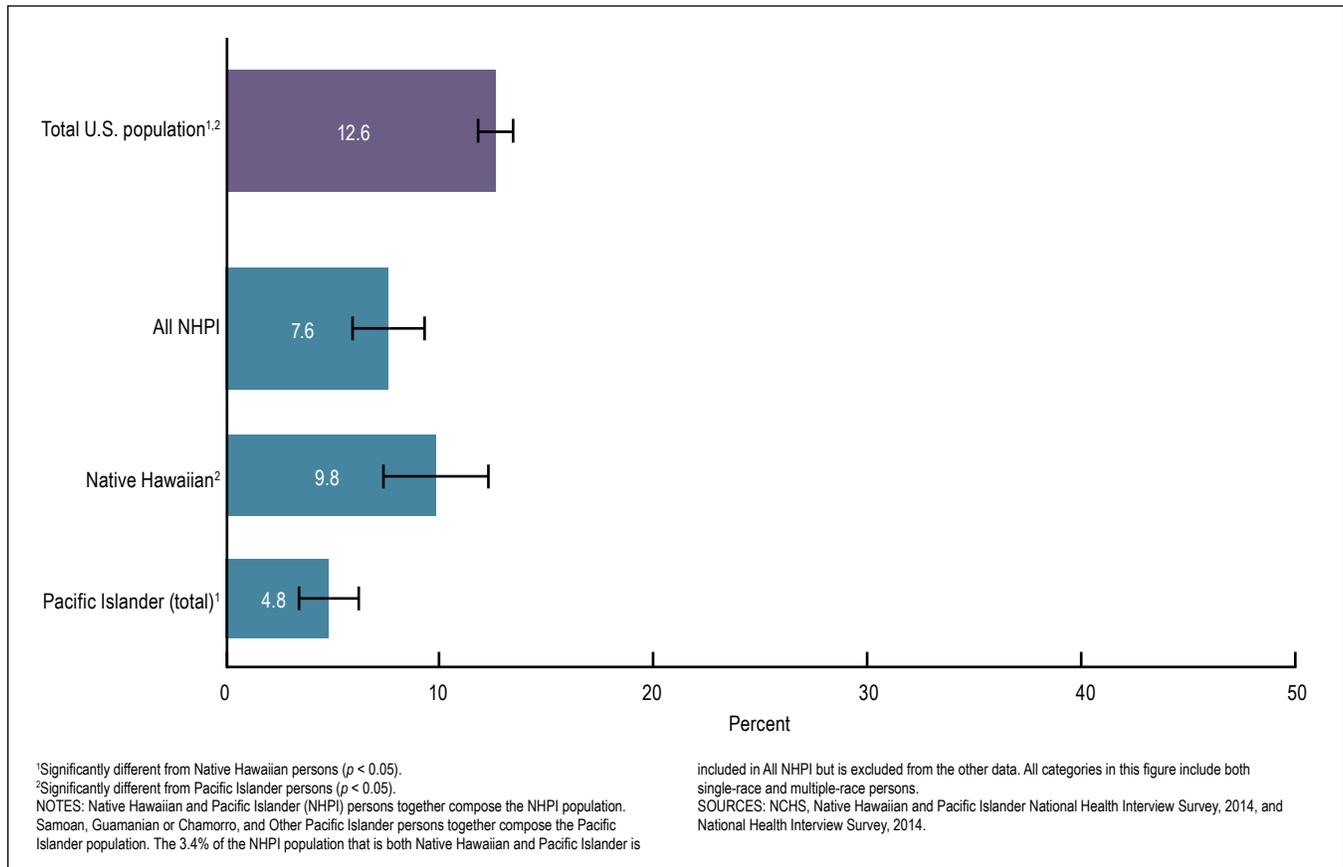
Figure 39. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years having a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI children, the percentage who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months was 7.6%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (12.6%), white (13.1%), and black (12.5%) children; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (10.3%); and higher than the percentage among Asian children (4.9%) (Figure 39, Table 15).
- Among multiple-race NHPI children, the percentage who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months was 8.6%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (12.6%), white (13.1%), and black (12.5%) children; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (10.3%); and higher than the percentage among Asian children (4.9%).
- Among single-race NHPI children, the percentage who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months was 6.1%, which was lower than the percentages among all U.S. (12.6%), white (13.1%), and black (12.5%) children; lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN children (10.3%); and similar to the percentage among Asian children (4.9%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI children who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (6.1%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among multiple-race NHPI children (8.6%).

Child Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months

Figure 40. Age-adjusted percentage of children under age 18 years having a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian children who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (9.8%) was higher than the percentage among all Pacific Islander children (4.8%) (Figure 40, Table 15).
- The percentage of all U.S. children who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (12.6%) was higher than the percentages among Native Hawaiian (9.8%) and all Pacific Islander (4.8%) children.

Table 15. Crude and age-adjusted percentages of children under age 18 years having a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Children with problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months	
	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-adjusted percent (standard error)
2014 NHIS		
U.S. total ¹	12.6 (0.40)	12.6 (0.40)
Single-race:		
White	13.1 (0.49)	13.1 (0.49)
Black or African American	12.4 (0.92)	12.5 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.5 (3.04)	10.3 (3.00)
Asian	4.9 (0.86)	4.9 (0.87)
2014 NHPI NHIS		
All NHPI:		
NHPI total	7.4 (0.88)	7.6 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian	9.7 (1.32)	9.8 (1.26)
Pacific Islander	4.6 (0.70)	4.8 (0.69)
Samoan	*4.7 (1.59)	*4.6 (1.51)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*4.3 (1.94)	*4.7 (2.02)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*4.6 (1.44)	5.3 (1.54)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :		
NHPI total	8.3 (1.20)	8.6 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian	9.4 (1.53)	9.6 (1.46)
Pacific Islander	5.3 (1.45)	6.0 (1.58)
Samoan	5.1 (1.29)	5.3 (1.51)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*6.5 (2.78)	*9.8 (3.87)
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :		
NHPI total	6.1 (1.22)	6.1 (1.22)
Native Hawaiian	10.4 (2.54)	10.0 (2.31)
Pacific Islander	4.1 (1.09)	4.1 (1.09)
Samoan	*	*
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*
Other Pacific Islander ²	*4.1 (2.05)	*4.4 (2.04)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

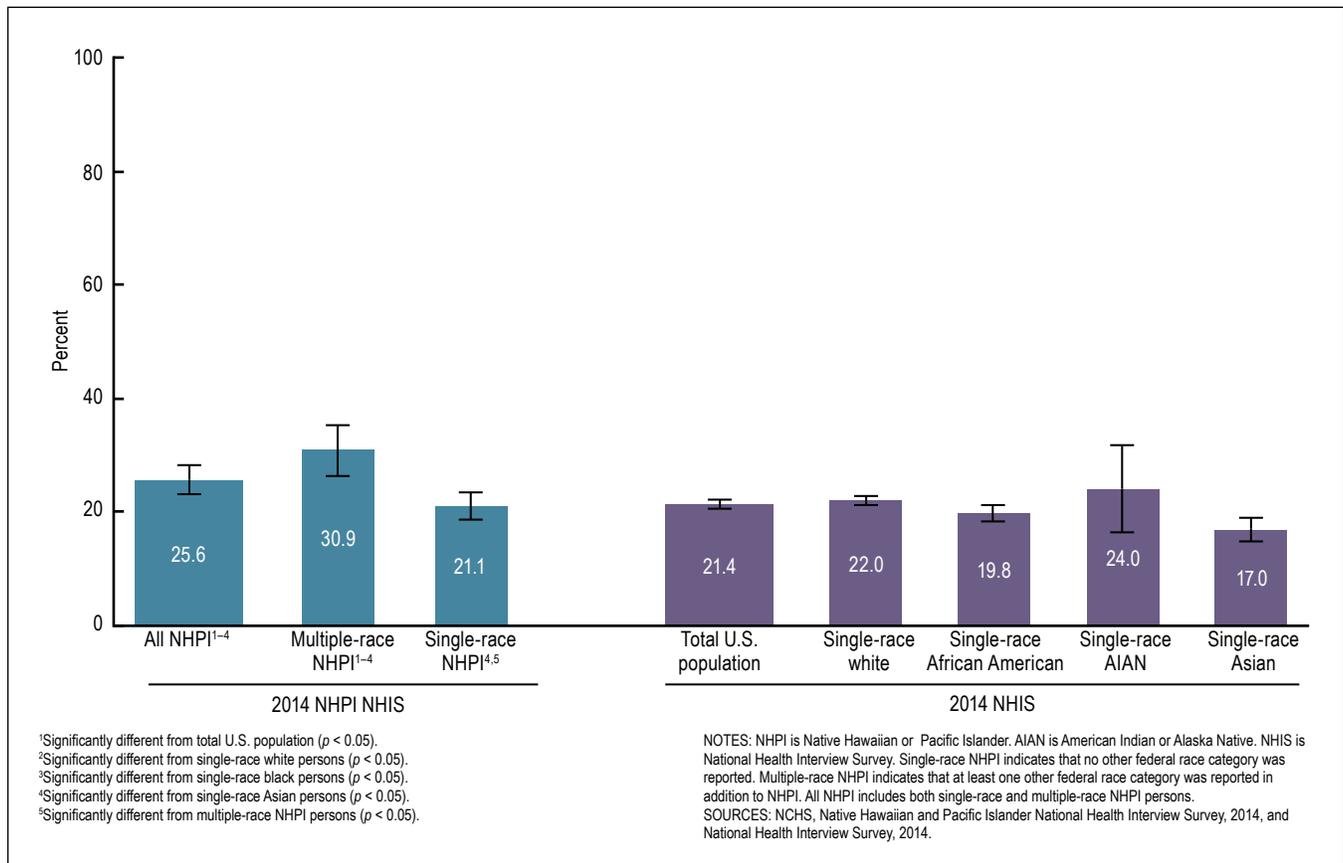
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups (years): 0–4, 5–11, and 12–17. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Leisure-time Physical Activity

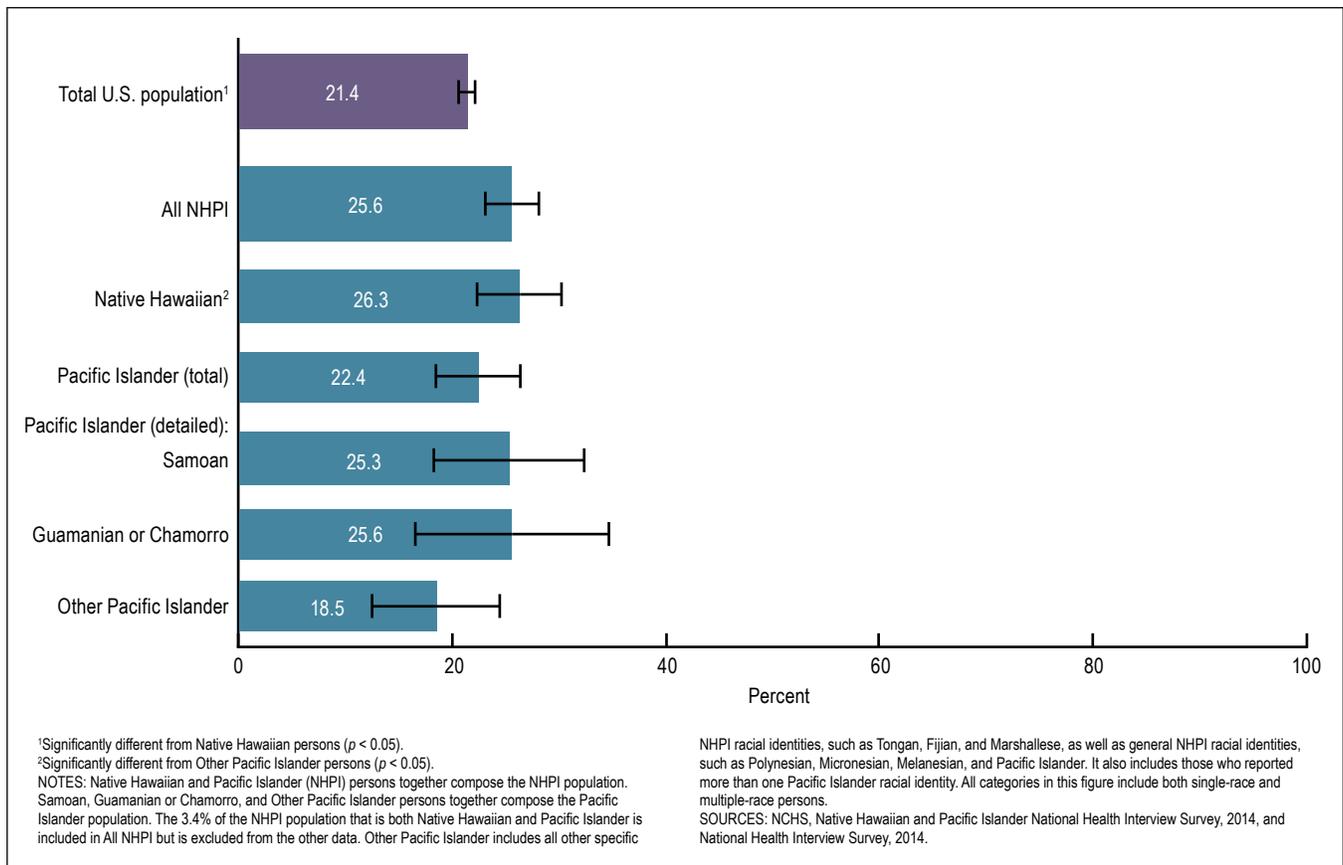
Figure 41. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 25.6%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (21.4%), white (22.0%), black (19.8%), and Asian (17.0%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (24.0%) (Figure 41, Table 16).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 30.9%, which was higher than the percentages among all U.S. (21.4%), white (22.0%), black (19.8%), and Asian (17.0%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (24.0%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 21.1%, which was higher than the percentage among Asian adults (17.0%); similar to the percentages among all U.S. (21.4%), white (22.0%), and black (19.8%) adults; and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (24.0%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines (21.1%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (30.9%).

Leisure-time Physical Activity

Figure 42. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 26.3%, which was higher than the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (18.5%), higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among all Pacific Islander adults (22.4%), and similar to the percentages among Samoan (25.3%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (25.6%) adults (Figure 42, Table 16).
- The percentage of Samoan adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 25.3%, which was similar to the percentages among Guamanian or Chamorro (25.6%) and Native Hawaiian (26.3%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (18.5%).
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 25.6%, which was similar to the percentages among Samoan (25.3%) and Native Hawaiian (26.3%) adults, and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (18.5%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 18.5%, which was lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (26.3%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Samoan (25.3%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (25.6%) adults.

Leisure-time Physical Activity—Con.

- The percentage of all U.S. adults who participated in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines was 21.4%, which was lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (26.3%), lower than but not significantly different from Samoan (25.3%) and Guamanian or Chamorro (25.6%) adults, similar to all Pacific Islander adults (22.4%), and higher than but not significantly different from Other Pacific Islander adults (18.5%).

Table 16. Crude and 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 race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Inactive by aerobic activity guidelines only	Insufficiently active by aerobic activity guidelines only	Sufficiently active, met aerobic activity guidelines only	Did not meet full guidelines for either aerobic activity or muscle-strengthening	Met full muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met full aerobic activity guidelines only	Met full guidelines for both aerobic activity and muscle-strengthening
Crude percent (standard error)							
2014 NHIS							
U.S. total ¹	30.7 (0.45)	20.0 (0.34)	49.3 (0.45)	47.5 (0.46)	3.2 (0.14)	28.4 (0.38)	20.9 (0.36)
Single-race:							
White	29.7 (0.50)	20.1 (0.38)	50.2 (0.52)	46.6 (0.53)	3.3 (0.16)	29.0 (0.43)	21.1 (0.41)
Black or African American	38.0 (1.00)	17.9 (0.77)	44.1 (1.00)	52.9 (1.03)	3.1 (0.36)	23.8 (0.81)	20.2 (0.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.8 (3.80)	16.4 (2.88)	44.8 (4.03)	51.1 (4.00)	*4.0 (1.37)	20.6 (2.90)	24.3 (3.96)
Asian	28.6 (1.51)	23.3 (1.20)	48.0 (1.56)	49.5 (1.55)	2.6 (0.43)	30.6 (1.39)	17.4 (1.10)
2014 NHPI NHIS							
All NHPI:							
NHPI total	23.9 (1.17)	17.0 (0.77)	59.1 (1.13)	38.0 (1.30)	3.0 (0.54)	31.4 (1.48)	27.6 (1.49)
Native Hawaiian	23.2 (1.22)	16.2 (1.45)	60.6 (1.68)	36.5 (1.65)	3.0 (0.58)	33.1 (2.00)	27.5 (2.18)
Pacific Islander	25.7 (2.60)	18.6 (1.68)	55.7 (1.93)	41.3 (2.13)	*3.1 (1.03)	30.2 (2.44)	25.4 (2.31)
Samoan	29.4 (3.28)	13.6 (3.19)	57.0 (3.38)	38.7 (2.82)	*	27.7 (2.71)	29.0 (4.47)
Guamanian or Chamorro	18.6 (3.68)	18.6 (2.86)	62.8 (2.63)	34.9 (2.85)	*	34.7 (4.23)	28.1 (5.59)
Other Pacific Islander ²	27.9 (4.25)	21.8 (2.62)	50.2 (4.21)	47.0 (4.83)	*2.7 (1.35)	29.0 (4.44)	21.3 (3.57)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :							
NHPI total	20.8 (1.10)	14.4 (1.25)	64.8 (1.59)	32.2 (1.53)	3.0 (0.66)	31.5 (2.02)	33.3 (2.64)
Native Hawaiian	22.9 (1.35)	15.3 (1.39)	61.8 (1.91)	35.1 (1.84)	3.3 (0.77)	31.3 (2.34)	30.4 (2.90)
Pacific Islander	*12.0 (3.84)	10.5 (2.63)	77.5 (4.20)	20.8 (4.00)	*	36.6 (7.48)	40.9 (8.69)
Samoan	*13.0 (5.75)	*12.3 (4.13)	74.8 (6.69)	23.0 (6.47)	*	*30.7 (9.55)	43.9 (9.95)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*	*8.9 (3.21)	80.4 (5.63)	19.2 (5.53)	*	*42.2 (16.54)	*38.2 (18.43)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*13.5 (4.39)	*	76.3 (8.72)	*19.9 (6.26)	*	35.8 (6.77)	40.5 (8.33)
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :							
NHPI total	26.6 (1.87)	19.2 (1.27)	54.2 (1.89)	42.8 (2.22)	3.0 (0.85)	31.3 (1.74)	22.9 (1.52)
Native Hawaiian	23.6 (2.93)	18.0 (3.40)	58.4 (3.57)	39.2 (3.54)	*2.4 (0.79)	36.4 (2.60)	22.0 (3.06)
Pacific Islander	28.5 (3.02)	20.2 (1.83)	51.3 (2.23)	45.4 (2.56)	*3.4 (1.20)	29.0 (2.50)	22.3 (1.68)
Samoan	34.8 (4.28)	14.0 (3.84)	51.1 (4.28)	43.9 (3.72)	*	26.8 (2.11)	24.1 (4.30)
Guamanian or Chamorro	21.6 (4.64)	22.2 (4.18)	56.2 (3.05)	40.9 (3.27)	*	31.9 (2.35)	24.3 (3.57)
Other Pacific Islander ²	28.6 (4.42)	22.4 (2.61)	48.9 (4.32)	48.3 (5.07)	*	28.7 (4.60)	20.4 (3.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Crude and 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 race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014—Con.

Data source and race	Inactive by aerobic activity guidelines only	Insufficiently active by aerobic activity guidelines only	Sufficiently active, met aerobic activity guidelines only	Did not meet full guidelines for either aerobic activity or muscle-strengthening	Met full muscle-strengthening guidelines only	Met full aerobic activity guidelines only	Met full guidelines for both aerobic activity and muscle-strengthening
Age-adjusted percent (standard error)							
2014 NHIS							
U.S. total ¹	30.2 (0.44)	19.8 (0.34)	50.0 (0.46)	46.9 (0.47)	3.2 (0.14)	28.5 (0.38)	21.4 (0.37)
Single-race:							
White	28.9 (0.50)	19.9 (0.39)	51.2 (0.54)	45.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.15)	29.1 (0.44)	22.0 (0.43)
Black or African American	38.5 (0.99)	18.1 (0.78)	43.4 (0.98)	53.5 (1.01)	3.1 (0.37)	23.5 (0.81)	19.8 (0.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native	39.2 (3.73)	16.8 (2.89)	44.0 (4.04)	51.6 (3.95)	*4.3 (1.42)	20.1 (2.91)	24.0 (3.92)
Asian	29.2 (1.53)	23.4 (1.19)	47.4 (1.54)	50.0 (1.54)	2.7 (0.44)	30.4 (1.38)	17.0 (1.07)
2014 NHPI NHIS							
All NHPI:							
NHPI total	25.8 (1.31)	17.7 (0.77)	56.5 (1.12)	40.3 (1.26)	3.2 (0.54)	30.8 (1.42)	25.6 (1.31)
Native Hawaiian	24.2 (1.35)	16.7 (1.38)	59.0 (1.67)	37.9 (1.68)	3.1 (0.58)	32.7 (1.87)	26.3 (1.98)
Pacific Islander	28.9 (2.55)	19.7 (1.54)	51.4 (2.17)	45.2 (2.28)	*3.4 (1.04)	29.0 (2.58)	22.4 (2.03)
Samoan	30.4 (3.55)	14.8 (2.78)	54.8 (3.51)	40.2 (2.90)	*5.1 (2.33)	29.3 (3.42)	25.3 (3.60)
Guamanian or Chamorro	22.8 (4.04)	18.6 (2.67)	58.6 (2.92)	38.8 (3.12)	*2.6 (1.28)	33.0 (3.57)	25.6 (4.64)
Other Pacific Islander ²	29.7 (4.20)	26.7 (2.22)	43.6 (3.76)	53.4 (4.41)	*2.9 (1.38)	25.2 (3.71)	18.5 (3.07)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :							
NHPI total	22.1 (1.18)	15.7 (1.18)	62.2 (1.39)	34.4 (1.41)	3.5 (0.69)	31.2 (1.90)	30.9 (2.25)
Native Hawaiian	23.7 (1.37)	16.1 (1.33)	60.2 (1.70)	36.3 (1.70)	3.6 (0.79)	31.1 (2.23)	29.0 (2.57)
Pacific Islander	14.1 (3.93)	13.3 (2.88)	72.7 (4.36)	25.2 (3.94)	*	35.4 (6.93)	37.3 (6.81)
Samoan	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Guamanian or Chamorro	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Pacific Islander ²	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :							
NHPI total	29.0 (1.99)	19.5 (1.27)	51.6 (1.80)	45.5 (2.11)	3.0 (0.81)	30.4 (1.77)	21.1 (1.29)
Native Hawaiian	24.9 (2.89)	18.1 (3.29)	57.0 (3.40)	40.6 (3.39)	*2.4 (0.77)	36.1 (2.29)	21.0 (2.71)
Pacific Islander	30.9 (2.85)	21.1 (1.76)	48.0 (2.41)	48.4 (2.57)	*3.6 (1.18)	28.1 (2.68)	19.9 (1.51)
Samoan	35.0 (4.21)	14.4 (2.96)	50.6 (4.02)	43.7 (3.61)	*	28.6 (3.14)	21.7 (3.64)
Guamanian or Chamorro	24.0 (4.53)	22.3 (3.80)	53.7 (3.23)	43.2 (3.47)	*	31.1 (2.14)	22.6 (3.26)
Other Pacific Islander ²	30.2 (4.34)	27.1 (2.20)	42.7 (3.87)	54.4 (4.61)	*	25.0 (3.85)	17.8 (3.04)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹ Not possible to calculate; no sample in cell in one or more age-adjustment categories.

² Includes other races not shown separately.

³ Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

⁴ Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

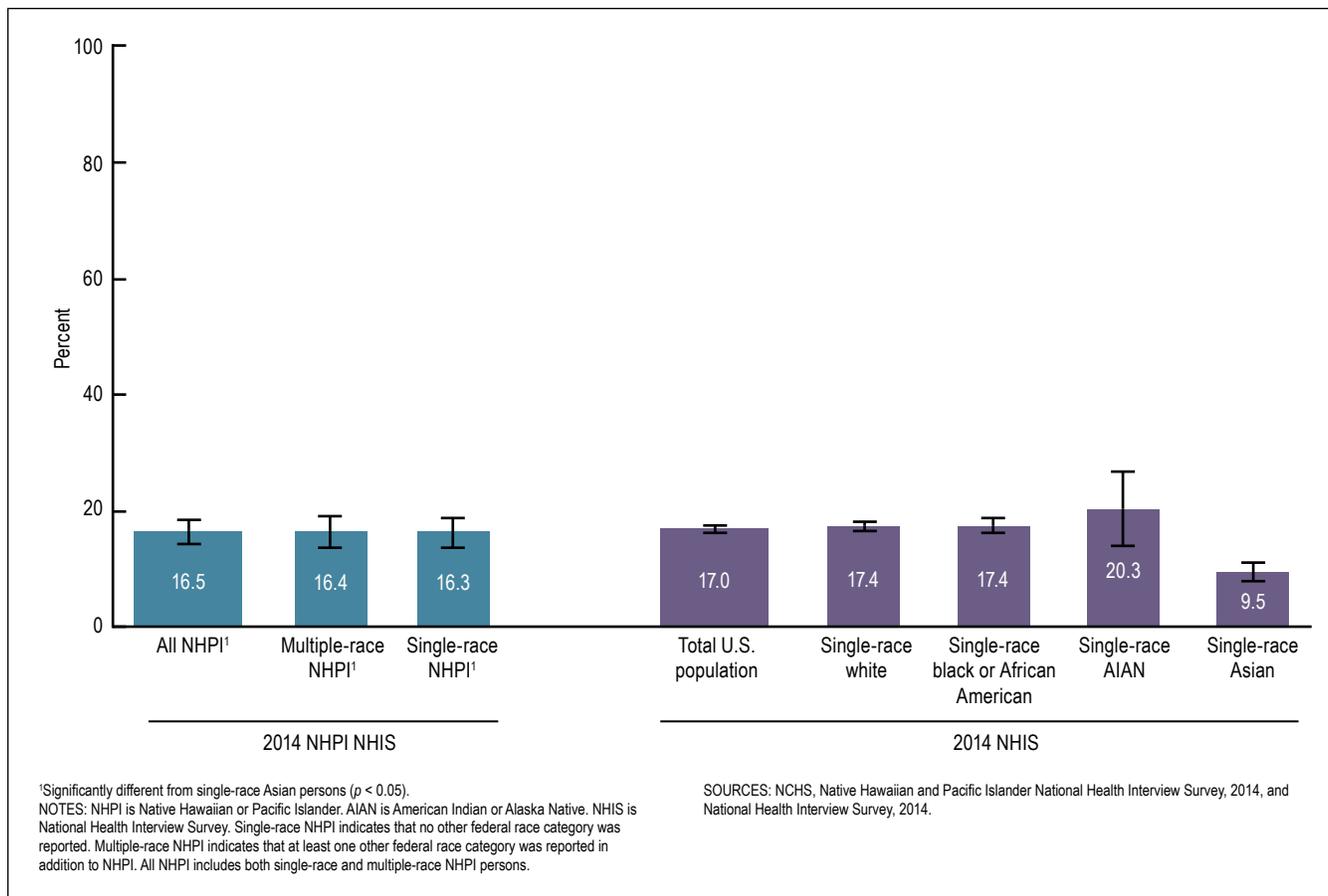
⁵ Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Analyses exclude 2.7% of adults in NHIS and 2.2% of adults in NHPI NHIS with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Cigarette Smoking Status

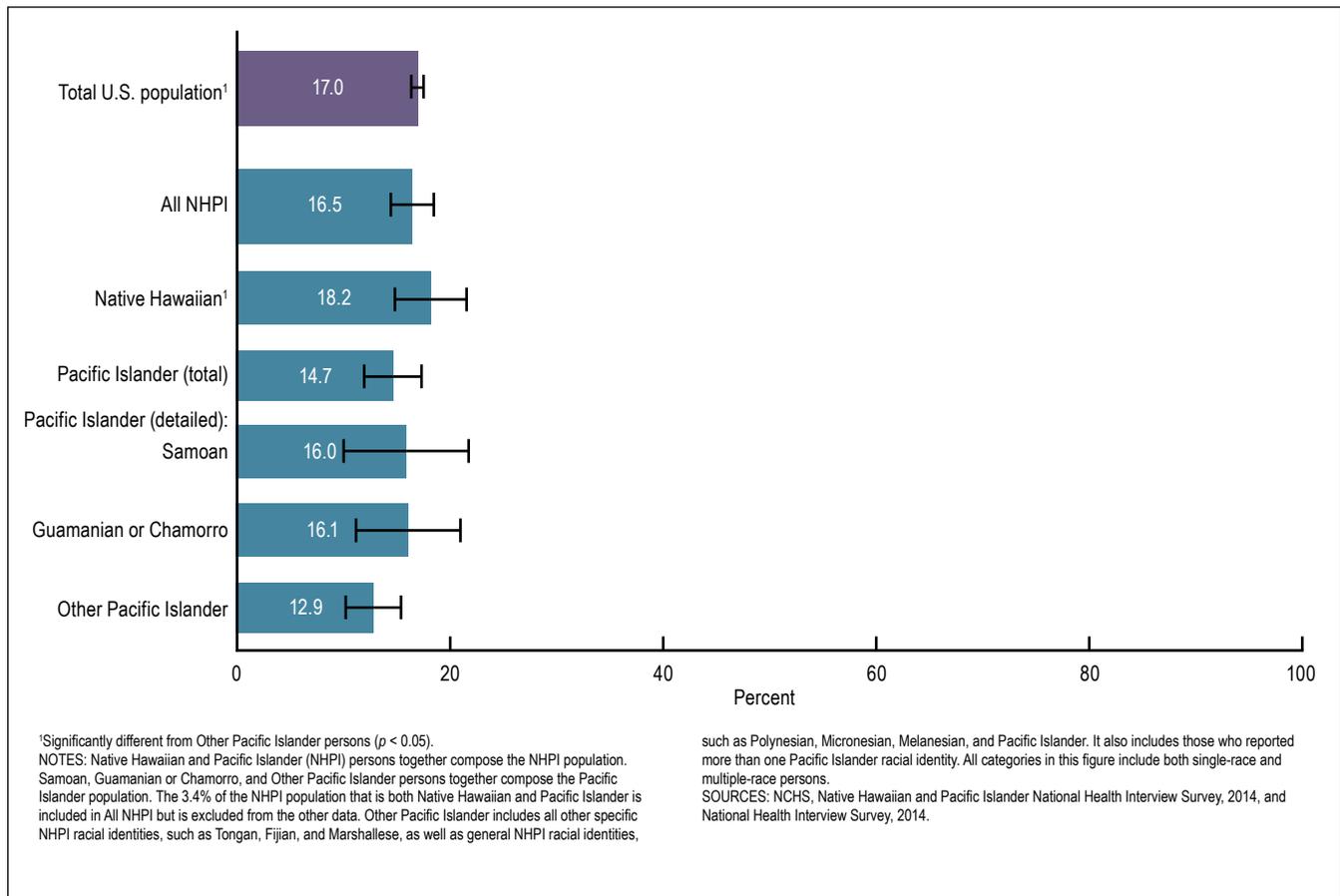
Figure 43. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 and over, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who are currently smoking was 16.5%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (17.0%), white (17.4%), and black (17.4%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (9.5%); and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (20.3%) (Figure 43, Table 17).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who are currently smoking was 16.4%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (17.0%), white (17.4%), and black (17.4%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (9.5%); and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (20.3%).
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who are currently smoking was 16.3%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (17.0%), white (17.4%), and black (17.4%) adults; higher than the percentage among Asian adults (9.5%); and lower than but not significantly different from AIAN adults (20.3%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who are currently smoking (16.3%) was similar to the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (16.4%).

Cigarette Smoking Status

Figure 44. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 and over, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who are currently smoking was 18.2%, which was higher than the percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults (12.9%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among all Pacific Islander (14.7%), Samoan (16.0%), and Guamanian or Chamorro (16.1%) adults (Figure 44, Table 17).
- The percentage of Samoan adults who are currently smoking was 16.0%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (18.2%), similar to the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (16.1%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (12.9%).
- The percentage of Guamanian or Chamorro adults who are currently smoking was 16.1%, which was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (18.2%), similar to the percentage among Samoan adults (16.0%), and higher than but not significantly different from the percentage among Other Pacific Islander adults (12.9%).
- The percentage of Other Pacific Islander adults who are currently smoking was 12.9%, which was lower than the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (18.2%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentages among Guamanian or Chamorro (16.1%) and Samoan (16.0%) adults.
- The percentage of all U.S. adults who are currently smoking was 17.0%, which was similar to the percentages among Native Hawaiian (18.2%), Samoan (16.0%), and Guamanian or Chamorro (16.1%) adults; higher than but not significantly different from all Pacific Islander adults (14.7%); and higher than Other Pacific Islander adults (12.9%).

Table 17. Crude and age-sex-adjusted prevalences of smoking status among adults aged 18 and over, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
	Crude percent (standard error)			Age-sex-adjusted percent (standard error)		
2014 NHIS						
U.S. total ¹	16.8 (0.33)	21.9 (0.30)	61.3 (0.40)	17.0 (0.33)	21.0 (0.28)	61.9 (0.40)
Single-race:						
White	17.0 (0.37)	23.9 (0.36)	59.2 (0.45)	17.4 (0.38)	22.6 (0.33)	60.0 (0.47)
Black or African American	17.3 (0.67)	14.3 (0.63)	68.4 (0.87)	17.4 (0.66)	15.1 (0.62)	67.5 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.9 (3.47)	25.8 (3.55)	53.2 (3.82)	20.3 (3.27)	26.8 (3.34)	52.9 (3.64)
Asian	9.6 (0.90)	12.1 (0.99)	78.3 (1.24)	9.5 (0.87)	12.3 (0.94)	78.2 (1.18)
2014 NHPI NHIS						
All NHPI:						
NHPI total	17.0 (1.17)	19.5 (1.23)	63.5 (1.54)	16.5 (1.04)	22.4 (1.23)	61.1 (1.23)
Native Hawaiian	18.3 (1.68)	21.0 (1.62)	60.7 (1.50)	18.2 (1.70)	23.4 (1.65)	58.4 (1.34)
Pacific Islander	15.8 (1.62)	17.3 (2.15)	66.8 (2.94)	14.7 (1.40)	19.7 (2.40)	65.6 (2.56)
Samoan	17.0 (3.69)	20.4 (4.40)	62.5 (5.82)	16.0 (3.00)	23.0 (3.87)	61.1 (4.50)
Guamanian or Chamorro	17.4 (3.39)	24.5 (3.50)	58.1 (4.24)	16.1 (2.48)	27.0 (3.82)	56.9 (4.17)
Other Pacific Islander ²	14.0 (2.02)	10.7 (2.67)	75.3 (4.10)	12.9 (1.32)	12.6 (2.72)	74.5 (3.38)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :						
NHPI total	16.8 (1.67)	19.5 (1.93)	63.7 (1.80)	16.4 (1.43)	23.1 (1.90)	60.5 (1.45)
Native Hawaiian	18.5 (2.04)	20.1 (2.03)	61.5 (2.22)	18.3 (1.76)	22.8 (1.96)	58.9 (1.68)
Pacific Islander	9.9 (2.82)	15.6 (3.86)	74.4 (5.43)	20.7 (3.46)	20.7 (3.94)	58.7 (5.66)
Samoan	*8.3 (3.44)	*17.2 (6.60)	74.5 (8.91)	*13.9 (4.23)	28.9 (8.27)	57.2 (7.62)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*11.2 (3.98)	*15.2 (5.10)	73.6 (6.03)	22.8 (4.72)	24.6 (3.86)	52.7 (6.23)
Other Pacific Islander ²	*	*12.0 (4.60)	77.0 (6.70)	*	14.1 (3.19)	75.1 (7.19)
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :						
NHPI total	17.3 (1.59)	19.4 (1.82)	63.3 (2.20)	16.3 (1.30)	21.9 (1.80)	61.8 (1.83)
Native Hawaiian	17.9 (2.61)	22.7 (3.26)	59.4 (3.11)	18.1 (2.81)	25.1 (2.95)	56.8 (2.74)
Pacific Islander	17.0 (1.77)	17.7 (2.34)	65.3 (2.79)	15.5 (1.45)	19.1 (2.48)	65.4 (2.40)
Samoan	19.9 (4.38)	21.5 (5.05)	58.6 (6.24)	18.5 (3.40)	22.6 (4.07)	58.9 (4.88)
Guamanian or Chamorro	19.6 (5.04)	28.0 (4.58)	52.4 (3.97)	18.5 (3.63)	27.4 (4.17)	54.1 (4.05)
Other Pacific Islander ²	14.2 (2.08)	10.6 (2.80)	75.2 (4.29)	13.0 (1.38)	12.4 (2.86)	74.5 (3.49)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

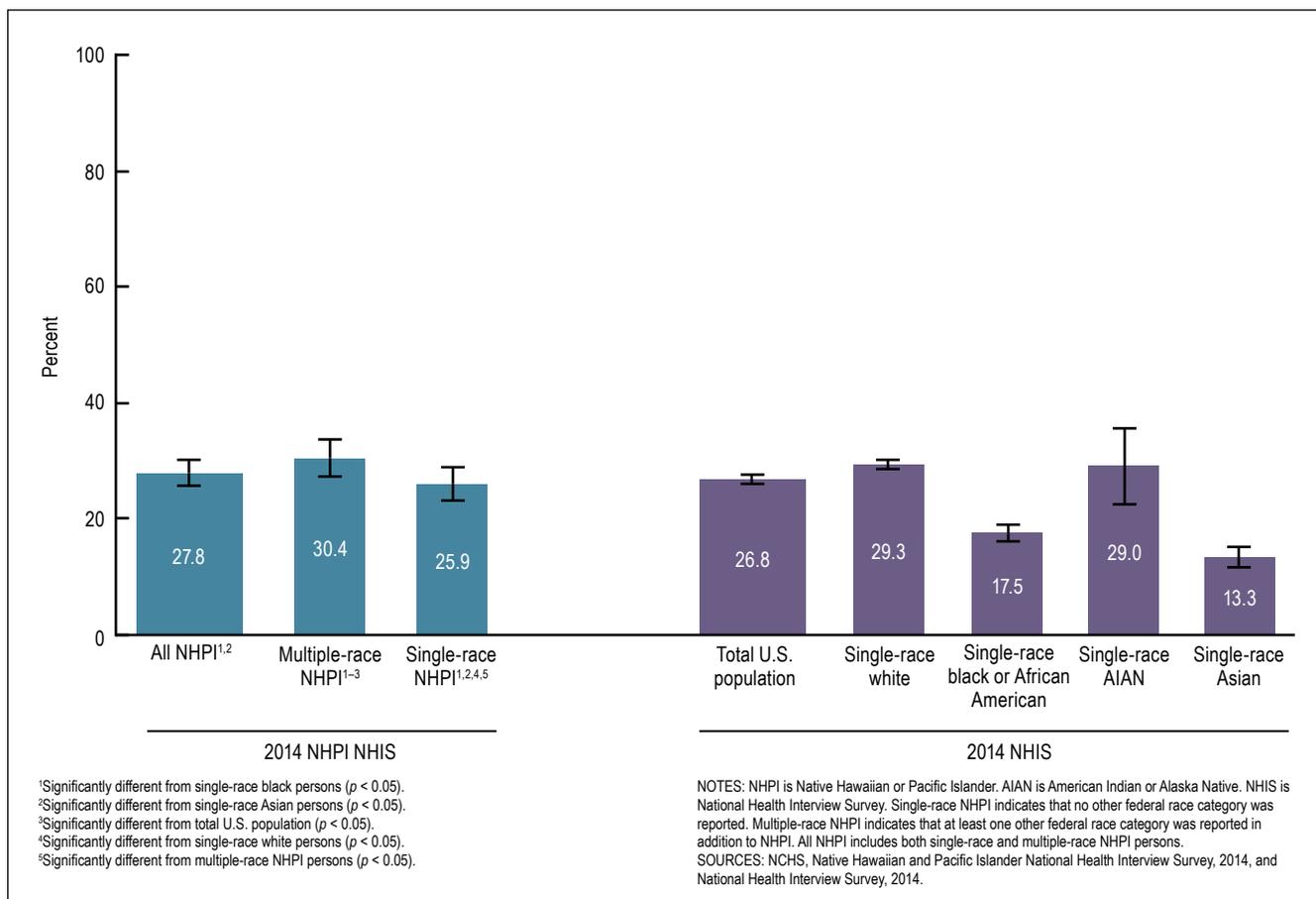
⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and five age groups: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–64, and 65 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

Alcohol Consumption

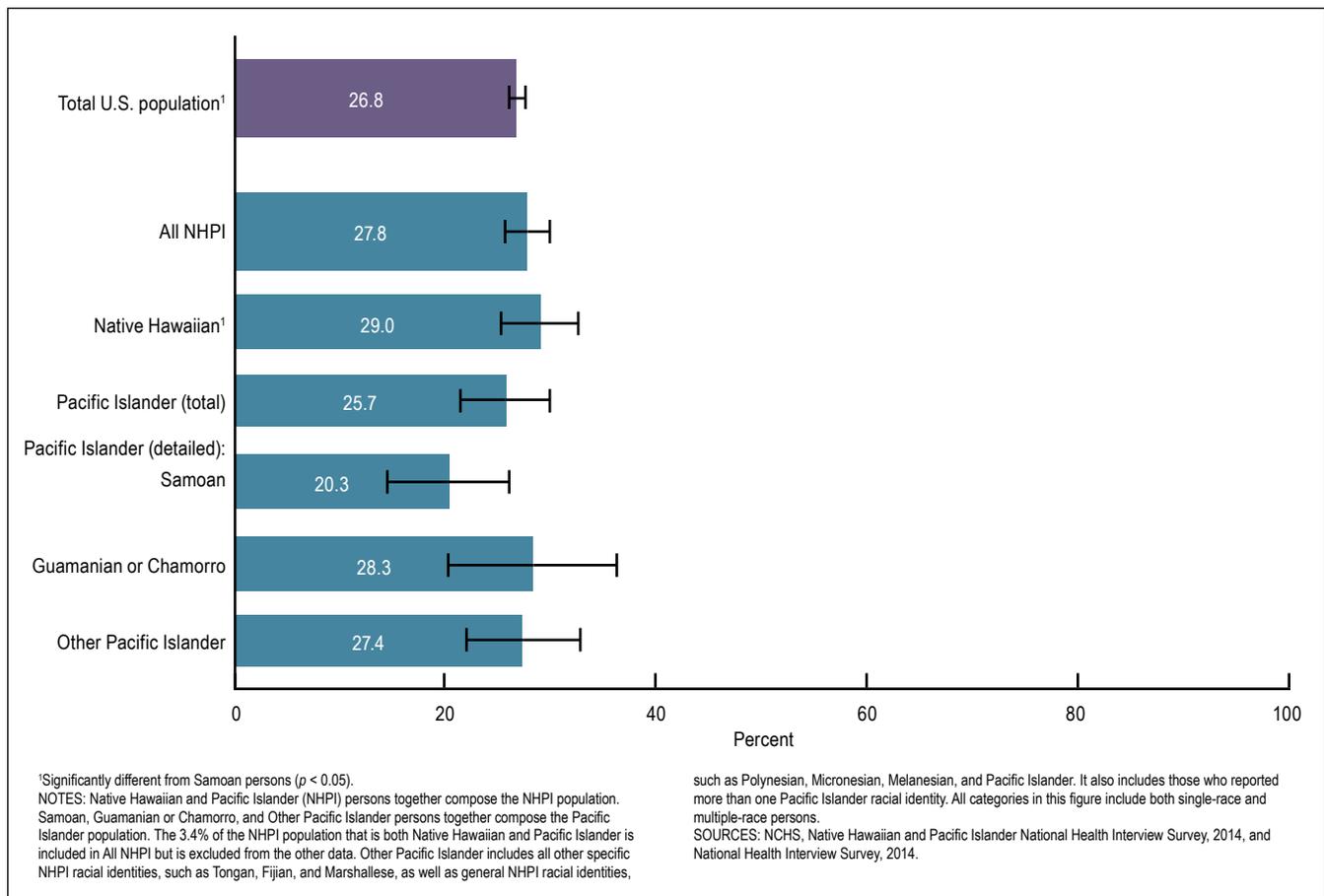
Figure 45. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who had at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year, by race: United States, 2014



- Among all NHPI adults, the percentage who had at least 1 heavy drinking day was 27.8%, which was similar to the percentages among all U.S. (26.8%), white (29.3%), and AIAN (29.0%) adults, and higher than the percentages among black (17.5%) and Asian (13.3%) adults (Figure 45, Table 18).
- Among multiple-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had at least 1 heavy drinking day was 30.4%, which was similar to the percentages among white (29.3%) and AIAN (29.0%) adults, and higher than the percentages among all U.S. (26.8%), black (17.5%), and Asian (13.3%) adults.
- Among single-race NHPI adults, the percentage who had at least 1 heavy drinking day was 25.9%, which was similar to the percentage among all U.S. adults (26.8%), higher than the percentages among black (17.5%) and Asian (13.3%) adults, lower than the percentage among white adults (29.3%), and lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among AIAN adults (29.0%).
- The percentage of single-race NHPI adults who had at least 1 heavy drinking day (25.9%) was lower than the percentage among multiple-race NHPI adults (30.4%).

Alcohol Consumption

Figure 46. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over who had at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year, by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014



- The percentage of Native Hawaiian adults who had at least 1 heavy drinking day (29.0%) was higher than but not significantly different from the percentages among all Pacific Islander (25.7%) and Other Pacific Islander (27.4%) adults, similar to the percentage among Guamanian or Chamorro adults (28.3%), and higher than the percentage among Samoan adults (20.3%) (Figure 46, Table 18).
- Although none of the following percentages differed significantly from each other, more Guamanian or Chamorro adults reported having at least 1 heavy drinking day (28.3%), followed by Other Pacific Islander adults (27.4%), and Samoan adults (20.3%).
- The percentage of U.S. adults who had at least 1 heavy drinking day (26.8%) was lower than but not significantly different from the percentage among Native Hawaiian adults (29.0%); similar to the percentages among all Pacific Islander (25.7%), Guamanian or Chamorro (28.3%), and Other Pacific Islander (27.4%) adults; and higher than the percentage among Samoan adults (20.3%).

Table 18. Crude and age-sex-adjusted percentages of adults aged 18 and over who had at least 1 heavy drinking day in the past year, by race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Had at least 1 heavy drinking day in past year	
	Crude percent (standard error)	Age-sex-adjusted percent (standard error)
2014 NHIS		
U.S. total ¹	25.6 (0.40)	26.8 (0.38)
Single-race:		
White	27.6 (0.46)	29.3 (0.45)
Black or African American	17.2 (0.74)	17.5 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.6 (3.57)	29.0 (3.30)
Asian	13.5 (1.01)	13.3 (0.94)
2014 NHPI NHIS		
All NHPI:		
NHPI total	30.0 (1.49)	27.8 (1.12)
Native Hawaiian	29.5 (1.92)	29.0 (1.88)
Pacific Islander	31.0 (3.12)	25.7 (2.19)
Samoan	24.0 (5.05)	20.3 (2.98)
Guamanian or Chamorro	33.3 (5.42)	28.3 (4.07)
Other Pacific Islander ²	34.0 (4.00)	27.4 (2.75)
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :		
NHPI total	31.6 (1.97)	30.4 (1.68)
Native Hawaiian	31.6 (2.40)	31.0 (2.28)
Pacific Islander	34.4 (9.65)	28.1 (5.82)
Samoan	42.5 (10.95)	38.1 (7.33)
Guamanian or Chamorro	*30.7 (14.22)	*22.8 (7.48)
Other Pacific Islander ²	20.4 (5.62)	21.2 (6.25)
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :		
NHPI total	28.7 (2.02)	25.9 (1.49)
Native Hawaiian	25.3 (2.23)	24.8 (2.02)
Pacific Islander	30.3 (2.84)	25.1 (1.80)
Samoan	17.9 (4.70)	16.6 (3.20)
Guamanian or Chamorro	34.2 (5.61)	29.1 (3.13)
Other Pacific Islander ²	34.6 (4.27)	27.8 (2.93)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. Age-sex-adjusted estimates are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and four age groups: 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

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Appendix I. Technical Notes

Data Sources

Data used to produce this report were derived from the three main components of the 2014 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the regular 2014 NHIS: (a) the Family Core, which collects information on all family members in each household; (b) the Sample Child Core, which collects information on one randomly selected child (“sample child”) in each family with a child; and (c) the Sample Adult Core, which collects information from one randomly selected adult (“sample adult”) in each family.

Data analyses for the NHPI NHIS were based on 8,661 NHPI persons in the Family Core (the component which collects the data used to construct the Person variables), 2,590 adults in the Sample Adult Core, and 1,305 children in the Sample Child Core. Visit the NHPI NHIS website at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/nhpi.html> for more information on the design, content, and use of the NHPI NHIS. Data analyses for the 2014 NHIS were based on 111,976 persons in the Family Core, 36,794 adults in the Sample Adult Core, and 13,413 children in the Sample Child Core. Visit the NHIS website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm> for more information on the design, content, and use of NHIS. For the 2014 population sizes of each of the race groups used in this report, see the [Table in Appendix I](#).

This report includes detailed race group estimates that cannot be calculated using the race variables available in the NHPI NHIS public-use file. In addition, the NHIS variance estimates in this report were produced using sample design information that is more detailed than that available in the NHIS public-use files. Analysts should be aware that variances may differ depending on the sample design information used. Analysts wishing to conduct analyses using the variables from the NHPI NHIS that were used to calculate estimates in this report, including the detailed race variables, must apply to use the restricted NHPI NHIS data file. For more information, visit the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers website (<https://www.census.gov/fsrdc>) and the Center for Economic Studies’ RDC Research website (<https://www.census.gov/ces/rdcresearch/howtoapply.html>). Analysts wishing to conduct analyses using the sample design variables from NHIS that were used to calculate estimates in this report should contact the National Center for Health Statistics’ (NCHS) Research Data Center.

Estimation Procedures

The Person, Sample Adult, and Sample Child weights were used to produce the national health estimates shown in the tables in this report. The NHPI NHIS sample weights were calibrated to the American Community Survey (ACS)-based population estimates for sex and age of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized NHPI population. The NHIS sample weights were both calibrated to 2010 census-based population estimates for sex, age, and race and ethnicity of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. More information on weighting can be found in the NHPI NHIS and NHIS survey descriptions (2,16) and in a report on design and estimation for NHIS (21). For each health measure, percentages for all persons, all adults, or all children, and for various race and age-race subgroups of these populations are shown.

Because NHPI NHIS and 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. Point estimates and estimates of their variances—or standard errors—were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of NHPI NHIS and NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (22).

Persons whose response to a given question on a health characteristic of interest was coded as “refused,” “don’t know,” or “not ascertained” are not included in the calculation of percentages for that health characteristic (as part of either the denominator or the numerator) (except [Table 13](#)) to provide a more straightforward presentation of the data. For all health measures shown in the tables, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and would not support disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the tables. Estimates based on health characteristics with unknown percentages greater than 2% are indicated in the footnotes for the appropriate tables.

The statistics in [Table 13](#) (difficulties with physical functioning) include in the denominator persons whose response was coded as “don’t know,” “refused,” “not ascertained,” and “do not do.” The percentage with unknown values is less than 1% for all measures in the table, and the percentage for “do not do” is less than 2% for all measures in the table. These statistics were calculated this way for consistency with those in the 2014 Summary Health Statistics (7,8).

Table. Weighted frequency distribution of survey participants, by age and race including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander detailed race: United States, 2014

Data source and race	Total (<i>N</i>)	Aged 18 and over	Under age 18
		Number (thousands)	
2014 NHIS			
U.S. total ¹	313,090	239,683	73,406
Single-race:			
White	244,763	190,508	54,255
Black or African American	40,340	29,458	10,883
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,992	2,078	914
Asian	17,461	13,664	3,796
2014 NHPI NHIS			
All NHPI:			
NHPI total	1,068	689	379
Native Hawaiian	565	378	187
Pacific Islander	467	295	171
Samoan	141	88	53
Guamanian or Chamorro	109	73	35
Other Pacific Islander ²	216	133	83
Multiple-race NHPI ³ :			
NHPI total	522	304	217
Native Hawaiian	380	244	136
Pacific Islander	112	48	64
Samoan	42	18	24
Guamanian or Chamorro	41	19	22
Other Pacific Islander ²	29	11	18
Single-race NHPI ⁴ :			
NHPI total	546	384	162
Native Hawaiian	185	134	51
Pacific Islander	355	247	107
Samoan	100	70	29
Guamanian or Chamorro	68	55	13
Other Pacific Islander ²	187	122	65

¹Includes other races not shown separately.

²Includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity. It does not include those who indicated Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more Pacific Islander races. The racial identity Polynesian is considered Pacific Islander, not Native Hawaiian.

³Indicates at least one other federal race category was reported in addition to NHPI.

⁴Indicates no other federal race category was reported.

NOTES: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in data for NHPI total under All NHPI, Multiple-race NHPI, and Single-race NHPI but is excluded from all other categories. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCES: NCHS, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey, 2014, and National Health Interview Survey, 2014.

A few estimates in [Table 8](#) were suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements. They are indicated with a § symbol.

Statistical Reliability

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables. Relative standard errors (RSEs) are calculated as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself (percentage), and the result is then converted to a percentage value by multiplying the decimal value by 100.

Estimates with an RSE 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 an RSE greater than 50% are indicated with an asterisk and are not shown. Estimates for population subgroups with small sample sizes may fluctuate considerably from survey to survey due to sampling variability.

Hypothesis Tests

This report presents results of statistical tests for differences between the estimates for the white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), and Asian populations calculated using the 2014 NHIS data set and the estimates for the NHPI population calculated using the NHPI NHIS, as well as between the estimates for some of the detailed NHPI groups calculated using the NHPI NHIS.

Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as “higher than,” “lower than,” “more likely,” and “less likely” indicate a statistically significant difference unless otherwise noted. Terms such as “similar” and “no difference” indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Age Adjustment and Age-sex Adjustment

Age-adjusted (or age-sex-adjusted) and crude percentage estimates are provided for all tables. All percentages were age adjusted or age-sex adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population (20). Direct standardization was used for adjustment, using age groups that varied depending on the impact of age on the specific measure. Age-adjusted percentages permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (19,20). Age-sex-adjusted percentages permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures and prevalence for particular health characteristics that differ by sex. This is particularly important when comparing estimates across racial groups. The age groups used for age adjustment in each table are specified in the table’s footnotes. Age-adjusted percentages and age-sex-adjusted percentages shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted percentages or age-sex adjusted percentages for the same health characteristic in other reports, if different age groups were used for age adjustment.

As a result of the relatively small population size of multiple-race Pacific Islander persons and, consequently, a small sample size, it is not possible to calculate some age-adjusted prevalence estimates for this population. The cells for such estimates contain only a dagger symbol (†). This occurs when there are no multiple-race Pacific Islander people within one or more age-adjustment categories with the given value of the health measure of interest. For example, there were no multiple-race Pacific Islander adults in the sample who had ever had asthma in at least one of the following age categories: 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, or 75 and over (see [Table 6](#)).

Age-adjusted and age-sex-adjusted percentages should be viewed as relative indexes rather than actual measures of risk. Unadjusted or crude percentages are more appropriate when actual risk or “burden” of illness is of interest. For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see “Age Adjustment Using the 2000 Projected U.S. Population” (20) and the projected year 2000 U.S. resident population (19).

Data Limitations

Before releasing the NHPI NHIS public-use data file, NCHS analyzed the quality of the NHPI NHIS data. This analysis compared the characteristics of the NHPI sample in the NHPI NHIS with the characteristics of the NHPI sample in two other national surveys (ACS and NHIS). In most regards, the samples were comparable.

However, the 2014 NHPI NHIS sample differed from the ACS and NHIS samples on a few key characteristics. Compared with the NHPI samples in the ACS frame and 5 years (2010–2014) of combined NHIS data, the NHPI NHIS sample had a lower proportion of Hispanic NHPI persons, a higher proportion of married but separated NHPI persons, a lower proportion of addresses with a single NHPI person, and a higher proportion of addresses that were resident-owned. However, for most analytic purposes, these differences are not likely to influence the results enough to raise concerns about the underlying fitness of the data. For more information about NHPI NHIS data quality, see the NHPI NHIS survey description (2) and the NHPI NHIS data quality analysis (23).

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Race (all tables)—The categories “single-race white,” “single-race black,” “single-race American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN),” “single-race Asian,” and “single-race Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI)” refer to persons who indicated only the given race, each of which is one of the five federal race categories (1). Persons who give more than one race response within a single federal race category (e.g., Native Hawaiian and Samoan, which are both coded as NHPI) and no race responses in any other federal race category are considered single race for the purpose of these tables. The category “multiple-race NHPI” refers to persons who indicated one or more NHPI races and one or more races in one or more of the other federal race categories.

The 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) total U.S. population estimates include all races and combinations of races, including those not shown separately in the tables.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander persons together compose the NHPI population. Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander persons together compose the Pacific Islander population. The 3.4% of the NHPI population that is both Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander is included in the calculations for NHPI total, single-race NHPI total, and multiple-race NHPI total but is excluded from the other calculations. Other Pacific Islander includes all other specific NHPI racial identities, such as Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese, as well as general NHPI racial identities, such as Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Pacific Islander. It also includes those who reported more than one Pacific Islander racial identity.

Hispanic origin is defined as an ethnicity, so Hispanic persons may be of any race. In this report, results are shown by racial category without distinguishing ethnicity to maximize the NHPI sample size appropriate for inclusion in the calculations, and for consistency with NCHS’ Summary Health Statistics, whose tables provided the starting template for this report’s tables.

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

Alcohol consumption (Table 18)—The estimates presented are for men who had five drinks or more in 1 day at least once in the past year and for women who had four drinks or more in 1 day at least once in the past year.

Body mass index (Table 2)—Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the sample adult’s responses to survey questions regarding height and weight. BMI is defined as weight (in kilograms) / height (in meters) squared. BMI is then recoded into four categories: underweight (BMI less than 18.5), healthy weight (BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0), overweight (BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0), and obese (BMI greater than or equal to 30.0). The same categories are used for both men and women and for all racial groups. Note that self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

Circulatory diseases and conditions (Table 5)—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), a heart attack (or myocardial infarction), any other heart condition or disease not already mentioned, or a stroke. A person may be represented in more than one column. “Any heart disease” includes coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease. “Coronary heart disease” includes coronary heart disease, angina, or heart attack. Persons had to have been told on two or more separate visits that they had hypertension or high blood pressure to be classified as hypertensive.

Hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth (Table 12)—In response to a question about ability to hear without the use of hearing aids or other listening devices, respondents could choose between describing their hearing as excellent, good, a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or deaf. For this table, “a little trouble hearing,” “moderate trouble,” “a lot of trouble,” and “deaf” were combined into one category.

Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, “Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?” Respondents were also asked, “Are you blind or unable to see at all?” For this table, “any trouble seeing” and “blind” were combined into one category.

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.

Help with personal care (Table 3)—Includes responses about personal care or activities of daily living, including eating, bathing, dressing, and getting around inside the person’s home.

Leisure-time physical activity and muscle-strengthening activity (Table 16)—All survey questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period, and they reflect the federal “2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans” (available from: <https://health.gov/paguidelines/pdf/paguide.pdf>). These guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults should perform at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, 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 guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or high intensity that involve all major muscle groups on 2 days or more a week for additional health benefits.

Categories regarding only the aerobic activity guidelines are mutually exclusive. “Inactive by aerobic activity guidelines only” is participating in no leisure-time aerobic activity that lasted at least 10 minutes. “Insufficiently active by aerobic activity guidelines only” is participating in aerobic activities for 10 minutes or more but less than 150 minutes per week. “Sufficiently active, met aerobic activity guidelines only” is participating in moderate-intensity leisure-time physical activity 150 minutes or more per week, in vigorous-intensity leisure-time physical activity 75 minutes or more per week, or an equivalent combination. Categories regarding the full guidelines (aerobic and muscle-strengthening) are mutually exclusive.

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

In addition, estimates presented in this table 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. Consequently, the leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity estimates

may underestimate the frequencies and percentages of adults who met the guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities.

Selected diseases and conditions (Table 9)—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 having diabetes.

Respondents were also asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. Those who answered yes were classified as having an arthritis diagnosis.

Respondents were also asked, “During the past 30 days, have you had pain, aching or stiffness in or around a joint (excluding back and neck)?” 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. A person may be represented in more than one column.

Serious psychological distress (Table 4)—This table measures an indicator of psychological distress based on six separate questions in the Sample Adult Core that asked respondents how often during the preceding 30 days they felt: 1) so sad that nothing could cheer them up, 2) nervous, 3) restless or fidgety, 4) hopeless, 5) that everything was an effort, or 6) worthless. Each question had five response categories: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, and none of the time. For this table, response values of 0 to 4 were assigned to each of the five response categories (with none of the time assigned 0 and all of the time assigned 4). The response values were then summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more on this scale was used to identify adults experiencing serious psychological distress (18).

Smoking status (Table 17)—In this table, current smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Former smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but currently do not smoke at all. Nonsmokers have never smoked or smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Appendix III. Survey Questions Used to Define Selected Health Measures

Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2014 National Health Interview Survey and the 2014 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander National Health Interview Survey instrument that was used to define the health measure.

General health status

FHS.500 Would you say [your/person's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- (1) Excellent
- (2) Very good
- (3) Good
- (4) Fair
- (5) Poor
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Body mass index

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

- (02–07) 2–7 feet
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know
- (M) Metric

AND

- (00–11) 0–11 inches
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know

OR

- (0–2) 0–2 meters
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AND

- (000–241) 0–241 centimeters
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

- (050–500) 50–500 pounds
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know
- (M) Metric

OR

- (022–226) 22–226 kilograms
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Personal care needs

FHS.070 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, [do you/does anyone in the family] need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside this home?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Serious psychological distress

ASI.390 During the PAST 30 DAYS, how often did you feel

- ...So sad that nothing could cheer you up?
- ...Nervous?
- ...Restless or fidgety?
- ...Hopeless?
- ...That everything was an effort?
- ...Worthless?

- (1) ALL of the time
- (2) MOST of the time
- (3) SOME of the time
- (4) A LITTLE of the time
- (5) NONE of the time
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Selected circulatory diseases and conditions

ACN.031 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had

- ... Coronary heart disease?
- ... Angina, also called angina pectoris?
- ...A heart attack (also called myocardial infarction)?
- ...Any kind of heart condition or heart disease (other than the ones I just asked about)?
- ...A stroke?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.010 Now I am going to ask you about certain medical conditions. Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had

- ... Hypertension, also called high blood pressure?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Selected respiratory diseases (adults)

ACN.080 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.201 During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had

- ... Hay fever?
- ... Sinusitis?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Ever having asthma and still having asthma (children)

CHS.080 Has a doctor or other health professional EVER told you that {SC [sample child] name} had asthma?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

CHS.085 Does {SC name} still have asthma?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Cancer

ACN.130 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had...Cancer or a malignancy of any kind?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.140 What kind of cancer was it?

(05) Breast
(06) Cervix
(07) Colon
(20) Prostate
(21) Rectum
(97) Refused
(99) Don't know

Selected diseases and conditions

ACN.160 [If Female, begin the question with the phrase "Other than during pregnancy,"] Have you EVER been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.110 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had...An ulcer? This could be a stomach, duodenal or peptic ulcer.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.201 During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had

... Weak or failing kidneys? - Do not include kidney stones, bladder infections or incontinence.

... Any kind of liver condition?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.290 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.250 The next questions refer to your joints. Please do NOT include the back or neck. DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Allergies and hay fever

CHS.111 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has {SC name} had any of the following conditions...

...Hay fever?

...Any kind of respiratory allergy?

...Any kind of food/digestive allergy?

...Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Pain and migraines or severe headaches

ACN.331 During the PAST THREE MONTHS, did you have ... Severe headache or migraine?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.300 The following questions are about pain you may have experienced in the PAST THREE MONTHS. Please refer to pain that LASTED A WHOLE DAY OR MORE. Do not report aches and pains that are fleeting or minor.

During the PAST THREE MONTHS, did you have ...Neck pain?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.310 During the PAST THREE MONTHS, did you have ...Low back pain?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of natural teeth

ACN.400 These next questions are about your hearing WITHOUT the use of hearing aids or other listening devices.

Is your hearing excellent, good, a little trouble hearing, moderate trouble, a lot of trouble, or are you deaf?

- (1) Excellent
- (2) Good
- (3) A little trouble hearing
- (4) Moderate trouble
- (5) A lot of trouble
- (6) Deaf
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.430 Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.440 Are you blind or unable to see at all?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

ACN.451 Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Difficulties in physical functioning

AHS.091 By yourself, and without using any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to

...Walk a quarter of a mile - about 3 city blocks?

...Walk up 10 steps without resting?

...Stand or be on your feet for about 2 hours?

...Sit for about 2 hours?

...Stoop, bend, or kneel?

...Reach up over your head?

...Use your fingers to grasp or handle small objects?

...Lift or carry something as heavy as 10 pounds such as a full bag of groceries?

...Push or pull large objects like a living room chair?

- (0) Not at all difficult
- (1) Only a little difficult
- (2) Somewhat difficult
- (3) Very difficult
- (4) Can't do at all
- (6) Do not do this activity
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Learning disability or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

CHS.312 Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that {SC name} had a learning disability?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

CHS.032 Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that {SC name} had ... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Prescription medication

CHS.311 Does {SC name} NOW have a problem for which {he/she} has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Leisure-time physical activity

The next questions are about physical activities (exercise, sports, physically active hobbies...) that you may do in your LEISURE time.

AHB.090 How often do you do VIGOROUS leisure-time physical activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause HEAVY sweating or LARGE increases in breathing or heart rate?

Field Representative: Read if necessary: How many times per day, per week, per month, or per year do you do these activities?

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

- (000) Never
- (001–995) 1–995 time (s)
- (996) Unable to do this type activity
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for vigorous leisure-time physical activities

- (0) Never
- (1) Per day
- (2) Per week
- (3) Per month
- (4) Per year
- (6) Unable to do this activity
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AHB.100 About how long do you do these vigorous leisure-time physical activities each time?
Number for length of vigorous leisure-time physical activities
(001–995) 1–995
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know
Time period for length of vigorous leisure-time physical activities
(1) Minutes
(2) Hours
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.110 How often do you do LIGHT OR MODERATE LEISURE-TIME physical activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause ONLY LIGHT sweating or a SLIGHT to MODERATE increase in breathing or heart rate?
Field Representative: If necessary, prompt with: How many times per day, per week, per month, or per year do you do these activities?
Number of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(000) Never
(001–995) 1–995 time (s)
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know
Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(0) Never
(1) Per day
(2) Per week
(3) Per month
(4) Per year
(6) Unable to do this activity
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.120 About how long do you do these light or moderate leisure-time physical activities each time?
Number for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(001–995) 1–995
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know
Time period for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1) Minutes
(2) Hours
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.130 How often do you do LEISURE-TIME physical activities specifically designed to STRENGTHEN your muscles such as lifting weights or doing calisthenics? (Include all such activities even if you have mentioned them before.)
Number of times
(000) Never
(001–995) 1–995 time (s)
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know
Time period for times per day, per week, per month, or per year
(0) Never
(1) Per day
(2) Per week
(3) Per month
(4) Per year
(6) Unable to do this activity
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Cigarette smoking

AHB.010 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your ENTIRE LIFE?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

- AHB.030 Do you NOW smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?
- (1) Every day
 - (2) Some days
 - (3) Not at all
 - (7) Refused
 - (9) Don't know

Alcohol consumption

- AHB.150 In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?
- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (7) Refused
 - (9) Don't know

- AHB.180 In the PAST YEAR, on how many DAYS did you have [5 or more/4 or more] drinks of any alcoholic beverage?

NOTE: From 1997–2013, both men and women were asked about days in which they had 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage. Starting in 2014, this question was changed; men were still asked about days in which they had 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage, but women were asked about days in which they had 4 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage.

Number of days

- (000) Never/None
- (001–365) 1–365 days
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for days per week, per month, or per year

- (0) Never/None
- (1) Per week
- (2) Per month
- (3) Per year
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

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