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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

National Center for Health Statistics

Division of Health Interview Statistics

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Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2006 National Health Interview Survey for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and ethnicity, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, and place and region of residence. Estimates are presented for selected chronic conditions and mental health characteristics, functional limitations, health status, health behaviors, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions.

Source of Data

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2006, data were collected for 24,275 adults for the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 81.4%, and the final response rate was 70.8%. The health information for adults in this report was obtained from one randomly selected adult per family. In very rare instances where the sample adult was not able to respond for him or herself, a proxy was allowed.

Highlights

In 2006, 61% of adults 18 years of age or over reported excellent or very good health. Sixty-two percent of adults never participated in any type of vigorous leisure-time physical activity, and 16% of adults did not have a usual place of health care. Eleven percent of adults had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had heart disease, and 23% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension. Twenty-one percent of all adults were current smokers and 21% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 35% of adults were overweight and 26% were obese.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2006 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of adults. Two other reports in this year's set provide estimates for selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children under 18 years of age (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

Notes and detailed information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–III), Appendix II contains definitions of selected terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted health estimates.

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

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

careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for the collection of data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and Federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category ''Asian or Pacific Islander'' is now split into two distinct categories, ''Asian'' and ''Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'' (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although the NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the NHIS became completely compliant with all of the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category ''Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race'' in the tables is referred to as ''non-Hispanic black'' in the text.

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

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

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused/neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design used for the 1995–2005 NHIS can be found in *Design and Estimation for the*

National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004 (11). A new report providing a complete description of the 2006 NHIS sample design is being developed. Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS *Field Representative's Manual* (13).

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

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

characteristics in this report is obtained from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2006 consisted of 29,204 households, which yielded 75,716 persons in 29,868 families. There were 29,825 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 24,275 adults, a conditional response rate of 81.4% (the number of completed Sample Adult interviews divided by the total number of eligible sample adults). The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Adult Core component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 87.0%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 70.8% (14).

Estimation Procedures

The Sample Adult weights were used to produce the national health estimates contained in this report. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all adults and for various subgroups of the adult population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to health characteristics of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (and/or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in Table II in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

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

in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 6% of sample adults in the 2006 survey, and about 18% of sample adults said only that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more, without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (see Appendix I) (15). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for sample adults with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See Table III in Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

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

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 Summary Health Statistics report, estimates have been provided in two sets of tables. Percentages in the first set (Tables 1–41) were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (17,18). The age groups used for age adjustment in this report are 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over, unless otherwise noted (see Table I in Appendix I). Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups, and are therefore adjusted accordingly (see relevant footnotes on tables for age groups). The age-adjusted estimates shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Tables IV–XXIII in Appendix III provide unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2006 estimates (See Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Reductions in the 2006 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004, the 2006 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2006 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2006 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during July-September 2006. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2006 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in

addition to the previously mentioned 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

New Metropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

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

Limitations of the Data

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

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

Further Information

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

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information, and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers" box, followed by the "Subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The list serve consists of

approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS data (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

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

Selected Circulatory Conditions (Tables 1,2)

- Overall, 11% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 23% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 3% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults 18 years of age and over, men were more likely to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease or a stroke than were women. No differences were seen in the prevalence of hypertension between men and women.
- There was a positive relationship between age and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have ever been told they had any type of heart disease than were white adults. Asian adults and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have been told than they had any type of heart disease than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults. Thirty-two percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 20% of Hispanic adults and 22% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Education was inversely associated with heart disease (any type), hypertension, and stroke; as the educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.
- Poverty level was inversely associated with heart disease (any type), hypertension, and stroke; adults in families that were poor and near poor were more likely to have ever been told they had these conditions than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid or ''other'' insurance were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with either private insurance or no insurance. Among adults 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (any type), hypertension, or stroke than those with either Medicare alone or private insurance.
- Thirty-four percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension compared with 21% of non-Hispanic white women and 21% of Hispanic women. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 24% of non-Hispanic white men and 19% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of

heart disease (any type) compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

Selected Respiratory Conditions (Tables 3,4)

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had emphysema. Eleven percent had ever been told they had asthma and 7% still had asthma. Eight percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 14% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis than were men. Men were more likely to have been told they had emphysema than were women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months they had sinusitis than either black or white adults.
- Hispanic adults had lower rates of emphysema, asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than non-Hispanic white adults and had lower rates for asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than did non-Hispanic black adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have been told they had emphysema or chronic bronchitis, but more likely to have been told they had hay fever than were adults with less education.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those with private insurance or who were uninsured. Similarly, among adults age 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of asthma, hay fever, and sinusitis than those with only

Medicare health care coverage. However, the comparison between Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage and only Medicare health care coverage was not statistically significant for emphysema.

- The percentage of adults with sinusitis was higher in the South than in any other region of the United States. The percentage of adults with hay fever was highest in the Northeast.

- Compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to have sinusitis.

Selected Cancers (Tables 5,6)

- Overall, 7% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had some form of cancer.

- As age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer, breast cancer, or prostate cancer increased.

- Eight percent of non-Hispanic white adults had ever been told they had some form of cancer compared with 4% of non-Hispanic black adults and 4% of Hispanic adults.

- When considering single race sex-ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white women had the highest overall percentages of ever having been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer.

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

- Overall, 8% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 7% had ever been told they had an ulcer, 2% had been told in the past 12 months that they had kidney disease, and 1% had been told in the past 12 months

that they had liver disease.

- Twenty-one percent of adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, and 25% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).

- Women were more likely to be diagnosed with arthritis or to have chronic joint symptoms than were men.

- Age was positively associated both with arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-one percent of adults 75 years of age and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 7% of adults 18–44 years of age; 44% of adults 75 years of age and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 15% of adults 18–44 years of age.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian or Alaska Native adults as well as black adults had higher percentages of diabetes compared with white adults. Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes compared with non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms compared with non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

- There was an inverse relationship of diabetes with level of education: 12% of adults with less than a high school diploma had diabetes compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. A similar pattern was seen for ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease,

arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms.

- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional they had diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, arthritis, or chronic joint symptoms than were adults in families that were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid had higher percentages of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those covered by private insurance or who were uninsured. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had higher percentages of diabetes, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms than those with private insurance or who had only Medicare health care coverage.

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

Pain (Tables 9,10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 15% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 14% had experienced pain in the neck area, 27% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 5% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.

- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face/jaw pain) than men. Women were twice as likely as men to experience migraines/severe headaches or pain in the face or jaw.

- The percentage of persons experiencing migraines or severe headaches was inversely related to age. Eighteen percent of adults 18–44 years of age experienced a

migraine or severe headache in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 15% of adults 45–64 years of age, 9% of adults 65–74 years of age, and 6% of adults 75 years of age and over.

- Adults 18–44 years of age were less likely to have experienced pain in the lower back during the 3 months prior to the interview compared with older adults.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have migraine headaches or pain in the lower back when compared with white adults and black adults.

- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain compared with adults who did not graduate from high school.

- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain in the 3 months prior to the interview than were adults in families that were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw compared with those with private insurance or those who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, or lower back pain than those with private insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

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

- Overall, 17% of adults 18 years of age and over experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," or "deaf"). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than

were women.

- Ten percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.

- Eight percent of the adult population in the United States had lost all their natural teeth.

- Age was positively associated with hearing difficulties (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), and the loss of all natural teeth; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and black adults were less likely to have experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) than were white adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Seven percent of Asian adults had experienced some form of vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 10% of white adults, 10% of black adults, and 17% or American Indian or Alaska Native adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 19% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 11% of non-Hispanic black adults and 10% of Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth than were Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic white adults.

- Absence of all natural teeth was inversely associated with education; 15% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all their natural teeth compared with 3% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Sixteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 9% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth

than those who were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have hearing trouble, vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those with private insurance or no insurance. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth, than those with only Medicare health care coverage or private insurance.

- Adults not living in an MSA were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those living in a large MSA.

- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white men were more likely to have had hearing trouble compared with other men or women.

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

- Overall, 11% of adults experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview; 6% felt hopeless; 5% felt worthless; and 14% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.

- Thirteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 9% of men. Women were also more likely to have feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness or hopelessness all, most, or some of

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

- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings was for adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to feel sad, hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 27% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 14% of those who were uninsured and 7% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were nearly twice as likely to feel hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 28% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 11% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults aged 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to feel everything

is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview as those who had private health insurance or only Medicare health care coverage.

- Widowed and divorced adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married or adults who have never married.

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

- Overall, 14% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness and 17% of adults experienced feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Eighteen percent of women felt nervous for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 12% of men. Similarly, women were more likely to feel restless all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were men.
- When results are considered by race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults had the least feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with white adults and black adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with feelings of nervousness or restlessness; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to feel nervous or restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Among adults under age 65, 29% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 18%

of those who were uninsured and 13% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 25% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage or 12% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults age 65 and over who had either only Medicare health care coverage or private health insurance.
- Adults who were married were the least likely to have feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, or living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in a MSA were more likely to have feelings of restlessness when compared to adults who lived in a MSA, irrespective of MSA size.

Work-loss Days and Bed Days ([Table 17](#))

- Employed adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of approximately 637 million work-loss days.
- Adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 1 billion bed days.

- Women experienced an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for men.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 3 bed days per person for Hispanic adults. The comparison between non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults was not statistically significant.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per adult with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in poor families averaged 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person among adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 16 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 3 bed days per person for those who were uninsured. Among adults at least 65 years of age, those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had 14 bed days per person compared with 5 bed days per person for those with private insurance. The comparison between persons with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage and those with only Medicare health care coverage was not statistically significant.
- Adults who were divorced or separated had 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for those who were living with a partner and 4 bed days per person for those who were either married or have never married.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white women had 6 bed days per person

due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 4 bed days per person for Hispanic women. The difference between non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic white women was not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic white men had 4 bed days per person compared with 2 bed days per person for Hispanic men. As with women, the difference between non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men was not statistically significant.

Limitations in Physical Functioning (Tables 18,19)

- Overall, 15% of adults had great difficulty with at least one of nine physical activities performed without help and without the use of special equipment (responding ''very difficult to do'' or ''can't do at all'' to walking a quarter of a mile; climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending or kneeling; reaching over the head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds; or pushing or pulling large objects).
- Only 2% of adults had difficulty grasping or handling small objects; 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours, or stooping, bending, or kneeling; 7% had difficulty walking a quarter of a mile; 6% had difficulty pushing or pulling large objects; and 5% had difficulty climbing 10 steps without resting.
- Seventeen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 12% of men, and more women than men had difficulty performing each of the nine physical activities.
- Age was positively associated with the presence of at least one physical difficulty; as age increased, the percentage of adults finding at least one of these activities very difficult or impossible to do also increased. The percentage of adults with this level of difficulty in each of the nine

activities increased sharply both at age 65 and at age 75 and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 18% of black adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 14% of white adults and 9% of Asian adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was inversely associated with difficulty in any and in each of the nine activities; as education increased, the percentage of adults with difficulty performing the nine physical activities decreased.
- Adults in poor families were more than twice as likely to have difficulty with each of the nine activities as were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among all ages, Medicaid health care coverage was associated with increased difficulty in performing at least one of the nine physical activities. For adults less than 65 years of age, those with Medicaid health care coverage were nearly three times as likely to have physical difficulties when compared with adults with private insurance and adults who were uninsured. Similarly for adults at least 65 years of age, 61% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage reported at least one physical difficulty compared with 37% of those with private insurance and 38% of those with only Medicare health care coverage.
- When results are considered by single race, sex, and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women were more likely to find at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do when compared with the other single race-sex or single race-ethnicity groupings.

Respondent-assessed Health Status ([Tables 20,21](#))

- Overall, 61% of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health, 27% were in good health, and 12% were in fair or poor health.
- Sixty-three percent of men were in excellent or very good health compared with 60% of women.
- Health status was inversely associated with age; as age increased the percentage of adults with excellent health or very good health decreased, and the percentage of adults with fair or poor health increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 50% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 51% of black adults had excellent or very good health compared with 63% of white adults and 63% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have excellent or very good health and were less likely to have fair or poor health than either non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults.
- Level of education was positively associated with health status; 75% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 40% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-six percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were in fair-to-poor health compared with 6% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with adults in poor and near poor families, and adults in near poor and poor families were two to three times as likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 56% of adults under age 65 without health insurance coverage and 38% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage. Only 6% of adults under age 65 with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 31% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults age 65 and over, 54% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 28% of those with only Medicare health care coverage and 20% of those with private health insurance.
- Married adults were less likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, or never married.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a large or small MSA.
- Adults living in the South were more likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults living in other regions.
- Sixty-four percent of non-Hispanic white women were in excellent or very good health compared with 49% of Hispanic women and 48% of non-Hispanic black women. Conversely, only 11% of non-Hispanic white women were in fair or poor health compared with 18% of Hispanic women and 21% of non-Hispanic black women. Similarly, 65% of white men were in excellent or very good health compared with 55% of Hispanic men and 55% of non-Hispanic black men. Only 10% of non-Hispanic white men were in fair or poor health compared with 16% of Hispanic men and 8% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2006, the health of 79% was about the same as a year ago, and the health of 18% had improved. Among adults with good health in 2006, the health of 71% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 20% had improved, and the health of 9% was worse than in 2005. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2006, the health of 54% was about the same as a year ago, the health of 16% had improved, and the health of 30% was worse than last year.

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

- Overall, 21% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 21% were former smokers, and 59% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Twenty-four percent of men were current smokers compared with 18% of women. Sixty-five percent of women had never smoked compared with 52% of men.
- As age increased, the percentage of current smokers decreased. However, adults who were 18–44 years of age were more likely to have never smoked than adults 45 years of age and over.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 11% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 21% of white adults, 22% of black adults, 23% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander adults, and 27% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- Fifty-four percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 64% of non-Hispanic black adults and 71% of Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults were at least one-half as likely to be every day smokers when compared with non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to be some day smokers when compared to non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and

more likely to have never smoked.

- Adults in families that were not poor were less likely to be current smokers and more likely to be former smokers than adults in families that were near poor or poor.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 18% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 34% who were uninsured and 35% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under 65 years of age who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Adults living in the West were less likely to be current or everyday smokers and more likely to have never smoked compared with adults living in other regions.
- Ten percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Eighty-one percent of Hispanic women and 71% of non-Hispanic black women had never smoked compared with 59% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 19% of Hispanic men, 27% of non-Hispanic black men, and 25% of non-Hispanic white men were current smokers; 59% of Hispanic men and 55% of non-Hispanic black men had never smoked compared with 49% of non-Hispanic white men.

Alcohol Drinking Status (Tables 26,27)

- Overall, 48% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular drinkers, 12% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 25% were lifetime abstainers.
- Fifty-seven percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 39% of women. Men were also more likely to be former regular drinkers than were women. Women

were more likely to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers than were men.

- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- Asian adults were more likely to be lifetime abstainers compared with other single race groups.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 53% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 39% of Hispanic adults and 35% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to be lifetime abstainers.
- Educational attainment and family income were positively associated with current regular drinking status and inversely associated with being a lifetime abstainer.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 55% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 47% of those who were uninsured and 31% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over, 37% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 28% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage and 19% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Adults who were living with a partner were more likely to be current regular drinkers compared with other marital status categories.
- Regionally, 31% of adults living in the South were lifetime abstainers, in contrast to 27% in the West, 19% in the Midwest, and 19% in the Northeast.
- Twenty-four percent of non-Hispanic white women were lifetime abstainers compared with 49% of Hispanic women and 44% of non-Hispanic black women. Conversely, 46% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 25% of non-Hispanic black women and 24% of Hispanic women. Among men,

15% of non-Hispanic white men were lifetime abstainers compared with 23% of Hispanic men and 26% of non-Hispanic black men; 61% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers compared with 53% of Hispanic men and 48% of non-Hispanic black men.

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

- Overall, 62% of adults 18 years of age and over never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 24% engaged in such activity three or more times per week.
- Fifty-seven percent of men never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 66% of women. Twenty-seven percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 22% of women.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 58% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 67% of non-Hispanic black adults and 72% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-six percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black adults and 18% of Hispanic adults.
- Educational attainment, family income, and nonpoverty status were inversely associated with engaging in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity; 82% of adults with less than a high school diploma never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 47% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher; 74% of adults in poor families never engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity compared with 55% of adults in families that were not poor.

Thirty-five percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 11% of adults with less than a high school diploma. Twenty-eight percent of adults in families that were not poor engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 16% of those in poor families.

- A higher percentage of adults who did not reside in an MSA ever engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults who resided in an MSA.
- A greater percentage of adults in the South never engaged in any periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults living in other regions.

Body Mass Index (Tables 30,31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over were underweight, 38% were at a healthy weight, 35% were overweight (but not obese), and 26% were obese.
- Forty-four percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 32% of men. Forty-two percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were at least twice as likely to be underweight as were men. Obesity percentages were similar between men and women.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 59% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 38% of white adults, 30% of black adults, and 30% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were 3–4 times as likely to be obese as Asian adults. White adults were about three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 35% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 28% of Hispanic adults and 25% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.
- Educational attainment was positively associated with a healthy weight and inversely associated with being obese.
- Thirty-three percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 25% of those who had private health insurance and 26% of those who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, 33% of those who were covered by Medicare and Medicaid were obese compared with 22% of those with private health insurance and 23% of those with Medicare alone.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Obesity percentages were highest in the Midwest and the South.
- Forty-six percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 37% of Hispanic women and 30% of non-Hispanic black women; 32% of non-Hispanic white men, 29% of non-Hispanic black men, and 28% of Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Forty-one percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 29% of Hispanic women and 24% of non-Hispanic white women; 29% of non-Hispanic black men, 26% of Hispanic men, and 25% of non-Hispanic white men were obese.

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 32,33)

- Overall, 16% of adults 18 years of age and over were without a usual place of health care. Of those with a usual place of care, 80% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of care, 17% considered

a clinic or health center to be their usual place of care, and 3% considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.

- Twenty percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 11% of women. Of those with a usual place of care, men were more likely to consider a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care than were women.
- Not having a usual place of health care was inversely related to age; as age increased, the percentage of adults without a usual place of health care decreased.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 29% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of care compared with 13% of non-Hispanic white adults and 14% of non-Hispanic black adults. Of those adults with a usual place of care, 82% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of care compared with 78% of non-Hispanic black adults and 67% of Hispanic adults. Six percent of non-Hispanic black adults and 5% of Hispanic adults who had a usual place of care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of care compared with 2% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were more likely to have a usual place of health care and to consider a doctor's office or HMO as their usual place of care than those with lower educational attainment and family income.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 50% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 10% of those adults with private health care coverage and 9% of those adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 and over with a usual place of care, 25% of those who had Medicaid and

Medicare health care coverage considered a clinic or health center their usual place of care compared with 12% of those who had private health insurance and 11% of those who had only Medicare health care coverage.

- Of those adults with a usual place of health care, adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to consider a health center or clinic their usual place of care than were adults living in an MSA.

- Eighteen percent of adults living in the West and 18% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of care compared with 14% in the Midwest and 11% in the Northeast.

- Thirty-four percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of care compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black men and 18% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-three percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of care compared with 11% of non-Hispanic black women and 9% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 21% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, 17% had one office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 23% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.

- Twenty-nine percent of men and 14% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 32% of Hispanic adults had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black adults and 19% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were also less likely to have made between 2 and 9 office visits in the past 12 months compared with

non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults.

- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to the level of education; 30% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 15% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.

- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with other adults. Adults in families that were poor were more likely to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months than were adults who were not poor.

- Among adults under 65 years of age, 47% who were uninsured had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 18% with private health care coverage and 14% with Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid or other forms of insurance were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private insurance or no insurance coverage.

- Ten percent of adults aged 65 and over with only Medicare health care coverage had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 5% of those with private health insurance coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with private or only Medicare health care coverage.

- Twenty-five percent of adults who lived in the West and 22% of adults in the South had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of adults in the Midwest and 16% of those in the Northeast.

- Forty percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 28% of non-Hispanic

black men and 26% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-four percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 14% of non-Hispanic black women and 11% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 66% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 15% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 9% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 6% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.

- Seventy-three percent of women last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 14% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months but not more than 1 year ago. In contrast, 58% of men last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 16% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months but not more than 1 year ago. Men were more likely to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor, than were women.

- Older adults (aged 65 and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than were younger adults (under 65 years of age).

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were two times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic black adults, and more than five times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional than were non-Hispanic white adults.

- Adults with less than a high school diploma were less likely to have last seen a doctor within the last 6 months, and were more likely to have never seen a doctor than adults with more education.

- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than adults in poor or near poor families.

- Adults under 65 years of age who were uninsured were much less likely to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months than were insured adults.

- A greater percentage of adults living in the West and the South had never had contact with a doctor or other health professional compared with adults living in other regions.

- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men; five percent of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with 3% of non-Hispanic black men and 1% of non-Hispanic white men. Also, among women, Hispanic women were less likely to have had contact with a doctor in the last 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 44% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months; 18% more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 13% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 12% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 12% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.

- Forty-seven percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 40% of men.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (48%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (32%) or Hispanic adults (30%). Four percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with less than one percent of non-Hispanic white adults and one percent non-Hispanic black adults.

- Adults with higher educational attainment and higher family income were considerably more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months than were those with lower educational attainment and lower family income.

- Among adults under 65 years of age, 53% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 29% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 20% of adults who were uninsured.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 49% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 34% of adults who had only Medicare health care coverage and 22% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Married adults were more likely to have had more recent dental contact when compared with other marital status categories.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA.

HIV Testing Status (Tables 40,41)

- Overall, 36% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for HIV.

- Women were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than were men.

- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; 47% of adults aged 18–44 had ever been tested for HIV compared with 31% of those aged 45–64, 15% aged 65–74, and 7% aged 75 and over.

- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 50% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 34% of white adults and 31% of Asian adults.

- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 50% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of Hispanic adults and 34% of non-Hispanic white adults.

- A higher percentage of adults who had some college and those with at least a bachelor's degree, had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults with less education.

- Among adults under age 65, 54% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 39% of those

who had private health insurance and 40% who were uninsured.

- Forty-seven percent of adults who were divorced or separated and 45% those who were living with a partner had ever been tested for HIV compared with 36% of married adults and 33% of never married adults.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA or resided in a small MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a large MSA.
- Adults who lived in the South were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in other regions.
- Fifty-two percent of non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 42% of Hispanic women and 36% of non-Hispanic white women. Forty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 34% of Hispanic men and 31% of non-Hispanic white men.

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Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
		All types	Coronary[3]		
		Number in thousands[5]			
Total[6]	220,267	24,107	14,063	51,562	5,642
Sex					
Male	106,252	12,135	7,877	24,380	2,822
Female	114,014	11,972	6,185	27,182	2,819
Age					
18–44 years	110,391	4,013	985	8,552	532
45–64 years	74,203	9,094	5,346	24,073	1,809
65–74 years	19,081	4,985	3,504	10,062	1,445
75 years and over	16,593	6,015	4,228	8,875	1,855
Race					
1 race[7]	217,760	23,871	13,930	51,034	5,563
White	179,456	20,784	12,163	41,565	4,394
Black or African American	26,223	2,300	1,364	7,471	995
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	227	*99	385	*36
Asian	10,066	534	288	1,580	139
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	*34	–
2 or more races[8]	2,506	236	132	528	*79
Black or African American, white	377	†	†	*33	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	149	*67	340	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	1,538	910	4,227	351
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	813	459	2,354	193
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	22,569	13,153	47,335	5,291
White, single race	153,235	19,420	11,350	37,670	4,078
Black or African American, single race	25,145	2,243	1,317	7,361	984
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	5,459	3,923	10,309	1,716
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,586	7,211	4,254	16,624	1,665
Some college	51,159	5,737	3,374	13,309	1,330
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	4,546	2,202	10,175	813
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	38,472	6,169	3,941	11,268	1,714
$20,000 or more	169,172	16,501	9,250	36,892	3,656
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	4,051	2,374	7,653	1,158
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	3,198	1,949	7,817	599
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	2,348	1,066	5,075	357
$75,000 or more	49,556	3,771	1,912	9,182	582
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	20,299	2,754	1,660	4,775	788
Near poor	31,738	4,263	2,572	8,058	1,077
Not poor	115,519	11,201	6,089	25,628	2,219
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,610	8,143	3,613	22,469	1,193
Medicaid	14,080	1,925	1,179	3,357	412
Other	6,564	1,242	747	2,382	438
Uninsured	37,409	1,773	779	4,330	298
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,731	6,506	4,452	10,949	1,885
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	905	748	1,523	319
Medicare only	9,827	2,579	1,851	4,766	767
Other	2,449	962	656	1,530	298
Uninsured	283	*48	†	156	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | All persons 18 years of age and over | Selected circulatory diseases[1] | | | |
| | | Heart disease[2] | | | |
Selected characteristic		All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Marital status	Number in thousands[5]				
Married	124,727	14,023	8,220	31,451	3,157
Widowed	13,182	3,740	2,620	6,748	1,209
Divorced or separated	24,244	3,246	1,952	7,368	789
Never married	44,415	2,250	805	4,040	334
Living with a partner	12,860	789	434	1,799	143
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	110,233	10,256	5,935	23,278	2,282
Small MSA	70,790	8,308	4,758	17,321	1,978
Not in MSA	39,243	5,543	3,370	10,964	1,382
Region					
Northeast	39,033	4,209	2,489	8,676	806
Midwest	51,565	6,552	3,912	12,209	1,423
South	83,511	9,107	5,475	21,164	2,419
West	46,157	4,238	2,186	9,513	993
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	704	445	2,004	142
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	833	465	2,223	209
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,951	10,069	6,603	18,521	2,140
White, single race, female	79,285	9,351	4,748	19,149	1,938
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	916	590	2,861	445
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,327	726	4,500	539

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	All types	Coronary[3]		
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age adjusted)	10.9 (0.22)	6.4 (0.18)	22.9 (0.31)	2.6 (0.11)
Total[6] (crude)	11.0 (0.24)	6.4 (0.19)	23.5 (0.36)	2.6 (0.12)
Sex				
Male	12.0 (0.35)	7.9 (0.29)	23.1 (0.49)	2.9 (0.19)
Female	10.1 (0.31)	5.1 (0.23)	22.7 (0.38)	2.3 (0.14)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	3.6 (0.22)	0.9 (0.12)	7.8 (0.32)	0.5 (0.08)
45–64 years	12.3 (0.46)	7.2 (0.35)	32.5 (0.63)	2.4 (0.21)
65–74 years	26.2 (1.15)	18.4 (1.08)	52.9 (1.31)	7.6 (0.65)
75 years and over	36.6 (1.24)	25.7 (1.14)	53.8 (1.25)	11.2 (0.82)
Race				
1 race[8]	10.9 (0.22)	6.4 (0.18)	22.9 (0.32)	2.6 (0.11)
White	11.2 (0.25)	6.5 (0.20)	22.1 (0.35)	2.4 (0.12)
Black or African American	10.0 (0.55)	6.2 (0.43)	31.2 (0.81)	4.6 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.2 (2.69)	*6.8 (2.35)	25.7 (2.73)	*2.6 (1.04)
Asian	6.8 (0.79)	4.2 (0.66)	18.6 (1.09)	1.8 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16.6 (4.29)	12.5 (2.79)	19.9 (5.12)	–
2 or more races[9]	13.0 (2.03)	7.4 (1.63)	25.9 (2.40)	*4.5 (1.48)
Black or African American, white	*9.1 (4.06)	†	*18.0 (5.80)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	14.3 (2.93)	6.5 (1.93)	27.5 (3.67)	*2.8 (1.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	7.6 (0.51)	4.9 (0.39)	20.4 (0.80)	1.9 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.2 (0.67)	4.5 (0.48)	20.0 (1.09)	2.1 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.3 (0.24)	6.5 (0.19)	23.3 (0.34)	2.6 (0.12)
White, single race	11.7 (0.28)	6.6 (0.21)	22.4 (0.39)	2.4 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	10.0 (0.57)	6.1 (0.44)	31.6 (0.83)	4.7 (0.40)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	14.3 (0.62)	10.1 (0.52)	28.4 (0.86)	4.2 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[12]	12.4 (0.49)	7.2 (0.37)	28.6 (0.67)	2.9 (0.25)
Some college	12.1 (0.52)	7.3 (0.43)	26.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.26)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.1 (0.49)	5.2 (0.38)	21.4 (0.65)	2.0 (0.26)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	14.7 (0.54)	9.2 (0.41)	27.6 (0.65)	4.0 (0.29)
$20,000 or more	10.4 (0.27)	5.9 (0.22)	22.0 (0.36)	2.4 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	11.8 (0.58)	6.8 (0.44)	23.4 (0.68)	3.4 (0.35)
$35,000–$54,999	10.4 (0.66)	6.5 (0.55)	24.1 (0.86)	2.2 (0.32)
$55,000–$74,999	11.9 (0.93)	6.3 (0.83)	22.8 (1.17)	1.7 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	9.6 (0.63)	5.3 (0.49)	20.8 (0.77)	2.0 (0.39)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor	16.0 (0.78)	10.3 (0.61)	27.8 (0.93)	4.8 (0.49)
Near poor	12.8 (0.67)	7.7 (0.55)	25.1 (0.80)	3.2 (0.36)
Not poor	10.4 (0.32)	5.9 (0.26)	22.2 (0.44)	2.2 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	5.9 (0.24)	2.5 (0.16)	16.1 (0.38)	0.8 (0.10)
Medicaid	14.6 (1.01)	9.2 (0.84)	25.4 (1.12)	3.2 (0.42)
Other	13.9 (1.71)	6.9 (0.93)	25.5 (1.79)	4.6 (0.82)
Uninsured	5.2 (0.46)	2.5 (0.30)	13.6 (0.65)	0.9 (0.16)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	31.6 (1.14)	21.7 (1.05)	53.1 (1.31)	9.1 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare	39.5 (2.99)	32.6 (2.72)	65.7 (2.85)	13.8 (2.17)
Medicare only	26.6 (1.42)	19.1 (1.25)	48.7 (1.62)	7.9 (0.84)
Other	39.2 (3.67)	27.0 (3.25)	62.4 (3.44)	12.4 (2.51)
Uninsured	*15.7 (5.54)	*8.0 (3.84)	55.3 (8.20)	*9.3 (4.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Selected characteristic	All types	Coronary[3]		
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Marital status				
Married.	10.9 (0.32)	6.3 (0.26)	23.4 (0.44)	2.5 (0.17)
Widowed.	16.2 (2.28)	9.5 (1.64)	32.0 (2.91)	4.5 (1.06)
Divorced or separated.	12.2 (0.66)	7.2 (0.47)	26.9 (0.84)	3.1 (0.34)
Never married.	9.9 (0.73)	5.6 (0.63)	19.9 (0.87)	2.3 (0.44)
Living with a partner.	9.9 (1.56)	7.1 (1.49)	19.4 (1.62)	*2.3 (0.72)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	9.6 (0.31)	5.7 (0.26)	21.5 (0.44)	2.2 (0.15)
Small MSA.	11.8 (0.42)	6.8 (0.32)	24.2 (0.54)	2.8 (0.21)
Not in MSA	12.7 (0.54)	7.5 (0.38)	24.7 (0.76)	3.2 (0.29)
Region				
Northeast	10.6 (0.50)	6.3 (0.42)	21.6 (0.77)	2.0 (0.24)
Midwest	12.4 (0.53)	7.4 (0.41)	22.9 (0.76)	2.7 (0.25)
South	11.0 (0.37)	6.6 (0.29)	25.0 (0.47)	3.0 (0.19)
West	9.2 (0.42)	4.8 (0.29)	20.3 (0.55)	2.2 (0.23)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.4 (0.83)	5.3 (0.62)	19.2 (1.23)	1.6 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.8 (0.68)	4.6 (0.55)	21.2 (0.98)	2.1 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.0 (0.43)	8.5 (0.35)	23.5 (0.63)	2.8 (0.23)
White, single race, female	10.6 (0.39)	5.1 (0.29)	21.4 (0.46)	2.1 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.4 (0.86)	6.2 (0.72)	28.6 (1.22)	4.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.5 (0.75)	6.0 (0.54)	34.1 (1.11)	4.5 (0.49)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever	Still			
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	220,267	4,069	24,256	16,057	17,579	30,693	9,463
Sex							
Male	106,252	2,481	10,078	5,904	7,265	10,734	2,912
Female	114,014	1,587	14,178	10,152	10,314	19,959	6,551
Age							
18–44 years	110,391	290	12,668	7,990	7,756	13,254	3,182
45–64 years	74,203	1,765	7,806	5,576	7,154	12,499	4,108
65–74 years	19,081	945	2,238	1,481	1,670	2,987	1,063
75 years and over	16,593	1,069	1,544	1,010	998	1,953	1,110
Race							
1 race[4]	217,760	4,045	23,804	15,717	17,347	30,288	9,268
White	179,456	3,726	19,476	12,940	14,413	25,537	7,805
Black or African American	26,223	188	3,124	1,996	1,914	3,791	1,110
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	†	330	211	198	276	*114
Asian	10,066	*73	833	535	775	654	228
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	†	451	339	232	405	195
Black or African American, white	377	–	*49	*30	†	*48	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	†	187	166	105	176	*93
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	112	2,345	1,447	1,542	2,317	644
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	*67	1,119	745	859	1,279	340
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	3,957	21,911	14,609	16,037	28,376	8,819
White, single race	153,235	3,619	17,397	11,679	13,052	23,474	7,262
Black or African American, single race	25,145	186	2,981	1,884	1,846	3,650	1,085
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	1,542	3,466	2,601	2,062	3,951	1,979
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	1,256	5,175	3,661	3,724	7,848	2,808
Some college	51,159	873	6,308	4,120	4,765	8,953	2,695
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	342	5,167	3,253	5,492	7,427	1,189
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	1,427	5,731	4,115	2,856	5,200	2,717
$20,000 or more	169,172	2,405	17,650	11,348	13,974	23,594	6,281
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	884	3,721	2,460	2,140	4,384	1,669
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	497	3,646	2,343	2,721	4,466	1,472
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	221	2,232	1,418	2,086	3,668	910
$75,000 or more	49,556	255	5,184	3,348	4,657	7,310	1,315
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	20,299	618	3,392	2,441	1,594	2,694	1,531
Near poor	31,738	1,070	3,655	2,466	2,223	4,235	1,805
Not poor	115,519	1,389	12,327	7,911	10,140	16,996	4,281
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,610	969	12,901	8,235	11,142	18,403	4,127
Medicaid	14,080	492	2,872	2,248	1,127	2,287	1,351
Other	6,564	292	788	523	628	1,197	502
Uninsured	37,409	303	3,849	2,504	1,940	3,783	1,307
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,731	952	2,130	1,245	1,431	2,929	1,101
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	229	369	313	279	441	206
Medicare only	9,827	572	925	671	720	1,249	609
Other	2,449	250	342	246	234	288	240
Uninsured	283	–	–	–	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
			Asthma				Chronic bronchitis
		Emphysema	Ever	Still	Hay fever	Sinusitis	
		Number in thousands[2]					
Marital status							
Married	124,727	2,250	12,162	8,190	10,474	18,457	4,893
Widowed	13,182	677	1,341	896	955	1,934	966
Divorced or separated	24,244	828	3,476	2,554	2,154	4,164	1,576
Never married	44,415	210	5,803	3,420	3,182	4,679	1,483
Living with a partner	12,860	*104	1,421	969	769	1,407	539
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	110,233	1,620	11,671	7,635	9,168	14,449	4,381
Small MSA	70,790	1,415	8,146	5,304	5,579	10,354	2,997
Not in MSA	39,243	1,033	4,439	3,118	2,832	5,890	2,086
Region							
Northeast	39,033	554	4,561	3,097	3,944	5,013	1,480
Midwest	51,565	1,187	5,916	4,038	3,123	6,799	2,251
South	83,511	1,597	8,797	5,688	6,579	14,309	4,108
West	46,157	731	4,982	3,234	3,933	4,571	1,624
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	*71	862	421	684	866	200
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	*41	1,483	1,026	858	1,451	444
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	2,251	7,461	4,457	5,443	8,272	2,263
White, single race, female	79,285	1,368	9,936	7,222	7,608	15,201	4,999
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	*91	1,082	602	604	1,048	228
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	95	1,900	1,283	1,242	2,602	857

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Asthma Ever had	Asthma Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Percent[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age adjusted)	1.8 (0.11)	11.0 (0.26)	7.3 (0.22)	7.9 (0.24)	13.8 (0.30)	4.2 (0.16)
Total[3] (crude)	1.8 (0.11)	11.0 (0.26)	7.3 (0.22)	8.0 (0.24)	14.0 (0.30)	4.3 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	2.5 (0.19)	9.5 (0.36)	5.6 (0.29)	6.8 (0.30)	10.0 (0.37)	2.8 (0.18)
Female	1.3 (0.11)	12.5 (0.36)	8.9 (0.31)	8.9 (0.34)	17.3 (0.43)	5.6 (0.25)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	11.5 (0.38)	7.3 (0.31)	7.0 (0.32)	12.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.4 (0.22)	10.5 (0.43)	7.5 (0.38)	9.7 (0.41)	16.9 (0.54)	5.5 (0.32)
65–74 years	5.0 (0.56)	11.7 (0.78)	7.8 (0.67)	8.8 (0.71)	15.7 (0.90)	5.6 (0.55)
75 years and over	6.4 (0.70)	9.3 (0.74)	6.1 (0.66)	6.0 (0.59)	11.8 (0.81)	6.7 (0.67)
Race						
1 race[5]	1.8 (0.11)	11.0 (0.26)	7.2 (0.22)	7.9 (0.24)	13.7 (0.30)	4.2 (0.16)
White	2.0 (0.12)	10.9 (0.30)	7.2 (0.25)	7.9 (0.26)	14.1 (0.34)	4.2 (0.18)
Black or African American	0.8 (0.18)	12.0 (0.65)	7.7 (0.49)	7.3 (0.52)	14.5 (0.66)	4.3 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.5 (1.63)	18.1 (3.25)	12.1 (2.75)	11.8 (2.46)	15.9 (3.13)	6.4 (1.85)
Asian	*0.9 (0.35)	8.6 (0.90)	5.6 (0.77)	7.8 (0.97)	6.3 (0.79)	2.5 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*18.0 (8.80)	†	†	*11.6 (4.90)	†
2 or more races[6]	†	19.6 (2.66)	15.6 (2.46)	10.6 (2.29)	17.7 (2.39)	9.0 (1.98)
Black or African American, white	–	*12.4 (3.87)	*9.2 (3.55)	†	*12.4 (4.16)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	16.9 (3.83)	14.7 (3.58)	9.3 (2.50)	14.5 (3.20)	7.5 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.6 (0.17)	8.2 (0.59)	5.1 (0.45)	6.1 (0.51)	8.7 (0.60)	2.7 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	*0.8 (0.29)	6.0 (0.66)	4.1 (0.57)	5.5 (0.66)	7.9 (0.77)	2.2 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.9 (0.12)	11.5 (0.29)	7.6 (0.25)	8.3 (0.27)	14.6 (0.33)	4.5 (0.18)
White, single race	2.1 (0.13)	11.5 (0.34)	7.7 (0.29)	8.4 (0.31)	15.1 (0.38)	4.5 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	0.9 (0.19)	12.0 (0.67)	7.6 (0.50)	7.3 (0.51)	14.6 (0.67)	4.3 (0.35)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	4.1 (0.38)	10.6 (0.61)	8.0 (0.56)	6.4 (0.49)	12.0 (0.64)	5.9 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.1 (0.22)	9.5 (0.45)	6.7 (0.42)	6.7 (0.42)	14.0 (0.52)	4.9 (0.34)
Some college	1.9 (0.23)	12.3 (0.54)	8.0 (0.43)	9.2 (0.49)	17.2 (0.59)	5.3 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8 (0.14)	9.9 (0.49)	6.1 (0.38)	10.4 (0.50)	14.2 (0.57)	2.4 (0.24)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	3.4 (0.30)	15.4 (0.60)	11.1 (0.56)	7.6 (0.45)	13.6 (0.56)	7.2 (0.42)
$20,000 or more	1.5 (0.12)	10.5 (0.30)	6.7 (0.25)	8.1 (0.28)	13.7 (0.34)	3.7 (0.18)
$20,000–$34,999	2.6 (0.35)	12.0 (0.65)	7.9 (0.52)	7.0 (0.46)	14.3 (0.73)	5.3 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999	1.6 (0.27)	10.9 (0.64)	6.9 (0.55)	8.1 (0.57)	12.9 (0.66)	4.5 (0.44)
$55,000–$74,999	1.1 (0.29)	9.0 (0.70)	5.6 (0.55)	8.6 (0.71)	15.2 (0.87)	3.8 (0.50)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.18)	10.6 (0.64)	6.7 (0.50)	9.0 (0.56)	14.4 (0.67)	2.6 (0.36)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	3.8 (0.51)	16.8 (0.89)	12.3 (0.79)	8.4 (0.64)	13.9 (0.77)	8.0 (0.59)
Near poor	3.2 (0.38)	11.6 (0.67)	7.9 (0.58)	7.1 (0.51)	13.5 (0.72)	5.8 (0.50)
Not poor	1.3 (0.12)	10.8 (0.37)	6.8 (0.30)	8.6 (0.34)	14.4 (0.40)	3.7 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	0.7 (0.09)	10.4 (0.36)	6.6 (0.29)	8.7 (0.32)	14.4 (0.39)	3.1 (0.18)
Medicaid	3.9 (0.55)	20.7 (1.25)	16.4 (1.10)	8.2 (0.75)	16.6 (1.06)	9.9 (0.88)
Other	2.5 (0.45)	11.9 (1.57)	7.8 (1.26)	8.3 (1.25)	16.6 (1.80)	5.5 (0.82)
Uninsured	1.0 (0.21)	10.3 (0.60)	6.8 (0.49)	5.4 (0.44)	10.6 (0.59)	3.8 (0.37)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4.6 (0.55)	10.3 (0.73)	6.0 (0.60)	6.9 (0.61)	14.1 (0.86)	5.3 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	9.8 (2.00)	15.8 (2.43)	13.4 (2.35)	12.1 (1.96)	19.1 (2.28)	9.1 (1.82)
Medicare only	5.9 (0.79)	9.4 (0.88)	6.8 (0.78)	7.3 (0.88)	12.7 (1.00)	6.2 (0.84)
Other	10.2 (2.47)	13.9 (2.65)	10.0 (2.47)	9.5 (2.06)	11.5 (2.25)	9.8 (2.34)
Uninsured	–	–	–	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Selected respiratory diseases[1]					
		Asthma					
Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Marital status		Percent[2] (standard error)					
Married	1.7 (0.15)	9.8 (0.34)	6.6 (0.28)	8.2 (0.32)	14.5 (0.42)	3.7 (0.21)
Widowed	1.6 (0.25)	11.0 (2.75)	*8.5 (2.64)	8.8 (2.47)	18.3 (3.43)	*9.4 (2.89)
Divorced or separated.	3.1 (0.33)	14.4 (0.80)	10.3 (0.71)	8.7 (0.56)	16.7 (0.81)	6.2 (0.54)
Never married.	1.2 (0.27)	12.2 (0.69)	7.6 (0.60)	8.0 (0.58)	12.4 (0.72)	4.4 (0.50)
Living with a partner	*2.1 (0.85)	10.7 (1.20)	7.8 (1.12)	6.2 (0.97)	13.0 (1.68)	4.8 (1.03)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	1.5 (0.14)	10.6 (0.35)	6.9 (0.29)	8.3 (0.33)	13.0 (0.37)	4.0 (0.21)
Small MSA.	2.0 (0.21)	11.5 (0.50)	7.5 (0.42)	7.8 (0.46)	14.5 (0.58)	4.2 (0.29)
Not in MSA	2.3 (0.28)	11.4 (0.61)	8.0 (0.53)	6.9 (0.55)	14.6 (0.74)	4.9 (0.42)
Region							
Northeast	1.4 (0.20)	11.8 (0.68)	8.0 (0.58)	10.1 (0.65)	12.8 (0.63)	3.8 (0.34)
Midwest	2.2 (0.25)	11.5 (0.51)	7.8 (0.47)	6.0 (0.41)	12.9 (0.57)	4.3 (0.35)
South	1.9 (0.18)	10.6 (0.43)	6.8 (0.34)	7.8 (0.40)	17.0 (0.55)	4.9 (0.28)
West	1.6 (0.22)	10.8 (0.51)	7.0 (0.44)	8.4 (0.50)	9.8 (0.52)	3.5 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	*0.8 (0.27)	5.7 (0.71)	2.8 (0.54)	5.3 (0.74)	6.0 (0.74)	1.5 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	*0.5 (0.20)	10.8 (0.87)	7.5 (0.69)	7.0 (0.71)	11.2 (0.86)	3.7 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	2.9 (0.24)	10.2 (0.46)	6.0 (0.37)	7.3 (0.40)	11.0 (0.49)	3.0 (0.23)
White, single race, female	1.5 (0.14)	12.8 (0.47)	9.3 (0.41)	9.5 (0.44)	19.1 (0.56)	6.0 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	*1.1 (0.37)	9.8 (0.91)	5.6 (0.71)	5.2 (0.70)	9.5 (0.88)	2.1 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.7 (0.18)	13.7 (0.91)	9.2 (0.72)	8.9 (0.71)	18.6 (0.93)	6.1 (0.53)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected type of cancer[1]			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
			Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	220,267	106,252	114,014	15,820	2,504	1,395	1,840
Sex							
Male	106,252	106,252	. . .	6,526	†	. . .	1,840
Female	114,014	. . .	114,014	9,294	2,493	1,395	. . .
Age							
18–44 years	110,391	54,951	55,440	2,336	200	770	–
45–64 years	74,203	35,969	38,234	5,956	1,090	436	330
65–74 years	19,081	8,854	10,227	3,279	407	*97	644
75 years and over	16,593	6,479	10,113	4,249	807	92	867
Race							
1 race[4]	217,760	104,989	112,772	15,609	2,473	1,356	1,827
White	179,456	87,376	92,081	14,308	2,179	1,189	1,608
Black or African American	26,223	11,742	14,481	924	159	*139	192
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	885	899	*110	†	†	–
Asian	10,066	4,866	5,201	255	131	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	121	110	†	–	–	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	1,263	1,243	211	†	*40	†
Black or African American, white	377	162	215	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	654	509	151	†	*25	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	14,739	13,925	673	130	*39	*103
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	9,638	8,478	331	*57	†	*74
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	91,513	100,090	15,147	2,374	1,356	1,738
White, single race	153,235	73,951	79,285	13,685	2,060	1,152	1,505
Black or African American, single race	25,145	11,208	13,937	894	150	*139	192
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	15,417	16,333	2,510	404	166	237
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	26,243	28,344	4,642	689	536	558
Some college	51,159	23,129	28,030	4,022	603	371	495
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	25,991	25,872	4,143	776	163	551
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	16,390	22,082	3,130	608	372	250
$20,000 or more	169,172	84,434	84,738	11,737	1,620	955	1,482
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	14,547	16,374	2,447	424	242	299
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	16,995	16,492	2,296	265	242	344
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	12,471	11,311	1,712	215	*127	*119
$75,000 or more	49,556	25,485	24,071	2,891	390	215	344
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	20,299	8,609	11,691	1,205	139	251	*117
Near poor	31,738	15,014	16,724	2,382	466	280	248
Not poor	115,519	58,730	56,789	8,163	1,138	617	954
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,610	61,660	63,950	5,922	1,007	612	270
Medicaid	14,080	5,032	9,048	769	109	252	–
Other	6,564	3,358	3,206	635	*93	*62	†
Uninsured	37,409	20,390	17,019	933	*71	281	†
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,731	8,917	11,814	4,702	674	131	974
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	749	1,573	456	85	†	*95
Medicare only	9,827	4,023	5,804	1,715	391	†	287
Other	2,449	1,486	964	652	†	†	155
Uninsured	283	138	145	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Males 18 years of age and over	Females 18 years of age and over	Selected type of cancer[1]			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]						
Married.	124,727	62,275	62,452	9,492	1,270	673	1,376
Widowed.	13,182	2,730	10,452	2,547	643	*62	284
Divorced or separated.	24,244	9,909	14,335	2,069	360	348	133
Never married.	44,415	24,254	20,160	1,074	147	173	*35
Living with a partner.	12,860	6,818	6,043	585	*71	134	†
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	110,233	53,697	56,536	7,006	1,092	573	870
Small MSA.	70,790	33,384	37,406	5,633	960	445	607
Not in MSA	39,243	19,171	20,072	3,181	451	377	363
Region							
Northeast	39,033	17,978	21,056	2,922	530	*167	368
Midwest	51,565	25,484	26,082	3,654	556	385	413
South.	83,511	40,081	43,430	5,997	876	613	653
West	46,157	22,710	23,447	3,248	543	230	406
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	14,739	. . .	220	–	. . .	*103
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	. . .	13,925	453	130	*39	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	73,951	. . .	5,775	†	. . .	1,505
White, single race, female.	79,285	. . .	79,285	7,910	2,049	1,152	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	11,208	. . .	329	–	. . .	192
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	. . .	13,937	565	150	*139	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age adjusted)	7.1 (0.19)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.17)
Total[3] (crude)	7.2 (0.21)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	1.7 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	6.6 (0.27)	†	. . .	2.0 (0.17)
Female	7.8 (0.28)	2.0 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)	. . .
Age[4]				
18–44 years	2.1 (0.16)	0.2 (0.04)	1.4 (0.19)	–
45–64 years	8.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)	0.9 (0.19)
65–74 years	17.2 (1.06)	2.1 (0.34)	*1.0 (0.29)	7.3 (1.06)
75 years and over	25.7 (1.11)	4.9 (0.52)	0.9 (0.27)	13.4 (1.60)
Race				
1 race[5]	7.1 (0.19)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.17)
White	7.7 (0.22)	1.1 (0.08)	1.3 (0.14)	2.0 (0.19)
Black or African American	4.0 (0.36)	0.7 (0.14)	*0.9 (0.31)	2.2 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.3 (2.29)	†	†	–
Asian	3.2 (0.54)	1.6 (0.43)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10.5 (0.84)	–	–	9.7 (0.00)
2 or more races[6]	10.5 (1.93)	†	*3.3 (1.55)	†
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.3 (3.01)	†	*5.8 (2.86)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.43)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.12)	*1.7 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.3 (0.63)	*0.7 (0.27)	†	*2.1 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.5 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.14)	2.0 (0.18)
White, single race	8.2 (0.24)	1.2 (0.09)	1.5 (0.17)	2.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	4.0 (0.37)	0.6 (0.14)	*1.0 (0.33)	2.3 (0.44)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	6.4 (0.48)	1.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.30)	1.2 (0.23)
High school diploma or GED[9]	8.0 (0.41)	1.2 (0.13)	2.1 (0.35)	2.5 (0.38)
Some college	8.7 (0.42)	1.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.24)	3.0 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.4 (0.45)	1.7 (0.22)	0.6 (0.16)	2.7 (0.43)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	7.2 (0.44)	1.3 (0.17)	1.8 (0.32)	1.4 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	7.4 (0.24)	1.0 (0.08)	1.1 (0.14)	2.2 (0.21)
$20,000–$34,999	7.2 (0.46)	1.2 (0.19)	1.5 (0.33)	1.8 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	7.7 (0.55)	0.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.32)	2.6 (0.50)
$55,000–$74,999	9.5 (0.93)	1.2 (0.32)	*1.3 (0.47)	*1.6 (0.53)
$75,000 or more	7.7 (0.59)	0.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.24)	2.6 (0.53)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	6.9 (0.62)	0.9 (0.18)	2.1 (0.45)	2.3 (0.62)
Near poor	7.0 (0.44)	1.3 (0.20)	1.7 (0.36)	1.7 (0.36)
Not poor	7.6 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	2.1 (0.23)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.3 (0.21)	0.7 (0.07)	1.0 (0.15)	0.4 (0.08)
Medicaid	5.8 (0.60)	0.8 (0.24)	2.9 (0.61)	–
Other	6.5 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.26)	*1.7 (0.81)	†
Uninsured	2.8 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.37)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	22.8 (1.08)	3.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.29)	11.3 (1.32)
Medicaid and Medicare	20.0 (2.72)	3.8 (1.08)	†	*15.2 (5.65)
Medicare only	17.5 (1.24)	4.0 (0.71)	†	7.3 (1.33)
Other	26.8 (3.14)	†	†	10.3 (2.84)
Uninsured	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married	7.3 (0.27)	0.9 (0.09)	1.1 (0.17)	2.1 (0.20)
Widowed	6.5 (0.58)	1.9 (0.37)	†	2.1 (0.49)
Divorced or separated	8.3 (0.65)	1.5 (0.31)	2.7 (0.56)	1.6 (0.42)
Never married	5.4 (0.57)	1.3 (0.31)	1.1 (0.31)	*1.0 (0.46)
Living with a partner	7.1 (1.25)	†	*3.3 (1.50)	†
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	6.6 (0.27)	1.0 (0.10)	1.0 (0.15)	1.9 (0.23)
Small MSA	7.9 (0.36)	1.3 (0.15)	1.2 (0.21)	2.3 (0.36)
Not in MSA	7.3 (0.41)	1.0 (0.15)	2.0 (0.42)	1.8 (0.31)
Region				
Northeast	7.4 (0.51)	1.3 (0.18)	*0.8 (0.28)	2.3 (0.57)
Midwest	6.9 (0.38)	1.0 (0.14)	1.5 (0.28)	1.8 (0.31)
South	7.2 (0.33)	1.1 (0.12)	1.4 (0.21)	1.9 (0.24)
West	7.1 (0.35)	1.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.22)	2.2 (0.30)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.7 (0.63)	–	. . .	*1.7 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.4 (0.57)	1.4 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.12)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	7.5 (0.34)	†	. . .	2.0 (0.20)
White, single race, female	9.0 (0.36)	2.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.17)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	3.7 (0.56)	–	. . .	2.3 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.3 (0.51)	1.1 (0.24)	*1.0 (0.33)	. . .

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

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (
see Appendix I). Furthermore, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, whereas the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. Percentages in this table are rounded.

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
		Number in thousands[4]					
Total[5]	220,267	17,110	14,474	3,347	3,294	46,502	56,364
Sex							
Male	106,252	8,204	6,969	1,621	1,782	18,737	25,188
Female	114,014	8,906	7,505	1,726	1,512	27,765	31,176
Age							
18–44 years	110,391	2,924	4,524	797	826	7,646	15,958
45–64 years	74,203	7,752	6,125	1,339	1,948	21,269	24,981
65–74 years	19,081	3,469	1,821	464	288	9,121	8,131
75 years and over	16,593	2,965	2,004	747	231	8,465	7,294
Race							
1 race[6]	217,760	16,900	14,255	3,292	3,217	46,044	55,673
White.	179,456	13,124	12,313	2,691	2,732	39,790	48,058
Black or African American	26,223	2,848	1,431	476	281	4,968	5,810
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	*219	*158	†	†	382	581
Asian.	10,066	695	312	105	182	897	1,196
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[7]	2,506	210	220	*54	*77	458	691
Black or African American, white	377	*21	†	–	–	*50	*88
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	123	128	†	†	293	426
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	2,147	1,192	370	436	3,058	4,564
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	1,412	666	221	262	1,693	2,855
Not Hispanic or Latino.	191,603	14,963	13,283	2,976	2,858	43,444	51,800
White, single race	153,235	11,178	11,284	2,361	2,387	37,033	43,864
Black or African American, single race	25,145	2,736	1,393	446	268	4,828	5,637
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	4,191	3,234	1,025	772	8,920	9,556
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,586	5,475	4,086	877	826	14,160	15,953
Some college	51,159	4,454	3,591	756	905	12,906	16,410
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	2,565	2,709	518	679	9,309	11,434
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	4,367	3,730	1,056	973	10,471	12,131
$20,000 or more	169,172	11,617	10,242	2,092	2,124	33,465	41,868
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	2,823	2,355	621	418	7,309	8,826
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	2,436	2,447	501	474	7,157	9,242
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	1,720	1,280	159	307	4,262	5,862
$75,000 or more.	49,556	2,497	2,562	441	588	8,343	11,151
Poverty status[12]							
Poor.	20,299	2,064	1,876	485	552	4,551	5,749
Near poor	31,738	3,077	2,631	783	472	7,400	8,971
Not poor	115,519	7,831	7,198	1,296	1,573	23,454	30,048
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,610	6,705	6,536	885	1,377	19,712	27,340
Medicaid.	14,080	1,535	1,353	556	523	3,106	3,753
Other.	6,564	891	804	322	415	2,201	2,660
Uninsured.	37,409	1,511	1,947	348	442	3,831	7,098
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,731	3,505	2,362	753	235	10,512	9,033
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	749	338	89	*98	1,412	1,219
Medicare only	9,827	1,555	821	239	110	4,262	3,981
Other.	2,449	574	279	*129	*76	1,313	1,138
Uninsured.	283	*52	†	–	–	*51	*54

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
Marital status		Number in thousands[4]					
Married.	124,727	10,425	8,469	1,922	1,658	27,567	33,060
Widowed.	13,182	2,329	1,332	460	299	6,594	5,853
Divorced or separated.	24,244	2,351	2,372	511	693	6,807	8,077
Never married.	44,415	1,446	1,375	285	458	3,753	6,218
Living with a partner.	12,860	505	902	168	186	1,666	3,025
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	110,233	8,114	6,091	1,533	1,746	20,583	25,368
Small MSA.	70,790	5,642	4,936	1,075	1,035	16,090	18,965
Not in MSA	39,243	3,353	3,448	739	513	9,829	12,031
Region							
Northeast	39,033	2,818	2,012	678	762	8,701	9,422
Midwest	51,565	4,193	3,885	600	576	12,340	14,934
South.	83,511	6,705	5,492	1,402	1,088	16,550	20,576
West	46,157	3,394	3,085	667	868	8,910	11,432
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	1,015	433	126	251	1,068	2,048
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	1,131	758	245	186	1,990	2,516
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	5,540	5,709	1,240	1,289	15,575	20,104
White, single race, female.	79,285	5,638	5,576	1,121	1,098	21,458	23,760
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	1,114	494	178	129	1,595	2,114
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,622	899	268	138	3,233	3,523

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
	Percent[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (age adjusted)	7.7 (0.21)	6.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.09)	20.7 (0.30)	25.2 (0.37)
Total[5] (crude).	7.9 (0.22)	6.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	21.2 (0.35)	25.6 (0.40)
Sex						
Male	8.0 (0.30)	6.6 (0.29)	1.6 (0.14)	1.6 (0.14)	17.9 (0.40)	23.8 (0.52)
Female	7.5 (0.27)	6.4 (0.24)	1.5 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)	23.2 (0.42)	26.3 (0.45)
Age[6]						
18–44 years.	2.7 (0.18)	4.1 (0.24)	0.7 (0.08)	0.7 (0.09)	6.9 (0.30)	14.5 (0.42)
45–64 years.	10.6 (0.45)	8.3 (0.35)	1.8 (0.18)	2.6 (0.20)	28.7 (0.60)	33.7 (0.66)
65–74 years.	18.6 (0.95)	9.6 (0.70)	2.4 (0.36)	1.5 (0.31)	48.0 (1.29)	42.7 (1.29)
75 years and over	18.3 (1.03)	12.1 (0.81)	4.5 (0.57)	1.4 (0.28)	51.3 (1.26)	44.2 (1.23)
Race						
1 race[7]	7.7 (0.21)	6.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.09)	20.7 (0.31)	25.1 (0.37)
White.	7.1 (0.23)	6.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.10)	1.4 (0.10)	21.2 (0.34)	25.9 (0.41)
Black or African American	12.1 (0.64)	5.7 (0.47)	2.0 (0.24)	1.1 (0.20)	21.5 (0.74)	24.1 (0.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.3 (3.23)	10.9 (2.66)	†	†	24.1 (2.49)	35.4 (5.44)
Asian.	8.4 (0.97)	3.5 (0.59)	1.2 (0.35)	1.9 (0.43)	10.7 (1.15)	13.2 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*21.6 (7.31)	–	9.7 (0.00)	†	17.0 (4.45)
2 or more races[8]	11.4 (2.01)	9.8 (2.11)	*2.0 (0.85)	*3.0 (1.20)	22.6 (2.23)	31.4 (3.02)
Black or African American, white	*11.7 (5.01)	†	–	–	22.3 (6.42)	30.2 (7.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.0 (2.67)	11.8 (2.37)	†	*3.8 (1.83)	25.7 (2.85)	36.5 (5.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10.5 (0.67)	4.7 (0.42)	1.5 (0.25)	1.8 (0.31)	14.9 (0.76)	19.8 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.1 (1.05)	4.2 (0.50)	1.7 (0.42)	1.7 (0.40)	15.0 (1.15)	21.1 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	7.5 (0.23)	6.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)	21.5 (0.33)	26.0 (0.41)
White, single race.	6.7 (0.25)	7.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.11)	1.4 (0.11)	22.2 (0.38)	27.1 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	12.0 (0.65)	5.8 (0.48)	1.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.20)	21.5 (0.74)	24.2 (0.82)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	11.5 (0.57)	9.3 (0.58)	2.9 (0.32)	2.4 (0.29)	24.1 (0.81)	27.1 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED[11]	9.5 (0.47)	7.3 (0.40)	1.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.17)	24.2 (0.65)	28.0 (0.70)
Some college	9.2 (0.46)	7.1 (0.41)	1.5 (0.20)	1.7 (0.21)	26.3 (0.67)	32.4 (0.80)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5 (0.38)	5.4 (0.36)	1.2 (0.19)	1.3 (0.18)	19.6 (0.64)	22.8 (0.69)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	11.1 (0.52)	9.6 (0.53)	2.7 (0.27)	2.7 (0.26)	25.6 (0.68)	30.8 (0.75)
$20,000 or more	7.1 (0.24)	6.1 (0.22)	1.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	20.0 (0.36)	24.7 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	8.7 (0.50)	7.3 (0.50)	1.9 (0.30)	1.4 (0.21)	22.4 (0.75)	27.9 (0.89)
$35,000–$54,999	7.8 (0.60)	7.5 (0.59)	1.6 (0.25)	1.5 (0.29)	22.4 (0.77)	27.9 (0.92)
$55,000–$74,999	7.4 (0.67)	5.6 (0.58)	*1.0 (0.35)	1.3 (0.28)	19.8 (1.03)	25.1 (1.06)
$75,000 or more.	6.0 (0.51)	5.1 (0.42)	1.2 (0.29)	1.0 (0.17)	18.0 (0.77)	23.4 (0.86)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor.	12.3 (0.76)	9.9 (0.70)	2.7 (0.37)	3.0 (0.37)	26.3 (0.94)	31.4 (0.99)
Near poor	9.9 (0.61)	8.3 (0.53)	2.4 (0.29)	1.6 (0.22)	23.2 (0.80)	28.6 (0.95)
Not poor	7.0 (0.28)	6.3 (0.27)	1.2 (0.13)	1.3 (0.12)	20.5 (0.43)	25.8 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private.	4.9 (0.22)	5.0 (0.23)	0.7 (0.08)	1.0 (0.10)	14.1 (0.34)	20.4 (0.46)
Medicaid.	11.8 (0.95)	10.2 (0.84)	4.2 (0.57)	3.9 (0.58)	23.6 (1.08)	28.1 (1.26)
Other.	9.1 (1.05)	11.0 (1.62)	3.7 (0.89)	4.5 (1.04)	25.3 (2.07)	33.8 (2.37)
Uninsured.	4.7 (0.42)	5.6 (0.42)	1.0 (0.17)	1.4 (0.21)	11.9 (0.65)	20.7 (0.76)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private.	17.3 (0.95)	11.4 (0.74)	3.7 (0.45)	1.1 (0.23)	51.0 (1.21)	43.8 (1.17)
Medicaid and Medicare	32.4 (3.00)	14.6 (2.00)	3.9 (1.08)	*4.3 (1.36)	61.5 (3.34)	53.0 (3.26)
Medicare only	16.2 (1.17)	8.4 (0.81)	2.5 (0.52)	1.1 (0.31)	43.6 (1.72)	40.6 (1.64)
Other.	24.2 (3.10)	11.4 (2.11)	*5.3 (1.69)	*3.0 (1.36)	53.7 (3.51)	46.5 (3.57)
Uninsured.	*16.5 (5.51)	†	–	–	*18.2 (6.71)	*18.3 (6.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
				Percent[4] (standard error)		
Marital status						
Married.	7.9 (0.29)	6.6 (0.28)	1.5 (0.13)	1.2 (0.11)	20.4 (0.41)	24.9 (0.49)
Widowed.	10.4 (1.57)	6.5 (1.58)	*2.8 (1.07)	†	30.8 (3.46)	28.5 (3.09)
Divorced or separated.	8.5 (0.53)	9.2 (0.64)	2.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.27)	25.8 (0.86)	31.1 (0.98)
Never married.	7.3 (0.70)	4.5 (0.52)	1.1 (0.23)	1.6 (0.29)	18.0 (0.90)	20.4 (0.93)
Living with a partner.	6.4 (1.24)	8.7 (1.29)	1.6 (0.46)	1.7 (0.47)	20.6 (1.94)	31.4 (1.79)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	7.6 (0.30)	5.6 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.13)	19.1 (0.43)	23.2 (0.49)
Small MSA.	8.0 (0.36)	6.9 (0.37)	1.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.16)	22.4 (0.58)	26.5 (0.70)
Not in MSA	7.7 (0.50)	8.3 (0.58)	1.8 (0.22)	1.2 (0.18)	22.2 (0.72)	28.2 (1.00)
Region						
Northeast	7.1 (0.51)	5.1 (0.44)	1.7 (0.24)	1.9 (0.25)	21.6 (0.66)	23.5 (0.83)
Midwest	8.0 (0.47)	7.4 (0.42)	1.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.16)	23.2 (0.68)	28.4 (0.83)
South	8.0 (0.34)	6.5 (0.31)	1.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.13)	19.7 (0.51)	24.4 (0.63)
West	7.4 (0.41)	6.7 (0.44)	1.4 (0.17)	1.8 (0.21)	19.0 (0.59)	24.3 (0.68)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.9 (0.97)	3.7 (0.58)	1.1 (0.29)	2.1 (0.53)	11.0 (0.95)	17.3 (1.11)
Hispanic or Latina, female	10.8 (0.86)	5.8 (0.60)	2.0 (0.36)	1.6 (0.33)	18.4 (1.09)	21.9 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	7.2 (0.35)	7.4 (0.37)	1.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.17)	19.8 (0.51)	26.3 (0.65)
White, single race, female.	6.4 (0.32)	6.7 (0.31)	1.3 (0.14)	1.3 (0.14)	24.2 (0.53)	27.7 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male	11.1 (0.95)	4.9 (0.65)	1.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.32)	16.7 (1.11)	21.0 (1.21)
Black or African American, single race, female	12.6 (0.87)	6.5 (0.65)	2.0 (0.32)	1.0 (0.24)	25.2 (0.97)	26.7 (1.04)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Number in thousands[5]				
Total[6]	220,267	33,099	32,002	60,607	9,893
Sex					
Male	106,252	10,340	12,972	27,300	3,058
Female	114,014	22,759	19,030	33,307	6,835
Age					
18–44 years	110,391	19,598	12,934	26,309	4,913
45–64 years	74,203	10,913	13,756	23,036	3,662
65–74 years	19,081	1,611	3,010	5,942	768
75 years and over	16,593	977	2,302	5,319	550
Race					
1 race[7]	217,760	32,559	31,489	59,623	9,679
White	179,456	26,977	27,487	50,988	8,471
Black or African American	26,223	4,236	2,769	6,264	872
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	355	275	588	*104
Asian	10,066	966	936	1,719	233
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	*64	–
2 or more races[8]	2,506	540	512	984	213
Black or African American, white	377	*105	*67	141	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	201	257	518	114
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	4,253	3,459	6,684	975
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	2,548	1,871	3,878	508
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	28,846	28,543	53,923	8,917
White, single race	153,235	23,126	24,406	45,019	7,586
Black or African American, single race	25,145	4,056	2,621	5,989	841
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	5,034	5,338	10,278	1,375
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,586	8,048	8,133	16,649	2,334
Some college	51,159	9,079	9,563	16,287	2,990
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	5,966	6,481	11,709	2,121
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	38,472	7,588	6,879	13,699	2,521
$20,000 or more	169,172	24,267	23,880	44,320	7,060
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	4,885	4,811	9,607	1,391
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	5,778	5,755	10,007	1,496
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	3,710	3,515	6,092	989
$75,000 or more	49,556	6,681	6,366	12,225	2,255
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	20,299	4,713	3,932	7,350	1,501
Near poor	31,738	5,287	5,343	10,568	1,585
Not poor	115,519	17,186	16,935	30,986	5,136
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,610	18,452	16,916	30,628	5,117
Medicaid	14,080	3,992	3,018	5,643	1,171
Other	6,564	1,425	1,485	2,728	623
Uninsured	37,409	6,574	5,255	10,193	1,650
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,731	1,328	2,925	6,400	724
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	310	627	988	140
Medicare only	9,827	739	1,422	2,945	384
Other	2,449	178	305	829	*70
Uninsured	283	†	*33	*75	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequencies of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Marital status	Number in thousands[5]				
Married.	124,727	17,974	18,437	35,112	5,401
Widowed.	13,182	1,119	1,970	4,194	526
Divorced or separated.	24,244	4,708	4,969	8,173	1,446
Never married.	44,415	6,584	4,629	8,966	1,788
Living with a partner.	12,860	2,620	1,938	4,049	695
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	110,233	16,296	15,258	28,409	4,709
Small MSA.	70,790	10,362	10,645	19,922	3,083
Not in MSA	39,243	6,440	6,098	12,276	2,101
Region					
Northeast	39,033	5,528	5,783	11,188	1,638
Midwest	51,565	7,718	7,929	15,061	2,356
South.	83,511	12,987	10,817	21,638	3,743
West	46,157	6,865	7,473	12,719	2,156
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	1,344	1,330	3,270	272
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	2,909	2,129	3,414	703
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,951	7,175	10,023	20,482	2,396
White, single race, female.	79,285	15,951	14,382	24,538	5,190
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	1,211	919	2,255	208
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	2,845	1,702	3,733	633

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age adjusted)	15.1 (0.31)	14.3 (0.29)	27.4 (0.39)	4.5 (0.16)
Total[6] (crude).	15.1 (0.31)	14.6 (0.29)	27.6 (0.39)	4.5 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	9.7 (0.38)	12.1 (0.38)	25.7 (0.54)	2.8 (0.19)
Female	20.3 (0.44)	16.4 (0.40)	28.9 (0.50)	6.0 (0.26)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	17.8 (0.46)	11.7 (0.36)	23.9 (0.52)	4.5 (0.22)
45–64 years	14.7 (0.49)	18.6 (0.59)	31.1 (0.68)	4.9 (0.29)
65–74 years	8.5 (0.83)	15.8 (0.89)	31.2 (1.21)	4.0 (0.70)
75 years and over	5.9 (0.62)	13.9 (0.89)	32.2 (1.21)	3.3 (0.45)
Race				
1 race[8]	15.0 (0.31)	14.3 (0.29)	27.2 (0.39)	4.4 (0.17)
White.	15.3 (0.35)	15.1 (0.33)	28.2 (0.44)	4.7 (0.19)
Black or African American	15.8 (0.82)	11.0 (0.60)	24.3 (0.94)	3.4 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.1 (3.23)	15.6 (2.76)	34.4 (3.16)	*5.6 (1.90)
Asian.	9.7 (0.96)	9.5 (1.00)	18.0 (1.22)	2.5 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	30.7 (7.42)	–
2 or more races[9]	21.1 (2.50)	21.5 (3.04)	40.7 (3.18)	8.8 (1.71)
Black or African American, white	17.8 (4.40)	*11.3 (4.16)	31.6 (7.14)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	16.5 (3.42)	21.5 (4.63)	44.3 (4.79)	9.1 (2.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	14.2 (0.71)	13.6 (0.71)	24.9 (0.88)	3.7 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.1 (0.91)	12.1 (0.90)	23.2 (1.06)	3.1 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	15.3 (0.35)	14.6 (0.32)	27.8 (0.42)	4.7 (0.19)
White, single race	15.6 (0.40)	15.6 (0.37)	29.0 (0.48)	5.0 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	15.8 (0.85)	10.8 (0.61)	24.2 (0.96)	3.4 (0.35)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.0 (0.76)	16.5 (0.70)	31.6 (0.92)	4.3 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[12]	15.1 (0.65)	14.6 (0.56)	30.4 (0.78)	4.2 (0.34)
Some college	17.4 (0.58)	18.3 (0.67)	31.9 (0.75)	5.7 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.1 (0.48)	12.4 (0.54)	22.7 (0.69)	3.9 (0.31)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	20.9 (0.73)	18.4 (0.66)	35.9 (0.84)	6.8 (0.46)
$20,000 or more	14.2 (0.35)	13.9 (0.34)	26.1 (0.42)	4.1 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	16.4 (0.75)	15.7 (0.75)	31.0 (0.93)	4.5 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	16.9 (0.73)	16.7 (0.76)	29.7 (0.98)	4.3 (0.36)
$55,000–$74,999	15.0 (1.22)	14.8 (0.90)	25.6 (1.11)	4.2 (0.69)
$75,000 or more	13.0 (0.65)	12.1 (0.65)	24.4 (0.85)	4.3 (0.40)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor.	22.9 (0.97)	20.5 (0.95)	37.6 (1.15)	7.6 (0.59)
Near poor	17.1 (0.80)	17.3 (0.78)	33.6 (0.99)	5.0 (0.45)
Not poor	14.7 (0.45)	14.2 (0.41)	26.6 (0.51)	4.3 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	15.0 (0.40)	13.1 (0.38)	24.0 (0.46)	4.1 (0.22)
Medicaid	28.6 (1.42)	22.2 (1.19)	41.0 (1.52)	8.5 (0.86)
Other	22.9 (2.12)	17.4 (1.44)	36.9 (2.38)	8.1 (1.28)
Uninsured	17.6 (0.73)	15.0 (0.77)	28.2 (0.94)	4.5 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	6.4 (0.76)	14.1 (0.79)	31.0 (1.08)	3.5 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare	13.4 (2.10)	27.6 (2.73)	43.0 (2.91)	6.1 (1.34)
Medicare only	7.5 (0.88)	14.5 (1.23)	30.1 (1.61)	3.9 (0.70)
Other	7.3 (1.87)	12.4 (2.19)	33.9 (3.28)	*2.8 (0.96)
Uninsured	*9.8 (4.45)	*9.8 (4.07)	24.7 (6.92)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Marital status				
Married.	14.7 (0.40)	14.2 (0.40)	27.8 (0.52)	4.3 (0.23)
Widowed.	19.8 (3.34)	17.8 (3.00)	33.9 (3.96)	5.0 (1.41)
Divorced or separated.	20.5 (0.96)	19.8 (0.92)	32.7 (1.11)	6.0 (0.50)
Never married.	13.5 (0.66)	12.1 (0.69)	22.6 (0.91)	4.0 (0.42)
Living with a partner.	18.3 (1.38)	15.7 (1.41)	34.1 (2.11)	5.0 (0.78)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	14.7 (0.48)	13.8 (0.38)	25.8 (0.52)	4.3 (0.24)
Small MSA.	14.7 (0.48)	14.8 (0.55)	28.0 (0.68)	4.3 (0.28)
Not in MSA	17.1 (0.76)	15.1 (0.78)	30.7 (1.18)	5.3 (0.40)
Region				
Northeast	14.3 (0.77)	14.5 (0.63)	28.3 (0.88)	4.2 (0.39)
Midwest	15.1 (0.76)	15.3 (0.58)	29.1 (0.81)	4.5 (0.37)
South.	15.6 (0.48)	12.8 (0.48)	25.9 (0.66)	4.5 (0.26)
West	14.9 (0.58)	15.9 (0.64)	27.4 (0.75)	4.6 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.8 (0.82)	10.4 (0.85)	24.1 (1.29)	1.9 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	19.9 (1.08)	16.8 (1.07)	25.8 (1.26)	5.4 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.9 (0.48)	13.2 (0.49)	27.4 (0.71)	3.2 (0.26)
White, single race, female.	21.2 (0.59)	18.0 (0.53)	30.5 (0.63)	6.7 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.5 (1.20)	8.5 (0.77)	20.9 (1.45)	1.8 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.0 (1.00)	12.6 (0.80)	26.9 (1.17)	4.7 (0.53)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
	Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	220,267	37,215	21,211	17,577
Sex				
Male	106,252	20,586	8,778	8,204
Female	114,014	16,630	12,433	9,372
Age				
18–44 years	110,391	8,439	6,007	2,481
45–64 years	74,203	14,360	9,016	5,920
65–74 years	19,081	6,082	2,596	4,330
75 years and over	16,593	8,334	3,592	4,845
Race				
1 race[4]	217,760	36,883	20,892	17,443
White	179,456	33,010	17,517	14,714
Black or African American	26,223	2,478	2,500	2,087
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	376	*274	193
Asian	10,066	995	580	449
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	2,506	333	319	134
Black or African American, white	377	†	*15	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	213	192	*105
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	2,269	2,313	1,164
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	1,500	1,434	441
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	34,946	18,899	16,413
White, single race	153,235	30,936	15,456	13,706
Black or African American, single race	25,145	2,396	2,389	2,016
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	6,998	4,531	6,094
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	10,539	6,031	6,166
Some college	51,159	10,023	5,416	2,773
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	7,625	3,640	1,567
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	38,472	8,028	5,690	5,739
$20,000 or more	169,172	27,004	14,568	10,865
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	5,790	3,575	3,451
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	5,871	3,563	2,649
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	3,808	1,871	902
$75,000 or more	49,556	7,059	3,323	1,707
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	20,299	3,191	2,849	2,213
Near poor	31,738	6,141	4,168	4,024
Not poor	115,519	19,515	9,947	7,028
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	125,610	15,278	8,610	4,664
Medicaid	14,080	1,887	1,992	1,234
Other	6,564	1,683	965	848
Uninsured	37,409	3,780	3,437	1,624
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	20,731	8,663	3,489	4,848
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	894	604	990
Medicare only	9,827	3,579	1,648	2,751
Other	2,449	1,203	416	530
Uninsured	283	*65	*31	*56

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2006—Con.

		Selected sensory problems[1]		
Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]			
Married.	124,727	22,203	11,262	9,316
Widowed.	13,182	5,129	2,330	3,678
Divorced or separated.	24,244	4,533	3,391	2,321
Never married.	44,415	3,677	3,071	1,627
Living with a partner.	12,860	1,580	1,129	593
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	110,233	15,250	9,216	7,106
Small MSA.	70,790	13,238	7,470	5,740
Not in MSA	39,243	8,728	4,525	4,731
Region				
Northeast	39,033	5,576	2,914	3,398
Midwest	51,565	10,546	5,501	4,191
South.	83,511	13,489	8,533	7,134
West	46,157	7,603	4,263	2,853
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	1,272	1,049	545
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	997	1,263	619
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	73,951	17,433	6,520	6,604
White, single race, female.	79,285	13,503	8,936	7,102
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	1,049	834	771
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,347	1,555	1,245

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble, "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age adjusted)	16.8 (0.31)	9.5 (0.26)	8.0 (0.22)
Total[3] (crude)	16.9 (0.33)	9.6 (0.26)	8.0 (0.23)
Sex			
Male	20.0 (0.46)	8.4 (0.34)	8.2 (0.32)
Female	14.0 (0.37)	10.6 (0.36)	7.8 (0.29)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	7.6 (0.33)	5.4 (0.28)	2.2 (0.18)
45–64 years	19.4 (0.59)	12.2 (0.46)	8.0 (0.39)
65–74 years	31.9 (1.26)	13.6 (1.03)	22.8 (1.10)
75 years and over	50.4 (1.34)	21.7 (1.14)	29.4 (1.22)
Race			
1 race[5]	16.8 (0.31)	9.5 (0.26)	8.0 (0.22)
White	17.8 (0.35)	9.5 (0.29)	7.9 (0.25)
Black or African American	10.7 (0.57)	10.4 (0.62)	9.7 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native	25.3 (3.97)	16.5 (3.93)	13.9 (2.68)
Asian	12.2 (1.02)	6.9 (0.93)	5.7 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15.1 (4.12)	†	–
2 or more races[6]	16.6 (2.34)	15.4 (2.30)	7.4 (1.68)
Black or African American, white	†	10.1 (1.13)	*7.9 (3.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	19.2 (3.95)	16.9 (3.11)	9.1 (2.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	10.4 (0.62)	9.8 (0.68)	6.3 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.1 (0.95)	11.0 (1.07)	4.4 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.5 (0.33)	9.5 (0.29)	8.2 (0.23)
White, single race	18.8 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)	8.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	10.6 (0.59)	10.3 (0.62)	9.6 (0.56)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	18.6 (0.79)	13.0 (0.68)	15.4 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.5 (0.56)	10.6 (0.51)	10.6 (0.45)
Some college	20.8 (0.64)	10.7 (0.49)	5.9 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.6 (0.60)	7.7 (0.46)	3.3 (0.31)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	19.2 (0.63)	14.3 (0.57)	13.2 (0.53)
$20,000 or more	16.6 (0.35)	8.7 (0.30)	6.9 (0.25)
$20,000–$34,999	17.4 (0.75)	11.3 (0.68)	10.0 (0.55)
$35,000–$54,999	19.0 (0.77)	10.6 (0.64)	8.4 (0.62)
$55,000–$74,999	18.6 (1.01)	8.3 (0.93)	4.9 (0.77)
$75,000 or more	16.7 (0.73)	7.2 (0.60)	4.7 (0.47)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	17.9 (0.87)	15.9 (0.84)	13.3 (0.77)
Near poor	18.7 (0.80)	13.2 (0.75)	12.1 (0.64)
Not poor	17.8 (0.43)	8.6 (0.35)	6.7 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	11.3 (0.37)	6.5 (0.26)	3.4 (0.20)
Medicaid	14.0 (1.00)	14.8 (1.04)	9.4 (0.87)
Other	19.2 (1.73)	11.5 (1.41)	9.0 (1.31)
Uninsured	10.9 (0.61)	10.3 (0.60)	5.0 (0.46)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	42.1 (1.14)	17.0 (1.02)	23.6 (1.06)
Medicaid and Medicare	39.1 (2.81)	26.3 (2.67)	43.4 (3.25)
Medicare only	36.7 (1.84)	16.9 (1.44)	28.2 (1.45)
Other	50.0 (3.39)	17.1 (2.76)	21.6 (2.86)
Uninsured	26.6 (7.36)	*11.0 (5.06)	*21.5 (7.03)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Marital status			
Married.	17.2 (0.41)	8.7 (0.33)	7.2 (0.28)
Widowed	14.3 (1.58)	14.8 (3.09)	13.3 (2.06)
Divorced or separated.	17.7 (0.76)	12.9 (0.68)	9.0 (0.54)
Never married	13.3 (0.76)	10.6 (0.80)	8.7 (0.70)
Living with a partner	19.8 (1.70)	12.5 (1.70)	8.0 (1.36)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	14.2 (0.40)	8.5 (0.34)	6.8 (0.29)
Small MSA.	18.5 (0.63)	10.4 (0.54)	8.1 (0.40)
Not in MSA	20.5 (0.84)	10.8 (0.58)	10.8 (0.54)
Region			
Northeast	14.0 (0.63)	7.3 (0.48)	8.7 (0.58)
Midwest	19.9 (0.69)	10.4 (0.53)	8.0 (0.49)
South.	16.2 (0.51)	10.2 (0.47)	8.7 (0.36)
West	16.5 (0.64)	9.2 (0.53)	6.3 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	11.8 (0.90)	9.4 (1.00)	6.0 (0.77)
Hispanic or Latina, female	9.1 (0.81)	10.3 (0.91)	6.5 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	22.6 (0.58)	8.6 (0.43)	8.7 (0.40)
White, single race, female	15.4 (0.48)	10.5 (0.46)	7.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.9 (0.95)	8.4 (0.83)	8.4 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.5 (0.76)	11.8 (0.84)	10.4 (0.72)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristic[1]							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
		Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	220,267	6,522	17,183	4,378	8,056	3,903	6,883	11,242	17,903
Sex									
Male	106,252	2,512	6,420	1,794	3,314	1,633	2,583	4,686	7,427
Female.	114,014	4,010	10,764	2,584	4,743	2,270	4,300	6,556	10,476
Age									
18–44 years.	110,391	2,733	7,351	1,870	3,472	1,473	3,190	5,139	8,956
45–64 years.	74,203	2,747	6,310	2,041	3,196	1,852	2,490	4,378	6,125
65–74 years.	19,081	529	1,720	270	678	273	616	958	1,319
75 years and over	16,593	513	1,803	198	710	306	586	767	1,503
Race									
1 race[4]	217,760	6,426	16,863	4,316	7,931	3,853	6,743	11,085	17,593
White.	179,456	4,954	13,400	3,446	6,260	3,135	5,474	8,574	14,281
Black or African American	26,223	1,130	2,510	647	1,156	489	889	1,979	2,413
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	*95	220	*78	101	†	*58	*111	181
Asian.	10,066	248	717	145	391	168	306	411	695
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	–	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	*96	320	*62	125	*49	*140	157	310
Black or African American, white	377	†	*37	†	†	†	†	*44	*42
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	*71	136	†	*84	†	*73	*70	181
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	764	2,802	583	1,293	463	902	1,349	2,021
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	445	1,662	363	765	321	539	761	1,205
Not Hispanic or Latino.	191,603	5,758	14,381	3,795	6,764	3,440	5,981	9,893	15,883
White, single race.	153,235	4,300	10,880	2,945	5,116	2,703	4,711	7,383	12,556
Black or African American, single race	25,145	1,084	2,412	607	1,100	476	851	1,883	2,316
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	1,906	3,969	1,397	2,011	1,177	1,663	2,881	3,244
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	1,692	4,926	1,119	2,160	1,018	1,926	2,904	4,882
Some college	51,159	1,565	4,067	1,077	1,969	940	1,677	2,746	4,648
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	731	2,043	392	1,077	507	804	1,468	2,752
Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	38,472	2,344	5,136	1,816	2,488	1,471	2,357	3,784	4,631
$20,000 or more	169,172	3,835	11,270	2,390	5,098	2,233	4,188	7,006	12,511
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	1,222	3,275	949	1,425	798	1,386	2,153	3,088
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	839	2,653	548	1,198	517	953	1,660	2,895
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	529	1,425	296	791	362	480	1,002	1,593
$75,000 or more.	49,556	654	2,134	247	969	310	756	1,224	3,243
Poverty status[10]									
Poor.	20,299	1,227	2,834	1,068	1,374	841	1,268	2,140	2,632
Near poor	31,738	1,747	3,541	1,235	1,621	1,086	1,611	2,635	3,305
Not poor	115,519	2,182	7,268	1,225	3,382	1,341	2,625	4,455	8,623
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private.	125,610	2,256	6,969	1,127	3,358	1,168	2,549	4,245	8,563
Medicaid.	14,080	1,232	2,119	1,188	1,261	906	1,232	2,002	2,151
Other.	6,564	476	850	465	335	432	403	820	854
Uninsured.	37,409	1,516	3,656	1,128	1,715	816	1,462	2,433	3,421
Age 65 years and over:									
Private.	20,731	423	1,832	201	591	275	563	859	1,448
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	187	437	*109	179	*125	161	245	285
Medicare only	9,827	312	985	114	439	157	342	482	924
Other.	2,449	*112	214	*29	*150	†	115	*127	128
Uninsured.	283	†	*54	†	†	†	†	†	*37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequencies of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristic[1]							
		Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
Selected characteristic		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]								
Married.	124,727	2,851	8,052	1,797	3,784	1,715	3,217	5,290	8,750
Widowed.	13,182	531	1,805	241	734	248	573	784	1,356
Divorced or separated.	24,244	1,508	2,800	1,088	1,584	934	1,354	2,037	2,693
Never married.	44,415	1,370	3,473	1,006	1,424	727	1,250	2,403	3,926
Living with a partner.	12,860	257	1,009	245	514	272	476	715	1,147
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	110,233	3,040	8,570	1,976	3,798	1,836	3,013	5,531	8,117
Small MSA.	70,790	2,058	4,966	1,356	2,648	1,176	2,318	3,456	5,860
Not in MSA	39,243	1,424	3,647	1,047	1,610	891	1,551	2,255	3,927
Region									
Northeast	39,033	1,232	2,993	708	1,391	540	1,130	1,774	2,951
Midwest	51,565	1,462	3,874	1,090	1,780	1,015	1,564	2,718	4,259
South	83,511	2,701	6,679	1,749	3,033	1,612	2,702	4,547	6,672
West	46,157	1,127	3,636	831	1,853	735	1,486	2,203	4,021
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	224	1,196	*202	502	154	326	541	898
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	540	1,606	381	791	309	576	808	1,123
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	73,951	1,650	3,959	1,169	2,185	1,211	1,723	3,092	5,228
White, single race, female	79,285	2,651	6,921	1,776	2,931	1,492	2,987	4,291	7,328
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	470	894	281	448	169	388	810	927
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	614	1,518	326	652	308	463	1,073	1,389

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (age adjusted)	3.0 (0.13)	7.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.2 (0.14)	5.1 (0.18)	8.3 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	3.0 (0.13)	7.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.2 (0.14)	5.2 (0.18)	8.3 (0.23)
Sex								
Male	2.4 (0.19)	6.2 (0.27)	1.7 (0.16)	3.2 (0.20)	1.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.18)	4.5 (0.24)	7.1 (0.31)
Female	3.5 (0.18)	9.5 (0.32)	2.3 (0.15)	4.2 (0.20)	2.0 (0.14)	3.8 (0.20)	5.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.32)
Age[4]								
18–44 years	2.5 (0.17)	6.7 (0.28)	1.7 (0.15)	3.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.12)	2.9 (0.19)	4.7 (0.23)	8.2 (0.32)
45–64 years	3.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.37)	2.8 (0.23)	4.4 (0.25)	2.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.23)	6.0 (0.32)	8.4 (0.37)
65–74 years	2.8 (0.41)	9.2 (0.83)	1.4 (0.29)	3.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.30)	3.3 (0.40)	5.1 (0.53)	7.1 (0.62)
75 years and over	3.2 (0.43)	11.2 (0.89)	1.2 (0.21)	4.4 (0.55)	1.9 (0.38)	3.6 (0.54)	4.8 (0.56)	9.4 (0.77)
Race								
1 race[5]	3.0 (0.13)	7.8 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.1 (0.14)	5.1 (0.18)	8.2 (0.23)
White	2.7 (0.14)	7.5 (0.24)	1.9 (0.12)	3.5 (0.16)	1.7 (0.11)	3.1 (0.15)	4.8 (0.19)	8.1 (0.26)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.44)	10.0 (0.57)	2.4 (0.34)	4.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.25)	3.5 (0.40)	7.5 (0.52)	9.3 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.2 (2.07)	12.7 (2.71)	*4.8 (2.10)	5.8 (1.62)	†	*3.4 (1.24)	*7.2 (2.27)	10.1 (2.42)
Asian	2.5 (0.57)	7.4 (0.81)	1.5 (0.34)	4.0 (0.56)	1.9 (0.46)	3.2 (0.57)	4.1 (0.60)	7.2 (0.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	15.6 (4.21)	–	12.3 (2.58)	9.7 (0.00)	†
2 or more races[6]	5.0 (1.47)	13.7 (2.28)	*2.5 (1.07)	5.3 (1.37)	*1.9 (0.80)	5.8 (1.68)	7.2 (1.57)	12.8 (2.34)
Black or African American, white	†	*6.3 (2.77)	†	†	†	†	*7.5 (3.31)	*11.1 (5.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.7 (2.09)	10.6 (2.68)	†	*6.7 (2.22)	†	*5.3 (2.17)	*6.0 (1.82)	15.5 (3.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	3.0 (0.30)	10.6 (0.62)	2.2 (0.30)	4.9 (0.44)	1.7 (0.23)	3.4 (0.36)	5.0 (0.41)	7.3 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.1 (0.45)	9.9 (0.79)	2.2 (0.43)	4.8 (0.59)	2.0 (0.36)	3.4 (0.50)	4.4 (0.46)	7.2 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.0 (0.15)	7.5 (0.24)	2.0 (0.12)	3.5 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	3.2 (0.15)	5.2 (0.19)	8.5 (0.25)
White, single race	2.8 (0.16)	7.1 (0.27)	1.9 (0.13)	3.3 (0.18)	1.7 (0.12)	3.1 (0.17)	4.8 (0.22)	8.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	4.3 (0.45)	10.0 (0.58)	2.4 (0.35)	4.4 (0.39)	1.9 (0.25)	3.4 (0.42)	7.5 (0.54)	9.3 (0.61)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.2 (0.52)	12.3 (0.64)	4.8 (0.52)	6.5 (0.48)	3.8 (0.37)	5.2 (0.49)	9.2 (0.58)	10.3 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[9]	3.2 (0.28)	9.1 (0.47)	2.1 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.21)	3.6 (0.31)	5.5 (0.39)	9.2 (0.52)
Some college	3.0 (0.27)	8.1 (0.43)	2.0 (0.23)	3.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.21)	3.3 (0.28)	5.3 (0.34)	9.1 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.5 (0.20)	4.0 (0.30)	0.8 (0.12)	2.1 (0.24)	1.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.20)	2.8 (0.24)	5.3 (0.38)
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	6.5 (0.43)	13.8 (0.55)	5.2 (0.39)	6.9 (0.42)	4.1 (0.32)	6.6 (0.44)	10.6 (0.51)	12.5 (0.58)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.14)	6.8 (0.25)	1.4 (0.11)	3.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	4.2 (0.18)	7.5 (0.26)
$20,000–$34,999	4.1 (0.40)	10.7 (0.66)	3.3 (0.40)	4.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.31)	4.4 (0.41)	7.2 (0.53)	10.2 (0.61)
$35,000–$54,999	2.5 (0.31)	8.0 (0.55)	1.7 (0.26)	3.5 (0.36)	1.6 (0.24)	2.9 (0.34)	5.0 (0.42)	8.6 (0.58)
$55,000–$74,999	2.0 (0.34)	6.2 (0.76)	1.1 (0.28)	3.4 (0.45)	1.6 (0.36)	2.3 (0.47)	4.1 (0.48)	7.2 (0.73)
$75,000 or more	1.6 (0.36)	4.5 (0.42)	0.5 (0.11)	2.4 (0.42)	*0.9 (0.29)	1.6 (0.29)	2.6 (0.34)	6.7 (0.52)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6.6 (0.59)	14.9 (0.82)	5.6 (0.58)	7.2 (0.56)	4.4 (0.47)	6.7 (0.55)	11.1 (0.72)	13.6 (0.75)
Near poor	5.9 (0.52)	11.3 (0.60)	4.2 (0.46)	5.3 (0.46)	3.7 (0.40)	5.2 (0.49)	8.8 (0.58)	10.7 (0.65)
Not poor	1.9 (0.15)	6.4 (0.30)	1.0 (0.11)	3.0 (0.18)	1.2 (0.12)	2.4 (0.18)	3.9 (0.21)	7.6 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.8 (0.14)	5.5 (0.24)	0.9 (0.09)	2.6 (0.16)	0.9 (0.09)	2.1 (0.16)	3.4 (0.19)	7.0 (0.28)
Medicaid	9.2 (0.90)	16.0 (0.98)	8.9 (0.89)	9.6 (0.82)	6.9 (0.72)	9.3 (0.86)	15.0 (1.04)	15.9 (1.08)
Other	5.1 (0.86)	11.1 (1.35)	5.7 (0.98)	4.4 (0.90)	4.8 (0.95)	5.2 (0.90)	10.8 (1.35)	12.4 (1.63)
Uninsured	4.4 (0.39)	10.1 (0.59)	3.3 (0.37)	4.8 (0.40)	2.4 (0.29)	4.0 (0.37)	7.0 (0.49)	9.5 (0.62)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.1 (0.32)	9.0 (0.98)	1.0 (0.22)	2.9 (0.38)	1.4 (0.29)	2.8 (0.40)	4.2 (0.47)	7.2 (0.60)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.3 (1.88)	19.5 (2.59)	*4.9 (1.60)	8.2 (1.68)	*5.5 (1.68)	7.3 (1.57)	10.7 (1.93)	12.9 (2.03)
Medicare only	3.3 (0.60)	10.3 (0.95)	1.2 (0.30)	4.6 (0.70)	1.7 (0.46)	3.6 (0.61)	5.0 (0.67)	9.7 (1.08)
Other	*4.8 (1.77)	9.2 (1.73)	*1.3 (0.54)	6.5 (1.86)	†	4.9 (1.19)	*5.5 (1.72)	5.5 (1.36)
Uninsured	†	*17.7 (5.97)	†	†	†	†	†	*11.5 (4.99)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | Selected mental health characteristics[1] | | | | | | | |
| | Sadness | | Hopelessness | | Worthlessness | | Everything is an effort | |
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Married	2.2 (0.16)	6.5 (0.28)	1.4 (0.13)	3.0 (0.19)	1.3 (0.13)	2.6 (0.18)	4.2 (0.23)	7.2 (0.30)
Widowed	8.9 (2.62)	15.3 (2.77)	*4.2 (1.78)	*8.4 (2.68)	*3.7 (1.75)	*7.0 (2.55)	13.4 (3.35)	7.6 (1.54)
Divorced or separated	6.3 (0.56)	11.3 (0.65)	4.4 (0.45)	6.4 (0.51)	3.7 (0.39)	5.6 (0.48)	8.3 (0.57)	11.0 (0.68)
Never married	3.8 (0.46)	9.5 (0.65)	2.7 (0.38)	4.6 (0.50)	2.2 (0.37)	3.7 (0.44)	6.1 (0.53)	9.9 (0.68)
Living with a partner	2.0 (0.46)	10.8 (1.42)	1.8 (0.46)	4.7 (0.90)	2.7 (0.68)	3.6 (0.65)	6.3 (1.15)	11.0 (1.49)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	2.8 (0.18)	7.9 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.19)	1.7 (0.13)	2.8 (0.18)	5.1 (0.24)	7.5 (0.31)
Small MSA	2.9 (0.25)	7.1 (0.37)	1.9 (0.21)	3.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.18)	3.3 (0.25)	4.9 (0.35)	8.4 (0.36)
Not in MSA	3.5 (0.33)	9.4 (0.66)	2.5 (0.30)	4.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.24)	3.9 (0.39)	5.6 (0.43)	10.2 (0.70)
Region								
Northeast	3.2 (0.29)	7.9 (0.47)	1.9 (0.23)	3.6 (0.34)	1.4 (0.20)	2.9 (0.31)	4.7 (0.36)	7.8 (0.41)
Midwest	2.9 (0.25)	7.5 (0.47)	2.1 (0.24)	3.5 (0.27)	2.0 (0.24)	3.1 (0.26)	5.3 (0.36)	8.4 (0.52)
South	3.2 (0.25)	8.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.20)	3.7 (0.25)	1.9 (0.16)	3.3 (0.25)	5.5 (0.31)	8.1 (0.36)
West	2.4 (0.23)	7.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.21)	4.0 (0.28)	1.6 (0.18)	3.2 (0.27)	4.7 (0.38)	8.8 (0.51)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.7 (0.32)	8.7 (0.87)	1.3 (0.37)	3.6 (0.52)	1.1 (0.29)	2.5 (0.51)	3.9 (0.53)	6.3 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.3 (0.51)	12.4 (0.86)	3.0 (0.42)	6.1 (0.68)	2.3 (0.35)	4.3 (0.52)	6.0 (0.62)	8.4 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.2 (0.21)	5.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.17)	3.0 (0.24)	1.6 (0.18)	2.4 (0.22)	4.2 (0.30)	7.3 (0.39)
White, single race, female	3.3 (0.23)	8.6 (0.39)	2.2 (0.20)	3.7 (0.24)	1.8 (0.18)	3.8 (0.25)	5.4 (0.32)	9.4 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.3 (0.78)	8.2 (0.85)	2.4 (0.65)	4.0 (0.67)	1.5 (0.39)	3.5 (0.70)	7.0 (0.79)	8.3 (0.94)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	4.4 (0.49)	11.3 (0.79)	2.3 (0.33)	4.7 (0.50)	2.2 (0.35)	3.4 (0.43)	7.8 (0.67)	10.1 (0.74)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	220,267	8,782	23,822	12,245	24,435
Sex					
Male	106,252	3,241	9,159	5,700	10,438
Female	114,014	5,540	14,663	6,545	13,998
Age					
18–44 years	110,391	4,216	12,217	6,447	12,338
45–64 years	74,203	3,352	8,231	4,540	8,274
65–74 years	19,081	587	1,895	770	2,069
75 years and over	16,593	627	1,479	488	1,754
Race					
1 race[4]	217,760	8,581	23,447	11,985	24,060
White	179,456	7,143	19,755	9,988	20,054
Black or African American	26,223	1,101	2,619	1,491	2,913
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	*72	*144	*173	228
Asian	10,066	264	906	329	843
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	201	375	260	376
Black or African American, white	377	*52	*68	*60	*38
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	*108	136	*124	167
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	1,175	2,676	1,341	2,345
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	656	1,682	813	1,453
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	7,607	21,145	10,904	22,090
White, single race	153,235	6,103	17,353	8,852	17,960
Black or African American, single race	25,145	1,035	2,514	1,411	2,831
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	2,390	3,630	2,714	3,748
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	2,150	6,104	3,129	6,542
Some college	51,159	2,042	5,702	3,015	6,199
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	1,118	4,547	1,463	4,504
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	38,472	3,298	5,413	3,798	5,754
$20,000 or more	169,172	5,209	17,450	7,974	17,836
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	1,573	3,827	2,219	3,796
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	1,228	3,585	1,981	4,073
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	744	2,429	1,121	2,621
$75,000 or more	49,556	969	5,394	1,621	5,017
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	20,299	1,828	2,980	2,110	3,309
Near poor	31,738	2,093	4,132	2,784	4,094
Not poor	115,519	3,349	12,515	5,265	12,816
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,610	3,239	12,955	5,058	13,105
Medicaid	14,080	1,760	2,119	2,146	2,185
Other	6,564	611	904	811	1,072
Uninsured	37,409	1,954	4,329	2,970	4,154
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,731	515	1,897	628	2,184
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	242	327	174	398
Medicare only	9,827	389	855	365	907
Other	2,449	*60	253	*78	308
Uninsured	283	†	*42	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status		Number in thousands[2]			
Married.	124,727	3,927	12,101	5,761	12,330
Widowed.	13,182	643	1,478	554	1,779
Divorced or separated.	24,244	1,614	2,887	1,946	3,279
Never married.	44,415	1,929	5,620	2,859	5,574
Living with a partner.	12,860	655	1,679	1,121	1,411
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	110,233	4,279	11,587	5,640	11,588
Small MSA.	70,790	2,644	7,774	4,009	7,926
Not in MSA	39,243	1,859	4,460	2,596	4,921
Region					
Northeast	39,033	1,697	4,596	2,025	4,056
Midwest	51,565	2,188	5,850	3,068	6,132
South.	83,511	3,356	8,097	4,787	9,141
West	46,157	1,541	5,279	2,366	5,107
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	407	1,019	587	969
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	768	1,657	754	1,376
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,951	2,120	6,772	4,242	7,953
White, single race, female	79,285	3,983	10,581	4,610	10,008
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	495	833	583	997
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	540	1,682	828	1,835

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age adjusted)	4.0 (0.16)	11.0 (0.27)	5.6 (0.18)	11.3 (0.28)
Total[3] (crude)	4.1 (0.16)	11.0 (0.27)	5.7 (0.18)	11.3 (0.28)
Sex				
Male	3.1 (0.21)	8.7 (0.36)	5.4 (0.26)	10.0 (0.39)
Female	4.9 (0.22)	13.1 (0.38)	5.8 (0.24)	12.4 (0.38)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	3.9 (0.24)	11.2 (0.39)	5.9 (0.27)	11.3 (0.40)
45–64 years	4.6 (0.28)	11.3 (0.46)	6.2 (0.32)	11.3 (0.45)
65–74 years	3.1 (0.42)	10.1 (0.88)	4.1 (0.50)	11.1 (0.99)
75 years and over	3.9 (0.47)	9.2 (0.78)	3.0 (0.35)	10.9 (0.86)
Race				
1 race[5]	4.0 (0.16)	10.9 (0.27)	5.6 (0.18)	11.2 (0.29)
White	4.0 (0.18)	11.2 (0.31)	5.7 (0.21)	11.4 (0.32)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.42)	10.3 (0.60)	5.7 (0.43)	11.3 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.5 (2.08)	8.3 (2.34)	*10.0 (3.03)	12.1 (2.72)
Asian	2.8 (0.49)	9.0 (0.95)	3.4 (0.56)	8.2 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	†	15.1 (3.79)
2 or more races[6]	8.9 (2.03)	14.3 (2.27)	10.8 (2.22)	14.3 (2.29)
Black or African American, white	*8.8 (3.60)	*11.6 (3.52)	*10.1 (3.77)	*9.7 (3.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	8.7 (2.46)	12.0 (3.26)	*9.5 (3.20)	15.0 (4.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.41)	9.6 (0.59)	4.9 (0.42)	8.6 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.3 (0.55)	9.5 (0.74)	4.8 (0.56)	8.6 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.0 (0.18)	11.3 (0.30)	5.8 (0.20)	11.8 (0.31)
White, single race	4.0 (0.21)	11.6 (0.36)	6.0 (0.24)	12.0 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	4.2 (0.43)	10.3 (0.62)	5.6 (0.43)	11.4 (0.74)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.8 (0.56)	11.3 (0.61)	9.0 (0.62)	11.6 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]	4.0 (0.36)	11.3 (0.52)	5.9 (0.35)	12.1 (0.58)
Some college	4.0 (0.30)	11.0 (0.50)	5.8 (0.35)	12.1 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1 (0.21)	8.6 (0.43)	2.7 (0.24)	8.7 (0.47)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	9.1 (0.50)	14.8 (0.64)	10.8 (0.54)	15.8 (0.68)
$20,000 or more	3.1 (0.15)	10.4 (0.31)	4.7 (0.19)	10.7 (0.32)
$20,000–$34,999	5.3 (0.45)	12.6 (0.66)	7.5 (0.55)	12.4 (0.67)
$35,000–$54,999	3.7 (0.36)	10.6 (0.58)	5.9 (0.47)	12.3 (0.74)
$55,000–$74,999	3.0 (0.43)	10.0 (0.79)	4.5 (0.50)	11.2 (0.92)
$75,000 or more	2.0 (0.26)	10.6 (0.66)	3.2 (0.33)	10.1 (0.64)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	9.7 (0.71)	15.2 (0.96)	10.9 (0.68)	17.1 (1.01)
Near poor	6.8 (0.54)	13.4 (0.71)	9.1 (0.65)	13.2 (0.74)
Not poor	2.9 (0.19)	10.9 (0.38)	4.5 (0.22)	11.2 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.6 (0.18)	10.6 (0.36)	4.1 (0.21)	10.7 (0.36)
Medicaid	13.1 (1.03)	15.7 (1.05)	16.1 (1.00)	16.0 (1.15)
Other	8.0 (1.13)	11.9 (1.55)	11.4 (1.63)	14.6 (1.62)
Uninsured	5.5 (0.43)	12.1 (0.65)	8.2 (0.56)	11.7 (0.65)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.6 (0.38)	9.3 (0.86)	3.1 (0.38)	10.7 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare	10.7 (2.18)	14.7 (2.36)	7.7 (1.56)	18.0 (2.48)
Medicare only	4.1 (0.61)	8.9 (0.86)	3.8 (0.66)	9.5 (0.96)
Other	*2.6 (0.90)	11.0 (2.35)	*3.4 (1.20)	13.3 (2.46)
Uninsured	†	*14.3 (6.30)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married	3.1 (0.21)	9.8 (0.34)	4.6 (0.21)	10.0 (0.36)
Widowed	8.4 (2.29)	14.9 (2.98)	8.3 (2.21)	15.9 (3.02)
Divorced or separated	6.8 (0.56)	11.9 (0.67)	8.3 (0.59)	13.6 (0.77)
Never married	4.9 (0.49)	12.7 (0.71)	6.0 (0.45)	13.5 (0.78)
Living with a partner	5.5 (0.99)	14.4 (1.54)	9.2 (1.18)	10.4 (1.23)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	3.9 (0.24)	10.6 (0.35)	5.1 (0.24)	10.7 (0.38)
Small MSA	3.8 (0.27)	11.2 (0.53)	5.7 (0.34)	11.4 (0.54)
Not in MSA	4.7 (0.40)	11.4 (0.68)	6.8 (0.49)	12.6 (0.78)
Region				
Northeast	4.5 (0.37)	12.0 (0.75)	5.4 (0.41)	10.5 (0.62)
Midwest	4.3 (0.40)	11.5 (0.57)	6.0 (0.38)	12.2 (0.66)
South	4.0 (0.25)	9.9 (0.41)	5.8 (0.30)	11.1 (0.48)
West	3.3 (0.27)	11.6 (0.54)	5.1 (0.38)	11.1 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.0 (0.50)	7.3 (0.74)	4.1 (0.59)	7.0 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.0 (0.64)	12.0 (0.93)	5.7 (0.62)	10.3 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	2.9 (0.25)	9.4 (0.49)	5.9 (0.35)	11.1 (0.51)
White, single race, female	5.1 (0.29)	13.6 (0.49)	6.0 (0.33)	12.8 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.5 (0.76)	7.6 (0.79)	5.1 (0.67)	8.8 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.0 (0.45)	12.5 (0.88)	6.0 (0.54)	13.4 (0.94)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

	Employed persons			All persons		
Selected characteristic	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months[1]	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months[1]	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)
Total[3]	156,295	637,465	4.1 (0.16)	220,267	1,022,637	4.7 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	83,214	316,356	3.9 (0.24)	106,252	389,802	3.7 (0.29)
Female	73,080	321,109	4.5 (0.23)	114,014	632,836	5.7 (0.34)
Age						
18–44 years	93,146	340,099	3.7 (0.21)	110,391	342,681	3.1 (0.27)
45–64 years	56,722	277,529	5.0 (0.30)	74,203	450,267	6.2 (0.41)
65–74 years	5,237	18,700	3.6 (0.65)	19,081	112,875	6.1 (0.84)
75 years and over	1,190	*1,137	*1.0 (0.36)	16,593	116,815	7.3 (0.89)
Race						
1 race[4]	154,403	630,409	4.1 (0.17)	217,760	1,009,572	4.7 (0.24)
White	126,980	528,519	4.2 (0.19)	179,456	852,537	4.8 (0.28)
Black or African American	18,705	72,009	3.9 (0.30)	26,223	126,750	5.0 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,223	*7,453	6.2 (1.80)	1,784	4,186	2.4 (0.58)
Asian	7,289	22,267	3.1 (0.59)	10,066	24,849	2.5 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	205	*160	*0.8 (0.29)	231	†	†
2 or more races[5]	1,892	7,057	3.7 (0.77)	2,506	*13,065	*5.3 (1.61)
Black or African American, white	307	*788	*2.6 (0.82)	377	*1,698	*4.7 (1.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	911	*4,417	*4.8 (1.46)	1,162	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latio	21,253	71,034	3.4 (0.29)	28,664	85,094	3.0 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,526	48,558	3.6 (0.42)	18,116	47,236	2.6 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	135,042	566,431	4.3 (0.18)	191,603	937,543	5.0 (0.26)
White, single race	107,526	464,665	4.4 (0.22)	153,235	773,910	5.1 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	18,001	69,210	3.9 (0.30)	25,145	123,719	5.0 (0.46)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	15,992	88,497	5.6 (0.63)	31,750	243,772	7.9 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED[8]	36,580	187,582	5.2 (0.43)	54,586	298,365	5.5 (0.49)
Some college	37,886	186,673	5.0 (0.40)	51,159	233,375	4.6 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	41,701	109,055	2.6 (0.22)	51,863	159,985	3.1 (0.28)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	19,083	104,261	5.5 (0.68)	38,472	313,430	8.4 (0.76)
$20,000 or more	130,067	511,672	4.0 (0.17)	169,172	663,808	4.0 (0.25)
$20,000–$34,999	20,299	101,374	5.0 (0.46)	30,921	191,084	6.3 (0.81)
$35,000–$54,999	25,464	125,927	5.0 (0.52)	33,488	166,436	5.0 (0.52)
$55,000–$74,999	19,832	76,776	3.9 (0.35)	23,782	74,113	3.1 (0.44)
$75,000 or more	42,601	140,577	3.3 (0.24)	49,556	118,058	2.4 (0.29)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	11,074	66,065	6.0 (1.08)	20,299	159,571	8.0 (0.87)
Near poor	19,695	89,699	4.6 (0.45)	31,738	245,955	7.9 (0.86)
Not poor	92,385	373,566	4.1 (0.21)	115,519	396,482	3.5 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	109,253	435,311	4.0 (0.18)	125,610	365,589	2.9 (0.19)
Medicaid	6,705	50,669	7.7 (1.61)	14,080	213,906	15.7 (1.94)
Other	3,128	*13,737	4.4 (1.30)	6,564	97,345	15.3 (2.63)
Uninsured	30,079	116,353	3.9 (0.41)	37,409	114,634	3.1 (0.30)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4,412	15,545	3.6 (0.74)	20,731	103,562	5.1 (0.67)
Medicaid and Medicare	98	†	†	2,322	30,602	14.3 (3.66)
Medicare only	1,543	3,044	2.0 (0.53)	9,827	78,006	8.3 (1.38)
Other	263	†	†	2,449	*15,818	*6.7 (2.14)
Uninsured	110	†	†	283	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequencies of work-loss days experienced in the past 12 months by employed persons 18 years of age and over, numbers (with standard errors) of work-loss days per employed person, frequencies of bed days experienced in the past 12 months by all persons 18 years of age and over, and numbers (with standard errors) of bed days per person, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Employed persons			All persons		
Selected characteristic	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months[1]	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months[1]	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)	Number in thousands[2]		Mean (standard error)
Marital status						
Married.	89,297	339,058	3.8 (0.23)	124,727	524,763	4.3 (0.30)
Widowed.	2,609	14,463	5.6 (1.08)	13,182	100,756	7.9 (1.03)
Divorced or separated.	17,833	107,549	6.1 (0.54)	24,244	159,391	6.7 (0.55)
Never married.	35,150	110,215	3.2 (0.24)	44,415	176,103	4.0 (0.57)
Living with a partner.	10,905	65,390	6.1 (0.80)	12,860	58,843	4.6 (0.73)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	79,762	285,490	3.6 (0.19)	110,233	479,133	4.4 (0.33)
Small MSA.	50,540	228,622	4.6 (0.31)	70,790	331,317	4.8 (0.41)
Not in MSA	25,993	123,353	4.8 (0.49)	39,243	212,188	5.5 (0.65)
Region						
Northeast	28,030	130,018	4.7 (0.43)	39,033	170,352	4.4 (0.44)
Midwest	37,273	143,374	3.9 (0.32)	51,565	269,708	5.3 (0.70)
South.	58,456	231,930	4.0 (0.24)	83,511	389,075	4.7 (0.30)
West	32,536	132,144	4.1 (0.39)	46,157	193,501	4.3 (0.42)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	12,782	38,167	3.0 (0.39)	14,739	30,071	2.1 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8,471	32,867	3.9 (0.46)	13,925	55,023	4.0 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	57,026	233,267	4.2 (0.32)	73,951	296,886	4.1 (0.40)
White, single race, female	50,500	231,398	4.6 (0.31)	79,285	477,023	6.1 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, male	8,418	26,636	3.2 (0.45)	11,208	47,296	4.3 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race, female	9,583	42,575	4.5 (0.40)	13,937	76,423	5.7 (0.60)

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

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

[1]Respondents who had worked during the past year were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?" In addition, all respondents were asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did illness or injury keep you in the bed more than half of the day (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital)?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
					Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	220,267	32,338	15,739	12,018	18,960	7,219	19,328	5,864	3,997	9,681	14,327
Sex											
Male	106,252	12,399	6,231	4,340	7,439	2,796	7,560	2,142	1,629	2,981	4,707
Female	114,014	19,939	9,508	7,678	11,521	4,423	11,768	3,722	2,368	6,700	9,620
Age											
18–44 years	110,391	6,018	2,180	1,530	2,924	1,750	3,107	856	628	1,501	2,439
45–64 years	74,203	12,567	5,699	4,511	7,240	3,455	7,777	2,333	1,649	3,659	5,743
65–74 years	19,081	5,769	2,950	2,278	3,418	909	3,626	1,066	607	1,699	2,347
75 years and over	16,593	7,984	4,910	3,699	5,377	1,105	4,818	1,610	1,113	2,822	3,797
Race											
1 race[5]	217,760	31,926	15,565	11,880	18,675	7,083	19,058	5,773	3,931	9,587	14,113
White	179,456	26,714	13,115	9,775	15,780	6,016	16,143	4,973	3,363	7,793	11,656
Black or African American	26,223	4,086	2,050	1,815	2,288	907	2,347	654	445	1,467	1,950
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	358	*78	*51	*212	*53	178	†	*47	*85	112
Asian	10,066	713	300	229	379	106	358	118	*75	242	387
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[6]	2,506	412	174	*139	285	136	270	*92	*66	*95	214
Black or African American, white	377	*35	†	†	†	†	*20	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	273	*86	*92	198	*90	177	*89	*59	*79	157
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	2,885	1,267	1,110	1,637	736	1,688	611	379	1,017	1,460
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	1,685	774	692	991	389	1,080	336	187	566	822
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	29,453	14,472	10,908	17,323	6,483	17,640	5,253	3,618	8,664	12,866
White, single race	153,235	24,113	11,958	8,767	14,277	5,350	14,641	4,416	3,011	6,867	10,345
Black or African American, single race	25,145	3,970	2,014	1,755	2,230	877	2,274	641	439	1,415	1,886
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	9,200	5,159	4,354	5,673	2,277	5,611	1,939	1,424	3,531	4,766
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,586	10,116	5,031	3,841	5,743	2,264	6,238	1,858	1,149	2,800	4,407
Some college	51,159	7,837	3,557	2,315	4,572	1,623	4,491	1,240	829	1,838	3,056
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	4,093	1,524	1,116	2,405	721	2,531	605	466	1,107	1,609
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	38,472	10,656	5,838	4,998	6,864	2,783	6,500	2,344	1,571	3,807	5,374
$20,000 or more	169,172	19,914	8,767	6,197	10,873	4,179	11,857	3,226	2,173	5,185	8,056
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	5,821	2,765	2,092	3,352	1,482	3,679	1,133	921	1,828	2,818
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	4,107	1,858	1,387	2,289	801	2,536	683	415	1,129	1,761
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	2,748	958	464	1,137	491	1,545	365	175	517	791
$75,000 or more	49,556	3,258	1,115	749	1,630	624	1,828	363	288	413	922

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]										
Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status[11]	Number in thousands[3]										
Poor.	20,299	5,109	2,672	2,333	3,175	1,641	3,132	1,216	821	1,835	2,670
Near poor	31,738	6,630	3,346	2,805	4,041	1,583	4,169	1,352	916	2,299	3,225
Not poor	115,519	12,758	5,278	3,548	6,724	2,495	7,565	1,913	1,323	2,827	4,753
Health insurance coverage[12]											
Under age 65 years:											
Private.	125,610	8,940	3,143	2,391	4,274	1,985	5,313	1,156	827	1,945	3,341
Medicaid.	14,080	3,858	2,236	1,799	2,656	1,465	2,406	946	726	1,628	2,298
Other.	6,564	2,336	1,256	901	1,528	705	1,343	593	377	847	1,270
Uninsured.	37,409	3,413	1,240	933	1,688	1,047	1,805	495	339	737	1,274
Age 65 years and over:											
Private.	20,731	7,523	4,026	2,806	4,730	1,068	4,722	1,298	858	2,134	3,055
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	1,416	940	856	967	252	980	444	245	732	845
Medicare only	9,827	3,748	2,260	1,785	2,325	500	2,138	719	383	1,317	1,749
Other.	2,449	965	571	464	698	171	540	188	212	318	419
Uninsured.	283	97	*58	*66	*75	†	*64	†	†	†	*76
Marital status											
Married.	124,727	16,696	7,640	5,610	9,405	3,565	9,912	3,024	1,893	4,384	6,793
Widowed.	13,182	5,785	3,430	2,807	3,905	1,021	3,475	1,229	807	2,251	3,077
Divorced or separated.	24,244	5,172	2,565	2,090	3,132	1,346	3,321	1,003	694	1,628	2,343
Never married.	44,415	3,344	1,517	1,169	1,767	858	1,843	395	506	1,099	1,515
Living with a partner.	12,860	1,242	544	307	683	423	734	208	*84	283	551
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA	110,233	14,224	6,645	4,950	8,201	3,181	8,404	2,370	1,625	4,280	5,853
Small MSA.	70,790	10,569	5,234	4,106	6,344	2,350	6,276	1,873	1,300	3,220	4,977
Not in MSA	39,243	7,546	3,860	2,962	4,415	1,687	4,648	1,622	1,073	2,182	3,497
Region											
Northeast	39,033	5,376	2,249	1,735	3,078	1,371	2,915	1,002	701	1,760	2,321
Midwest	51,565	7,955	3,949	2,748	4,520	1,731	4,849	1,317	999	2,286	3,466
South.	83,511	12,565	6,586	5,344	7,545	2,741	7,662	2,504	1,636	3,968	5,784
West	46,157	6,443	2,955	2,191	3,816	1,376	3,903	1,041	662	1,668	2,756
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	1,036	527	383	660	291	630	160	128	294	451
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	1,849	740	727	977	445	1,057	451	252	723	1,009
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	73,951	9,372	4,877	3,308	5,695	1,994	5,888	1,705	1,289	2,181	3,438
White, single race, female.	79,285	14,741	7,081	5,459	8,583	3,356	8,754	2,711	1,722	4,687	6,907
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	1,400	608	495	713	401	748	208	148	383	593
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	2,570	1,406	1,259	1,517	475	1,526	433	290	1,032	1,294

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 4–12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
					Percent[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (age adjusted)	14.6 (0.27)	7.1 (0.19)	5.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.22)	3.2 (0.14)	8.7 (0.21)	2.6 (0.12)	1.8 (0.10)	4.4 (0.15)	6.4 (0.19)
Total[4] (crude).	14.7 (0.29)	7.1 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	8.6 (0.23)	3.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.23)	2.7 (0.13)	1.8 (0.10)	4.4 (0.16)	6.5 (0.20)
Sex										
Male	12.2 (0.39)	6.3 (0.27)	4.4 (0.24)	7.4 (0.32)	2.6 (0.21)	7.5 (0.31)	2.1 (0.18)	1.6 (0.14)	3.0 (0.19)	4.6 (0.24)
Female	16.6 (0.36)	7.9 (0.26)	6.4 (0.23)	9.6 (0.29)	3.7 (0.18)	9.8 (0.29)	3.1 (0.18)	2.0 (0.14)	5.6 (0.22)	8.0 (0.28)
Age[5]										
18–44 years.	5.5 (0.27)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)	2.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.16)	2.8 (0.19)	0.8 (0.10)	0.6 (0.09)	1.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
45–64 years.	16.9 (0.50)	7.7 (0.36)	6.1 (0.31)	9.8 (0.41)	4.7 (0.26)	10.5 (0.42)	3.1 (0.23)	2.2 (0.19)	4.9 (0.29)	7.7 (0.36)
65–74 years.	30.2 (1.23)	15.5 (0.90)	11.9 (0.73)	17.9 (0.97)	4.8 (0.50)	19.0 (1.07)	5.6 (0.61)	3.2 (0.39)	8.9 (0.63)	12.3 (0.71)
75 years and over	48.1 (1.29)	29.6 (1.20)	22.3 (1.10)	32.4 (1.20)	6.7 (0.66)	29.0 (1.23)	9.7 (0.84)	6.7 (0.68)	17.0 (0.97)	22.9 (1.08)
Race										
1 race[6]	14.5 (0.27)	7.1 (0.19)	5.4 (0.16)	8.5 (0.22)	3.2 (0.14)	8.6 (0.22)	2.6 (0.13)	1.8 (0.10)	4.4 (0.15)	6.4 (0.19)
White.	14.3 (0.30)	7.0 (0.21)	5.2 (0.18)	8.4 (0.25)	3.2 (0.15)	8.6 (0.24)	2.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.12)	4.2 (0.17)	6.2 (0.21)
Black or African American	17.7 (0.73)	9.3 (0.52)	8.3 (0.49)	10.3 (0.55)	3.7 (0.45)	10.4 (0.57)	3.0 (0.32)	2.0 (0.32)	6.6 (0.47)	8.7 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (3.69)	*5.3 (1.63)	*3.7 (1.30)	14.6 (3.39)	3.3 (0.94)	12.8 (2.46)	†	*2.9 (1.02)	*5.5 (1.69)	7.4 (2.07)
Asian.	9.1 (0.88)	4.2 (0.65)	3.2 (0.58)	5.2 (0.71)	1.5 (0.41)	4.9 (0.73)	1.9 (0.53)	*1.3 (0.46)	3.3 (0.62)	5.2 (0.67)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28.1 (8.09)	15.3 (3.94)	9.7 (0.00)	12.5 (2.80)	–	†	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[7]	19.9 (2.42)	9.0 (2.03)	7.5 (1.95)	14.2 (2.38)	6.1 (1.67)	13.2 (2.20)	*4.8 (1.79)	*2.7 (1.04)	*5.2 (1.71)	9.9 (2.00)
Black or African American, white	17.4 (4.76)	10.6 (2.47)	10.6 (2.47)	10.6 (2.47)	†	14.9 (4.11)	–	†	10.6 (2.47)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	21.5 (3.25)	*6.9 (2.56)	*7.9 (2.76)	15.6 (3.33)	*6.3 (2.09)	13.9 (2.96)	*7.2 (2.56)	*3.7 (1.57)	*6.6 (2.42)	11.9 (2.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	13.9 (0.66)	6.8 (0.48)	5.9 (0.46)	8.2 (0.52)	3.2 (0.37)	8.3 (0.55)	3.3 (0.45)	2.1 (0.36)	5.3 (0.48)	7.6 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.7 (0.90)	7.9 (0.67)	7.0 (0.68)	8.9 (0.71)	2.9 (0.45)	9.7 (0.82)	3.5 (0.75)	1.9 (0.50)	5.6 (0.74)	7.8 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	14.7 (0.29)	7.2 (0.20)	5.4 (0.17)	8.6 (0.23)	3.2 (0.15)	8.8 (0.23)	2.6 (0.13)	1.8 (0.11)	4.3 (0.16)	6.4 (0.20)
White, single race	14.5 (0.33)	7.1 (0.23)	5.2 (0.20)	8.5 (0.27)	3.2 (0.17)	8.7 (0.27)	2.6 (0.16)	1.8 (0.13)	4.1 (0.19)	6.2 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	17.7 (0.75)	9.4 (0.53)	8.2 (0.49)	10.3 (0.56)	3.7 (0.47)	10.4 (0.58)	3.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.32)	6.6 (0.48)	8.6 (0.57)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	25.0 (0.80)	13.4 (0.63)	11.5 (0.55)	15.2 (0.63)	6.8 (0.47)	15.0 (0.67)	5.3 (0.40)	4.0 (0.47)	9.6 (0.57)	13.1 (0.68)
High school diploma or GED[10]	17.6 (0.57)	8.7 (0.39)	6.5 (0.34)	9.9 (0.43)	3.9 (0.28)	10.8 (0.51)	3.2 (0.28)	2.0 (0.19)	4.8 (0.29)	7.6 (0.38)
Some college	16.3 (0.54)	7.6 (0.41)	4.9 (0.31)	9.6 (0.47)	3.1 (0.23)	9.3 (0.43)	2.6 (0.29)	1.7 (0.20)	3.9 (0.29)	6.3 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.3 (0.45)	3.7 (0.31)	2.7 (0.27)	5.7 (0.40)	1.5 (0.20)	5.6 (0.37)	1.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.16)	2.6 (0.27)	3.7 (0.32)
Family income[11]										
Less than $20,000	26.1 (0.71)	14.0 (0.58)	12.2 (0.49)	16.8 (0.61)	7.4 (0.43)	15.9 (0.59)	5.8 (0.42)	4.0 (0.33)	9.3 (0.44)	13.3 (0.52)
$20,000 or more	12.4 (0.29)	5.7 (0.21)	4.0 (0.18)	6.9 (0.23)	2.5 (0.14)	7.4 (0.24)	2.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.11)	3.3 (0.16)	5.1 (0.20)
$20,000–$34,999	17.6 (0.68)	8.1 (0.47)	6.2 (0.45)	9.9 (0.55)	4.7 (0.45)	11.1 (0.60)	3.5 (0.36)	2.7 (0.33)	5.6 (0.41)	8.6 (0.53)
$35,000–$54,999	13.3 (0.63)	6.3 (0.47)	4.8 (0.41)	7.6 (0.51)	2.5 (0.33)	8.3 (0.53)	2.2 (0.27)	1.4 (0.24)	3.7 (0.39)	5.6 (0.45)
$55,000–$74,999	12.8 (0.95)	4.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.52)	5.5 (0.66)	1.9 (0.32)	7.5 (0.83)	1.8 (0.42)	0.9 (0.26)	3.0 (0.54)	4.0 (0.59)
$75,000 or more.	8.9 (0.61)	3.4 (0.40)	2.4 (0.38)	4.9 (0.50)	1.4 (0.31)	4.4 (0.45)	1.1 (0.29)	1.0 (0.29)	1.1 (0.22)	2.7 (0.38)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
					Percent[3] (standard error)					
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	29.0 (0.96)	15.4 (0.85)	13.7 (0.73)	18.3 (0.84)	9.0 (0.60)	18.0 (0.84)	6.9 (0.61)	4.6 (0.48)	10.6 (0.70)	15.3 (0.79)
Near poor	20.4 (0.77)	10.2 (0.55)	8.7 (0.50)	12.3 (0.67)	5.1 (0.44)	12.9 (0.72)	4.3 (0.44)	2.9 (0.31)	7.1 (0.46)	10.1 (0.60)
Not poor	11.8 (0.34)	5.1 (0.24)	3.5 (0.20)	6.4 (0.27)	2.1 (0.17)	7.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.14)	2.7 (0.18)	4.5 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	6.5 (0.24)	2.2 (0.15)	1.7 (0.14)	3.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.13)	3.8 (0.19)	0.8 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)	1.4 (0.12)	2.4 (0.15)
Medicaid	28.8 (1.26)	16.8 (1.10)	13.7 (0.90)	20.0 (1.13)	10.9 (0.84)	18.0 (1.05)	7.0 (0.72)	5.5 (0.62)	12.3 (0.91)	17.3 (1.05)
Other	28.8 (2.27)	15.6 (1.93)	10.5 (1.16)	17.7 (1.56)	8.1 (0.99)	16.2 (1.69)	6.7 (1.09)	*5.2 (1.61)	10.3 (1.69)	15.5 (1.91)
Uninsured	10.3 (0.59)	3.9 (0.37)	3.0 (0.31)	5.1 (0.45)	3.1 (0.32)	5.6 (0.47)	1.6 (0.25)	1.1 (0.21)	2.2 (0.28)	3.9 (0.37)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	36.5 (1.16)	19.6 (0.93)	13.7 (0.83)	23.0 (1.00)	5.2 (0.56)	22.9 (1.04)	6.3 (0.64)	4.2 (0.49)	10.4 (0.75)	14.8 (0.83)
Medicaid and Medicare	61.4 (2.97)	40.9 (2.97)	37.3 (2.92)	41.9 (2.95)	11.0 (1.79)	42.3 (3.18)	19.2 (2.34)	10.9 (2.03)	31.9 (2.81)	36.8 (3.04)
Medicare only	38.3 (1.62)	23.1 (1.38)	18.2 (1.22)	23.8 (1.44)	5.1 (0.68)	21.8 (1.38)	7.3 (1.11)	3.9 (0.63)	13.5 (1.09)	17.9 (1.23)
Other	39.5 (3.41)	23.5 (3.00)	19.0 (2.71)	28.6 (3.17)	7.0 (1.67)	22.1 (2.72)	7.7 (1.76)	8.7 (2.00)	12.9 (2.18)	17.2 (2.59)
Uninsured	35.6 (8.32)	*23.0 (7.27)	*24.9 (7.63)	29.3 (7.87)	†	25.9 (7.41)	*12.0 (5.51)	†	†	29.4 (7.91)
Marital status										
Married	12.9 (0.36)	6.0 (0.25)	4.3 (0.20)	7.3 (0.29)	2.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.30)	2.3 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	3.3 (0.19)	5.2 (0.24)
Widowed	24.2 (3.41)	10.7 (1.88)	9.5 (1.84)	16.3 (2.90)	9.4 (2.71)	13.6 (2.69)	*11.0 (3.29)	*9.5 (3.20)	11.5 (2.75)	16.1 (3.32)
Divorced or separated	19.9 (0.78)	10.0 (0.60)	7.9 (0.50)	12.2 (0.64)	4.9 (0.43)	12.4 (0.66)	3.8 (0.41)	2.6 (0.30)	6.1 (0.47)	8.9 (0.53)
Never married	14.8 (0.86)	7.5 (0.69)	6.0 (0.61)	8.9 (0.73)	4.1 (0.53)	8.7 (0.69)	1.6 (0.26)	2.2 (0.38)	5.0 (0.55)	7.0 (0.65)
Living with a partner	15.5 (1.75)	9.0 (1.58)	5.1 (1.24)	9.4 (1.47)	4.7 (1.05)	10.3 (1.50)	2.3 (0.62)	†	3.4 (0.85)	6.2 (1.16)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	13.3 (0.39)	6.3 (0.26)	4.7 (0.22)	7.7 (0.31)	2.9 (0.19)	7.9 (0.32)	2.2 (0.15)	1.5 (0.12)	4.0 (0.20)	5.5 (0.24)
Small MSA	14.8 (0.47)	7.4 (0.34)	5.8 (0.28)	8.9 (0.39)	3.2 (0.26)	8.8 (0.39)	2.6 (0.23)	1.8 (0.20)	4.5 (0.28)	7.0 (0.35)
Not in MSA	17.7 (0.75)	8.9 (0.47)	6.7 (0.43)	10.2 (0.60)	4.1 (0.40)	10.8 (0.65)	3.7 (0.35)	2.5 (0.28)	5.1 (0.40)	8.2 (0.54)
Region										
Northeast	13.6 (0.66)	5.7 (0.41)	4.3 (0.33)	7.8 (0.48)	3.4 (0.37)	7.3 (0.44)	2.5 (0.25)	1.8 (0.23)	4.4 (0.37)	5.8 (0.44)
Midwest	14.9 (0.56)	7.4 (0.43)	5.1 (0.37)	8.5 (0.47)	3.2 (0.30)	9.1 (0.46)	2.5 (0.28)	1.9 (0.25)	4.3 (0.30)	6.5 (0.38)
South	15.1 (0.43)	8.0 (0.31)	6.5 (0.27)	9.1 (0.35)	3.2 (0.21)	9.2 (0.35)	3.0 (0.20)	2.0 (0.17)	4.8 (0.25)	7.0 (0.31)
West	14.0 (0.60)	6.5 (0.36)	4.9 (0.30)	8.3 (0.47)	2.9 (0.25)	8.4 (0.50)	2.3 (0.25)	1.4 (0.18)	3.7 (0.33)	6.0 (0.41)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.7 (0.87)	6.1 (0.71)	4.2 (0.55)	6.8 (0.74)	2.3 (0.43)	6.3 (0.72)	1.7 (0.41)	1.5 (0.38)	3.0 (0.50)	5.0 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female	17.0 (0.95)	7.5 (0.66)	7.3 (0.66)	9.4 (0.74)	4.0 (0.54)	10.1 (0.77)	4.6 (0.66)	2.6 (0.49)	7.2 (0.76)	9.8 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	12.2 (0.47)	6.4 (0.33)	4.3 (0.28)	7.4 (0.38)	2.6 (0.24)	7.7 (0.38)	2.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.18)	2.9 (0.24)	4.4 (0.30)
White, single race, female	16.5 (0.45)	7.7 (0.33)	5.9 (0.28)	9.5 (0.37)	3.9 (0.23)	9.7 (0.37)	3.0 (0.22)	1.9 (0.17)	5.2 (0.27)	7.7 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.4 (1.21)	6.7 (0.71)	5.3 (0.62)	7.8 (0.78)	3.5 (0.87)	8.0 (0.80)	2.2 (0.40)	1.6 (0.37)	3.9 (0.54)	6.3 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.2 (0.92)	11.4 (0.74)	10.3 (0.69)	12.2 (0.74)	3.7 (0.42)	12.1 (0.75)	3.6 (0.48)	2.4 (0.45)	8.4 (0.65)	10.3 (0.77)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

[2]"Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
	Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	220,267	134,374	58,612	27,104
Sex				
Male	106,252	66,810	27,265	12,117
Female	114,014	67,564	31,348	14,986
Age				
18–44 years	110,391	79,250	24,579	6,510
45–64 years	74,203	40,999	21,418	11,743
65–74 years	19,081	8,306	6,455	4,295
75 years and over	16,593	5,820	6,160	4,555
Race				
1 race[4]	217,760	132,938	57,898	26,757
White	179,456	111,450	46,954	20,922
Black or African American	26,223	13,833	7,668	4,710
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	948	596	239
Asian	10,066	6,569	2,629	844
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	138	*52	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	1,436	714	347
Black or African American, white	377	260	*72	*45
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	577	360	217
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	16,104	8,648	3,904
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	9,867	5,804	2,446
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	118,270	49,964	23,200
White, single race	153,235	96,634	39,057	17,421
Black or African American, single race	25,145	13,223	7,380	4,529
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	11,936	10,985	8,755
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	28,694	17,565	8,274
Some college	51,159	31,432	13,945	5,776
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	39,725	9,399	2,724
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	38,472	16,210	12,243	9,988
$20,000 or more	169,172	110,808	43,040	15,259
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	16,495	9,682	4,712
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	20,692	9,054	3,741
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	16,023	5,958	1,782
$75,000 or more	49,556	37,821	9,538	2,189
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	20,299	8,829	6,384	5,079
Near poor	31,738	15,950	9,806	5,970
Not poor	115,519	78,946	27,323	9,190
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	125,610	90,099	27,903	7,565
Medicaid	14,080	5,419	4,456	4,197
Other	6,564	2,495	1,952	2,092
Uninsured	37,409	21,712	11,401	4,294
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	20,731	9,027	7,553	4,127
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	375	682	1,252
Medicare only	9,827	3,854	3,265	2,688
Other	2,449	790	947	693
Uninsured	283	*57	140	*78

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]			
Married.	124,727	77,756	33,083	13,819
Widowed.	13,182	5,203	4,533	3,422
Divorced or separated.	24,244	12,661	6,934	4,617
Never married.	44,415	30,312	10,209	3,865
Living with a partner.	12,860	7,927	3,640	1,276
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	110,233	69,738	28,136	12,276
Small MSA.	70,790	43,344	19,146	8,234
Not in MSA	39,243	21,291	11,330	6,593
Region				
Northeast	39,033	25,147	9,736	4,104
Midwest	51,565	31,128	14,418	5,959
South.	83,511	49,889	21,794	11,808
West	46,157	28,211	12,663	5,232
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	8,808	4,130	1,802
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	7,296	4,518	2,102
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	73,951	47,287	18,630	7,974
White, single race, female	79,285	49,348	20,427	9,447
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	6,444	3,004	1,760
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	6,780	4,377	2,769

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	61.4 (0.43)	26.5 (0.37)	12.1 (0.26)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.1 (0.44)	26.6 (0.37)	12.3 (0.27)
Sex				
Male	100.0	62.6 (0.57)	25.8 (0.51)	11.6 (0.36)
Female	100.0	60.1 (0.55)	27.2 (0.48)	12.7 (0.34)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	100.0	71.8 (0.54)	22.3 (0.50)	5.9 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	55.3 (0.73)	28.9 (0.65)	15.8 (0.48)
65–74 years	100.0	43.6 (1.22)	33.9 (1.17)	22.5 (1.04)
75 years and over	100.0	35.2 (1.23)	37.3 (1.24)	27.5 (1.15)
Race				
1 race[5]	100.0	61.5 (0.43)	26.5 (0.37)	12.1 (0.26)
White	100.0	62.9 (0.48)	25.9 (0.41)	11.2 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	50.9 (0.92)	29.6 (0.91)	19.5 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	49.5 (3.16)	36.2 (3.77)	14.2 (2.58)
Asian	100.0	63.2 (1.61)	27.3 (1.45)	9.5 (1.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	56.3 (9.28)	*21.4 (8.50)	*22.3 (8.04)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	54.5 (2.91)	29.1 (2.66)	16.5 (2.40)
Black or African American, white	100.0	65.4 (7.33)	17.5 (4.06)	*17.1 (6.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	49.2 (4.87)	32.3 (4.04)	18.5 (4.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	51.9 (1.08)	31.0 (1.02)	17.1 (0.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	49.2 (1.53)	32.3 (1.35)	18.5 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	62.8 (0.46)	25.7 (0.39)	11.6 (0.28)
White, single race	100.0	64.7 (0.52)	24.8 (0.44)	10.5 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.0 (0.93)	29.6 (0.93)	19.4 (0.76)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	40.0 (1.03)	34.5 (0.99)	25.5 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	53.9 (0.81)	31.8 (0.82)	14.3 (0.51)
Some college	100.0	60.8 (0.83)	27.7 (0.75)	11.5 (0.53)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	75.3 (0.69)	18.8 (0.62)	5.9 (0.39)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	42.6 (0.91)	31.6 (0.85)	25.8 (0.70)
$20,000 or more	100.0	65.3 (0.47)	25.5 (0.42)	9.2 (0.27)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	54.1 (0.98)	30.9 (0.90)	15.0 (0.63)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	61.3 (0.99)	27.1 (0.95)	11.6 (0.65)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	66.7 (1.18)	25.3 (1.11)	8.0 (0.71)
$75,000 or more	100.0	74.5 (0.89)	19.8 (0.79)	5.8 (0.57)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	100.0	40.3 (1.20)	31.6 (1.12)	28.1 (1.01)
Near poor	100.0	50.1 (1.02)	30.7 (0.90)	19.2 (0.76)
Not poor	100.0	68.2 (0.54)	23.6 (0.48)	8.2 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	73.0 (0.50)	21.4 (0.46)	5.5 (0.23)
Medicaid	100.0	37.5 (1.34)	31.2 (1.30)	31.3 (1.15)
Other	100.0	47.3 (2.65)	28.9 (2.52)	23.8 (1.87)
Uninsured	100.0	56.3 (0.94)	30.9 (0.93)	12.8 (0.63)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	43.5 (1.14)	36.5 (1.14)	20.0 (0.93)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.2 (2.22)	29.4 (2.90)	54.4 (3.09)
Medicare only	100.0	39.2 (1.56)	33.3 (1.51)	27.5 (1.40)
Other	100.0	32.3 (3.34)	39.3 (3.40)	28.4 (3.34)
Uninsured	100.0	24.2 (7.21)	45.2 (6.87)	30.6 (8.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Married.	100.0	63.5 (0.56)	26.0 (0.51)	10.5 (0.33)
Widowed.	100.0	48.7 (4.12)	30.9 (3.66)	20.3 (3.11)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	54.6 (1.10)	27.9 (1.01)	17.5 (0.78)
Never married.	100.0	59.3 (1.07)	26.4 (0.99)	14.3 (0.81)
Living with a partner.	100.0	55.4 (1.91)	31.4 (1.96)	13.3 (1.47)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	100.0	63.1 (0.58)	25.7 (0.52)	11.3 (0.34)
Small MSA.	100.0	61.5 (0.82)	27.0 (0.67)	11.5 (0.53)
Not in MSA	100.0	56.5 (0.94)	28.1 (0.87)	15.4 (0.62)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	64.8 (1.01)	24.9 (0.88)	10.3 (0.59)
Midwest	100.0	61.1 (0.92)	27.7 (0.80)	11.2 (0.52)
South.	100.0	59.9 (0.69)	26.0 (0.61)	14.0 (0.45)
West	100.0	61.3 (0.86)	27.5 (0.73)	11.3 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	55.2 (1.47)	28.8 (1.39)	16.0 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	48.7 (1.33)	33.1 (1.30)	18.2 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	65.0 (0.69)	24.7 (0.61)	10.3 (0.42)
White, single race, female	100.0	64.2 (0.67)	24.9 (0.57)	10.9 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.8 (1.50)	27.7 (1.41)	17.5 (1.11)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	47.7 (1.20)	31.4 (1.19)	20.9 (0.98)

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

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
		Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
		Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3]	220,267	24,189	105,725	4,166	11,427	41,635	5,292	4,116	14,233	8,553
Sex										
Male	106,252	11,928	52,766	1,931	4,841	20,104	2,220	1,586	6,636	3,786
Female	114,014	12,261	52,958	2,235	6,586	21,531	3,073	2,531	7,597	4,767
Age										
18–44 years.	110,391	15,143	61,565	2,339	5,303	17,080	2,104	1,156	3,577	1,734
45–64 years.	74,203	6,801	32,860	1,256	4,219	15,169	1,916	1,701	5,875	4,080
65–74 years.	19,081	1,438	6,577	288	1,118	4,703	598	661	2,464	1,122
75 years and over	16,593	807	4,723	284	788	4,683	674	599	2,317	1,617
Race										
1 race[4]	217,760	23,887	104,681	4,083	11,284	41,127	5,229	4,064	14,048	8,444
White.	179,456	19,579	88,138	3,459	9,006	33,208	4,547	3,127	10,751	6,891
Black or African American	26,223	2,763	10,643	414	1,606	5,525	491	789	2,648	1,224
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	*186	736	†	*172	350	*74	†	*116	90
Asian.	10,066	1,327	5,073	170	485	2,006	118	*105	507	232
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	*92	†	†	*36	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	302	1,044	*83	143	508	*63	*53	185	*109
Black or African American, white	377	*57	171	†	†	*62	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	†	495	†	94	239	†	†	*102	*85
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	3,128	12,446	512	2,007	5,912	693	680	2,181	1,030
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	1,971	7,587	301	1,386	3,955	451	425	1,383	631
Not Hispanic or Latino.	191,603	21,061	93,278	3,654	9,420	35,723	4,600	3,436	12,052	7,522
White, single race	153,235	16,660	76,703	3,015	7,199	27,789	3,911	2,550	8,806	5,925
Black or African American, single race	25,145	2,687	10,131	392	1,502	5,375	460	742	2,547	1,191
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	2,106	9,413	418	1,648	8,287	993	1,163	4,704	2,838
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	4,586	23,110	971	3,183	12,873	1,464	1,071	4,556	2,570
Some college	51,159	5,818	24,636	955	3,067	9,388	1,429	1,028	2,936	1,792
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	6,935	31,530	1,124	2,016	6,394	958	474	1,271	957
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	38,472	3,261	12,274	657	2,187	8,580	1,414	1,316	5,033	3,539
$20,000 or more	169,172	19,765	87,587	3,261	8,712	30,606	3,565	2,533	8,149	4,514
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	3,161	12,614	704	1,796	7,075	792	654	2,542	1,487
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	3,621	16,559	507	1,746	6,532	766	597	2,009	1,125
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	2,824	12,722	477	1,369	4,005	575	339	1,055	382
$75,000 or more.	49,556	7,291	29,404	1,081	2,070	6,560	887	452	1,091	646

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | All persons 18 years of age and over | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status[10]		Number in thousands[2]								
Poor.	20,299	1,842	6,651	318	1,217	4,353	798	651	2,555	1,852
Near poor	31,738	3,082	12,105	755	1,857	7,105	810	780	3,053	2,106
Not poor	115,519	14,583	62,060	2,249	5,578	19,181	2,519	1,572	4,975	2,607
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private.	125,610	16,040	71,390	2,427	5,964	19,622	2,188	1,399	3,856	2,283
Medicaid.	14,080	1,148	4,014	244	988	2,937	512	572	1,951	1,630
Other.	6,564	534	1,827	134	436	1,301	214	308	1,128	614
Uninsured.	37,409	4,155	16,753	781	2,093	8,170	1,086	576	2,422	1,276
Age 65 years and over:										
Private.	20,731	1,403	7,250	371	1,211	5,583	746	621	2,318	1,175
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	59	313	†	168	433	*82	146	665	431
Medicare only	9,827	617	3,066	166	415	2,479	332	371	1,411	879
Other.	2,449	150	628	†	*93	755	*99	*111	332	231
Uninsured.	283	†	†	†	†	108	†	–	*54	†
Marital status										
Married.	124,727	12,995	62,276	2,328	6,425	23,578	2,922	2,065	7,301	4,360
Widowed.	13,182	917	4,089	192	707	3,334	479	436	1,796	1,171
Divorced or separated.	24,244	2,587	9,490	556	1,319	4,858	722	698	2,322	1,516
Never married.	44,415	6,178	23,328	748	2,217	7,183	790	774	2,032	1,054
Living with a partner.	12,860	1,462	6,150	305	754	2,516	371	138	711	427
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	110,233	13,088	54,132	2,337	5,750	19,830	2,407	2,067	6,309	3,811
Small MSA.	70,790	7,507	34,528	1,215	3,620	13,618	1,828	1,194	4,288	2,686
Not in MSA	39,243	3,594	17,065	615	2,057	8,187	1,058	856	3,636	2,055
Region										
Northeast	39,033	4,340	20,058	680	2,009	6,801	860	659	2,177	1,212
Midwest	51,565	5,466	24,676	936	2,617	10,329	1,432	914	3,206	1,795
South.	83,511	8,794	39,444	1,483	4,191	15,613	1,870	1,720	6,028	3,975
West	46,157	5,588	21,546	1,066	2,610	8,891	1,131	823	2,821	1,571
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	1,716	6,873	218	896	2,894	312	311	1,059	425
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	1,412	5,573	294	1,110	3,018	381	369	1,122	606
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	73,951	8,026	37,686	1,401	3,025	13,848	1,693	942	4,283	2,663
White, single race, female.	79,285	8,634	39,017	1,614	4,174	13,941	2,218	1,608	4,523	3,262
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	1,312	4,915	214	663	2,194	143	294	997	454
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,375	5,217	178	839	3,181	317	448	1,550	737

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

| | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (age adjusted)	17.8 (0.39)	79.0 (0.42)	3.2 (0.18)	20.0 (0.68)	71.0 (0.74)	9.0 (0.42)	16.3 (0.93)	53.7 (1.32)	29.9 (1.16)
Total[3] (crude)	18.0 (0.40)	78.9 (0.43)	3.1 (0.18)	19.6 (0.65)	71.3 (0.71)	9.1 (0.41)	15.3 (0.75)	52.9 (1.05)	31.8 (0.98)
Sex									
Male	17.6 (0.59)	79.4 (0.64)	3.1 (0.27)	18.3 (0.87)	73.9 (1.03)	7.8 (0.62)	15.1 (1.42)	56.2 (2.09)	28.7 (1.85)
Female	18.0 (0.53)	78.6 (0.57)	3.4 (0.26)	21.5 (1.05)	68.5 (1.07)	10.0 (0.60)	17.3 (1.23)	51.8 (1.73)	30.9 (1.57)
Age[4]									
18–44 years	19.2 (0.54)	77.9 (0.58)	3.0 (0.21)	21.7 (1.03)	69.8 (1.13)	8.6 (0.66)	17.9 (1.57)	55.3 (2.27)	26.8 (1.94)
45–64 years	16.6 (0.70)	80.3 (0.76)	3.1 (0.33)	19.8 (0.96)	71.2 (1.14)	9.0 (0.72)	14.6 (1.13)	50.4 (1.55)	35.0 (1.46)
65–74 years	17.3 (1.37)	79.2 (1.49)	3.5 (0.73)	17.4 (2.08)	73.3 (2.19)	9.3 (1.23)	15.6 (1.95)	58.0 (2.58)	26.4 (2.29)
75 years and over	13.9 (1.37)	81.2 (1.50)	4.9 (0.80)	12.8 (1.42)	76.2 (1.83)	11.0 (1.43)	13.2 (1.78)	51.1 (2.46)	35.7 (2.34)
Race									
1 race[5]	17.8 (0.39)	79.1 (0.42)	3.2 (0.18)	20.0 (0.69)	71.0 (0.76)	9.0 (0.43)	16.4 (0.95)	53.8 (1.33)	29.8 (1.16)
White	17.5 (0.43)	79.4 (0.46)	3.2 (0.20)	19.9 (0.80)	70.5 (0.89)	9.6 (0.51)	16.6 (1.14)	52.6 (1.62)	30.8 (1.43)
Black or African American	19.4 (1.12)	77.3 (1.22)	3.2 (0.48)	20.7 (1.52)	72.9 (1.64)	6.4 (0.81)	16.6 (1.82)	57.6 (2.41)	25.8 (2.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.5 (4.07)	80.0 (4.26)	†	27.0 (5.96)	59.8 (7.56)	*13.2 (5.85)	*20.9 (8.37)	42.2 (8.35)	36.8 (9.98)
Asian	20.6 (1.56)	77.1 (1.62)	2.3 (0.52)	19.1 (2.77)	76.7 (2.90)	4.2 (1.10)	9.8 (2.81)	62.3 (6.72)	27.9 (6.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*24.9 (11.83)	65.4 (14.00)	†	*29.3 (12.32)	70.7 (12.32)	–	9.7 (0.00)	57.7 (0.00)	32.6 (0.00)
2 or more races[6]	20.8 (3.85)	73.9 (4.43)	*5.3 (2.30)	19.9 (4.15)	71.3 (4.51)	*8.8 (2.89)	*13.1 (4.87)	50.3 (9.81)	36.6 (10.16)
Black or African American, white	29.8 (8.64)	64.1 (9.06)	†	†	87.0 (9.28)	–	8.9 (0.00)	*53.9 (18.25)	*37.2 (18.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.1 (2.91)	88.1 (4.17)	†	24.6 (6.31)	68.4 (6.68)	*7.0 (3.43)	†	*45.2 (16.23)	*47.1 (16.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	18.2 (1.17)	77.6 (1.27)	4.2 (0.74)	22.7 (1.68)	68.8 (1.80)	8.5 (0.97)	18.5 (1.93)	56.9 (2.59)	24.5 (1.98)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.3 (1.35)	78.4 (1.51)	4.3 (0.98)	23.1 (2.28)	68.8 (2.36)	8.0 (1.28)	18.0 (2.31)	58.7 (3.33)	23.3 (2.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.7 (0.42)	79.1 (0.46)	3.2 (0.19)	19.4 (0.70)	71.3 (0.79)	9.2 (0.48)	15.6 (1.05)	53.0 (1.52)	31.4 (1.37)
White, single race	17.2 (0.46)	79.6 (0.50)	3.2 (0.22)	19.3 (0.83)	70.7 (0.97)	10.0 (0.60)	16.2 (1.35)	51.3 (1.97)	32.5 (1.79)
Black or African American, single race	19.7 (1.16)	77.1 (1.26)	3.2 (0.49)	20.1 (1.56)	73.6 (1.69)	6.3 (0.84)	16.2 (1.88)	57.6 (2.48)	26.2 (2.19)
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma	17.5 (1.18)	79.0 (1.27)	3.6 (0.56)	15.1 (1.17)	75.8 (1.46)	9.0 (0.99)	14.4 (1.56)	56.1 (2.29)	29.5 (1.94)
High school diploma or GED[9]	15.7 (0.80)	80.8 (0.86)	3.5 (0.45)	18.4 (1.54)	73.1 (1.62)	8.5 (0.84)	12.2 (1.39)	56.2 (2.24)	31.5 (2.04)
Some college	18.4 (0.85)	78.5 (0.86)	3.1 (0.38)	22.4 (1.32)	67.2 (1.45)	10.4 (0.90)	18.0 (2.06)	50.8 (2.45)	31.2 (2.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.4 (0.70)	79.7 (0.74)	2.9 (0.30)	21.7 (1.47)	68.5 (1.68)	9.9 (1.08)	18.2 (3.12)	48.4 (4.02)	33.4 (3.56)
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	20.6 (1.08)	75.0 (1.19)	4.4 (0.57)	18.7 (1.20)	69.6 (1.42)	11.7 (1.02)	14.0 (1.28)	51.8 (1.99)	34.2 (1.82)
$20,000 or more	17.6 (0.44)	79.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.20)	20.8 (0.90)	71.1 (0.96)	8.1 (0.48)	17.3 (1.26)	54.8 (1.78)	27.9 (1.63)
$20,000–$34,999	18.8 (1.02)	77.0 (1.09)	4.1 (0.53)	19.5 (1.48)	72.8 (1.65)	7.7 (0.89)	16.1 (2.17)	55.1 (2.84)	28.8 (2.53)
$35,000–$54,999	16.9 (0.98)	80.3 (1.04)	2.7 (0.44)	19.5 (1.41)	72.1 (1.65)	8.5 (1.14)	14.0 (2.13)	59.3 (3.22)	26.7 (2.90)
$55,000–$74,999	17.5 (1.25)	79.4 (1.33)	3.1 (0.52)	22.7 (2.40)	68.3 (2.75)	9.0 (1.46)	20.0 (3.80)	56.9 (5.03)	23.1 (4.11)
$75,000 or more	19.4 (0.96)	77.8 (0.99)	2.8 (0.36)	22.9 (2.12)	68.4 (2.22)	8.7 (1.19)	21.9 (4.16)	46.6 (5.97)	31.5 (6.46)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status[11]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Poor.	21.6 (1.70)	74.0 (1.83)	4.4 (0.93)	18.7 (1.58)	68.1 (1.94)	13.1 (1.50)	13.4 (1.51)	52.3 (2.49)	34.4 (2.25)
Near poor	19.1 (1.20)	76.3 (1.29)	4.7 (0.58)	19.4 (1.38)	72.4 (1.65)	8.2 (0.98)	14.2 (1.78)	53.1 (2.76)	32.7 (2.62)
Not poor	18.3 (0.53)	78.7 (0.56)	3.0 (0.23)	21.0 (1.22)	70.0 (1.23)	9.1 (0.66)	17.9 (1.73)	54.3 (2.35)	27.8 (2.28)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private.	17.9 (0.51)	79.4 (0.54)	2.7 (0.20)	22.2 (1.10)	70.0 (1.16)	7.8 (0.61)	20.2 (1.99)	51.3 (2.59)	28.5 (2.21)
Medicaid.	24.1 (2.42)	71.1 (2.62)	4.7 (1.27)	22.3 (2.13)	65.4 (2.43)	12.4 (1.80)	14.4 (1.86)	48.7 (3.00)	36.9 (2.81)
Other.	20.4 (2.78)	74.7 (3.03)	5.0 (1.33)	19.0 (2.98)	68.7 (4.58)	*12.3 (3.94)	21.2 (5.28)	53.9 (5.93)	24.9 (4.58)
Uninsured.	18.5 (1.00)	77.7 (1.12)	3.8 (0.54)	18.3 (1.26)	72.0 (1.50)	9.7 (1.05)	13.9 (1.95)	58.4 (2.71)	27.7 (2.35)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private.	15.5 (1.20)	80.4 (1.31)	4.2 (0.66)	16.2 (1.79)	74.0 (1.95)	9.9 (1.23)	15.6 (2.08)	56.5 (2.68)	27.8 (2.37)
Medicaid and Medicare	16.1 (4.43)	83.2 (4.49)	†	25.0 (5.31)	62.3 (5.74)	*12.7 (4.07)	11.8 (2.55)	53.8 (4.13)	34.5 (3.92)
Medicare only	15.4 (1.85)	80.2 (1.99)	4.4 (1.06)	12.9 (2.03)	76.8 (2.49)	10.3 (1.86)	13.8 (2.22)	53.3 (3.23)	33.0 (3.05)
Other.	18.9 (4.84)	79.6 (4.96)	†	9.5 (2.86)	79.5 (4.18)	10.9 (3.28)	*15.6 (5.15)	48.7 (6.98)	35.7 (6.40)
Uninsured.	†	*45.2 (16.95)	*23.4 (10.34)	†	67.9 (13.46)	†	–	69.6 (14.11)	*30.4 (14.11)
Marital status									
Married.	16.6 (0.49)	80.3 (0.54)	3.1 (0.25)	20.3 (1.09)	71.0 (1.13)	8.8 (0.61)	15.2 (1.41)	56.3 (2.02)	28.5 (1.76)
Widowed.	21.5 (4.58)	76.9 (4.61)	*1.6 (0.78)	17.1 (3.85)	70.1 (6.40)	*12.8 (5.54)	*9.6 (3.17)	53.2 (9.83)	37.2 (9.63)
Divorced or separated.	20.7 (1.18)	75.0 (1.32)	4.3 (0.77)	18.0 (1.53)	71.7 (1.79)	10.3 (1.16)	14.5 (2.03)	50.3 (3.15)	35.3 (2.80)
Never married.	20.1 (1.26)	76.8 (1.37)	3.1 (0.57)	20.1 (1.39)	72.0 (1.66)	7.9 (1.07)	19.2 (2.18)	52.7 (2.68)	28.1 (2.54)
Living with a partner	22.5 (2.89)	74.2 (2.95)	3.3 (0.69)	20.4 (2.80)	69.7 (3.24)	9.9 (2.00)	10.5 (2.86)	57.9 (4.76)	31.6 (4.38)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	18.5 (0.55)	78.0 (0.59)	3.5 (0.28)	20.7 (1.14)	70.7 (1.18)	8.6 (0.59)	18.6 (1.43)	52.0 (1.81)	29.3 (1.57)
Small MSA.	17.2 (0.74)	80.0 (0.82)	2.8 (0.28)	19.8 (1.03)	70.9 (1.16)	9.3 (0.79)	14.5 (1.44)	54.6 (2.64)	30.9 (2.35)
Not in MSA	16.8 (0.93)	80.2 (0.98)	3.0 (0.36)	18.6 (1.31)	71.8 (1.62)	9.5 (1.14)	14.0 (2.08)	56.2 (2.75)	29.8 (2.44)
Region									
Northeast	17.2 (0.83)	80.1 (0.90)	2.7 (0.38)	21.2 (1.47)	70.3 (1.60)	8.5 (0.94)	18.2 (2.55)	53.0 (3.23)	28.8 (2.84)
Midwest	17.5 (0.87)	79.5 (0.95)	3.0 (0.41)	19.2 (1.78)	70.8 (1.78)	10.1 (0.91)	16.3 (1.92)	52.4 (2.95)	31.3 (2.52)
South.	17.3 (0.66)	79.5 (0.71)	3.2 (0.28)	19.5 (0.97)	71.9 (1.16)	8.6 (0.73)	16.2 (1.55)	52.6 (2.13)	31.3 (1.92)
West	19.5 (0.80)	76.7 (0.87)	3.8 (0.39)	21.0 (1.29)	70.3 (1.45)	8.7 (0.83)	15.4 (1.55)	58.0 (2.41)	26.6 (1.95)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	18.5 (1.58)	77.9 (1.74)	*3.6 (1.18)	20.5 (1.94)	70.9 (2.35)	8.6 (1.49)	18.4 (2.89)	59.6 (3.98)	22.0 (2.95)
Hispanic or Latina, female	18.0 (1.49)	77.0 (1.81)	5.1 (1.14)	24.2 (2.53)	67.3 (2.54)	8.5 (1.28)	18.3 (2.42)	54.4 (3.23)	27.3 (2.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	17.0 (0.74)	79.9 (0.78)	3.1 (0.32)	17.4 (1.15)	74.1 (1.39)	8.5 (0.84)	14.0 (1.92)	56.4 (3.04)	29.6 (2.78)
White, single race, female	17.5 (0.63)	79.2 (0.67)	3.3 (0.33)	21.2 (1.27)	67.4 (1.37)	11.4 (0.89)	18.1 (1.88)	47.5 (2.58)	34.4 (2.48)
Black or African American, single race, male	18.5 (1.60)	78.2 (1.79)	3.3 (0.76)	21.6 (2.64)	73.9 (2.82)	4.6 (1.15)	17.4 (3.67)	55.9 (4.53)	26.8 (4.14)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.6 (1.56)	76.7 (1.61)	2.7 (0.49)	19.2 (1.98)	73.3 (2.20)	7.5 (1.10)	15.6 (2.05)	58.3 (2.90)	26.0 (2.65)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
		Number in thousands[5]				
Total[6]	220,267	45,296	36,261	9,036	45,717	126,490
Sex						
Male	106,252	25,047	19,889	5,159	25,625	54,063
Female	114,014	20,249	16,372	3,877	20,092	72,427
Age						
18–44 years	110,391	25,742	19,592	6,151	12,715	70,608
45–64 years	74,203	15,973	13,692	2,281	19,685	37,598
65–74 years	19,081	2,652	2,206	446	6,974	9,213
75 years and over	16,593	929	771	158	6,342	9,070
Race						
1 race[7]	217,760	44,549	35,684	8,866	45,250	125,217
White	179,456	37,113	30,152	6,961	40,559	99,649
Black or African American	26,223	5,795	4,356	1,439	3,198	16,785
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	479	354	*124	373	921
Asian	10,066	1,123	788	335	1,121	7,681
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	*40	*34	†	–	*182
2 or more races[8]	2,506	747	577	170	467	1,273
Black or African American, white	377	117	*87	†	*40	211
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	388	289	*100	262	507
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	4,318	2,528	1,789	3,610	20,461
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	2,704	1,449	1,256	2,117	13,187
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	40,979	33,732	7,247	42,107	106,029
White, single race	153,235	33,212	27,910	5,303	37,167	80,969
Black or African American, single race	25,145	5,676	4,264	1,411	3,107	15,943
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	8,347	7,157	1,190	6,980	15,973
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,586	14,012	11,950	2,062	12,875	27,074
Some college	51,159	11,507	9,459	2,047	12,408	26,686
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	4,386	2,942	1,444	11,561	35,503
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	38,472	10,839	8,799	2,039	6,962	20,327
$20,000 or more	169,172	32,533	25,946	6,588	36,683	98,249
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	8,035	6,617	1,418	6,249	16,397
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	7,584	6,473	1,112	7,476	18,215
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	4,600	3,598	1,002	5,190	13,832
$75,000 or more	49,556	7,115	5,308	1,808	11,160	31,090
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	20,299	6,154	5,026	1,127	2,746	11,236
Near poor	31,738	8,168	6,712	1,456	6,341	17,016
Not poor	115,519	21,665	17,261	4,404	26,278	66,947
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,610	22,537	17,632	4,905	24,393	77,112
Medicaid	14,080	4,862	4,025	837	1,743	7,372
Other	6,564	1,867	1,498	369	1,700	2,920
Uninsured	37,409	12,280	9,965	2,315	4,501	20,197
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,731	1,932	1,618	314	7,933	10,604
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	247	192	*55	776	1,264
Medicare only	9,827	1,058	897	162	3,381	5,227
Other	2,449	315	246	*69	1,155	956
Uninsured	283	*29	†	†	*72	182

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
Marital status		Number in thousands[5]				
Married.	124,727	20,539	16,834	3,705	30,265	72,481
Widowed	13,182	1,755	1,530	225	3,992	7,281
Divorced or separated.	24,244	7,513	6,414	1,099	5,282	11,122
Never married.	44,415	10,630	7,459	3,171	3,844	29,443
Living with a partner	12,860	4,762	3,940	822	2,248	5,693
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	110,233	20,351	15,536	4,815	21,723	66,583
Small MSA.	70,790	15,464	12,539	2,926	15,620	38,939
Not in MSA	39,243	9,481	8,186	1,295	8,374	20,968
Region						
Northeast	39,033	7,481	5,887	1,594	9,247	21,723
Midwest	51,565	12,279	9,800	2,478	11,358	27,400
South	83,511	17,658	14,710	2,948	15,759	48,879
West	46,157	7,879	5,864	2,015	9,353	28,488
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	2,928	1,724	1,204	2,482	9,182
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	1,390	805	585	1,128	11,279
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,951	17,723	14,904	2,820	20,258	34,878
White, single race, female	79,285	15,489	13,006	2,483	16,909	46,091
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	3,039	2,249	790	1,777	6,187
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	2,637	2,016	621	1,330	9,755

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Total[6] (age adjusted)	100.0	20.8 (0.34)	16.5 (0.32)	4.2 (0.17)	20.7 (0.33)	58.6 (0.43)
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.8 (0.35)	16.7 (0.33)	4.2 (0.17)	21.0 (0.35)	58.2 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.5 (0.53)	18.6 (0.47)	4.9 (0.28)	24.8 (0.50)	51.6 (0.62)
Female	100.0	18.1 (0.41)	14.6 (0.39)	3.5 (0.19)	17.3 (0.42)	64.6 (0.55)
Age[7]						
18–44 years	100.0	23.6 (0.52)	18.0 (0.47)	5.6 (0.29)	11.7 (0.37)	64.7 (0.59)
45–64 years	100.0	21.8 (0.59)	18.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.23)	26.9 (0.61)	51.3 (0.72)
65–74 years	100.0	14.1 (0.83)	11.7 (0.77)	2.4 (0.41)	37.0 (1.21)	48.9 (1.23)
75 years and over	100.0	5.7 (0.58)	4.7 (0.55)	1.0 (0.21)	38.8 (1.33)	55.5 (1.31)
Race						
1 race[8]	100.0	20.7 (0.35)	16.5 (0.33)	4.2 (0.17)	20.7 (0.33)	58.7 (0.43)
White	100.0	21.1 (0.40)	17.1 (0.37)	4.1 (0.18)	22.1 (0.38)	56.8 (0.49)
Black or African American	100.0	21.8 (0.89)	16.4 (0.75)	5.4 (0.55)	13.7 (0.67)	64.5 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.9 (4.53)	20.2 (3.79)	*6.7 (2.39)	23.0 (4.38)	50.2 (6.08)
Asian	100.0	10.7 (1.01)	7.5 (0.80)	3.1 (0.51)	11.6 (0.96)	77.7 (1.31)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	22.5 (5.41)	19.7 (4.90)	†	–	77.5 (5.41)
2 or more races[9]	100.0	28.6 (2.76)	22.2 (2.58)	6.4 (1.69)	21.1 (2.70)	50.3 (3.14)
Black or African American, white	100.0	26.0 (6.27)	21.0 (6.06)	†	*10.1 (3.69)	63.9 (7.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	31.8 (4.72)	23.2 (4.23)	*8.5 (3.23)	24.1 (4.33)	44.2 (4.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	14.5 (0.75)	8.7 (0.61)	5.8 (0.44)	15.0 (0.85)	70.5 (0.93)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	14.7 (0.90)	8.3 (0.74)	6.4 (0.57)	14.5 (1.26)	70.8 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.9 (0.38)	17.9 (0.36)	4.0 (0.19)	21.4 (0.37)	56.7 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	22.6 (0.45)	18.8 (0.43)	3.7 (0.21)	23.1 (0.43)	54.3 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	22.2 (0.92)	16.7 (0.78)	5.5 (0.57)	13.7 (0.68)	64.0 (1.04)
Education[11]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.9 (0.95)	24.7 (0.93)	4.1 (0.37)	19.9 (0.85)	51.2 (1.08)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	26.4 (0.76)	22.4 (0.71)	4.1 (0.31)	22.8 (0.69)	50.7 (0.84)
Some college	100.0	22.1 (0.64)	18.1 (0.61)	4.0 (0.30)	25.1 (0.69)	52.8 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.2 (0.42)	5.5 (0.36)	2.7 (0.24)	23.6 (0.69)	68.2 (0.75)
Family income[13]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	30.3 (0.88)	24.7 (0.83)	5.6 (0.39)	17.2 (0.64)	52.5 (0.98)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.1 (0.38)	15.1 (0.35)	4.0 (0.19)	22.0 (0.39)	58.9 (0.49)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	27.2 (0.90)	22.4 (0.88)	4.8 (0.43)	19.4 (0.72)	53.4 (1.00)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.1 (0.88)	18.8 (0.84)	3.3 (0.33)	23.1 (0.86)	54.8 (1.05)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	18.3 (0.95)	14.3 (0.85)	4.0 (0.51)	23.2 (1.08)	58.5 (1.27)
$75,000 or more	100.0	13.5 (0.67)	10.0 (0.59)	3.5 (0.39)	23.9 (0.85)	62.6 (0.96)
Poverty status[14]						
Poor	100.0	30.2 (1.18)	24.9 (1.12)	5.3 (0.45)	15.3 (0.87)	54.4 (1.34)
Near poor	100.0	26.8 (0.93)	22.1 (0.89)	4.7 (0.42)	19.8 (0.82)	53.4 (1.04)
Not poor	100.0	18.4 (0.45)	14.6 (0.41)	3.8 (0.23)	22.9 (0.47)	58.7 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage[15]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	18.3 (0.45)	14.2 (0.41)	4.1 (0.25)	18.5 (0.41)	63.3 (0.56)
Medicaid	100.0	35.0 (1.40)	29.2 (1.35)	5.8 (0.69)	12.8 (0.98)	52.2 (1.41)
Other	100.0	29.6 (2.42)	22.2 (2.17)	7.5 (1.41)	19.1 (1.48)	51.2 (2.52)
Uninsured	100.0	33.6 (0.94)	27.5 (0.89)	6.1 (0.47)	13.1 (0.71)	53.3 (1.01)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	9.4 (0.70)	7.8 (0.64)	1.5 (0.31)	38.8 (1.22)	51.9 (1.20)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	10.4 (1.55)	8.1 (1.47)	*2.3 (0.82)	33.7 (3.13)	55.9 (3.02)
Medicare only	100.0	10.8 (0.95)	9.2 (0.92)	1.7 (0.38)	35.0 (1.63)	54.1 (1.66)
Other	100.0	12.9 (2.42)	10.1 (2.16)	*2.8 (1.16)	47.7 (3.53)	39.4 (3.43)
Uninsured	100.0	*9.2 (4.05)	*7.2 (3.51)	†	26.0 (7.64)	64.8 (8.10)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
Marital status		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Married	100.0	16.4 (0.41)	13.4 (0.39)	3.1 (0.19)	23.5 (0.48)	60.1 (0.56)
Widowed	100.0	30.3 (4.29)	23.3 (3.77)	†	21.3 (2.92)	48.4 (4.19)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	31.7 (1.04)	26.8 (1.04)	5.0 (0.51)	20.5 (0.82)	47.7 (1.09)
Never married.	100.0	22.9 (0.90)	16.8 (0.81)	6.2 (0.48)	13.5 (0.80)	63.6 (1.06)
Living with a partner	100.0	33.5 (1.65)	27.9 (1.58)	5.6 (0.71)	24.3 (1.78)	42.2 (1.99)
Place of residence[16]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.5 (0.47)	14.1 (0.44)	4.4 (0.24)	20.2 (0.47)	61.3 (0.59)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.1 (0.67)	17.9 (0.62)	4.3 (0.32)	22.0 (0.61)	55.9 (0.79)
Not in MSA	100.0	25.1 (0.85)	21.5 (0.87)	3.6 (0.35)	19.6 (0.74)	55.3 (1.10)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.4 (0.82)	15.2 (0.71)	4.3 (0.53)	23.4 (0.86)	57.1 (1.03)
Midwest	100.0	24.2 (0.73)	19.3 (0.73)	4.9 (0.36)	21.7 (0.69)	54.1 (0.93)
South	100.0	21.3 (0.56)	17.7 (0.54)	3.6 (0.24)	19.0 (0.54)	59.7 (0.69)
West	100.0	17.1 (0.73)	12.6 (0.61)	4.5 (0.37)	20.2 (0.61)	62.7 (0.88)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	19.2 (1.21)	11.6 (1.01)	7.5 (0.66)	21.6 (1.48)	59.3 (1.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	9.7 (0.77)	5.7 (0.57)	4.0 (0.56)	9.1 (0.75)	81.2 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.6 (0.67)	20.5 (0.62)	4.1 (0.32)	26.5 (0.63)	48.9 (0.79)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.7 (0.57)	17.2 (0.54)	3.4 (0.25)	20.4 (0.57)	58.9 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	26.8 (1.63)	19.9 (1.37)	6.9 (1.10)	18.6 (1.11)	54.6 (1.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	18.6 (0.97)	14.2 (0.85)	4.4 (0.53)	10.2 (0.73)	71.2 (1.12)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Number in thousands[4]				
Total[5]	220,267	53,262	17,104	13,313	26,525	102,358
Sex						
Male	106,252	18,154	7,228	7,879	9,404	59,278
Female	114,014	35,108	9,876	5,435	17,121	43,080
Age						
18–44 years	110,391	26,694	5,789	4,139	13,455	56,502
45–64 years	74,203	15,268	7,011	5,342	9,491	34,389
65–74 years	19,081	5,458	2,179	1,936	1,902	6,999
75 years and over	16,593	5,843	2,125	1,896	1,676	4,467
Race						
1 race[6]	217,760	52,838	16,768	13,080	26,160	101,299
White	179,456	38,627	13,650	11,173	21,385	88,332
Black or African American	26,223	8,979	2,322	1,494	3,308	9,097
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	500	142	169	271	654
Asian	10,066	4,602	637	244	1,188	3,148
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	*129	†	–	†	*68
2 or more races[7]	2,506	425	336	233	364	1,058
Black or African American, white	377	95	†	*22	*69	157
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	174	185	146	*114	492
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	9,957	1,938	1,382	3,192	11,311
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	6,461	1,197	985	1,825	7,233
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	43,305	15,166	11,932	23,333	91,047
White, single race	153,235	29,510	11,932	9,874	18,570	77,885
Black or African American, single race	25,145	8,567	2,228	1,475	3,148	8,739
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	10,959	3,672	2,994	3,134	9,945
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,586	12,899	5,655	4,040	7,312	22,632
Some college	51,159	9,823	4,173	3,521	7,350	24,885
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	8,803	2,737	2,147	6,120	30,845
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	38,472	12,043	3,927	2,961	4,264	14,200
$20,000 or more	169,172	36,784	12,185	9,608	21,121	84,296
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	8,309	3,048	2,301	3,817	12,572
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	7,412	2,978	2,322	4,952	15,147
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	4,646	1,645	1,252	3,363	12,486
$75,000 or more	49,556	8,336	2,523	2,174	5,709	30,032
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	20,299	6,450	2,091	1,387	2,233	7,568
Near poor	31,738	9,487	3,159	2,603	3,922	11,971
Not poor	115,519	21,730	8,134	6,406	14,908	62,118
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,610	24,796	8,141	5,487	16,235	66,636
Medicaid	14,080	5,234	1,367	1,108	1,655	4,305
Other	6,564	1,447	758	832	885	2,465
Uninsured	37,409	10,158	2,492	2,054	4,068	17,182
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,731	5,848	2,449	2,205	2,209	7,341
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	1,091	317	258	148	441
Medicare only	9,827	3,660	1,263	1,040	898	2,629
Other	2,449	581	241	309	301	947
Uninsured	283	106	†	†	†	101

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
Marital status		Number in thousands[4]				
Married.	124,727	28,166	10,419	7,715	16,424	58,214
Widowed.	13,182	5,041	1,692	1,380	1,374	3,322
Divorced or separated.	24,244	4,700	2,366	1,902	2,998	11,345
Never married.	44,415	13,434	1,906	1,504	4,127	21,618
Living with a partner.	12,860	1,644	691	795	1,553	7,747
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	110,233	26,606	7,777	5,469	13,331	53,218
Small MSA.	70,790	15,549	5,558	4,456	8,466	34,221
Not in MSA	39,243	11,107	3,769	3,389	4,728	14,919
Region						
Northeast	39,033	7,151	2,805	1,930	4,952	20,809
Midwest	51,565	9,656	4,105	3,648	6,628	25,665
South.	83,511	24,501	6,808	4,952	10,009	34,296
West	46,157	11,954	3,387	2,783	4,936	21,587
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	3,329	793	908	1,190	7,948
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	6,628	1,145	473	2,001	3,363
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,951	10,336	5,042	5,805	6,382	43,304
White, single race, female	79,285	19,174	6,890	4,070	12,188	34,582
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	2,768	842	753	1,065	5,299
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	5,799	1,386	721	2,082	3,440

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (age adjusted)	100.0	25.2 (0.49)	7.9 (0.25)	6.2 (0.24)	12.4 (0.28)	47.9 (0.48)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	24.9 (0.49)	8.0 (0.25)	6.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.28)	47.9 (0.48)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.9 (0.57)	7.1 (0.33)	7.8 (0.35)	9.1 (0.33)	57.4 (0.67)
Female	100.0	31.6 (0.64)	8.7 (0.32)	4.8 (0.27)	15.5 (0.42)	39.2 (0.59)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	100.0	24.9 (0.61)	5.4 (0.28)	3.9 (0.24)	12.6 (0.40)	52.7 (0.64)
45–64 years	100.0	21.3 (0.64)	9.8 (0.42)	7.4 (0.43)	13.2 (0.50)	47.9 (0.74)
65–74 years	100.0	29.5 (1.19)	11.8 (0.79)	10.5 (0.77)	10.3 (0.75)	37.8 (1.31)
75 years and over	100.0	36.4 (1.29)	13.2 (0.86)	11.8 (0.84)	10.4 (0.81)	27.8 (1.26)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	25.2 (0.50)	7.8 (0.25)	6.1 (0.24)	12.3 (0.28)	48.0 (0.49)
White	100.0	22.3 (0.53)	7.6 (0.28)	6.3 (0.28)	12.2 (0.32)	51.1 (0.55)
Black or African American	100.0	36.0 (1.16)	9.6 (0.55)	6.3 (0.54)	12.8 (0.65)	34.8 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.4 (4.61)	10.6 (2.27)	10.4 (2.79)	14.4 (2.92)	35.8 (3.86)
Asian	100.0	47.8 (1.67)	6.9 (0.85)	2.8 (0.54)	11.6 (1.07)	30.8 (1.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	56.0 (10.96)	†	–	†	33.9 (8.41)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	18.6 (2.74)	15.1 (2.61)	11.4 (1.94)	14.6 (2.65)	39.8 (2.84)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*32.2 (9.81)	†	*17.9 (7.35)	*14.3 (5.07)	31.4 (6.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.7 (4.15)	*15.9 (4.79)	14.1 (3.17)	*11.2 (3.60)	42.4 (4.75)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (1.05)	7.9 (0.58)	5.7 (0.50)	11.3 (0.67)	38.5 (0.96)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.6 (1.53)	7.7 (0.74)	6.8 (0.79)	9.9 (0.82)	38.6 (1.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.4 (0.55)	7.9 (0.27)	6.2 (0.27)	12.6 (0.31)	49.4 (0.53)
White, single race	100.0	19.7 (0.60)	7.7 (0.31)	6.3 (0.31)	12.5 (0.36)	53.4 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.9 (1.19)	9.6 (0.55)	6.4 (0.55)	12.7 (0.66)	34.9 (0.97)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	34.3 (1.02)	11.1 (0.62)	9.0 (0.58)	10.6 (0.60)	34.5 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	24.4 (0.85)	10.4 (0.54)	7.4 (0.51)	13.9 (0.58)	43.7 (0.83)
Some college	100.0	20.0 (0.73)	8.5 (0.44)	7.1 (0.46)	14.6 (0.57)	49.4 (0.82)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.7 (0.68)	5.5 (0.37)	4.4 (0.33)	12.0 (0.54)	60.2 (0.86)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	30.9 (0.87)	10.2 (0.52)	7.5 (0.42)	11.4 (0.53)	39.4 (0.91)
$20,000 or more	100.0	22.8 (0.55)	7.4 (0.27)	5.9 (0.28)	12.7 (0.33)	50.8 (0.56)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	27.2 (0.95)	9.9 (0.60)	7.5 (0.53)	12.8 (0.65)	42.3 (1.00)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.6 (0.94)	9.1 (0.61)	7.4 (0.60)	14.7 (0.73)	46.0 (1.02)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	20.9 (1.25)	7.3 (0.72)	5.5 (0.64)	13.7 (0.79)	52.3 (1.51)
$75,000 or more	100.0	17.7 (0.88)	5.0 (0.43)	4.6 (0.40)	11.7 (0.72)	60.6 (1.06)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	32.8 (1.21)	11.5 (0.79)	8.0 (0.62)	10.9 (0.70)	36.1 (1.21)
Near poor	100.0	29.8 (1.02)	10.2 (0.66)	8.3 (0.60)	12.7 (0.67)	38.8 (1.05)
Not poor	100.0	19.6 (0.63)	7.2 (0.33)	5.7 (0.30)	12.9 (0.41)	54.3 (0.67)
Health insurance coverages[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	20.5 (0.57)	6.4 (0.29)	4.2 (0.24)	13.3 (0.40)	55.1 (0.61)
Medicaid	100.0	37.9 (1.46)	10.1 (0.79)	8.4 (0.78)	11.9 (0.82)	30.9 (1.36)
Other	100.0	23.4 (2.15)	10.2 (1.62)	10.8 (1.51)	12.6 (1.74)	42.3 (2.48)
Uninsured	100.0	27.6 (0.91)	7.5 (0.50)	5.8 (0.53)	11.3 (0.63)	47.0 (1.05)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	29.2 (1.17)	12.2 (0.80)	11.0 (0.83)	11.0 (0.72)	36.5 (1.19)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	48.6 (3.16)	14.1 (2.06)	11.5 (1.88)	6.5 (1.46)	19.0 (2.50)
Medicare only	100.0	38.5 (1.74)	13.3 (1.11)	11.0 (0.99)	9.5 (0.96)	27.6 (1.62)
Other	100.0	24.5 (3.04)	10.2 (1.98)	13.0 (2.11)	12.7 (2.85)	39.6 (3.86)
Uninsured	100.0	39.4 (8.58)	*11.1 (5.33)	†	†	34.7 (7.87)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Marital status						
Married	100.0	23.6 (0.59)	8.3 (0.34)	6.2 (0.31)	13.7 (0.39)	47.9 (0.64)
Widowed	100.0	34.0 (3.90)	11.7 (2.11)	5.1 (0.81)	11.2 (2.22)	38.0 (4.34)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.2 (0.95)	9.7 (0.69)	7.7 (0.56)	13.1 (0.73)	48.8 (1.10)
Never married	100.0	30.8 (1.04)	7.4 (0.65)	6.0 (0.66)	10.3 (0.64)	44.6 (1.06)
Living with a partner	100.0	13.8 (1.40)	7.5 (1.34)	7.9 (1.48)	11.3 (1.01)	59.1 (2.12)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	25.1 (0.57)	7.3 (0.32)	5.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.40)	49.6 (0.63)
Small MSA	100.0	22.8 (1.05)	8.0 (0.49)	6.4 (0.36)	12.3 (0.50)	49.8 (0.98)
Not in MSA	100.0	29.0 (1.60)	9.6 (0.62)	8.6 (0.94)	12.4 (0.68)	39.9 (1.27)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.1 (0.80)	7.3 (0.51)	5.0 (0.49)	12.9 (0.64)	55.0 (1.00)
Midwest	100.0	19.4 (0.88)	8.1 (0.54)	7.1 (0.72)	13.3 (0.67)	51.7 (0.96)
South	100.0	30.6 (0.94)	8.3 (0.44)	6.1 (0.32)	12.3 (0.45)	42.3 (0.81)
West	100.0	26.8 (0.91)	7.5 (0.45)	6.1 (0.42)	11.0 (0.52)	48.0 (0.94)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	22.5 (1.40)	6.8 (0.80)	8.0 (0.84)	8.3 (0.89)	53.3 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	49.3 (1.38)	9.0 (0.77)	3.6 (0.48)	14.4 (1.07)	23.5 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.7 (0.69)	6.8 (0.40)	7.8 (0.45)	8.9 (0.40)	61.1 (0.85)
White, single race, female	100.0	24.1 (0.78)	8.4 (0.41)	5.0 (0.35)	15.9 (0.54)	46.2 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	25.6 (1.53)	8.4 (0.86)	7.6 (0.85)	10.0 (0.99)	47.7 (1.68)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	43.7 (1.44)	10.6 (0.77)	5.6 (0.62)	15.0 (0.86)	24.7 (1.03)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure–time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	220,267	133,416	5,542	24,964	27,930	23,728
Sex						
Male	106,252	59,079	3,084	13,753	14,432	13,260
Female	114,014	74,337	2,458	11,211	13,498	10,468
Age						
18–44 years	110,391	57,327	3,408	15,639	17,602	13,825
45–64 years	74,203	46,898	1,805	7,931	8,291	7,731
65–74 years	19,081	14,764	193	917	1,392	1,447
75 years and over	16,593	14,427	*137	478	645	725
Race						
1 race[4]	217,760	131,977	5,473	24,635	27,599	23,411
White	179,456	107,599	4,701	20,601	23,034	19,652
Black or African American	26,223	16,920	514	2,847	3,093	2,257
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	1,252	†	138	168	*203
Asian	10,066	6,045	237	1,044	1,260	1,285
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	*161	–	†	*44	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	1,439	*69	329	332	317
Black or African American, white	377	212	†	*41	*54	*46
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	755	†	135	*100	*123
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	19,491	529	2,800	3,011	2,351
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	12,368	330	1,836	2,033	1,357
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	113,925	5,014	22,164	24,920	21,378
White, single race	153,235	89,756	4,221	17,978	20,320	17,533
Black or African American, single race	25,145	16,243	487	2,800	2,907	2,150
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	25,879	362	1,839	1,229	1,844
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	38,435	1,195	4,915	4,395	4,640
Some college	51,159	30,246	1,322	6,483	6,757	5,380
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	23,164	1,709	7,771	10,679	7,504
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	38,472	27,839	715	3,218	2,986	3,084
$20,000 or more	169,172	96,381	4,726	21,165	23,983	19,638
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	21,540	709	2,832	2,768	2,686
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	20,559	810	3,950	3,983	3,706
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	12,991	753	3,618	3,187	2,978
$75,000 or more	49,556	22,108	1,833	7,859	9,953	7,145
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	20,299	14,322	378	1,866	1,658	1,780
Near poor	31,738	22,475	565	2,865	2,539	2,902
Not poor	115,519	61,652	3,704	16,221	18,134	14,324
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,610	63,478	3,906	18,547	20,978	15,734
Medicaid	14,080	10,805	152	1,002	798	1,119
Other	6,564	4,511	171	432	591	764
Uninsured	37,409	24,966	941	3,501	3,432	3,810
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,731	16,771	203	869	1,275	1,329
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	2,094	†	*75	*60	*63
Medicare only	9,827	8,012	*86	334	566	606
Other	2,449	2,001	†	*111	136	153
Uninsured	283	257	†	–	–	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure–time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
		Number in thousands[2]				
Marital status						
Married.	124,727	75,533	3,316	14,570	15,889	12,891
Widowed.	13,182	11,267	115	519	422	720
Divorced or separated.	24,244	15,989	412	2,295	2,734	2,270
Never married.	44,415	22,762	1,323	5,962	7,029	6,309
Living with a partner.	12,860	7,324	377	1,596	1,799	1,513
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	110,233	64,120	2,839	13,084	15,489	12,148
Small MSA.	70,790	42,480	1,999	8,474	8,812	7,864
Not in MSA	39,243	26,816	705	3,406	3,629	3,716
Region						
Northeast	39,033	23,060	1,043	4,529	5,221	4,253
Midwest	51,565	30,009	1,566	6,331	6,556	6,098
South.	83,511	52,908	1,637	8,979	9,816	8,187
West	46,157	27,438	1,296	5,124	6,337	5,190
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	9,325	269	1,688	1,822	1,334
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	10,166	260	1,112	1,189	1,017
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,951	40,171	2,360	9,819	9,917	9,694
White, single race, female	79,285	49,585	1,861	8,159	10,404	7,839
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	6,200	263	1,492	1,699	1,295
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	10,043	224	1,308	1,208	856

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on several questions in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rates. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," "times per week," "times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity were included in the "Never" category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 29. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure–time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	61.7 (0.54)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.1 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.9 (0.55)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.0 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
Sex						
Male	100.0	57.3 (0.69)	2.9 (0.22)	13.2 (0.43)	13.8 (0.43)	12.7 (0.42)
Female	100.0	65.8 (0.62)	2.2 (0.17)	10.2 (0.35)	12.4 (0.40)	9.5 (0.33)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	53.2 (0.75)	3.2 (0.22)	14.5 (0.44)	16.3 (0.46)	12.8 (0.41)
45–64 years	100.0	64.5 (0.78)	2.5 (0.22)	10.9 (0.44)	11.4 (0.47)	10.6 (0.45)
65–74 years	100.0	78.9 (1.10)	1.0 (0.21)	4.9 (0.54)	7.4 (0.72)	7.7 (0.66)
75 years and over	100.0	87.9 (0.83)	*0.8 (0.26)	2.9 (0.46)	3.9 (0.52)	4.4 (0.48)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	61.7 (0.55)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.1 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
White	100.0	60.7 (0.60)	2.7 (0.16)	11.9 (0.33)	13.4 (0.34)	11.3 (0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	67.4 (1.10)	1.9 (0.31)	10.6 (0.63)	11.6 (0.74)	8.6 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.2 (3.64)	†	7.2 (1.85)	8.7 (2.22)	10.5 (2.93)
Asian	100.0	62.8 (1.68)	2.2 (0.56)	10.0 (1.02)	12.3 (1.63)	12.6 (1.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	74.2 (9.48)	–	†	*18.6 (8.30)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	61.0 (3.27)	*2.4 (1.02)	12.3 (2.18)	12.3 (2.18)	11.9 (2.15)
Black or African American, white	100.0	68.0 (4.92)	†	*7.0 (2.94)	*9.2 (3.56)	13.4 (3.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	66.0 (5.57)	†	11.5 (3.42)	*8.1 (3.01)	10.8 (3.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.9 (0.97)	1.7 (0.24)	8.7 (0.58)	9.7 (0.67)	8.0 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	72.4 (1.26)	1.7 (0.29)	8.8 (0.73)	10.0 (0.92)	7.0 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	60.0 (0.59)	2.7 (0.16)	12.1 (0.33)	13.6 (0.34)	11.6 (0.32)
White, single race	100.0	58.4 (0.67)	2.9 (0.18)	12.5 (0.39)	14.1 (0.39)	12.1 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.3 (1.13)	1.9 (0.32)	10.9 (0.66)	11.4 (0.76)	8.5 (0.60)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	81.5 (0.89)	1.2 (0.22)	6.6 (0.53)	4.3 (0.43)	6.4 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	70.9 (0.87)	2.4 (0.26)	9.4 (0.52)	8.5 (0.51)	8.8 (0.46)
Some college	100.0	61.3 (0.84)	2.5 (0.26)	12.5 (0.57)	13.2 (0.55)	10.5 (0.58)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	47.2 (0.89)	3.2 (0.27)	14.8 (0.59)	20.4 (0.68)	14.3 (0.59)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	72.4 (1.00)	2.0 (0.27)	8.9 (0.50)	8.2 (0.54)	8.5 (0.49)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.5 (0.59)	2.8 (0.17)	12.6 (0.34)	14.4 (0.37)	11.7 (0.33)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	69.7 (0.99)	2.4 (0.33)	9.6 (0.55)	9.3 (0.59)	9.0 (0.55)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	62.6 (1.00)	2.4 (0.33)	11.7 (0.65)	12.2 (0.69)	11.1 (0.72)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	56.6 (1.28)	3.1 (0.45)	14.6 (0.86)	13.3 (0.90)	12.4 (0.89)
$75,000 or more	100.0	47.7 (1.00)	3.4 (0.31)	15.1 (0.70)	19.7 (0.80)	14.2 (0.66)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	74.1 (1.22)	1.7 (0.24)	8.6 (0.65)	7.4 (0.66)	8.2 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	71.3 (0.99)	1.8 (0.23)	9.3 (0.54)	8.2 (0.59)	9.4 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	54.5 (0.66)	3.2 (0.21)	14.0 (0.42)	15.9 (0.46)	12.5 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	50.6 (0.70)	3.2 (0.21)	15.5 (0.44)	17.6 (0.45)	13.0 (0.41)
Medicaid	100.0	78.4 (1.26)	1.1 (0.27)	7.1 (0.67)	5.6 (0.73)	7.8 (0.78)
Other	100.0	63.9 (2.50)	*3.1 (1.15)	8.4 (1.30)	11.1 (1.70)	13.5 (1.91)
Uninsured	100.0	69.0 (0.99)	2.5 (0.37)	9.4 (0.54)	8.9 (0.56)	10.2 (0.63)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	82.1 (0.95)	1.0 (0.22)	4.2 (0.47)	6.2 (0.58)	6.5 (0.57)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	91.1 (1.88)	†	*3.2 (1.29)	*2.7 (0.97)	*2.8 (0.90)
Medicare only	100.0	83.5 (1.55)	*0.9 (0.35)	3.5 (0.66)	5.9 (0.97)	6.3 (0.82)
Other	100.0	82.4 (2.58)	†	4.5 (1.35)	5.6 (1.43)	6.2 (1.72)
Uninsured	100.0	90.8 (4.32)	†	–	–	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure–time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Married.	100.0	61.3 (0.68)	2.7 (0.20)	12.2 (0.40)	13.3 (0.41)	10.4 (0.37)
Widowed.	100.0	77.0 (3.42)	*2.8 (1.27)	*4.9 (1.50)	5.1 (1.35)	10.1 (2.58)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	66.3 (1.09)	1.8 (0.31)	9.3 (0.58)	12.7 (0.83)	9.8 (0.65)
Never married.	100.0	60.7 (0.99)	2.7 (0.34)	11.0 (0.58)	13.7 (0.67)	11.9 (0.60)
Living with a partner.	100.0	61.1 (1.88)	2.5 (0.43)	11.8 (1.22)	13.1 (1.34)	11.5 (1.24)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	59.8 (0.70)	2.6 (0.18)	12.0 (0.40)	14.3 (0.44)	11.2 (0.38)
Small MSA.	100.0	60.9 (1.08)	2.9 (0.30)	12.2 (0.55)	12.7 (0.57)	11.3 (0.54)
Not in MSA	100.0	68.7 (1.28)	1.9 (0.27)	9.3 (0.65)	10.0 (0.59)	10.1 (0.64)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	60.1 (1.06)	2.7 (0.34)	12.0 (0.72)	13.9 (0.75)	11.3 (0.64)
Midwest	100.0	58.8 (1.20)	3.1 (0.32)	12.7 (0.60)	13.2 (0.65)	12.2 (0.64)
South.	100.0	64.9 (0.95)	2.0 (0.20)	11.0 (0.48)	12.1 (0.47)	10.0 (0.46)
West	100.0	60.5 (1.09)	2.9 (0.31)	11.3 (0.60)	14.0 (0.71)	11.4 (0.58)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	68.1 (1.37)	1.7 (0.33)	10.0 (0.79)	11.5 (0.99)	8.7 (0.91)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	75.9 (1.21)	1.8 (0.36)	7.3 (0.72)	7.9 (0.90)	7.2 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	54.8 (0.87)	3.3 (0.28)	14.0 (0.57)	14.0 (0.53)	13.8 (0.54)
White, single race, female.	100.0	61.7 (0.81)	2.5 (0.23)	11.1 (0.46)	14.3 (0.52)	10.4 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	58.4 (1.77)	2.3 (0.61)	12.8 (1.04)	14.9 (1.33)	11.6 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.5 (1.17)	1.6 (0.27)	9.2 (0.80)	8.6 (0.72)	6.1 (0.60)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on several questions in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rates. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," "times per week," "times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity were included in the "Never" category.

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Under-weight	Healthy weight	Over-weight	Obese
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	220,267	3,618	78,705	73,285	54,050
Sex					
Male	106,252	943	32,459	43,342	26,546
Female	114,014	2,675	46,246	29,942	27,504
Age					
18–44 years	110,391	2,029	43,980	34,769	24,451
45–64 years	74,203	791	22,186	25,856	21,785
65–74 years	19,081	273	5,695	7,119	4,969
75 years and over	16,593	526	6,845	5,540	2,845
Race					
1 race[4]	217,760	3,585	77,894	72,300	53,434
White	179,456	2,763	64,196	60,240	43,311
Black or African American	26,223	339	7,377	8,657	8,713
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	†	556	655	518
Asian	10,066	460	5,710	2,657	822
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	*55	*91	*70
2 or more races[5]	2,506	†	811	985	616
Black or African American, white	377	†	92	206	*55
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	†	324	444	347
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	278	8,986	10,678	7,244
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	186	5,580	6,657	4,758
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	3,340	69,719	62,606	46,806
White, single race	153,235	2,509	55,820	50,754	36,564
Black or African American, single race	25,145	333	7,091	8,112	8,511
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	543	9,404	11,294	8,857
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	637	16,894	18,532	16,040
Some college	51,159	650	16,035	17,562	14,633
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	934	21,317	17,890	9,610
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	38,472	920	14,062	11,611	10,093
$20,000 or more	169,172	2,454	60,527	57,979	41,333
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	430	11,129	10,369	7,957
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	359	10,982	11,581	9,461
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	341	8,192	8,270	6,358
$75,000 or more	49,556	827	19,132	17,313	11,325
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	20,299	431	7,340	6,114	5,684
Near poor	31,738	521	11,409	10,183	8,498
Not poor	115,519	1,725	41,830	40,077	28,889
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,610	1,771	45,532	42,036	30,484
Medicaid	14,080	454	4,512	3,954	4,430
Other	6,564	*115	1,863	2,163	2,147
Uninsured	37,409	479	13,951	12,263	8,944
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,731	379	7,404	7,545	4,444
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	58	713	696	723
Medicare only	9,827	277	3,288	3,442	2,125
Other	2,449	*58	1,002	863	462
Uninsured	283	*26	101	*93	*50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Under-weight	Healthy weight	Over-weight	Obese
		Number in thousands[2]			
Marital status					
Married.	124,727	1,630	41,036	44,084	32,050
Widowed.	13,182	413	5,011	4,099	2,949
Divorced or separated.	24,244	328	7,910	8,098	6,735
Never married.	44,415	910	19,748	12,711	9,151
Living with a partner.	12,860	320	4,746	4,086	3,036
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	110,233	1,779	41,551	37,009	24,168
Small MSA.	70,790	1,155	25,057	23,370	18,294
Not in MSA	39,243	684	12,097	12,905	11,588
Region					
Northeast	39,033	589	14,536	12,775	8,817
Midwest	51,565	713	18,149	16,493	13,806
South.	83,511	1,494	28,713	27,845	21,499
West	46,157	823	17,307	16,172	9,928
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	*72	4,016	6,412	3,632
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	206	4,970	4,266	3,612
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,951	562	22,280	30,358	18,787
White, single race, female.	79,285	1,946	33,539	20,396	17,777
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	127	3,221	4,420	3,170
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	205	3,870	3,693	5,341

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Under-weight	Healthy weight	Over-weight	Obese
		Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	37.9 (0.44)	34.9 (0.38)	25.5 (0.36)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	37.5 (0.44)	35.0 (0.38)	25.8 (0.37)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.0 (0.12)	31.9 (0.57)	41.9 (0.60)	25.3 (0.53)
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.17)	43.8 (0.62)	28.0 (0.47)	25.6 (0.49)
Age[4]					
18–44 years.	100.0	1.9 (0.15)	41.8 (0.63)	33.0 (0.57)	23.2 (0.51)
45–64 years.	100.0	1.1 (0.15)	31.4 (0.67)	36.6 (0.69)	30.8 (0.65)
65–74 years.	100.0	1.5 (0.28)	31.5 (1.21)	39.4 (1.20)	27.5 (1.06)
75 years and over	100.0	3.3 (0.45)	43.4 (1.24)	35.2 (1.21)	18.1 (0.98)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	38.0 (0.44)	34.8 (0.39)	25.5 (0.36)
White.	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	38.2 (0.50)	35.1 (0.44)	25.1 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	1.5 (0.24)	29.5 (0.90)	34.4 (0.92)	34.7 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	30.0 (4.12)	38.1 (3.91)	30.9 (4.31)
Asian.	100.0	4.8 (0.71)	59.3 (1.65)	27.6 (1.48)	8.3 (0.91)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	29.2 (8.30)	37.6 (10.41)	30.8 (9.01)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	†	33.9 (3.04)	39.6 (3.12)	25.3 (2.50)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	28.3 (7.61)	50.9 (7.38)	18.8 (4.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	29.3 (4.52)	39.1 (4.70)	30.5 (4.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.0 (0.19)	32.0 (0.94)	39.6 (1.01)	27.4 (0.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.0 (0.23)	30.6 (1.18)	38.7 (1.33)	29.8 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	1.9 (0.12)	38.8 (0.48)	34.1 (0.43)	25.3 (0.40)
White, single race.	100.0	1.8 (0.14)	39.1 (0.55)	34.5 (0.49)	24.7 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.5 (0.25)	29.6 (0.92)	33.7 (0.95)	35.3 (0.98)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.6 (0.24)	30.5 (0.93)	38.2 (0.98)	29.7 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	1.2 (0.17)	32.6 (0.92)	35.4 (0.81)	30.7 (0.84)
Some college	100.0	1.4 (0.19)	33.0 (0.76)	36.1 (0.77)	29.5 (0.74)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.0 (0.25)	43.3 (0.83)	35.9 (0.79)	18.8 (0.65)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.4 (0.22)	38.1 (0.91)	31.3 (0.79)	28.2 (0.80)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.13)	37.8 (0.50)	35.7 (0.46)	25.0 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	37.1 (1.01)	34.4 (0.95)	27.0 (0.83)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	1.2 (0.23)	34.2 (1.02)	35.7 (1.06)	28.9 (0.92)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	1.6 (0.33)	36.3 (1.32)	36.1 (1.30)	26.1 (1.11)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	2.1 (0.35)	40.9 (0.98)	35.1 (0.93)	21.9 (0.80)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor.	100.0	2.2 (0.33)	36.4 (1.18)	31.6 (1.10)	29.8 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	1.6 (0.23)	36.8 (0.94)	33.1 (0.97)	28.5 (0.85)
Not poor	100.0	1.7 (0.16)	37.9 (0.59)	35.5 (0.56)	24.9 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private.	100.0	1.5 (0.14)	38.8 (0.59)	34.8 (0.54)	24.8 (0.49)
Medicaid.	100.0	3.4 (0.54)	33.5 (1.38)	29.7 (1.40)	33.4 (1.33)
Other.	100.0	*2.6 (0.86)	32.7 (2.46)	32.8 (2.63)	31.9 (2.31)
Uninsured.	100.0	1.3 (0.20)	38.4 (0.94)	34.5 (0.90)	25.7 (0.86)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private.	100.0	1.9 (0.30)	37.5 (1.18)	38.1 (1.13)	22.4 (0.95)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.6 (0.71)	33.0 (3.13)	31.6 (2.85)	32.7 (3.11)
Medicare only	100.0	3.1 (0.65)	36.1 (1.55)	37.6 (1.64)	23.1 (1.42)
Other.	100.0	*2.4 (0.96)	42.2 (3.63)	36.2 (3.82)	19.2 (2.69)
Uninsured.	100.0	†	36.6 (8.12)	35.4 (8.53)	*17.0 (6.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Under-weight	Healthy weight	Over-weight	Obese
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Married.	100.0	1.5 (0.15)	35.3 (0.60)	36.9 (0.55)	26.3 (0.51)
Widowed.	100.0	0.9 (0.20)	32.5 (3.60)	31.2 (4.29)	35.4 (4.15)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	1.6 (0.28)	35.8 (1.05)	34.4 (1.04)	28.2 (0.98)
Never married.	100.0	2.4 (0.34)	42.2 (1.04)	31.2 (1.03)	24.2 (0.94)
Living with a partner.	100.0	*3.1 (1.07)	37.5 (1.95)	34.0 (2.01)	25.4 (1.67)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	39.9 (0.59)	35.4 (0.54)	22.9 (0.52)
Small MSA.	100.0	1.7 (0.20)	37.2 (0.77)	34.4 (0.71)	26.7 (0.63)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.8 (0.28)	33.2 (1.04)	34.4 (0.88)	30.6 (0.85)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.6 (0.21)	40.0 (1.12)	34.8 (0.96)	23.6 (0.84)
Midwest	100.0	1.5 (0.18)	37.2 (0.97)	33.5 (0.81)	27.9 (0.80)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.21)	36.5 (0.71)	34.9 (0.60)	26.7 (0.59)
West	100.0	1.9 (0.21)	39.6 (0.86)	36.4 (0.83)	22.1 (0.74)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.5 (0.16)	27.9 (1.33)	45.8 (1.53)	25.9 (1.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.31)	36.6 (1.27)	33.1 (1.21)	28.7 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.8 (0.15)	32.0 (0.71)	41.9 (0.76)	25.4 (0.67)
White, single race, female.	100.0	2.7 (0.24)	46.2 (0.76)	27.1 (0.61)	23.9 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	1.3 (0.36)	29.4 (1.43)	40.4 (1.57)	28.8 (1.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.7 (0.36)	29.6 (1.20)	28.1 (1.08)	40.6 (1.27)

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

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

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]			
				Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
	Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	220,267	33,908	184,383	146,052	30,674	4,433	1,419
Sex							
Male	106,252	21,563	83,766	65,100	14,092	2,622	819
Female.	114,014	12,346	100,618	80,951	16,582	1,811	600
Age							
18–44 years.	110,391	24,949	84,408	64,356	15,787	2,345	689
45–64 years.	74,203	7,763	65,841	53,103	10,311	1,448	488
65–74 years.	19,081	724	18,174	15,128	2,457	434	*126
75 years and over	16,593	472	15,960	13,465	2,118	206	*115
Race							
1 race[5]	217,760	33,398	182,405	144,631	30,240	4,352	1,403
White.	179,456	27,420	150,429	120,417	24,485	2,842	1,160
Black or African American	26,223	4,065	21,913	16,810	3,581	1,236	146
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	317	1,466	650	701	*86	–
Asian.	10,066	1,578	8,392	6,607	1,440	178	*82
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	204	147	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	2,506	511	1,978	1,420	434	*82	†
Black or African American, white	377	*126	238	175	*53	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	228	934	619	239	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	9,316	19,094	12,333	5,294	961	149
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	6,839	11,217	6,926	3,497	486	*83
Not Hispanic or Latino.	191,603	24,592	165,289	133,719	25,380	3,472	1,270
White, single race	153,235	18,803	133,057	109,048	19,790	2,011	1,031
Black or African American, single race	25,145	3,678	21,234	16,396	3,408	1,157	*132
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	6,553	24,928	17,516	5,817	1,217	134
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,586	8,049	46,093	36,799	7,641	985	259
Some college	51,159	5,956	44,790	36,244	6,827	936	435
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	5,184	46,203	39,425	5,381	583	412
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	8,820	29,365	19,114	8,054	1,326	423
$20,000 or more	169,172	23,287	144,636	118,312	21,264	2,905	883
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	6,905	23,860	17,164	5,344	870	182
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	5,364	27,962	22,197	4,628	705	181
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	2,792	20,874	17,308	3,086	277	*110
$75,000 or more.	49,556	4,745	44,604	38,420	5,152	574	238
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	20,299	5,319	14,814	8,930	4,672	782	192
Near poor	31,738	7,342	24,255	16,995	5,545	1,018	276
Not poor	115,519	13,900	101,068	83,797	14,345	1,759	592
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	125,610	11,873	112,569	95,897	14,067	1,199	650
Medicaid.	14,080	1,307	12,678	7,752	4,214	519	*93
Other.	6,564	494	6,048	3,415	1,865	541	173
Uninsured.	37,409	18,840	18,284	9,965	5,759	1,522	247
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	20,731	493	20,018	17,294	2,406	187	*80
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	68	2,230	1,572	548	89	†
Medicare only	9,827	451	9,287	7,948	1,030	189	*90
Other.	2,449	*49	2,389	1,645	535	156	*53
Uninsured.	283	128	155	83	*52	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	All persons without a usual place of care	All persons with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]			
				Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status	Number in thousands[3]						
Married.	124,727	14,591	109,098	89,633	16,015	1,833	676
Widowed.	13,182	719	12,350	10,130	1,874	215	77
Divorced or separated.	24,244	3,893	20,085	15,081	3,885	756	194
Never married.	44,415	10,874	33,211	24,244	6,802	1,270	359
Living with a partner.	12,860	3,703	8,993	6,452	2,007	349	*88
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	110,233	16,959	92,052	74,618	13,106	2,554	841
Small MSA.	70,790	11,658	58,641	46,914	9,595	1,277	335
Not in MSA	39,243	5,291	33,691	24,520	7,972	602	243
Region							
Northeast	39,033	4,281	34,296	29,049	3,973	712	176
Midwest	51,565	6,720	44,338	32,153	10,735	1,013	233
South.	83,511	14,611	68,157	57,010	8,117	1,791	430
West	46,157	8,297	37,593	27,838	7,849	918	580
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	5,831	8,770	5,770	2,164	520	*79
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	3,485	10,324	6,563	3,131	442	70
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	12,248	61,023	48,911	9,496	1,298	562
White, single race, female.	79,285	6,555	72,033	60,136	10,294	713	469
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	2,130	9,016	6,768	1,432	625	*107
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,547	12,219	9,628	1,976	532	*25

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (age adjusted)	100.0	15.8 (0.37)	84.2 (0.37)	100.0	79.7 (0.49)	17.1 (0.45)	2.5 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Total[4] (crude).	100.0	15.5 (0.37)	84.5 (0.37)	100.0	80.0 (0.49)	16.8 (0.45)	2.4 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	20.4 (0.54)	79.6 (0.54)	100.0	78.6 (0.69)	17.1 (0.64)	3.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.12)
Female	100.0	11.3 (0.39)	88.7 (0.39)	100.0	80.5 (0.53)	17.0 (0.49)	1.9 (0.16)	0.6 (0.08)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	100.0	22.8 (0.59)	77.2 (0.59)	100.0	77.4 (0.64)	19.0 (0.60)	2.8 (0.23)	0.8 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	10.5 (0.44)	89.5 (0.44)	100.0	81.3 (0.69)	15.8 (0.64)	2.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	3.8 (0.45)	96.2 (0.45)	100.0	83.4 (1.14)	13.5 (1.04)	2.4 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.21)
75 years and over	100.0	2.9 (0.40)	97.1 (0.40)	100.0	84.7 (0.98)	13.3 (0.92)	1.3 (0.25)	*0.7 (0.25)
Race								
1 race[6]	100.0	15.8 (0.37)	84.2 (0.37)	100.0	79.7 (0.49)	17.0 (0.45)	2.5 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
White.	100.0	16.0 (0.41)	84.0 (0.41)	100.0	80.4 (0.55)	16.8 (0.51)	2.0 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	14.8 (0.77)	85.2 (0.77)	100.0	77.3 (0.98)	16.3 (0.81)	5.7 (0.51)	0.7 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.0 (3.39)	84.0 (3.39)	100.0	45.4 (7.22)	48.7 (7.26)	*5.9 (2.52)	–
Asian.	100.0	14.9 (1.20)	85.1 (1.20)	100.0	79.6 (1.50)	17.3 (1.42)	2.2 (0.54)	*0.9 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	92.8 (4.44)	100.0	68.4 (8.13)	†	9.7 (0.00)	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	18.3 (2.55)	81.7 (2.55)	100.0	72.9 (3.72)	22.2 (3.35)	*4.1 (1.90)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	21.7 (5.06)	78.3 (5.06)	100.0	81.7 (5.38)	*15.6 (5.10)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.6 (4.17)	80.4 (4.17)	100.0	66.3 (6.42)	26.3 (5.95)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.0 (0.98)	71.0 (0.98)	100.0	66.6 (1.34)	27.6 (1.27)	5.1 (0.47)	0.8 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.8 (1.33)	67.2 (1.33)	100.0	64.4 (1.91)	30.6 (1.84)	4.2 (0.56)	*0.8 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	13.5 (0.38)	86.5 (0.38)	100.0	81.3 (0.51)	15.7 (0.47)	2.2 (0.16)	0.8 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	13.3 (0.43)	86.7 (0.43)	100.0	82.3 (0.59)	15.3 (0.55)	1.6 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.1 (0.72)	85.9 (0.72)	100.0	77.8 (0.99)	16.1 (0.81)	5.5 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.19)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.0 (0.97)	76.0 (0.97)	100.0	67.5 (1.25)	26.4 (1.20)	5.6 (0.67)	0.5 (0.15)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	15.8 (0.69)	84.2 (0.69)	100.0	80.0 (0.81)	17.2 (0.74)	2.2 (0.25)	0.6 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	11.5 (0.52)	88.5 (0.52)	100.0	81.6 (0.75)	15.3 (0.71)	2.1 (0.25)	1.0 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.7 (0.48)	90.3 (0.48)	100.0	86.3 (0.70)	11.6 (0.66)	1.2 (0.18)	0.9 (0.15)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.7 (0.86)	75.3 (0.86)	100.0	63.9 (1.01)	29.7 (0.99)	5.0 (0.44)	1.5 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	13.9 (0.37)	86.1 (0.37)	100.0	82.4 (0.54)	14.9 (0.51)	2.1 (0.16)	0.6 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	23.6 (0.90)	76.4 (0.90)	100.0	71.1 (1.07)	24.1 (1.01)	3.9 (0.46)	0.9 (0.21)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	15.8 (0.71)	84.2 (0.71)	100.0	80.0 (0.98)	16.8 (0.93)	2.6 (0.39)	0.7 (0.17)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	11.5 (0.87)	88.5 (0.87)	100.0	83.8 (1.03)	14.4 (0.99)	1.2 (0.29)	*0.5 (0.18)
$75,000 or more	100.0	9.5 (0.61)	90.5 (0.61)	100.0	86.3 (0.83)	11.8 (0.75)	1.4 (0.27)	0.5 (0.11)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor.	100.0	24.5 (1.13)	75.5 (1.13)	100.0	61.5 (1.38)	31.9 (1.34)	5.4 (0.59)	1.3 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	23.6 (0.87)	76.4 (0.87)	100.0	70.3 (1.13)	24.1 (1.03)	4.5 (0.48)	1.2 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	12.2 (0.41)	87.8 (0.41)	100.0	83.3 (0.63)	14.4 (0.58)	1.8 (0.18)	0.6 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private.	100.0	10.1 (0.36)	89.9 (0.36)	100.0	85.5 (0.53)	12.8 (0.51)	1.1 (0.12)	0.6 (0.08)
Medicaid.	100.0	9.0 (0.93)	91.0 (0.93)	100.0	61.8 (1.53)	33.4 (1.45)	4.1 (0.53)	*0.7 (0.26)
Other.	100.0	9.8 (1.90)	90.2 (1.90)	100.0	57.9 (2.85)	31.7 (2.65)	8.2 (1.40)	2.3 (0.65)
Uninsured	100.0	49.7 (1.12)	50.3 (1.12)	100.0	57.0 (1.58)	33.0 (1.43)	8.7 (0.86)	1.4 (0.28)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private.	100.0	2.4 (0.35)	97.6 (0.35)	100.0	86.6 (0.95)	12.1 (0.92)	0.9 (0.24)	*0.4 (0.15)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*3.0 (0.90)	97.0 (0.90)	100.0	70.7 (3.38)	24.6 (3.36)	3.9 (1.04)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.6 (0.70)	95.4 (0.70)	100.0	85.9 (1.16)	11.1 (1.00)	2.0 (0.39)	*1.0 (0.45)
Other.	100.0	*2.0 (0.85)	98.0 (0.85)	100.0	68.7 (3.35)	22.5 (3.08)	6.5 (1.88)	*2.2 (0.85)
Uninsured	100.0	47.0 (8.63)	53.0 (8.63)	100.0	57.9 (11.20)	*32.7 (10.92)	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
					Type of place[1]			
					Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Marital status								
Married.	100.0	12.7 (0.44)	87.3 (0.44)	100.0	82.5 (0.59)	15.1 (0.56)	1.7 (0.18)	0.6 (0.09)
Widowed.	100.0	15.3 (3.20)	84.7 (3.20)	100.0	73.0 (4.28)	25.6 (4.28)	1.1 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.13)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	17.4 (0.87)	82.6 (0.87)	100.0	75.6 (1.10)	19.6 (0.97)	3.8 (0.55)	1.0 (0.30)
Never married.	100.0	19.8 (0.74)	80.2 (0.74)	100.0	75.1 (0.96)	19.6 (0.88)	4.2 (0.46)	1.1 (0.20)
Living with a partner.	100.0	24.6 (1.51)	75.4 (1.51)	100.0	74.5 (1.85)	21.0 (1.72)	3.2 (0.59)	†
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	100.0	15.5 (0.42)	84.5 (0.42)	100.0	81.7 (0.54)	14.5 (0.48)	2.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.11)
Small MSA.	100.0	16.8 (0.77)	83.2 (0.77)	100.0	80.2 (0.96)	17.0 (0.87)	2.3 (0.30)	0.6 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.0 (1.00)	85.0 (1.00)	100.0	73.0 (1.62)	24.4 (1.59)	1.9 (0.39)	0.7 (0.18)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	11.4 (0.66)	88.6 (0.66)	100.0	85.3 (0.96)	12.1 (0.90)	2.1 (0.29)	0.6 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	13.6 (0.63)	86.4 (0.63)	100.0	72.6 (1.25)	24.5 (1.18)	2.4 (0.31)	0.5 (0.13)
South	100.0	17.8 (0.67)	82.2 (0.67)	100.0	84.3 (0.67)	12.3 (0.58)	2.7 (0.28)	0.6 (0.11)
West	100.0	18.4 (0.85)	81.6 (0.85)	100.0	74.5 (1.11)	21.5 (1.06)	2.5 (0.33)	1.5 (0.24)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	34.3 (1.31)	65.7 (1.31)	100.0	68.0 (1.82)	24.9 (1.69)	6.1 (0.80)	*1.0 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	23.1 (1.21)	76.9 (1.21)	100.0	65.3 (1.54)	29.7 (1.48)	4.2 (0.53)	*0.7 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	17.6 (0.63)	82.4 (0.63)	100.0	81.0 (0.84)	15.9 (0.78)	2.2 (0.27)	1.0 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.1 (0.46)	90.9 (0.46)	100.0	83.5 (0.62)	14.8 (0.59)	1.1 (0.17)	0.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	18.0 (1.16)	82.0 (1.16)	100.0	75.9 (1.60)	15.8 (1.25)	7.2 (0.95)	*1.2 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	10.8 (0.82)	89.2 (0.82)	100.0	79.2 (1.09)	16.2 (0.97)	4.4 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.09)

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

– Quantity zero.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

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

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	220,267	45,202	37,438	55,193	48,963	29,173
Sex						
Male	106,252	30,277	20,158	24,487	18,788	10,501
Female	114,014	14,925	17,280	30,706	30,175	18,672
Age						
18–44 years	110,391	30,253	21,470	27,021	18,810	10,989
45–64 years	74,203	12,671	12,571	19,640	17,236	10,656
65–74 years	19,081	1,316	1,965	4,662	7,066	3,702
75 years and over	16,593	961	1,433	3,870	5,851	3,827
Race						
1 race[4]	217,760	44,684	36,955	54,613	48,477	28,766
White	179,456	36,170	29,221	44,990	40,693	24,857
Black or African American	26,223	5,502	5,158	6,647	5,591	2,786
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	326	375	379	488	211
Asian	10,066	2,619	2,164	2,549	1,649	906
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	†	†	*47	*57	†
2 or more races[5]	2,506	519	483	580	486	407
Black or African American, white	377	*86	*74	*75	*52	*68
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	231	177	306	287	153
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	10,062	5,093	5,844	4,475	2,686
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	7,316	3,127	3,238	2,708	1,510
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	35,140	32,345	49,349	44,488	26,488
White, single race	153,235	26,902	24,538	39,729	36,577	22,447
Black or African American, single race	25,145	5,166	4,959	6,380	5,442	2,667
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	8,463	4,496	6,232	7,024	4,901
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	12,003	9,170	12,434	12,902	7,117
Some college	51,159	8,569	8,661	13,601	12,007	7,452
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	7,677	9,336	14,857	12,192	6,939
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	38,472	9,090	5,307	8,019	8,761	6,592
$20,000 or more	169,172	33,349	30,289	44,171	37,545	21,063
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	7,500	4,895	7,081	6,931	4,066
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	7,525	5,715	7,959	7,317	4,616
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	4,761	4,355	6,208	5,179	3,013
$75,000 or more	49,556	7,716	9,536	15,012	11,222	5,748
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	20,299	5,338	2,961	4,268	4,056	3,405
Near poor	31,738	8,330	4,534	7,353	6,620	4,467
Not poor	115,519	20,828	20,961	31,038	26,787	14,802
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,610	22,067	24,556	35,764	26,932	14,033
Medicaid	14,080	2,035	1,778	2,684	3,422	3,878
Other	6,564	766	634	1,650	1,853	1,542
Uninsured	37,409	17,748	6,846	6,400	3,780	2,141
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,731	936	2,012	5,154	7,640	4,389
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	150	139	341	913	707
Medicare only	9,827	982	999	2,480	3,360	1,734
Other	2,449	118	184	482	934	656
Uninsured	283	*71	*52	*71	*61	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Frequency distributions of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Number in thousands[2]				
Married	124,727	22,099	21,812	32,916	29,166	16,504
Widowed	13,182	1,220	1,270	2,995	4,582	2,693
Divorced or separated	24,244	4,817	3,690	5,614	5,477	4,055
Never married	44,415	13,010	8,449	10,729	7,371	4,226
Living with a partner	12,860	3,810	2,088	2,774	2,288	1,635
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	110,233	22,706	19,373	28,385	23,490	14,041
Small MSA	70,790	14,290	11,307	18,098	16,208	9,522
Not in MSA	39,243	8,207	6,759	8,710	9,266	5,610
Region						
Northeast	39,033	5,920	6,350	10,546	9,305	6,075
Midwest	51,565	9,706	9,098	13,126	11,771	6,968
South	83,511	18,112	13,843	20,715	18,675	10,540
West	46,157	11,464	8,147	10,806	9,213	5,591
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	6,619	2,787	2,589	1,704	793
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	3,442	2,307	3,255	2,771	1,893
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,951	18,388	13,389	17,927	14,369	8,403
White, single race, female	79,285	8,514	11,150	21,802	22,208	14,044
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	3,248	2,445	2,571	1,813	894
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	1,918	2,514	3,809	3,629	1,774

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

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

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

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	21.1 (0.38)	17.3 (0.32)	25.5 (0.39)	22.6 (0.33)	13.5 (0.27)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	20.9 (0.38)	17.3 (0.32)	25.6 (0.39)	22.7 (0.34)	13.5 (0.28)
Sex						
Male	100.0	28.8 (0.58)	19.1 (0.47)	23.3 (0.53)	18.4 (0.44)	10.3 (0.35)
Female	100.0	13.6 (0.40)	15.6 (0.40)	27.5 (0.51)	26.8 (0.48)	16.6 (0.40)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	27.9 (0.58)	19.8 (0.46)	24.9 (0.55)	17.3 (0.43)	10.1 (0.32)
45–64 years	100.0	17.4 (0.55)	17.3 (0.52)	27.0 (0.64)	23.7 (0.60)	14.6 (0.50)
65–74 years	100.0	7.0 (0.64)	10.5 (0.72)	24.9 (1.08)	37.8 (1.18)	19.8 (1.08)
75 years and over	100.0	6.0 (0.62)	9.0 (0.79)	24.3 (1.14)	36.7 (1.22)	24.0 (1.17)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	21.1 (0.38)	17.3 (0.33)	25.5 (0.39)	22.6 (0.33)	13.4 (0.27)
White	100.0	21.1 (0.42)	16.7 (0.36)	25.5 (0.44)	22.8 (0.38)	13.9 (0.31)
Black or African American	100.0	20.5 (0.94)	19.3 (0.80)	25.7 (0.90)	23.0 (0.77)	11.5 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.4 (3.18)	20.8 (3.33)	21.1 (4.00)	27.3 (3.45)	14.5 (2.64)
Asian	100.0	25.3 (1.42)	21.2 (1.39)	25.6 (1.55)	18.0 (1.29)	10.0 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*29.1 (10.70)	*16.2 (6.46)	*21.2 (8.89)	30.2 (8.15)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	19.0 (2.42)	17.5 (2.37)	23.2 (2.66)	22.4 (2.55)	17.8 (2.50)
Black or African American, white	100.0	27.8 (8.08)	12.7 (3.61)	17.6 (4.78)	*18.3 (6.29)	*23.6 (7.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.8 (4.32)	14.9 (4.04)	25.7 (4.58)	26.3 (4.17)	13.2 (3.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.4 (1.05)	17.1 (0.71)	21.5 (0.87)	18.0 (0.81)	11.0 (0.67)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.8 (1.44)	16.4 (0.94)	19.0 (1.10)	17.6 (1.14)	10.2 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.2 (0.39)	17.4 (0.36)	26.2 (0.42)	23.3 (0.36)	13.9 (0.30)
White, single race	100.0	18.7 (0.43)	16.6 (0.41)	26.4 (0.48)	23.7 (0.42)	14.6 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.1 (0.94)	19.5 (0.83)	25.7 (0.91)	23.2 (0.79)	11.4 (0.57)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	30.4 (0.99)	15.3 (0.76)	19.6 (0.79)	20.1 (0.80)	14.6 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED9	100.0	23.5 (0.80)	17.4 (0.66)	22.8 (0.71)	23.4 (0.64)	12.9 (0.52)
Some college	100.0	16.6 (0.58)	16.7 (0.57)	27.0 (0.76)	24.4 (0.68)	15.3 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	14.5 (0.57)	17.7 (0.64)	28.9 (0.75)	24.7 (0.69)	14.2 (0.58)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.4 (0.85)	14.4 (0.59)	20.9 (0.75)	22.1 (0.69)	17.2 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.9 (0.41)	18.0 (0.38)	26.3 (0.44)	22.9 (0.39)	12.9 (0.32)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	25.7 (0.93)	16.4 (0.72)	23.2 (0.83)	21.7 (0.76)	12.9 (0.64)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.1 (0.90)	17.0 (0.76)	23.9 (0.84)	22.7 (0.81)	14.4 (0.71)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	19.2 (1.06)	17.8 (0.96)	26.0 (1.15)	23.3 (1.16)	13.7 (0.92)
$75,000 or more	100.0	15.2 (0.73)	18.2 (0.73)	30.1 (0.99)	24.1 (0.82)	12.4 (0.69)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	25.2 (1.14)	14.2 (0.79)	21.0 (1.08)	21.3 (0.93)	18.2 (0.83)
Near poor	100.0	27.1 (0.94)	14.6 (0.68)	23.5 (0.91)	20.7 (0.82)	14.1 (0.70)
Not poor	100.0	18.1 (0.49)	18.1 (0.46)	26.8 (0.57)	23.9 (0.46)	13.2 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	18.4 (0.48)	20.1 (0.46)	28.9 (0.54)	21.4 (0.45)	11.2 (0.35)
Medicaid	100.0	14.3 (1.13)	12.7 (0.97)	19.2 (1.11)	25.1 (1.28)	28.7 (1.28)
Other	100.0	14.4 (2.22)	12.4 (1.79)	25.7 (2.17)	27.7 (2.27)	19.8 (1.82)
Uninsured	100.0	47.4 (1.03)	18.5 (0.74)	17.4 (0.79)	10.5 (0.61)	6.2 (0.47)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.6 (0.49)	10.0 (0.72)	25.6 (1.03)	37.9 (1.14)	21.9 (1.10)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	6.8 (1.62)	6.2 (1.46)	14.9 (2.15)	40.6 (3.08)	31.4 (3.01)
Medicare only	100.0	10.2 (1.08)	10.4 (0.99)	26.0 (1.45)	35.2 (1.55)	18.2 (1.30)
Other	100.0	5.0 (1.32)	7.8 (1.90)	20.4 (3.05)	39.3 (3.50)	27.5 (3.39)
Uninsured	100.0	25.1 (7.43)	*18.0 (6.19)	26.8 (8.00)	*19.6 (5.98)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Total | Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1] | | | | |
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Married.	100.0	18.8 (0.49)	17.9 (0.46)	26.5 (0.51)	23.4 (0.46)	13.4 (0.39)
Widowed.	100.0	21.3 (3.73)	14.9 (3.23)	23.2 (3.80)	23.9 (2.84)	16.7 (2.84)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	21.5 (0.99)	15.5 (0.80)	24.0 (0.99)	22.4 (0.87)	16.5 (0.82)
Never married.	100.0	25.9 (0.90)	17.2 (0.79)	23.1 (0.95)	21.6 (0.92)	12.2 (0.72)
Living with a partner.	100.0	26.2 (1.56)	15.7 (1.40)	22.5 (1.84)	19.7 (1.75)	15.9 (1.57)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	20.8 (0.50)	17.8 (0.44)	26.2 (0.52)	22.0 (0.46)	13.2 (0.38)
Small MSA.	100.0	20.7 (0.69)	16.3 (0.63)	25.9 (0.69)	23.3 (0.60)	13.7 (0.47)
Not in MSA	100.0	22.9 (1.12)	18.0 (0.66)	22.4 (0.94)	22.7 (0.80)	14.0 (0.68)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.7 (0.74)	16.6 (0.74)	27.7 (0.91)	24.2 (0.78)	15.8 (0.77)
Midwest	100.0	19.4 (0.81)	18.1 (0.74)	25.8 (0.86)	23.0 (0.67)	13.7 (0.58)
South.	100.0	22.2 (0.66)	16.9 (0.52)	25.2 (0.61)	22.8 (0.56)	12.9 (0.42)
West	100.0	25.4 (0.75)	17.9 (0.64)	23.7 (0.82)	20.5 (0.65)	12.4 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	40.0 (1.36)	18.4 (1.13)	19.2 (1.26)	15.4 (1.13)	6.9 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	23.9 (1.44)	15.9 (0.88)	24.0 (1.25)	21.2 (1.05)	15.0 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	26.2 (0.71)	18.6 (0.60)	24.5 (0.67)	19.4 (0.56)	11.2 (0.46)
White, single race, female.	100.0	11.4 (0.46)	14.5 (0.50)	28.2 (0.64)	28.0 (0.61)	17.9 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.2 (1.47)	21.2 (1.35)	23.5 (1.41)	17.9 (1.16)	9.2 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.6 (0.94)	18.0 (0.95)	27.6 (1.09)	27.5 (1.09)	13.3 (0.75)

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

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

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

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

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	220,267	143,944	32,243	18,990	11,899	6,667	2,798
Sex							
Male	106,252	60,765	16,334	12,143	8,442	5,011	1,724
Female	114,014	83,179	15,909	6,847	3,457	1,657	1,074
Age							
18–44 years	110,391	62,012	19,391	12,690	8,130	4,061	1,968
45–64 years	74,203	51,695	9,738	5,521	3,291	2,302	573
65–74 years	19,081	15,876	1,807	496	325	181	*137
75 years and over	16,593	14,360	1,306	283	153	123	*120
Race							
1 race[4]	217,760	142,414	31,770	18,788	11,747	6,558	2,778
White	179,456	118,836	25,084	14,892	9,970	5,559	2,083
Black or African American	26,223	16,578	4,472	2,560	1,095	560	483
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	1,211	283	*85	*94	*93	†
Asian	10,066	5,684	1,868	1,243	580	316	*194
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	*104	*62	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	2,506	1,530	473	202	*153	*109	†
Black or African American, white	377	227	*70	*34	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	713	213	*58	*100	*78	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	14,538	4,262	3,682	2,678	1,863	1,168
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	8,472	2,647	2,605	2,049	1,330	811
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	129,406	27,980	15,308	9,222	4,804	1,630
White, single race	153,235	105,571	21,219	11,599	7,479	3,805	963
Black or African American, single race	25,145	15,999	4,298	2,379	1,022	531	467
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	19,811	3,758	2,985	2,325	1,594	850
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	35,727	7,470	4,914	3,005	2,075	623
Some college	51,159	35,257	7,571	3,807	2,352	1,155	327
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	36,095	7,948	3,604	2,072	980	379
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	25,292	4,704	3,020	2,627	1,705	677
$20,000 or more	169,172	110,667	25,893	14,900	8,678	4,630	1,890
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	19,354	4,365	2,703	2,240	1,337	547
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	20,983	5,252	3,232	1,965	1,295	408
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	15,452	3,747	2,417	1,064	532	304
$75,000 or more	49,556	34,116	7,977	3,991	2,129	791	223
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	20,299	12,950	2,502	1,704	1,503	1,003	432
Near poor	31,738	19,612	4,306	2,985	2,218	1,678	607
Not poor	115,519	77,073	18,126	10,012	5,656	2,620	934
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,610	83,385	20,475	11,134	5,215	2,320	981
Medicaid	14,080	10,667	1,575	834	424	*173	*194
Other	6,564	5,113	829	311	*152	*71	†
Uninsured	37,409	14,192	6,056	5,757	5,571	3,752	1,346
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,731	17,981	1,685	351	208	121	*73
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	2,064	122	†	†	†	†
Medicare only	9,827	7,795	1,105	305	171	137	*160
Other	2,449	2,170	161	*63	†	†	†
Uninsured	283	171	*39	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status			Number in thousands[2]				
Married	124,727	84,797	18,291	9,548	5,427	3,254	1,404
Widowed	13,182	10,900	1,131	487	271	157	*108
Divorced or separated	24,244	16,289	3,176	2,005	1,343	778	209
Never married	44,415	24,449	7,444	5,401	3,890	1,572	891
Living with a partner	12,860	7,085	2,088	1,483	939	877	*173
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	110,233	70,481	17,026	9,767	6,265	3,095	1,528
Small MSA	70,790	47,143	9,975	5,990	3,634	2,226	727
Not in MSA	39,243	26,320	5,242	3,233	2,001	1,347	543
Region							
Northeast	39,033	27,119	5,625	2,889	1,425	855	379
Midwest	51,565	34,509	7,670	3,954	2,852	1,509	298
South	83,511	53,952	12,048	6,989	4,813	2,713	1,377
West	46,157	28,364	6,899	5,158	2,809	1,591	744
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	6,002	2,212	2,124	1,866	1,510	768
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	8,536	2,050	1,559	812	353	400
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	45,472	10,719	7,760	5,386	2,794	537
White, single race, female	79,285	60,100	10,500	3,840	2,093	1,011	426
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	5,965	2,207	1,496	684	367	298
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	10,034	2,092	883	338	163	*170

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 37. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	66.2 (0.43)	15.0 (0.30)	8.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	66.5 (0.43)	14.9 (0.30)	8.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	58.4 (0.59)	15.6 (0.43)	11.5 (0.38)	8.0 (0.34)	4.7 (0.26)	1.7 (0.15)
Female	100.0	73.8 (0.51)	14.4 (0.39)	6.2 (0.31)	3.2 (0.19)	1.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.13)
Age[4]							
18–44 years.	100.0	57.3 (0.63)	17.9 (0.44)	11.7 (0.40)	7.5 (0.32)	3.8 (0.23)	1.8 (0.18)
45–64 years.	100.0	70.7 (0.66)	13.3 (0.48)	7.6 (0.35)	4.5 (0.31)	3.1 (0.24)	0.8 (0.11)
65–74 years.	100.0	84.3 (0.88)	9.6 (0.72)	2.6 (0.36)	1.7 (0.35)	1.0 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.25)
75 years and over	100.0	87.9 (0.93)	8.0 (0.75)	1.7 (0.36)	0.9 (0.25)	0.8 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.26)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	66.2 (0.43)	15.0 (0.30)	8.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)
White.	100.0	66.7 (0.48)	14.4 (0.33)	8.7 (0.26)	5.8 (0.23)	3.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	65.8 (0.98)	16.8 (0.72)	9.5 (0.59)	4.1 (0.40)	2.1 (0.28)	1.8 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.2 (4.13)	15.1 (2.98)	*4.5 (1.43)	*4.9 (1.50)	*4.5 (1.86)	†
Asian.	100.0	59.2 (1.58)	18.3 (1.36)	11.9 (1.21)	5.6 (0.68)	3.0 (0.51)	1.9 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	54.6 (9.32)	26.9 (7.46)	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	64.3 (3.53)	18.0 (2.52)	7.4 (1.72)	5.4 (1.60)	*4.2 (1.37)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	66.3 (9.68)	*14.0 (4.93)	*5.9 (2.76)	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	61.8 (5.60)	17.8 (4.03)	*5.0 (2.10)	*9.6 (3.65)	*5.7 (2.26)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	55.6 (0.99)	14.3 (0.73)	11.9 (0.74)	8.4 (0.50)	6.1 (0.48)	3.8 (0.38)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	51.8 (1.25)	14.0 (0.94)	13.2 (1.05)	10.1 (0.68)	6.8 (0.64)	4.2 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	68.0 (0.45)	15.2 (0.32)	8.4 (0.26)	5.0 (0.21)	2.6 (0.15)	0.9 (0.11)
White, single race	100.0	68.9 (0.52)	14.5 (0.37)	8.1 (0.28)	5.2 (0.25)	2.6 (0.17)	0.7 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	66.1 (0.99)	16.8 (0.73)	9.2 (0.58)	4.0 (0.41)	2.1 (0.28)	1.8 (0.50)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	59.4 (1.03)	12.6 (0.70)	10.7 (0.66)	8.5 (0.60)	5.7 (0.50)	3.1 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	64.9 (0.85)	14.3 (0.57)	9.6 (0.52)	5.9 (0.39)	4.1 (0.34)	1.2 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	70.6 (0.73)	14.7 (0.54)	7.3 (0.39)	4.5 (0.35)	2.2 (0.26)	0.7 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	71.7 (0.76)	15.2 (0.57)	6.8 (0.41)	3.9 (0.33)	1.8 (0.22)	0.7 (0.13)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	64.9 (0.90)	12.7 (0.56)	8.4 (0.46)	7.3 (0.48)	4.9 (0.40)	1.9 (0.29)
$20,000 or more	100.0	66.5 (0.47)	15.5 (0.35)	8.9 (0.28)	5.2 (0.22)	2.7 (0.16)	1.2 (0.11)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	62.1 (1.02)	14.5 (0.74)	9.3 (0.62)	7.7 (0.55)	4.6 (0.44)	1.8 (0.24)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	64.1 (0.96)	15.7 (0.72)	9.4 (0.58)	5.8 (0.52)	3.8 (0.46)	1.2 (0.24)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	67.2 (1.14)	15.5 (0.89)	9.7 (0.71)	4.2 (0.49)	2.1 (0.31)	1.2 (0.28)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	70.3 (0.90)	15.8 (0.73)	7.8 (0.53)	4.3 (0.43)	1.5 (0.22)	0.5 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	100.0	66.3 (1.24)	11.8 (0.74)	7.9 (0.62)	7.1 (0.59)	4.9 (0.56)	2.0 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	61.9 (0.97)	13.7 (0.67)	9.7 (0.58)	7.2 (0.57)	5.5 (0.50)	1.9 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	67.5 (0.56)	15.8 (0.43)	8.7 (0.32)	4.9 (0.26)	2.2 (0.17)	0.9 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	100.0	66.7 (0.57)	16.9 (0.41)	9.3 (0.35)	4.3 (0.22)	1.9 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid.	100.0	77.6 (1.23)	11.1 (0.93)	5.8 (0.72)	3.0 (0.48)	*1.2 (0.37)	*1.4 (0.49)
Other.	100.0	74.0 (2.45)	16.8 (2.19)	4.7 (1.10)	*3.5 (1.35)	*0.6 (0.22)	†
Uninsured.	100.0	39.5 (0.97)	16.3 (0.70)	15.4 (0.72)	14.8 (0.72)	10.5 (0.63)	3.5 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	100.0	88.1 (0.82)	8.2 (0.68)	1.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.27)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.4 (0.13)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	89.8 (1.95)	5.3 (1.25)	†	†	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	80.7 (1.39)	11.4 (1.11)	3.1 (0.52)	1.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.33)	*1.6 (0.59)
Other.	100.0	89.3 (2.10)	6.5 (1.75)	*2.5 (0.84)	†	†	†
Uninsured.	100.0	61.2 (8.28)	*14.1 (5.71)	†	*7.7 (3.63)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Married	100.0	68.2 (0.56)	15.2 (0.41)	8.1 (0.31)	4.6 (0.23)	2.7 (0.19)	1.2 (0.13)
Widowed	100.0	69.2 (4.03)	14.4 (3.29)	10.0 (2.51)	*3.4 (1.30)	*1.9 (0.68)	†
Divorced or separated	100.0	66.9 (1.08)	13.8 (0.70)	8.8 (0.68)	6.1 (0.66)	3.4 (0.38)	1.0 (0.21)
Never married	100.0	61.5 (1.05)	14.7 (0.73)	10.7 (0.59)	7.3 (0.53)	3.9 (0.42)	1.9 (0.28)
Living with a partner	100.0	61.2 (1.83)	15.0 (1.43)	9.6 (0.97)	6.5 (0.79)	6.3 (1.03)	*1.4 (0.51)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	65.4 (0.56)	15.7 (0.41)	8.9 (0.33)	5.7 (0.26)	2.8 (0.18)	1.4 (0.14)
Small MSA	100.0	67.4 (0.79)	14.3 (0.56)	8.7 (0.44)	5.3 (0.36)	3.2 (0.25)	1.1 (0.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	65.9 (1.18)	14.2 (0.64)	9.0 (0.53)	5.6 (0.53)	3.8 (0.46)	1.6 (0.42)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	70.3 (0.97)	15.0 (0.69)	7.7 (0.56)	3.7 (0.40)	2.2 (0.29)	1.0 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	67.5 (0.90)	15.3 (0.64)	7.9 (0.48)	5.7 (0.44)	3.0 (0.33)	0.6 (0.16)
South	100.0	65.7 (0.70)	14.7 (0.49)	8.6 (0.37)	5.9 (0.31)	3.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.22)
West	100.0	62.1 (0.88)	15.1 (0.59)	11.4 (0.58)	6.2 (0.45)	3.5 (0.29)	1.7 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	47.3 (1.41)	14.9 (1.07)	12.8 (1.00)	11.1 (0.77)	9.3 (0.82)	4.6 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	64.6 (1.32)	14.0 (0.90)	10.7 (1.15)	5.4 (0.54)	2.6 (0.41)	2.8 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	61.4 (0.76)	15.1 (0.53)	11.1 (0.50)	7.7 (0.44)	3.9 (0.30)	0.8 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	76.3 (0.60)	13.9 (0.49)	5.2 (0.30)	2.8 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	0.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.3 (1.49)	19.2 (1.33)	12.8 (1.00)	5.9 (0.72)	3.2 (0.53)	2.7 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	74.1 (1.16)	14.9 (0.82)	6.3 (0.62)	2.4 (0.40)	1.2 (0.29)	*1.2 (0.53)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	220,267	94,666	38,300	28,720	25,139	26,557	2,252
Sex							
Male	106,252	41,665	17,755	14,836	13,475	14,754	1,406
Female	114,014	53,001	20,544	13,884	11,664	11,803	846
Age							
18–44 years	110,391	44,123	20,902	16,358	14,073	10,941	1,692
45–64 years	74,203	35,706	12,099	8,687	7,844	8,070	398
65–74 years	19,081	8,215	2,844	2,145	1,755	3,626	*80
75 years and over	16,593	6,623	2,454	1,529	1,466	3,919	*82
Race							
1 race[4]	217,760	93,836	37,754	28,304	24,736	26,278	2,252
White.	179,456	80,086	30,009	22,500	19,920	21,581	1,680
Black or African American	26,223	8,322	5,416	4,394	3,429	3,631	329
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,784	660	223	209	334	*313	†
Asian.	10,066	4,709	2,041	1,157	1,047	712	206
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	231	*58	*64	*43	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	2,506	830	546	416	403	278	–
Black or African American, white	377	134	*78	*65	*62	*26	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	355	220	223	203	*146	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	28,664	8,370	4,826	4,593	4,434	4,637	1,218
Mexican or Mexican American	18,116	4,493	2,869	3,115	2,995	3,436	945
Not Hispanic or Latino.	191,603	86,296	33,474	24,127	20,705	21,920	1,035
White, single race	153,235	72,581	25,545	18,296	15,899	17,262	516
Black or African American, single race	25,145	7,905	5,249	4,241	3,283	3,496	298
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	31,750	7,076	4,549	4,699	4,877	8,958	833
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	20,243	9,279	8,374	7,021	8,193	410
Some college	51,159	24,004	9,297	6,289	5,535	5,049	193
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	32,279	8,316	4,790	3,588	1,931	178
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,472	10,008	6,178	5,866	5,950	8,910	784
$20,000 or more	169,172	79,726	30,008	21,034	17,905	16,343	1,286
$20,000–$34,999	30,921	9,948	5,293	4,781	4,563	5,404	449
$35,000–$54,999	33,488	13,331	6,101	4,310	4,670	4,383	315
$55,000–$74,999	23,782	12,041	4,031	3,053	2,398	1,979	†
$75,000 or more	49,556	29,504	9,239	4,941	3,547	1,854	*183
Poverty status[10]							
Poor.	20,299	5,313	3,425	3,063	3,011	4,632	577
Near poor	31,738	8,458	5,413	4,660	5,328	6,905	529
Not poor	115,519	58,701	20,654	13,849	11,491	9,305	474
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,610	65,718	23,369	14,953	11,305	7,473	522
Medicaid.	14,080	4,053	3,025	2,194	1,963	2,257	231
Other.	6,564	2,469	1,079	956	822	1,078	*37
Uninsured	37,409	7,298	5,341	6,787	7,751	8,099	1,292
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,731	9,907	3,104	2,030	1,595	3,634	†
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	485	274	245	260	945	*35
Medicare only	9,827	3,249	1,492	1,137	1,021	2,442	*90
Other.	2,449	1,088	383	221	296	430	†
Uninsured	283	*65	*46	*38	*50	*85	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]						
Married.	124,727	59,405	21,444	14,784	12,427	13,171	1,245
Widowed.	13,182	4,485	1,993	1,422	1,354	3,484	*56
Divorced or separated.	24,244	9,341	3,797	3,616	3,412	3,354	160
Never married.	44,415	16,971	8,814	6,600	6,074	4,366	654
Living with a partner.	12,860	4,158	2,102	2,249	1,798	2,127	*123
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	110,233	48,619	19,503	14,649	12,438	11,182	1,288
Small MSA.	70,790	31,876	12,538	8,488	7,665	8,374	578
Not in MSA	39,243	14,170	6,259	5,582	5,036	7,000	386
Region							
Northeast	39,033	19,524	6,608	4,372	3,577	3,692	317
Midwest	51,565	23,262	8,950	6,343	5,608	6,072	284
South.	83,511	31,761	14,637	11,557	10,559	11,961	1,126
West	46,157	20,119	8,106	6,447	5,395	4,832	525
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	3,670	2,163	2,421	2,597	2,793	767
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	4,700	2,663	2,172	1,837	1,843	451
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,951	32,303	12,116	9,552	8,333	9,608	344
White, single race, female.	79,285	40,278	13,428	8,745	7,567	7,654	*173
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	3,107	2,328	2,059	1,673	1,659	151
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	4,798	2,921	2,182	1,610	1,837	147

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 39. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

		Months since last contact[1]					
Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	43.6 (0.48)	17.8 (0.31)	13.4 (0.28)	11.7 (0.28)	12.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.09)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	43.9 (0.48)	17.8 (0.31)	13.3 (0.28)	11.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.09)
Sex							
Male	100.0	39.9 (0.67)	17.1 (0.47)	14.3 (0.42)	13.0 (0.42)	14.5 (0.46)	1.4 (0.15)
Female	100.0	47.2 (0.59)	18.5 (0.42)	12.5 (0.36)	10.5 (0.33)	10.4 (0.33)	0.8 (0.09)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	40.8 (0.63)	19.3 (0.45)	15.1 (0.45)	13.0 (0.40)	10.1 (0.37)	1.6 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	49.0 (0.76)	16.6 (0.53)	11.9 (0.45)	10.8 (0.41)	11.1 (0.45)	0.5 (0.08)
65–74 years	100.0	44.0 (1.33)	15.2 (0.89)	11.5 (0.78)	9.4 (0.69)	19.4 (1.02)	*0.4 (0.16)
75 years and over	100.0	41.2 (1.30)	15.3 (0.89)	9.5 (0.74)	9.1 (0.73)	24.4 (1.16)	*0.5 (0.18)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	43.7 (0.48)	17.8 (0.31)	13.4 (0.29)	11.7 (0.28)	12.4 (0.31)	1.1 (0.09)
White	100.0	45.1 (0.53)	17.2 (0.34)	13.0 (0.33)	11.5 (0.30)	12.2 (0.34)	1.0 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	32.0 (1.01)	20.7 (0.79)	17.0 (0.76)	13.7 (0.76)	15.4 (0.74)	1.3 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.3 (3.85)	12.4 (2.51)	11.1 (2.63)	19.2 (3.60)	19.2 (4.89)	†
Asian	100.0	47.3 (1.79)	20.8 (1.49)	11.8 (1.04)	10.5 (0.99)	7.5 (0.84)	2.0 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*27.1 (9.91)	28.0 (8.23)	*20.2 (9.03)	†	*22.3 (7.44)	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	33.4 (3.09)	22.7 (3.00)	15.9 (2.38)	15.4 (2.54)	12.5 (2.27)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	38.8 (8.19)	*13.4 (4.19)	*21.5 (6.99)	*13.9 (5.25)	*12.6 (5.37)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.3 (4.62)	20.3 (4.09)	19.1 (3.91)	17.7 (4.52)	13.5 (3.78)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.2 (1.00)	16.8 (0.76)	15.9 (0.76)	15.4 (0.74)	17.8 (0.80)	3.8 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	25.3 (1.23)	15.5 (0.95)	17.3 (1.04)	16.5 (0.98)	20.8 (1.14)	4.6 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.6 (0.52)	18.0 (0.35)	13.0 (0.31)	11.1 (0.30)	11.6 (0.32)	0.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	47.9 (0.58)	17.3 (0.39)	12.5 (0.35)	10.8 (0.33)	11.2 (0.37)	0.4 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.8 (1.03)	20.9 (0.82)	17.1 (0.78)	13.6 (0.78)	15.4 (0.76)	1.2 (0.22)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.1 (0.90)	15.1 (0.71)	15.7 (0.72)	16.4 (0.85)	26.7 (0.90)	3.1 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	37.3 (0.84)	17.4 (0.60)	15.9 (0.67)	13.4 (0.59)	15.3 (0.66)	0.8 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	47.6 (0.85)	18.6 (0.65)	12.4 (0.52)	10.8 (0.47)	10.1 (0.51)	0.4 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	63.4 (0.80)	16.1 (0.61)	9.3 (0.48)	6.9 (0.38)	3.9 (0.31)	0.3 (0.09)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	26.5 (0.90)	16.4 (0.61)	16.0 (0.64)	16.1 (0.71)	22.8 (0.76)	2.2 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	100.0	47.6 (0.53)	18.0 (0.37)	12.7 (0.32)	10.8 (0.32)	10.1 (0.31)	0.8 (0.09)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	32.4 (0.96)	17.5 (0.76)	15.9 (0.68)	15.3 (0.68)	17.4 (0.73)	1.5 (0.23)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	40.5 (0.97)	18.3 (0.76)	13.0 (0.68)	14.0 (0.77)	13.2 (0.82)	0.9 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	51.8 (1.28)	16.7 (0.94)	12.8 (0.93)	9.7 (0.74)	8.7 (0.80)	†
$75,000 or more	100.0	59.4 (1.01)	18.7 (0.79)	9.8 (0.62)	7.1 (0.54)	4.6 (0.48)	*0.5 (0.19)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	25.6 (1.17)	16.6 (0.85)	15.0 (0.80)	15.0 (0.90)	25.0 (1.01)	2.7 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	27.1 (0.89)	17.3 (0.76)	15.1 (0.70)	17.0 (0.78)	21.7 (0.91)	1.7 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	50.8 (0.61)	18.1 (0.45)	12.2 (0.39)	10.0 (0.36)	8.4 (0.34)	0.4 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	52.8 (0.59)	19.2 (0.44)	12.4 (0.39)	9.3 (0.33)	5.9 (0.28)	0.4 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	29.4 (1.33)	21.7 (1.24)	16.0 (1.05)	14.4 (1.04)	16.9 (1.08)	1.6 (0.36)
Other	100.0	41.1 (2.51)	14.9 (1.52)	15.6 (1.96)	13.4 (1.63)	14.4 (1.93)	†
Uninsured	100.0	20.1 (0.81)	14.4 (0.66)	18.5 (0.72)	21.1 (0.85)	22.5 (0.81)	3.3 (0.36)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	48.8 (1.27)	15.3 (0.82)	10.0 (0.73)	7.9 (0.60)	18.0 (0.88)	†
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.5 (2.47)	12.2 (2.05)	10.9 (2.16)	11.5 (1.78)	42.3 (3.37)	*1.6 (0.67)
Medicare only	100.0	34.4 (1.66)	15.8 (1.20)	12.0 (1.08)	10.8 (1.10)	26.0 (1.57)	*1.0 (0.38)
Other	100.0	44.8 (3.60)	15.6 (2.39)	9.1 (1.89)	12.2 (2.27)	17.8 (2.76)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*22.0 (6.93)	*15.3 (5.99)	*14.4 (6.06)	*15.4 (5.38)	32.9 (7.58)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Marital status							
Married.	100.0	47.6 (0.63)	17.6 (0.43)	12.3 (0.41)	10.4 (0.37)	10.9 (0.37)	1.1 (0.13)
Widowed.	100.0	34.2 (3.68)	22.8 (3.54)	14.7 (3.76)	8.7 (1.40)	19.4 (3.07)	†
Divorced or separated.	100.0	39.0 (1.12)	16.0 (0.76)	15.2 (0.82)	14.5 (0.85)	14.5 (0.76)	0.8 (0.19)
Never married.	100.0	39.4 (1.12)	18.0 (0.78)	13.5 (0.65)	13.0 (0.66)	14.9 (0.87)	1.1 (0.17)
Living with a partner.	100.0	34.3 (2.05)	15.9 (1.43)	18.3 (1.71)	12.6 (1.05)	18.0 (1.58)	*0.8 (0.27)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.0 (0.62)	18.1 (0.43)	13.6 (0.40)	11.5 (0.36)	10.6 (0.39)	1.2 (0.13)
Small MSA.	100.0	45.5 (0.99)	18.1 (0.61)	12.3 (0.49)	11.1 (0.49)	12.1 (0.57)	0.9 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	36.4 (1.06)	16.5 (0.64)	14.9 (0.65)	13.5 (0.82)	17.7 (0.85)	1.1 (0.25)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	50.8 (1.17)	17.5 (0.71)	11.6 (0.60)	9.5 (0.58)	9.9 (0.57)	0.8 (0.18)
Midwest	100.0	45.7 (0.97)	17.8 (0.62)	12.7 (0.65)	11.2 (0.58)	12.0 (0.74)	0.6 (0.17)
South.	100.0	38.7 (0.78)	18.0 (0.51)	14.2 (0.46)	13.0 (0.49)	14.8 (0.53)	1.4 (0.18)
West	100.0	43.9 (0.98)	18.0 (0.71)	14.3 (0.58)	12.0 (0.53)	10.7 (0.48)	1.2 (0.18)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	25.8 (1.44)	14.8 (1.00)	16.8 (1.06)	17.7 (1.12)	20.3 (1.15)	4.6 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.6 (1.27)	19.0 (1.04)	15.3 (1.13)	13.1 (0.88)	15.0 (1.00)	3.0 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	44.1 (0.80)	17.0 (0.60)	13.5 (0.52)	11.7 (0.48)	13.3 (0.58)	0.5 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	51.6 (0.74)	17.5 (0.52)	11.5 (0.46)	10.0 (0.41)	9.3 (0.38)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.4 (1.58)	20.6 (1.28)	18.4 (1.37)	15.4 (1.38)	15.9 (1.14)	1.3 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	34.7 (1.26)	21.2 (1.06)	16.0 (0.93)	12.2 (0.79)	14.7 (1.01)	1.1 (0.24)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
	Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3]	220,267	75,251	134,825
Sex			
Male	106,252	33,942	66,859
Female	114,014	41,309	67,967
Age			
18–44 years	110,391	49,737	56,711
45–64 years	74,203	21,731	48,693
65–74 years	19,081	2,665	15,096
75 years and over	16,593	1,117	14,325
Race			
1 race[4]	217,760	74,083	133,581
White	179,456	56,731	114,373
Black or African American	26,223	13,297	11,882
American Indian or Alaska Native.	1,784	873	874
Asian	10,066	3,087	6,334
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.	231	*95	*117
2 or more races[5]	2,506	1,168	1,245
Black or African American, white	377	238	*113
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,162	459	644
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	28,664	11,236	16,319
Mexican or Mexican American.	18,116	6,637	10,901
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,603	64,014	118,506
White, single race	153,235	46,751	99,127
Black or African American, single race.	25,145	12,716	11,424
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma.	31,750	9,304	20,941
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,586	16,283	35,691
Some college	51,159	20,264	28,670
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,863	19,676	29,923
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	38,472	14,006	22,860
$20,000 or more	169,172	58,126	103,860
$20,000–$34,999.	30,921	10,169	19,477
$35,000–$54,999.	33,488	12,135	20,302
$55,000–$74,999.	23,782	8,580	14,465
$75,000 or more	49,556	18,215	29,813
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	20,299	8,688	10,937
Near poor.	31,738	10,798	19,771
Not poor	115,519	40,595	71,041
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	125,610	45,878	74,353
Medicaid	14,080	7,368	6,136
Other	6,564	3,250	3,040
Uninsured	37,409	14,709	21,324
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	20,731	1,875	17,451
Medicaid and Medicare	2,322	356	1,768
Medicare only.	9,827	1,050	8,098
Other	2,449	461	1,815
Uninsured	283	*40	232

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status	*Number in thousands[2]*		
Married	124,727	41,108	77,780
Widowed	13,182	1,728	10,636
Divorced or separated	24,244	10,285	12,712
Never married	44,415	15,511	27,405
Living with a partner	12,860	6,473	5,903
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	110,233	40,427	64,505
Small MSA	70,790	23,125	44,426
Not in MSA	39,243	11,699	25,894
Region			
Northeast	39,033	13,085	23,909
Midwest	51,565	15,342	33,884
South	83,511	31,208	48,546
West	46,157	15,616	28,486
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,739	5,042	9,071
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,925	6,194	7,248
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	73,951	21,337	48,663
White, single race, female	79,285	25,413	50,464
Black or African American, single race, male	11,208	5,546	5,199
Black or African American, single race, female	13,937	7,170	6,225

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

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 41. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

| Selected characteristic | Total | HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | |
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Total[3] (age adjusted).	100.0	35.9 (0.43)	64.1 (0.43)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.8 (0.45)	64.2 (0.45)
Sex			
Male	100.0	33.1 (0.59)	66.9 (0.59)
Female	100.0	38.9 (0.56)	61.1 (0.56)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	100.0	46.7 (0.65)	53.3 (0.65)
45–64 years	100.0	30.9 (0.66)	69.1 (0.66)
65–74 years	100.0	15.0 (0.88)	85.0 (0.88)
75 years and over	100.0	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)
Race			
1 race[5]	100.0	35.8 (0.44)	64.2 (0.44)
White	100.0	33.8 (0.48)	66.2 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	50.4 (1.02)	49.6 (1.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native.	100.0	47.7 (4.27)	52.3 (4.27)
Asian	100.0	31.3 (1.56)	68.7 (1.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.	100.0	40.7 (8.51)	59.3 (8.51)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	44.4 (3.23)	55.6 (3.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	54.9 (9.24)	45.1 (9.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	40.3 (5.81)	59.7 (5.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	37.3 (0.95)	62.7 (0.95)
Mexican or Mexican American.	100.0	33.6 (1.20)	66.4 (1.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.9 (0.48)	64.1 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	33.5 (0.54)	66.5 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race.	100.0	50.4 (1.05)	49.6 (1.05)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	34.1 (1.03)	65.9 (1.03)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	32.8 (0.88)	67.2 (0.88)
Some college	100.0	40.3 (0.79)	59.7 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	37.9 (0.73)	62.1 (0.73)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	40.1 (0.97)	59.9 (0.97)
$20,000 or more	100.0	35.5 (0.48)	64.5 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	35.5 (0.97)	64.5 (0.97)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	36.3 (0.98)	63.7 (0.98)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	35.0 (1.18)	65.0 (1.18)
$75,000 or more	100.0	37.0 (0.89)	63.0 (0.89)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	100.0	41.9 (1.26)	58.1 (1.26)
Near poor.	100.0	35.7 (0.91)	64.3 (0.91)
Not poor	100.0	36.0 (0.58)	64.0 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	39.4 (0.59)	60.6 (0.59)
Medicaid	100.0	53.9 (1.51)	46.1 (1.51)
Other	100.0	57.2 (2.76)	42.8 (2.76)
Uninsured	100.0	39.9 (1.03)	60.1 (1.03)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	9.7 (0.76)	90.3 (0.76)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.5 (2.28)	83.5 (2.28)
Medicare only.	100.0	11.4 (1.03)	88.6 (1.03)
Other	100.0	20.0 (2.97)	80.0 (2.97)
Uninsured	100.0	*13.9 (5.30)	86.1 (5.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Age–adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | | HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Married	100.0	36.3 (0.56)	63.7 (0.56)
Widowed	100.0	39.2 (3.97)	60.8 (3.97)
Divorced or separated	100.0	46.6 (1.12)	53.4 (1.12)
Never married	100.0	33.1 (0.97)	66.9 (0.97)
Living with a partner	100.0	45.1 (1.77)	54.9 (1.77)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	100.0	38.0 (0.56)	62.0 (0.56)
Small MSA	100.0	34.3 (0.86)	65.7 (0.86)
Not in MSA.	100.0	33.1 (1.10)	66.9 (1.10)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	36.1 (1.01)	63.9 (1.01)
Midwest.	100.0	31.5 (0.83)	68.5 (0.83)
South	100.0	39.0 (0.77)	61.0 (0.77)
West	100.0	35.3 (0.83)	64.7 (0.83)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male.	100.0	33.8 (1.43)	66.2 (1.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	41.6 (1.22)	58.4 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.7 (0.72)	69.3 (0.72)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.3 (0.74)	63.7 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race, male.	100.0	49.1 (1.60)	50.9 (1.60)
Black or African American, single race, female.	100.0	51.5 (1.22)	48.5 (1.22)

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

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2006 in-house Sample Adult and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Adult and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey. All estimates were weighted using the Sample Adult Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some more detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages in the tables (19).

Standard errors for frequencies are calculated but not shown in the tables. Percentages and frequencies with relative standard errors greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa.

Age Adjustment

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

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

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

where
r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
p_i = standard population in age group i,
n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment, and
Est = the age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used to perform age adjustment. For all tables, the age groups used to age adjust estimates were 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. See Table I for age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age-adjusting data. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age

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

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

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

groups, and are therefore adjusted accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant footnotes on the tables). Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in tables IV–XXIII in Appendix III.

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

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in

Table II. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults 18 years of age and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (Tables 1,2)	458	0.21
Coronary heart disease (Tables 1,2)	510	0.23
Hypertension (Tables 1,2)	521	0.24
Stroke (Tables 1,2)	312	0.14
Emphysema (Tables 3,4)	305	0.14
Asthma (ever) (Tables 3,4)	246	0.11
Asthma (still) (Tables 3,4)	576	0.26
Hay fever (Tables 3,4)	435	0.20
Sinusitis (Tables 3,4)	294	0.13
Chronic bronchitis (Tables 3,4)	312	0.14
Any cancer (Tables 5,6)	272	0.12
Breast cancer (Tables 5,6)	370	0.17
Cervical cancer (Tables 5,6) (women only)	261	0.23
Prostate cancer (Tables 5,6) (men only)	109	0.10
Diabetes[1] (Tables 7,8)	2,474	1.12
Ulcers (Tables 7,8)	368	0.17
Kidney disease (Tables 7,8)	250	0.11
Liver disease (Tables 7,8)	262	0.12
Arthritic diagnosis (Tables 7,8)	584	0.27
Chronic joint symptoms (Tables 7,8)	501	0.23
Migraine or severe headaches (Tables 9,10)	438	0.20
Pain in neck (Tables 9,10)	442	0.20
Pain in lower back (Tables 9,10)	433	0.20
Pain in face or jaw (Tables 9,10)	464	0.21
Hearing problems (Tables 11,12)	173	0.08
Vision problems (Tables 11,12)	254	0.12
Absence of all natural teeth (Tables 11,12)	376	0.17
Sadness (Tables 13,14)	3,464	1.64
Hopelessness (Tables 13,14)	3,611	1.64
Worthlessness (Tables 13,14)	3,632	1.65
Everything is an effort (Tables 13,14)	3,772	1.71
Nervousness (Tables 15,16)	3,573	1.62
Restlessness (Tables 15,16)	3,584	1.63
Work-loss days (Table 17)	2,099	1.35
Bed days (Table 17)	3,788	1.72
Any difficulty in physical functioning (Tables 18,19)	968	0.44
Difficulty walking quarter mile[2] (Tables 18,19)	4,568	2.08
Difficulty climbing 10 steps[2] (Tables 18,19)	2,944	1.34
Difficulty standing 2 hours[2] (Tables 18,19)	4,187	1.90
Difficulty sitting 2 hours[2] (Tables 18,19)	1,925	0.88
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling[2] (Tables 18,19)	2,428	1.10
Difficulty reaching over one's head[2] (Tables 18,19)	1,549	0.70
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects[2] (Tables 18,19)	1,292	0.59
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds[2] (Tables 18,19)	3,217	1.46
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object[2] (Tables 18,19)	6,480	2.95
Current health status (Tables 20,23)	133	0.06
Change in health status since last year (Tables 22,23)	755	1.41
Current cigarette smoking status (Tables 24,25)	2,764	1.25
Alcohol drinking status (Tables 26,27)	7,705	3.50
Current drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (current drinkers only)	931	0.42
Former drinking frequency or amount (Tables 26,27) (former drinkers only)	45	0.02
Leisure,time vigorous physical activity (Tables 28,29)	4,686	2.13
Body mass index (Tables 30,31)	10,609	4.82
Usual place of health care (Tables 32,33)	1,975	0.90
Type of usual place of health care (Tables 32,33)	1,805	0.98
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (Tables 34,35)	4,297	1.95
Length of time since last physician contact (Tables 36,37)	3,726	1.69
Length of time since last dentist contact (Tables 38,39)	4,633	2.10
HIV[3] testing status (Tables 40,41)	10,191	4.63

[1]Unknown includes those who respond ''borderline.''
[2]Unknown includes those who respond ''do not do this activity.''
[3]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

Table III. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Variable of interest	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percentage
Poverty status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1,41)	52,710	23.93
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17).	33,141	21.2
Family income (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1–41).	12,622	5.73
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17)	7,145	4.57
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41).	2,522	1.14
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (employed persons) (Table 17) . .	1,518	0.97
Health insurance (persons 18–64 years of age) (Tables 1–41)	930	0.42
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (Tables 1–41)	61	0.03
Health insurance (employed persons 18–64 years of age) (Table 17)	704	0.45
Health insurance (employed persons 65 years of age and over) (Table 17)	–	–
Marital status (total population 18 years and over) (Tables 1–41)	838	0.38
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (Table 17)	501	0.32

– Quantity zero.

the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between ''unknown'' income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of adults with unknown values for poverty status and family income, education, health insurance, and marital status.

The Income and Assets section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents were first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they do not

know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the ''above-below $20,000'' questions were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and were asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (72% of sample adults in 2006), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (4% of sample adults), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (18% of sample adults), and those who provided no income information (6% of sample adults) (unweighted results).

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

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2005 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Adults who are categorized as ''poor'' had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The ''near poor'' category includes those adults with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, ''not poor'' adults have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who only indicated that they were at, above, or below $20,000, as well as those who did not provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as ''unknown'' with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 6% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 24% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 6% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 24% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or

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

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

Private coverage—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

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

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

Other coverage—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare only coverage. This category also includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other state-sponsored health plans or SCHIP, as well as persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local

government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by only IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

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

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race and ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of

race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

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

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

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

Separated and divorced—This category includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

Widowed—This category includes persons who have lost their spouse due to death.

Never married—This category includes persons who were never married.

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

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

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

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race and ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of "one race" from persons of "two or more races." The category "one race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group; it includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The category "two or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for "two or more races").

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

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

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

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;

South   Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;

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

Terms Related to Health Characteristics and Outcomes

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

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

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

Conditions—Condition is a general term that includes any specific illness (physical or mental) or injury. From 1978 to 1996, six chronic condition lists were used in the NHIS. Those six lists covered 133 conditions. The 1997 (and beyond) NHIS chronic condition data cover a substantially reduced number of conditions. All data in the 2006 Sample Adult component are self-reported, and most questions ask whether a condition was diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional. The reference periods for the conditions vary. There are four basic reference periods: ever, past 12 months, past 30 days, and currently.

Difficulty in physical functioning—Refers to the degree of difficulty respondents experienced performing nine physical activities without the assistance of another person and without using special equipment. Questions for the sample adult regarding difficulty in physical functioning cover the following activities: walking a quarter of a mile (or 3 city blocks); climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over one's head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds (such as a bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling large objects (such as a living room chair). Response categories include "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." Adults who indicated that the specific activity was "very difficult" or that they "can't do (it) at all" were combined in a single category as having difficulty in physical functioning. Those who responded "do not do this activity" were not included in the tables.

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

Health status—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained about all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview. Prior health status is obtained from the question asked of all sample adults, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say that your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

Terms Relating to Sample Adult behavior

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2002, a change was made in the calculation of the "Former infrequent" and "Current infrequent" drinker categories. Prior to 2002, these categories included a small number of respondents who indicated either the frequency of their drinking but not the amount or the amount but not the frequency, at the same time satisfying

the broad definition of either former or current drinker. These individuals with incomplete responses are now categorized as ''former or current drinker status unknown'' and are not shown in the tables.

Body mass index—Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the sample adult's responses to survey questions regarding height and weight. BMI = Weight (in kg)/[Height (in m)]2. For both sexes, the category ''Underweight'' is defined as a BMI less than 18.5. ''Healthy weight'' is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. ''Overweight'' is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0. ''Obese'' is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

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

Current smoker—There are two categories of current smokers. The first category includes persons who smoke every day and persons in the second category smoke only on some days.

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

Nonsmoker—This category includes persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing status—This variable is based on a question that asked whether the respondent has ever had his or her blood tested for HIV. Starting in 2000, this question is slightly different than the one used in 1997–1999 that asked about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV). Any HIV test as part of a

blood donation is excluded.

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

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

Time since last dental contact—This is the length of time since the respondent last saw or talked to a dentist, including dental specialists as well as dental hygienists, prior to the week of interview.

Time since last physician or other health care professional contact—This is the length of time, prior to the week of interview, since the respondent last consulted a physician or other health care professional in person or by telephone for health treatment or advice of any type. This may include a contact while a patient is in the hospital as well as a contact from a home visit. The respondent is asked: ''About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health professional about your own health?'' The response categories for this question are: ''6 months or less,'' ''more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago,'' ''more than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago,'' ''more than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago,'' ''more than 5 years ago,'' and ''never.''

Usual place of health care—Usual place of healthcare was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. If yes, they were asked ''What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often]—a clinic, a doctor's

office, an emergency room, or some other place?'' The choices for this second question are: ''clinic or health center,'' ''doctor's office or HMO,'' ''hospital emergency room,'' ''hospital outpatient department,'' ''some other place,'' or ''doesn't go to one place most often.'' Although ''hospital emergency room'' is not considered a ''usual place of health care'' in other publications, in this report it is combined with ''hospital outpatient clinic.'' Also combined in this report are ''some other place'' and ''doesn't go to one place most often.''

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Crude Estimates

Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	All types	Coronary[3]		
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	11.0 (0.24)	6.4 (0.19)	23.5 (0.36)	2.6 (0.12)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	10.9 (0.22)	6.4 (0.18)	22.9 (0.31)	2.6 (0.11)
Sex				
Male	11.4 (0.37)	7.4 (0.30)	23.0 (0.54)	2.7 (0.18)
Female	10.5 (0.33)	5.4 (0.25)	23.9 (0.44)	2.5 (0.15)
Age				
18–44 years	3.6 (0.22)	0.9 (0.12)	7.8 (0.32)	0.5 (0.08)
45–64 years	12.3 (0.46)	7.2 (0.35)	32.5 (0.63)	2.4 (0.21)
65–74 years	26.2 (1.15)	18.4 (1.08)	52.9 (1.31)	7.6 (0.65)
75 years and over	36.6 (1.24)	25.7 (1.14)	53.8 (1.25)	11.2 (0.82)
Race				
1 race[7]	11.0 (0.24)	6.4 (0.19)	23.5 (0.36)	2.6 (0.12)
White	11.6 (0.28)	6.8 (0.22)	23.2 (0.41)	2.5 (0.13)
Black or African American	8.8 (0.52)	5.2 (0.39)	28.6 (0.95)	3.8 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.7 (2.74)	*5.6 (1.85)	21.6 (2.71)	*2.0 (0.81)
Asian	5.3 (0.76)	2.9 (0.49)	15.8 (1.22)	1.4 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	*14.7 (6.65)	–
2 or more races[8]	9.4 (1.74)	5.3 (1.23)	21.1 (2.53)	*3.1 (1.07)
Black or African American, white	†	†	*8.8 (3.22)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.8 (3.01)	*5.8 (1.85)	29.3 (4.22)	*2.8 (1.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.4 (0.37)	3.2 (0.28)	14.8 (0.68)	1.2 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.5 (0.42)	2.5 (0.31)	13.0 (0.81)	1.1 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.8 (0.27)	6.9 (0.21)	24.8 (0.39)	2.8 (0.13)
White, single race	12.7 (0.31)	7.4 (0.25)	24.6 (0.45)	2.7 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	8.9 (0.53)	5.2 (0.40)	29.4 (0.98)	3.9 (0.35)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.2 (0.74)	12.4 (0.62)	32.6 (0.94)	5.4 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED[11]	13.3 (0.55)	7.8 (0.41)	30.5 (0.74)	3.1 (0.26)
Some college	11.2 (0.51)	6.6 (0.42)	26.0 (0.75)	2.6 (0.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.8 (0.46)	4.2 (0.32)	19.7 (0.66)	1.6 (0.22)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	16.1 (0.62)	10.3 (0.50)	29.4 (0.82)	4.5 (0.31)
$20,000 or more	9.8 (0.28)	5.5 (0.22)	21.8 (0.40)	2.2 (0.13)
$20,000–$34,999	13.1 (0.65)	7.7 (0.49)	24.8 (0.79)	3.7 (0.38)
$35,000–$54,999	9.6 (0.63)	5.8 (0.52)	23.4 (0.92)	1.8 (0.27)
$55,000–$74,999	9.9 (0.80)	4.5 (0.64)	21.4 (1.11)	1.5 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	7.6 (0.47)	3.9 (0.32)	18.5 (0.73)	1.2 (0.20)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	13.6 (0.76)	8.2 (0.58)	23.6 (1.05)	3.9 (0.42)
Near poor	13.5 (0.68)	8.1 (0.55)	25.4 (0.87)	3.4 (0.36)
Not poor	9.7 (0.32)	5.3 (0.24)	22.2 (0.47)	1.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	6.5 (0.26)	2.9 (0.19)	17.9 (0.43)	1.0 (0.11)
Medicaid	13.7 (0.98)	8.4 (0.80)	23.9 (1.12)	2.9 (0.39)
Other	19.0 (1.89)	11.4 (1.52)	36.5 (2.14)	6.7 (1.07)
Uninsured	4.7 (0.43)	2.1 (0.25)	11.6 (0.59)	0.8 (0.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
Selected characteristic	All types	Coronary[3]		
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	31.5 (1.15)	21.6 (1.06)	53.1 (1.31)	9.1 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare	39.2 (3.06)	32.4 (2.76)	65.6 (2.85)	13.7 (2.18)
Medicare only	26.5 (1.41)	19.0 (1.24)	48.8 (1.63)	7.9 (0.84)
Other.	39.3 (3.68)	27.0 (3.24)	62.5 (3.45)	12.3 (2.49)
Uninsured.	*16.8 (6.06)	*8.7 (4.32)	55.3 (7.94)	†
Marital status				
Married.	11.3 (0.35)	6.6 (0.28)	25.3 (0.50)	2.5 (0.17)
Widowed.	28.6 (1.12)	20.0 (0.99)	51.4 (1.25)	9.2 (0.77)
Divorced or separated.	13.4 (0.67)	8.1 (0.50)	30.4 (0.93)	3.3 (0.32)
Never married.	5.1 (0.38)	1.8 (0.22)	9.1 (0.45)	0.8 (0.12)
Living with a partner	6.1 (0.78)	3.4 (0.65)	14.0 (1.09)	1.1 (0.31)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	9.3 (0.33)	5.4 (0.26)	21.2 (0.48)	2.1 (0.15)
Small MSA.	11.8 (0.43)	6.7 (0.32)	24.5 (0.67)	2.8 (0.22)
Not in MSA	14.1 (0.68)	8.6 (0.49)	28.0 (0.92)	3.5 (0.33)
Region				
Northeast	10.8 (0.56)	6.4 (0.46)	22.3 (0.84)	2.1 (0.27)
Midwest	12.7 (0.56)	7.6 (0.45)	23.7 (0.86)	2.8 (0.26)
South.	10.9 (0.37)	6.6 (0.30)	25.4 (0.57)	2.9 (0.20)
West	9.2 (0.46)	4.7 (0.32)	20.7 (0.64)	2.2 (0.24)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.8 (0.55)	3.0 (0.38)	13.6 (0.96)	1.0 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.0 (0.55)	3.3 (0.41)	16.0 (0.95)	1.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.6 (0.49)	8.9 (0.40)	25.1 (0.70)	2.9 (0.24)
White, single race, female	11.8 (0.43)	6.0 (0.34)	24.2 (0.54)	2.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.2 (0.78)	5.3 (0.64)	25.6 (1.40)	4.0 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.5 (0.74)	5.2 (0.53)	32.4 (1.23)	3.9 (0.45)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Asthma Ever had	Asthma Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Percent[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	1.8 (0.11)	11.0 (0.26)	7.3 (0.22)	8.0 (0.24)	14.0 (0.30)	4.3 (0.16)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.11)	11.0 (0.26)	7.3 (0.22)	7.9 (0.24)	13.8 (0.30)	4.2 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	2.3 (0.19)	9.5 (0.36)	5.6 (0.29)	6.9 (0.31)	10.1 (0.37)	2.7 (0.18)
Female	1.4 (0.12)	12.4 (0.36)	8.9 (0.31)	9.1 (0.34)	17.5 (0.43)	5.8 (0.26)
Age						
18–44 years	0.3 (0.06)	11.5 (0.38)	7.3 (0.31)	7.0 (0.32)	12.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.19)
45–64 years	2.4 (0.22)	10.5 (0.43)	7.5 (0.38)	9.7 (0.41)	16.9 (0.54)	5.5 (0.32)
65–74 years	5.0 (0.56)	11.7 (0.78)	7.8 (0.67)	8.8 (0.71)	15.7 (0.90)	5.6 (0.55)
75 years and over	6.4 (0.70)	9.3 (0.74)	6.1 (0.66)	6.0 (0.59)	11.8 (0.81)	6.7 (0.67)
Race						
1 race[4]	1.9 (0.11)	10.9 (0.26)	7.2 (0.22)	8.0 (0.24)	13.9 (0.30)	4.3 (0.16)
White	2.1 (0.13)	10.9 (0.30)	7.2 (0.25)	8.0 (0.26)	14.2 (0.35)	4.4 (0.19)
Black or African American	0.7 (0.16)	11.9 (0.65)	7.6 (0.49)	7.3 (0.53)	14.5 (0.68)	4.2 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.9 (1.40)	18.5 (3.50)	11.8 (2.93)	11.2 (2.57)	15.5 (3.36)	6.4 (1.86)
Asian	*0.7 (0.27)	8.3 (0.88)	5.3 (0.74)	7.7 (0.99)	6.5 (0.83)	2.3 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	*12.6 (5.66)	†
2 or more races[5]	†	18.1 (2.53)	13.6 (2.34)	9.3 (2.00)	16.2 (2.17)	7.9 (1.78)
Black or African American, white	–	*12.9 (4.37)	*7.8 (3.53)	†	*12.8 (5.05)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	16.1 (3.66)	14.3 (3.52)	9.0 (2.49)	15.2 (3.28)	*8.2 (2.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.4 (0.10)	8.2 (0.57)	5.1 (0.45)	5.4 (0.44)	8.1 (0.56)	2.2 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	*0.4 (0.13)	6.2 (0.67)	4.1 (0.56)	4.7 (0.53)	7.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.1 (0.13)	11.4 (0.29)	7.6 (0.24)	8.4 (0.27)	14.8 (0.33)	4.6 (0.18)
White, single race	2.4 (0.15)	11.4 (0.33)	7.6 (0.29)	8.5 (0.30)	15.3 (0.38)	4.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	0.7 (0.16)	11.9 (0.67)	7.5 (0.51)	7.4 (0.52)	14.5 (0.70)	4.3 (0.35)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	4.9 (0.45)	10.9 (0.61)	8.2 (0.56)	6.5 (0.48)	12.5 (0.64)	6.2 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED[8]	2.3 (0.25)	9.5 (0.45)	6.7 (0.42)	6.8 (0.42)	14.4 (0.53)	5.2 (0.37)
Some college	1.7 (0.22)	12.3 (0.54)	8.1 (0.44)	9.3 (0.49)	17.5 (0.60)	5.3 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.7 (0.12)	10.0 (0.50)	6.3 (0.39)	10.6 (0.51)	14.3 (0.58)	2.3 (0.22)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	3.7 (0.32)	14.9 (0.58)	10.7 (0.53)	7.5 (0.44)	13.5 (0.56)	7.1 (0.42)
$20,000 or more	1.4 (0.11)	10.4 (0.30)	6.7 (0.25)	8.3 (0.28)	14.0 (0.34)	3.7 (0.18)
$20,000–$34,999	2.9 (0.39)	12.0 (0.65)	8.0 (0.53)	6.9 (0.46)	14.2 (0.73)	5.4 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999	1.5 (0.25)	10.9 (0.64)	7.0 (0.57)	8.1 (0.56)	13.3 (0.68)	4.4 (0.43)
$55,000–$74,999	0.9 (0.24)	9.4 (0.71)	6.0 (0.58)	8.8 (0.72)	15.4 (0.87)	3.8 (0.50)
$75,000 or more	0.5 (0.12)	10.5 (0.61)	6.8 (0.50)	9.4 (0.54)	14.8 (0.65)	2.7 (0.32)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	3.0 (0.42)	16.7 (0.88)	12.1 (0.78)	7.9 (0.63)	13.3 (0.75)	7.6 (0.56)
Near poor	3.4 (0.41)	11.5 (0.65)	7.8 (0.56)	7.0 (0.49)	13.4 (0.70)	5.7 (0.48)
Not poor	1.2 (0.11)	10.7 (0.36)	6.9 (0.30)	8.8 (0.34)	14.7 (0.41)	3.7 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	0.8 (0.10)	10.3 (0.35)	6.6 (0.29)	8.9 (0.32)	14.7 (0.40)	3.3 (0.19)
Medicaid	3.5 (0.50)	20.5 (1.24)	16.0 (1.09)	8.0 (0.75)	16.3 (1.07)	9.6 (0.87)
Other	4.5 (0.83)	12.0 (1.33)	8.0 (1.09)	9.6 (1.24)	18.3 (1.58)	7.7 (1.03)
Uninsured	0.8 (0.17)	10.3 (0.59)	6.7 (0.48)	5.2 (0.43)	10.1 (0.56)	3.5 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4.6 (0.54)	10.3 (0.73)	6.0 (0.60)	6.9 (0.62)	14.1 (0.86)	5.3 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	9.9 (2.01)	15.9 (2.42)	13.5 (2.35)	12.1 (1.96)	19.0 (2.26)	9.0 (1.80)
Medicare only	5.8 (0.79)	9.4 (0.88)	6.8 (0.78)	7.4 (0.89)	12.7 (1.00)	6.2 (0.83)
Other	10.2 (2.46)	14.0 (2.65)	10.0 (2.47)	9.6 (2.05)	11.7 (2.36)	9.8 (2.35)
Uninsured	–	–	–	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Selected respiratory diseases[1] | | | | | |
| | | Asthma | | | | |
	Emphysema	Ever had	Still has	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)					
Married	1.8 (0.16)	9.8 (0.33)	6.6 (0.28)	8.4 (0.31)	14.8 (0.42)	3.9 (0.22)
Widowed	5.1 (0.62)	10.2 (0.79)	6.8 (0.65)	7.3 (0.70)	14.7 (0.84)	7.3 (0.77)
Divorced or separated	3.4 (0.34)	14.4 (0.71)	10.6 (0.63)	8.9 (0.54)	17.2 (0.75)	6.5 (0.50)
Never married	0.5 (0.09)	13.1 (0.59)	7.7 (0.47)	7.2 (0.54)	10.5 (0.55)	3.3 (0.28)
Living with a partner	*0.8 (0.26)	11.1 (1.01)	7.6 (0.87)	6.0 (0.77)	11.0 (1.03)	4.2 (0.74)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	1.5 (0.14)	10.6 (0.35)	6.9 (0.29)	8.3 (0.33)	13.1 (0.38)	4.0 (0.21)
Small MSA	2.0 (0.21)	11.5 (0.50)	7.5 (0.42)	7.9 (0.46)	14.7 (0.59)	4.2 (0.30)
Not in MSA	2.6 (0.32)	11.3 (0.60)	8.0 (0.51)	7.2 (0.56)	15.0 (0.75)	5.3 (0.45)
Region						
Northeast	1.4 (0.21)	11.7 (0.68)	8.0 (0.58)	10.1 (0.62)	12.9 (0.65)	3.8 (0.34)
Midwest	2.3 (0.26)	11.5 (0.51)	7.9 (0.47)	6.1 (0.42)	13.2 (0.59)	4.4 (0.35)
South	1.9 (0.19)	10.5 (0.42)	6.8 (0.33)	7.9 (0.40)	17.2 (0.55)	4.9 (0.28)
West	1.6 (0.22)	10.8 (0.52)	7.0 (0.45)	8.5 (0.52)	9.9 (0.54)	3.5 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*0.5 (0.17)	5.9 (0.77)	2.9 (0.61)	4.6 (0.63)	5.9 (0.72)	1.4 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	*0.3 (0.12)	10.7 (0.82)	7.4 (0.66)	6.2 (0.62)	10.4 (0.80)	3.2 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	3.0 (0.26)	10.1 (0.46)	6.0 (0.37)	7.4 (0.39)	11.2 (0.49)	3.1 (0.24)
White, single race, female	1.7 (0.16)	12.5 (0.45)	9.1 (0.39)	9.6 (0.42)	19.2 (0.56)	6.3 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	*0.8 (0.27)	9.7 (0.91)	5.4 (0.70)	5.4 (0.72)	9.4 (0.88)	2.0 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	0.7 (0.17)	13.6 (0.92)	9.2 (0.74)	8.9 (0.72)	18.7 (0.97)	6.2 (0.54)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

		Selected type of cancer[1]		
Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	7.2 (0.21)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	1.7 (0.16)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	7.1 (0.19)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	6.1 (0.29)	†	. . .	1.7 (0.16)
Female	8.2 (0.30)	2.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.12)	. . .
Age				
18–44 years	2.1 (0.16)	0.2 (0.04)	1.4 (0.19)	–
45–64 years	8.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)	0.9 (0.19)
65–74 years	17.2 (1.06)	2.1 (0.34)	*1.0 (0.29)	7.3 (1.06)
75 years and over	25.7 (1.11)	4.9 (0.52)	0.9 (0.27)	13.4 (1.60)
Race				
1 race[4]	7.2 (0.21)	1.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	1.7 (0.16)
White	8.0 (0.24)	1.2 (0.09)	1.3 (0.14)	1.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	3.5 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)	*1.0 (0.33)	1.6 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.2 (2.06)	†	†	–
Asian	2.5 (0.46)	1.3 (0.35)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	–	†
2 or more races[5]	8.4 (1.71)	†	*3.2 (1.54)	†
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.0 (3.12)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	2.3 (0.28)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.7 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.8 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.10)	†	*0.8 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.9 (0.24)	1.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.13)	1.9 (0.18)
White, single race	8.9 (0.28)	1.3 (0.10)	1.5 (0.16)	2.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	3.6 (0.34)	0.6 (0.13)	*1.0 (0.34)	1.7 (0.34)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.9 (0.55)	1.3 (0.20)	1.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[8]	8.5 (0.46)	1.3 (0.15)	1.9 (0.30)	2.1 (0.36)
Some college	7.9 (0.40)	1.2 (0.16)	1.3 (0.24)	2.1 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.0 (0.44)	1.5 (0.18)	0.6 (0.17)	2.1 (0.35)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	8.2 (0.50)	1.6 (0.20)	1.7 (0.29)	1.5 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	6.9 (0.24)	1.0 (0.08)	1.1 (0.13)	1.8 (0.18)
$20,000–$34,999	7.9 (0.52)	1.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.32)	2.1 (0.42)
$35,000–$54,999	6.9 (0.52)	0.8 (0.15)	1.5 (0.33)	2.0 (0.43)
$55,000–$74,999	7.2 (0.76)	0.9 (0.20)	*1.1 (0.42)	*1.0 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	5.8 (0.43)	0.8 (0.14)	0.9 (0.23)	1.4 (0.25)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	5.9 (0.58)	0.7 (0.15)	2.2 (0.48)	*1.4 (0.42)
Near poor	7.5 (0.48)	1.5 (0.21)	1.7 (0.33)	1.7 (0.35)
Not poor	7.1 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	1.6 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.7 (0.23)	0.8 (0.08)	1.0 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)
Medicaid	5.5 (0.57)	0.8 (0.22)	2.8 (0.60)	–
Other	9.7 (1.17)	*1.4 (0.48)	*1.9 (0.82)	†
Uninsured	2.5 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.6 (0.38)	†
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	22.7 (1.08)	3.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.29)	11.0 (1.29)
Medicaid and Medicare	19.7 (2.75)	3.7 (1.05)	†	*12.8 (4.66)
Medicare only	17.4 (1.24)	4.0 (0.71)	†	7.2 (1.36)
Other	26.6 (3.13)	†	†	10.4 (2.85)
Uninsured	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer[1]		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married	7.6 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	2.2 (0.22)
Widowed	19.4 (1.08)	4.9 (0.59)	*0.6 (0.21)	10.4 (2.04)
Divorced or separated	8.5 (0.57)	1.5 (0.24)	2.4 (0.43)	1.3 (0.37)
Never married	2.4 (0.23)	0.3 (0.07)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.1 (0.06)
Living with a partner	4.6 (0.67)	*0.6 (0.21)	2.2 (0.61)	†
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	6.4 (0.28)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.15)	1.6 (0.20)
Small MSA	8.0 (0.41)	1.4 (0.15)	1.2 (0.20)	1.8 (0.32)
Not in MSA	8.1 (0.44)	1.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.37)	1.9 (0.35)
Region				
Northeast	7.5 (0.56)	1.4 (0.20)	*0.8 (0.26)	2.1 (0.55)
Midwest	7.1 (0.39)	1.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.27)	1.6 (0.30)
South	7.2 (0.35)	1.1 (0.11)	1.4 (0.21)	1.6 (0.22)
West	7.0 (0.40)	1.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.27)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.5 (0.34)	–	. . .	*0.7 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.3 (0.42)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.12)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	7.8 (0.39)	†	. . .	2.0 (0.21)
White, single race, female	10.0 (0.40)	2.6 (0.19)	1.5 (0.16)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	2.9 (0.46)	–	. . .	1.7 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.1 (0.50)	1.1 (0.24)	*1.0 (0.34)	. . .

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

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Furthermore, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, and the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. The percentages in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
			Selected diseases and conditions			
			Percent[4] (standard error)			
Total[5] (crude)	7.9 (0.22)	6.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	21.2 (0.35)	25.6 (0.40)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	7.7 (0.21)	6.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.09)	20.7 (0.30)	25.2 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	7.8 (0.30)	6.6 (0.29)	1.5 (0.13)	1.7 (0.14)	17.7 (0.45)	23.8 (0.54)
Female	7.9 (0.29)	6.6 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.12)	24.4 (0.48)	27.4 (0.49)
Age						
18–44 years.	2.7 (0.18)	4.1 (0.24)	0.7 (0.08)	0.7 (0.09)	6.9 (0.30)	14.5 (0.42)
45–64 years.	10.6 (0.45)	8.3 (0.35)	1.8 (0.18)	2.6 (0.20)	28.7 (0.60)	33.7 (0.66)
65–74 years.	18.6 (0.95)	9.6 (0.70)	2.4 (0.36)	1.5 (0.31)	48.0 (1.29)	42.7 (1.29)
75 years and over	18.3 (1.03)	12.1 (0.81)	4.5 (0.57)	1.4 (0.28)	51.3 (1.26)	44.2 (1.23)
Race						
1 race[6]	7.8 (0.22)	6.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.5 (0.09)	21.2 (0.35)	25.6 (0.40)
White.	7.4 (0.24)	6.9 (0.23)	1.5 (0.10)	1.5 (0.10)	22.2 (0.39)	26.8 (0.44)
Black or African American	11.0 (0.63)	5.5 (0.47)	1.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.20)	19.0 (0.81)	22.2 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.7 (3.19)	8.9 (2.36)	†	†	21.5 (2.92)	32.6 (5.80)
Asian.	7.0 (0.88)	3.1 (0.54)	1.0 (0.31)	1.8 (0.41)	8.9 (1.02)	11.9 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[7]	8.6 (1.73)	8.8 (1.90)	*2.2 (0.92)	*3.1 (1.28)	18.3 (2.20)	27.7 (2.92)
Black or African American, white	*5.5 (2.66)	†	–	–	*13.4 (4.30)	23.3 (5.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.0 (2.85)	11.0 (2.35)	†	†	25.2 (3.81)	36.9 (5.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	7.5 (0.47)	4.2 (0.36)	1.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.26)	10.7 (0.57)	16.0 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.9 (0.62)	3.7 (0.44)	1.2 (0.23)	1.4 (0.35)	9.4 (0.66)	15.8 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	7.9 (0.24)	6.9 (0.22)	1.6 (0.10)	1.5 (0.10)	22.7 (0.39)	27.1 (0.43)
White, single race.	7.4 (0.27)	7.4 (0.26)	1.5 (0.11)	1.6 (0.11)	24.2 (0.44)	28.7 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race	11.0 (0.65)	5.6 (0.48)	1.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.21)	19.3 (0.83)	22.5 (0.87)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	13.4 (0.65)	10.2 (0.61)	3.2 (0.35)	2.4 (0.28)	28.2 (0.93)	30.2 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED[10]	10.2 (0.50)	7.5 (0.40)	1.6 (0.18)	1.5 (0.18)	26.0 (0.71)	29.3 (0.72)
Some college	8.8 (0.45)	7.0 (0.40)	1.5 (0.19)	1.8 (0.21)	25.3 (0.70)	32.1 (0.83)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.0 (0.34)	5.2 (0.34)	1.0 (0.16)	1.3 (0.19)	18.0 (0.66)	22.1 (0.70)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	11.5 (0.55)	9.7 (0.53)	2.7 (0.27)	2.5 (0.24)	27.3 (0.79)	31.6 (0.82)
$20,000 or more	6.9 (0.24)	6.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	1.3 (0.10)	19.8 (0.40)	24.8 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	9.2 (0.54)	7.6 (0.51)	2.0 (0.31)	1.4 (0.20)	23.7 (0.87)	28.6 (0.94)
$35,000–$54,999	7.4 (0.59)	7.3 (0.58)	1.5 (0.23)	1.4 (0.27)	21.4 (0.86)	27.6 (0.95)
$55,000–$74,999	7.3 (0.67)	5.4 (0.55)	0.7 (0.18)	1.3 (0.28)	18.0 (0.97)	24.7 (1.06)
$75,000 or more.	5.1 (0.39)	5.2 (0.39)	0.9 (0.17)	1.2 (0.20)	16.8 (0.72)	22.5 (0.79)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor.	10.3 (0.71)	9.3 (0.69)	2.4 (0.32)	2.7 (0.35)	22.4 (0.98)	28.3 (1.03)
Near poor	9.8 (0.61)	8.3 (0.52)	2.5 (0.29)	1.5 (0.20)	23.4 (0.85)	28.3 (0.98)
Not poor	6.9 (0.28)	6.2 (0.26)	1.1 (0.12)	1.4 (0.13)	20.3 (0.47)	26.0 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private.	5.4 (0.25)	5.2 (0.24)	0.7 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	15.7 (0.39)	21.8 (0.49)
Medicaid.	11.0 (0.94)	9.6 (0.82)	4.0 (0.54)	3.7 (0.55)	22.1 (1.11)	26.7 (1.30)
Other.	13.9 (1.57)	12.3 (1.57)	4.9 (0.89)	6.3 (1.19)	34.0 (2.11)	40.9 (2.13)
Uninsured.	4.1 (0.37)	5.2 (0.40)	0.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.18)	10.3 (0.59)	19.0 (0.73)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private.	17.3 (0.95)	11.4 (0.74)	3.6 (0.45)	1.1 (0.23)	51.0 (1.21)	43.8 (1.18)
Medicaid and Medicare	32.3 (2.99)	14.6 (2.01)	3.9 (1.06)	*4.2 (1.33)	61.6 (3.35)	53.0 (3.24)
Medicare only	16.2 (1.17)	8.4 (0.81)	2.4 (0.52)	1.1 (0.30)	43.5 (1.72)	40.6 (1.64)
Other.	24.2 (3.07)	11.4 (2.10)	*5.3 (1.66)	*3.1 (1.41)	53.6 (3.51)	46.4 (3.57)
Uninsured.	*18.4 (6.48)	†	–	–	*18.1 (6.63)	*18.9 (6.64)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
				Percent[4] (standard error)		
Marital status						
Married	8.5 (0.30)	6.8 (0.28)	1.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.12)	22.2 (0.47)	26.6 (0.52)
Widowed	17.9 (1.03)	10.1 (0.74)	3.5 (0.50)	2.3 (0.44)	50.3 (1.31)	44.6 (1.31)
Divorced or separated.	9.8 (0.58)	9.8 (0.60)	2.1 (0.25)	2.9 (0.33)	28.1 (0.89)	33.3 (0.93)
Never married.	3.3 (0.31)	3.1 (0.27)	0.6 (0.11)	1.0 (0.16)	8.5 (0.47)	14.0 (0.59)
Living with a partner	4.0 (0.67)	7.0 (0.86)	1.3 (0.36)	1.4 (0.37)	13.0 (1.17)	23.6 (1.44)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	7.4 (0.31)	5.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.12)	1.6 (0.14)	18.7 (0.46)	23.1 (0.51)
Small MSA.	8.1 (0.40)	7.0 (0.38)	1.5 (0.17)	1.5 (0.17)	22.8 (0.72)	26.9 (0.75)
Not in MSA	8.7 (0.54)	8.8 (0.57)	1.9 (0.23)	1.3 (0.18)	25.1 (0.88)	30.7 (1.12)
Region						
Northeast	7.3 (0.55)	5.2 (0.46)	1.7 (0.24)	2.0 (0.27)	22.3 (0.79)	24.2 (0.88)
Midwest	8.2 (0.47)	7.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.16)	1.1 (0.16)	24.0 (0.75)	29.0 (0.85)
South	8.1 (0.37)	6.6 (0.32)	1.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.14)	19.9 (0.56)	24.7 (0.67)
West	7.4 (0.42)	6.7 (0.45)	1.4 (0.17)	1.9 (0.22)	19.3 (0.74)	24.8 (0.77)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.9 (0.67)	2.9 (0.44)	0.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.43)	7.3 (0.69)	13.9 (0.91)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.2 (0.68)	5.5 (0.56)	1.8 (0.30)	1.3 (0.28)	14.3 (0.89)	18.1 (0.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	7.6 (0.38)	7.7 (0.38)	1.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.18)	21.1 (0.58)	27.2 (0.69)
White, single race, female	7.2 (0.35)	7.0 (0.32)	1.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.15)	27.1 (0.62)	30.0 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.0 (0.90)	4.4 (0.63)	1.6 (0.33)	1.2 (0.33)	14.3 (1.13)	18.9 (1.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	11.8 (0.88)	6.5 (0.65)	1.9 (0.32)	1.0 (0.24)	23.3 (1.07)	25.4 (1.12)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 8.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, and face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude).	15.1 (0.31)	14.6 (0.29)	27.6 (0.39)	4.5 (0.17)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	15.1 (0.31)	14.3 (0.29)	27.4 (0.39)	4.5 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	9.8 (0.38)	12.2 (0.39)	25.8 (0.54)	2.9 (0.19)
Female.	20.0 (0.44)	16.7 (0.41)	29.3 (0.50)	6.0 (0.26)
Age				
18–44 years.	17.8 (0.46)	11.7 (0.36)	23.9 (0.52)	4.5 (0.22)
45–64 years.	14.7 (0.49)	18.6 (0.59)	31.1 (0.68)	4.9 (0.29)
65–74 years.	8.5 (0.83)	15.8 (0.89)	31.2 (1.21)	4.0 (0.70)
75 years and over	5.9 (0.62)	13.9 (0.89)	32.2 (1.21)	3.3 (0.45)
Race				
1 race[7]	15.0 (0.31)	14.5 (0.30)	27.4 (0.39)	4.5 (0.17)
White.	15.1 (0.35)	15.3 (0.34)	28.5 (0.43)	4.7 (0.19)
Black or African American	16.2 (0.85)	10.6 (0.59)	23.9 (0.94)	3.3 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.1 (3.46)	15.4 (2.97)	33.0 (3.38)	*5.8 (2.05)
Asian.	9.6 (0.95)	9.3 (1.00)	17.1 (1.21)	2.3 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	*27.5 (9.42)	–
2 or more races[8]	21.6 (2.47)	20.5 (2.88)	39.3 (3.10)	8.5 (1.61)
Black or African American, white	27.9 (7.18)	*17.7 (6.75)	37.5 (7.69)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	17.3 (3.32)	22.1 (4.45)	44.6 (4.78)	9.8 (2.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	14.9 (0.71)	12.1 (0.61)	23.3 (0.84)	3.4 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.1 (0.89)	10.3 (0.66)	21.4 (0.99)	2.8 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	15.1 (0.34)	14.9 (0.33)	28.2 (0.42)	4.7 (0.19)
White, single race	15.1 (0.39)	16.0 (0.38)	29.4 (0.48)	5.0 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	16.2 (0.88)	10.5 (0.59)	23.8 (0.96)	3.4 (0.33)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	15.9 (0.71)	16.8 (0.68)	32.4 (0.89)	4.3 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14.8 (0.64)	14.9 (0.57)	30.6 (0.77)	4.3 (0.35)
Some college	17.8 (0.59)	18.7 (0.69)	31.9 (0.75)	5.9 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.5 (0.50)	12.5 (0.55)	22.6 (0.68)	4.1 (0.33)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	19.8 (0.70)	17.9 (0.63)	35.7 (0.84)	6.6 (0.44)
$20,000 or more	14.4 (0.35)	14.1 (0.35)	26.2 (0.42)	4.2 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	15.8 (0.72)	15.6 (0.73)	31.1 (0.91)	4.5 (0.39)
$35,000–$54,999	17.3 (0.75)	17.2 (0.79)	29.9 (0.99)	4.5 (0.38)
$55,000–$74,999	15.6 (1.16)	14.8 (0.85)	25.7 (1.07)	4.2 (0.59)
$75,000 or more.	13.5 (0.63)	12.9 (0.66)	24.7 (0.78)	4.6 (0.40)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor.	23.2 (0.99)	19.4 (0.92)	36.2 (1.17)	7.4 (0.58)
Near poor	16.7 (0.77)	16.9 (0.76)	33.4 (0.98)	5.0 (0.44)
Not poor	14.9 (0.44)	14.7 (0.42)	26.8 (0.51)	4.4 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private.	14.7 (0.39)	13.5 (0.39)	24.4 (0.47)	4.1 (0.21)
Medicaid.	28.4 (1.43)	21.5 (1.18)	40.2 (1.54)	8.3 (0.84)
Other.	21.8 (1.77)	22.7 (1.74)	41.8 (2.25)	9.5 (1.33)
Uninsured.	17.6 (0.72)	14.0 (0.72)	27.3 (0.90)	4.4 (0.38)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private.	6.4 (0.77)	14.1 (0.79)	30.9 (1.08)	3.5 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare	13.5 (2.14)	27.3 (2.76)	43.0 (2.92)	6.1 (1.33)
Medicare only	7.5 (0.88)	14.5 (1.24)	30.1 (1.62)	3.9 (0.71)
Other.	7.3 (1.85)	12.4 (2.19)	33.8 (3.27)	*2.8 (0.97)
Uninsured.	*11.7 (5.70)	*12.0 (5.29)	26.6 (7.31)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, and face or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches[1]	Pain in neck[2]	Pain in lower back[3]	Pain in face or jaw[4]
Marital status	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Married.	14.4 (0.40)	14.8 (0.41)	28.2 (0.52)	4.3 (0.23)
Widowed.	8.5 (0.70)	15.0 (0.91)	31.9 (1.28)	4.0 (0.44)
Divorced or separated.	19.5 (0.83)	20.5 (0.87)	33.8 (1.02)	6.0 (0.45)
Never married.	14.8 (0.62)	10.4 (0.48)	20.2 (0.73)	4.0 (0.33)
Living with a partner.	20.4 (1.23)	15.1 (1.15)	31.5 (1.56)	5.4 (0.79)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	14.8 (0.48)	13.9 (0.38)	25.8 (0.51)	4.3 (0.24)
Small MSA.	14.7 (0.48)	15.1 (0.58)	28.2 (0.69)	4.4 (0.28)
Not in MSA	16.5 (0.71)	15.6 (0.78)	31.4 (1.16)	5.4 (0.39)
Region				
Northeast	14.2 (0.75)	14.8 (0.67)	28.7 (0.88)	4.2 (0.39)
Midwest	15.0 (0.76)	15.4 (0.58)	29.3 (0.81)	4.6 (0.37)
South.	15.6 (0.48)	13.0 (0.49)	26.0 (0.66)	4.5 (0.26)
West	14.9 (0.59)	16.2 (0.65)	27.6 (0.76)	4.7 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.1 (0.81)	9.0 (0.76)	22.2 (1.24)	1.8 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	20.9 (1.11)	15.3 (0.93)	24.5 (1.14)	5.1 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.7 (0.48)	13.6 (0.50)	27.8 (0.70)	3.2 (0.26)
White, single race, female.	20.2 (0.57)	18.2 (0.53)	31.0 (0.62)	6.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.8 (1.26)	8.2 (0.74)	20.2 (1.41)	1.9 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.4 (1.04)	12.2 (0.80)	26.8 (1.18)	4.5 (0.50)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[15]"MSA" is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	16.9 (0.33)	9.6 (0.26)	8.0 (0.23)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	16.8 (0.31)	9.5 (0.26)	8.0 (0.22)
Sex			
Male	19.4 (0.50)	8.3 (0.34)	7.7 (0.34)
Female	14.6 (0.40)	10.9 (0.38)	8.2 (0.31)
Age			
18–44 years	7.6 (0.33)	5.4 (0.28)	2.2 (0.18)
45–64 years	19.4 (0.59)	12.2 (0.46)	8.0 (0.39)
65–74 years	31.9 (1.26)	13.6 (1.03)	22.8 (1.10)
75 years and over	50.4 (1.34)	21.7 (1.14)	29.4 (1.22)
Race			
1 race[4]	17.0 (0.33)	9.6 (0.26)	8.0 (0.23)
White	18.4 (0.38)	9.8 (0.30)	8.2 (0.27)
Black or African American	9.5 (0.54)	9.5 (0.62)	8.0 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.1 (4.69)	15.4 (3.82)	10.8 (2.19)
Asian	9.9 (1.00)	5.8 (0.83)	4.5 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	13.3 (2.31)	12.8 (2.19)	5.3 (1.30)
Black or African American, white	†	*4.1 (1.99)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	18.3 (4.13)	16.6 (3.55)	9.0 (2.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	7.9 (0.47)	8.1 (0.53)	4.1 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.3 (0.60)	7.9 (0.66)	2.4 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.3 (0.36)	9.9 (0.29)	8.6 (0.25)
White, single race	20.2 (0.43)	10.1 (0.34)	9.0 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	9.5 (0.56)	9.5 (0.62)	8.0 (0.53)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	22.0 (0.84)	14.3 (0.72)	19.2 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED[8]	19.3 (0.62)	11.1 (0.53)	11.3 (0.50)
Some college	19.6 (0.65)	10.6 (0.49)	5.4 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.7 (0.61)	7.0 (0.41)	3.0 (0.29)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	20.9 (0.71)	14.8 (0.60)	14.9 (0.60)
$20,000 or more	16.0 (0.37)	8.6 (0.29)	6.4 (0.24)
$20,000–$34,999	18.7 (0.79)	11.6 (0.70)	11.2 (0.65)
$35,000–$54,999	17.5 (0.80)	10.6 (0.67)	7.9 (0.61)
$55,000–$74,999	16.0 (0.94)	7.9 (0.82)	3.8 (0.60)
$75,000 or more	14.2 (0.63)	6.7 (0.48)	3.4 (0.32)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	15.7 (0.82)	14.1 (0.80)	10.9 (0.73)
Near poor	19.4 (0.81)	13.2 (0.76)	12.7 (0.65)
Not poor	16.9 (0.45)	8.6 (0.34)	6.1 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	12.2 (0.40)	6.9 (0.27)	3.7 (0.22)
Medicaid	13.4 (0.99)	14.2 (1.02)	8.8 (0.82)
Other	25.7 (1.89)	14.7 (1.53)	12.9 (1.50)
Uninsured	10.1 (0.57)	9.2 (0.55)	4.3 (0.41)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	41.9 (1.16)	16.9 (1.03)	23.5 (1.05)
Medicaid and Medicare	38.8 (2.88)	26.0 (2.70)	43.1 (3.22)
Medicare only	36.5 (1.82)	16.8 (1.43)	28.2 (1.44)
Other	49.4 (3.46)	17.0 (2.74)	21.6 (2.85)
Uninsured	*23.1 (7.01)	*11.1 (5.19)	*19.7 (6.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Married	17.8 (0.45)	9.0 (0.34)	7.5 (0.30)
Widowed	39.0 (1.43)	17.7 (1.02)	28.1 (1.23)
Divorced or separated.	18.7 (0.76)	14.0 (0.65)	9.6 (0.54)
Never married.	8.3 (0.45)	6.9 (0.46)	3.7 (0.32)
Living with a partner.	12.3 (1.07)	8.8 (0.98)	4.6 (0.69)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	13.8 (0.42)	8.4 (0.34)	6.5 (0.29)
Small MSA.	18.7 (0.67)	10.6 (0.54)	8.1 (0.40)
Not in MSA	22.3 (0.90)	11.6 (0.64)	12.1 (0.67)
Region			
Northeast	14.3 (0.70)	7.5 (0.51)	8.7 (0.62)
Midwest	20.5 (0.75)	10.7 (0.53)	8.1 (0.50)
South	16.2 (0.50)	10.2 (0.47)	8.6 (0.37)
West	16.5 (0.77)	9.2 (0.53)	6.2 (0.39)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	8.6 (0.71)	7.1 (0.70)	3.7 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.2 (0.61)	9.1 (0.81)	4.5 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	23.6 (0.64)	8.8 (0.44)	9.0 (0.45)
White, single race, female	17.0 (0.53)	11.3 (0.49)	9.0 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.4 (0.90)	7.5 (0.78)	6.9 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.7 (0.74)	11.2 (0.85)	8.9 (0.73)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. Lastly, respondents were asked, in one question, "Have you lost all of your upper and lower natural (permanent) teeth?" A person may be represented in more than one column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. [11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage.

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 12.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (crude).	3.0 (0.13)	7.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.2 (0.14)	5.2 (0.18)	8.3 (0.23)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.0 (0.13)	7.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.2 (0.14)	5.1 (0.18)	8.3 (0.23)
Sex								
Male	2.4 (0.19)	6.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	3.2 (0.20)	1.6 (0.15)	2.5 (0.18)	4.5 (0.23)	7.1 (0.31)
Female	3.6 (0.18)	9.6 (0.32)	2.3 (0.16)	4.2 (0.20)	2.0 (0.15)	3.8 (0.20)	5.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.32)
Age								
18–44 years	2.5 (0.17)	6.7 (0.28)	1.7 (0.15)	3.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.12)	2.9 (0.19)	4.7 (0.23)	8.2 (0.32)
45–64 years	3.8 (0.25)	8.6 (0.37)	2.8 (0.23)	4.4 (0.25)	2.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.23)	6.0 (0.32)	8.4 (0.37)
65–74 years	2.8 (0.41)	9.2 (0.83)	1.4 (0.29)	3.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.30)	3.3 (0.40)	5.1 (0.53)	7.1 (0.62)
75 years and over	3.2 (0.43)	11.2 (0.89)	1.2 (0.21)	4.4 (0.55)	1.9 (0.38)	3.6 (0.54)	4.8 (0.56)	9.4 (0.77)
Race								
1 race[4]	3.0 (0.14)	7.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)	3.1 (0.14)	5.2 (0.18)	8.2 (0.23)
White.	2.8 (0.14)	7.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.12)	3.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)	3.1 (0.15)	4.9 (0.19)	8.1 (0.26)
Black or African American	4.4 (0.45)	9.7 (0.56)	2.5 (0.36)	4.5 (0.38)	1.9 (0.25)	3.4 (0.40)	7.7 (0.54)	9.4 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.3 (1.92)	12.4 (2.80)	*4.4 (1.98)	5.7 (1.61)	†	*3.3 (1.23)	*6.2 (2.08)	10.2 (2.57)
Asian.	2.5 (0.59)	7.3 (0.80)	1.5 (0.33)	4.0 (0.55)	1.7 (0.37)	3.1 (0.58)	4.2 (0.62)	7.1 (0.84)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	3.9 (1.11)	13.1 (2.27)	*2.6 (1.17)	5.2 (1.36)	*2.0 (0.85)	*5.7 (1.76)	6.4 (1.35)	12.7 (2.44)
Black or African American, white	†	*10.3 (4.60)	†	†	†	†	*12.3 (5.39)	*11.6 (4.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.3 (2.03)	12.1 (3.41)	†	*7.6 (2.63)	†	*6.5 (2.99)	*6.2 (1.88)	16.1 (3.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	2.7 (0.26)	9.9 (0.57)	2.1 (0.29)	4.6 (0.40)	1.6 (0.23)	3.2 (0.33)	4.8 (0.39)	7.1 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.5 (0.31)	9.3 (0.71)	2.0 (0.41)	4.3 (0.48)	1.8 (0.32)	3.0 (0.39)	4.3 (0.45)	6.7 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.1 (0.15)	7.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.12)	3.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	3.2 (0.15)	5.3 (0.20)	8.4 (0.25)
White, single race	2.9 (0.16)	7.2 (0.27)	2.0 (0.13)	3.4 (0.17)	1.8 (0.13)	3.1 (0.17)	4.9 (0.21)	8.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.46)	9.7 (0.58)	2.4 (0.37)	4.4 (0.39)	1.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.42)	7.6 (0.55)	9.4 (0.62)
Education[7]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.1 (0.49)	12.8 (0.66)	4.5 (0.46)	6.5 (0.46)	3.8 (0.36)	5.4 (0.46)	9.3 (0.58)	10.5 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED[8]	3.2 (0.27)	9.2 (0.46)	2.1 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.21)	3.6 (0.30)	5.4 (0.38)	9.1 (0.51)
Some college	3.1 (0.28)	8.0 (0.42)	2.1 (0.25)	3.9 (0.27)	1.9 (0.22)	3.3 (0.28)	5.4 (0.36)	9.2 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.12)	2.1 (0.22)	1.0 (0.15)	1.6 (0.19)	2.9 (0.24)	5.4 (0.38)
Family income[9]								
Less than $20,000	6.2 (0.41)	13.6 (0.55)	4.8 (0.37)	6.6 (0.40)	3.9 (0.31)	6.3 (0.42)	10.1 (0.49)	12.3 (0.56)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.14)	6.7 (0.24)	1.4 (0.11)	3.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.10)	2.5 (0.14)	4.2 (0.18)	7.5 (0.25)
$20,000–$34,999	4.0 (0.38)	10.7 (0.66)	3.1 (0.37)	4.7 (0.43)	2.6 (0.29)	4.5 (0.42)	7.0 (0.51)	10.1 (0.62)
$35,000–$54,999	2.5 (0.31)	8.0 (0.54)	1.7 (0.26)	3.6 (0.36)	1.6 (0.23)	2.9 (0.34)	5.0 (0.41)	8.8 (0.59)
$55,000–$74,999	2.2 (0.39)	6.0 (0.67)	1.3 (0.32)	3.4 (0.45)	1.5 (0.36)	2.0 (0.36)	4.2 (0.51)	6.8 (0.63)
$75,000 or more.	1.3 (0.21)	4.3 (0.38)	0.5 (0.12)	2.0 (0.25)	0.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.22)	2.5 (0.28)	6.6 (0.47)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Selected mental health characteristics[1]							
	Sadness		Hopelessness		Worthlessness		Everything is an effort	
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Poverty status[10]	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Poor.	6.1 (0.57)	14.2 (0.81)	5.4 (0.60)	6.9 (0.55)	4.2 (0.47)	6.4 (0.54)	10.7 (0.72)	13.2 (0.75)
Near poor	5.6 (0.49)	11.3 (0.60)	3.9 (0.42)	5.2 (0.44)	3.5 (0.38)	5.1 (0.47)	8.4 (0.56)	10.6 (0.64)
Not poor	1.9 (0.15)	6.3 (0.29)	1.1 (0.11)	3.0 (0.17)	1.2 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)	3.9 (0.21)	7.5 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private.	1.8 (0.14)	5.6 (0.25)	0.9 (0.10)	2.7 (0.16)	0.9 (0.10)	2.1 (0.15)	3.4 (0.19)	6.9 (0.28)
Medicaid.	9.0 (0.89)	15.4 (0.95)	8.6 (0.88)	9.2 (0.80)	6.6 (0.70)	9.0 (0.85)	14.6 (1.02)	15.7 (1.09)
Other.	7.4 (1.26)	13.3 (1.49)	7.3 (1.30)	5.2 (0.98)	6.7 (1.34)	6.3 (1.00)	12.8 (1.49)	13.3 (1.48)
Uninsured.	4.1 (0.35)	9.9 (0.59)	3.1 (0.34)	4.6 (0.39)	2.2 (0.26)	4.0 (0.36)	6.6 (0.45)	9.3 (0.60)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private.	2.1 (0.32)	9.0 (0.99)	1.0 (0.22)	2.9 (0.38)	1.4 (0.29)	2.8 (0.39)	4.2 (0.47)	7.1 (0.60)
Medicaid and Medicare	8.4 (1.91)	19.5 (2.57)	*4.9 (1.66)	8.1 (1.63)	*5.6 (1.74)	7.2 (1.53)	11.0 (2.04)	12.8 (2.00)
Medicare only	3.3 (0.60)	10.3 (0.95)	1.2 (0.30)	4.6 (0.70)	1.6 (0.46)	3.6 (0.61)	5.0 (0.67)	9.7 (1.07)
Other.	*4.8 (1.76)	9.2 (1.73)	*1.3 (0.54)	6.5 (1.85)	†	4.9 (1.18)	*5.5 (1.71)	5.5 (1.38)
Uninsured.	†	*19.7 (6.86)	†	†	†	†	†	*13.6 (6.21)
Marital status								
Married.	2.3 (0.17)	6.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.14)	3.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.17)	4.3 (0.23)	7.1 (0.29)
Widowed.	4.1 (0.47)	14.1 (0.99)	1.9 (0.30)	5.7 (0.66)	1.9 (0.34)	4.5 (0.59)	6.1 (0.63)	10.6 (0.83)
Divorced or separated.	6.3 (0.49)	11.7 (0.61)	4.6 (0.41)	6.6 (0.47)	3.9 (0.36)	5.7 (0.43)	8.5 (0.52)	11.3 (0.60)
Never married.	3.1 (0.34)	7.9 (0.47)	2.3 (0.28)	3.2 (0.30)	1.7 (0.23)	2.9 (0.29)	5.5 (0.38)	9.0 (0.52)
Living with a partner	2.0 (0.44)	8.0 (0.81)	1.9 (0.47)	4.1 (0.65)	2.2 (0.51)	3.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.74)	9.1 (0.97)
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	2.8 (0.18)	7.9 (0.30)	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.19)	1.7 (0.14)	2.8 (0.18)	5.1 (0.24)	7.5 (0.31)
Small MSA.	2.9 (0.25)	7.1 (0.38)	1.9 (0.21)	3.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.18)	3.3 (0.25)	5.0 (0.35)	8.4 (0.37)
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.34)	9.5 (0.62)	2.7 (0.32)	4.2 (0.38)	2.3 (0.27)	4.1 (0.40)	5.9 (0.44)	10.3 (0.68)
Region								
Northeast	3.2 (0.29)	7.8 (0.47)	1.9 (0.23)	3.6 (0.34)	1.4 (0.20)	3.0 (0.31)	4.6 (0.35)	7.7 (0.42)
Midwest	2.9 (0.25)	7.6 (0.47)	2.2 (0.24)	3.5 (0.27)	2.0 (0.25)	3.1 (0.25)	5.4 (0.36)	8.4 (0.52)
South	3.3 (0.25)	8.1 (0.38)	2.1 (0.21)	3.7 (0.24)	2.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.24)	5.5 (0.31)	8.1 (0.36)
West	2.5 (0.25)	8.0 (0.44)	1.8 (0.22)	4.1 (0.28)	1.6 (0.19)	3.3 (0.27)	4.8 (0.39)	8.8 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.5 (0.31)	8.2 (0.83)	*1.4 (0.45)	3.5 (0.46)	1.1 (0.31)	2.2 (0.43)	3.7 (0.48)	6.2 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.9 (0.42)	11.6 (0.79)	2.8 (0.37)	5.7 (0.64)	2.2 (0.34)	4.2 (0.51)	5.9 (0.62)	8.2 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.3 (0.21)	5.4 (0.32)	1.6 (0.17)	3.0 (0.24)	1.7 (0.19)	2.4 (0.21)	4.3 (0.29)	7.2 (0.38)
White, single race, female.	3.4 (0.23)	8.9 (0.41)	2.3 (0.20)	3.8 (0.24)	1.9 (0.19)	3.8 (0.25)	5.5 (0.32)	9.4 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.3 (0.79)	8.1 (0.84)	2.5 (0.70)	4.0 (0.70)	1.5 (0.40)	3.5 (0.74)	7.3 (0.83)	8.4 (0.97)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.5 (0.50)	11.1 (0.79)	2.4 (0.34)	4.8 (0.51)	2.2 (0.35)	3.4 (0.42)	7.9 (0.68)	10.2 (0.75)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	4.1 (0.16)	11.0 (0.27)	5.7 (0.18)	11.3 (0.28)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.0 (0.16)	11.0 (0.27)	5.6 (0.18)	11.3 (0.28)
Sex				
Male	3.1 (0.20)	8.8 (0.36)	5.5 (0.27)	10.0 (0.38)
Female	4.9 (0.22)	13.1 (0.38)	5.8 (0.24)	12.5 (0.37)
Age				
18–44 years	3.9 (0.24)	11.2 (0.39)	5.9 (0.27)	11.3 (0.40)
45–64 years	4.6 (0.28)	11.3 (0.46)	6.2 (0.32)	11.3 (0.45)
65–74 years	3.1 (0.42)	10.1 (0.88)	4.1 (0.50)	11.1 (0.99)
75 years and over	3.9 (0.47)	9.2 (0.78)	3.0 (0.35)	10.9 (0.86)
Race				
1 race[4]	4.0 (0.16)	10.9 (0.27)	5.6 (0.18)	11.2 (0.29)
White	4.0 (0.18)	11.2 (0.31)	5.7 (0.21)	11.4 (0.31)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.42)	10.1 (0.59)	5.8 (0.44)	11.3 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.0 (1.92)	8.1 (2.42)	*9.7 (3.06)	12.8 (3.11)
Asian	2.7 (0.48)	9.2 (0.98)	3.3 (0.54)	8.6 (0.92)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	8.2 (1.89)	15.3 (2.45)	10.6 (2.21)	15.4 (2.56)
Black or African American, white	*14.4 (5.94)	*18.9 (5.91)	*16.6 (6.17)	*10.4 (4.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*9.6 (2.97)	12.1 (3.20)	*11.0 (3.47)	14.9 (3.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	4.1 (0.38)	9.4 (0.56)	4.7 (0.40)	8.3 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.7 (0.46)	9.4 (0.69)	4.5 (0.52)	8.1 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.0 (0.18)	11.2 (0.29)	5.8 (0.20)	11.7 (0.31)
White, single race	4.1 (0.20)	11.5 (0.34)	5.9 (0.23)	11.9 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	4.2 (0.43)	10.1 (0.61)	5.7 (0.44)	11.4 (0.73)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.7 (0.53)	11.7 (0.61)	8.7 (0.58)	12.1 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[8]	4.0 (0.35)	11.4 (0.53)	5.8 (0.35)	12.2 (0.58)
Some college	4.0 (0.30)	11.2 (0.50)	5.9 (0.36)	12.2 (0.54)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2 (0.22)	8.9 (0.45)	2.9 (0.25)	8.8 (0.47)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	8.8 (0.48)	14.4 (0.62)	10.1 (0.51)	15.3 (0.66)
$20,000 or more	3.1 (0.15)	10.4 (0.31)	4.8 (0.19)	10.7 (0.31)
$20,000–$34,999	5.1 (0.43)	12.5 (0.66)	7.2 (0.53)	12.4 (0.66)
$35,000–$54,999	3.7 (0.36)	10.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.47)	12.3 (0.73)
$55,000–$74,999	3.2 (0.47)	10.3 (0.77)	4.8 (0.54)	11.1 (0.83)
$75,000 or more	2.0 (0.24)	11.0 (0.63)	3.3 (0.31)	10.2 (0.59)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	9.2 (0.71)	14.9 (0.98)	10.6 (0.67)	16.6 (1.01)
Near poor	6.7 (0.52)	13.2 (0.69)	8.9 (0.61)	13.1 (0.72)
Not poor	2.9 (0.19)	10.9 (0.38)	4.6 (0.22)	11.2 (0.37)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.6 (0.17)	10.5 (0.36)	4.1 (0.20)	10.6 (0.35)
Medicaid	12.8 (1.03)	15.4 (1.04)	15.6 (0.97)	15.9 (1.16)
Other	9.6 (1.35)	14.1 (1.51)	12.7 (1.53)	16.8 (1.62)
Uninsured	5.3 (0.42)	11.7 (0.63)	8.0 (0.54)	11.3 (0.63)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.5 (0.38)	9.3 (0.86)	3.1 (0.39)	10.7 (0.95)
Medicaid and Medicare	10.9 (2.22)	14.7 (2.36)	7.9 (1.63)	17.9 (2.43)
Medicare only	4.1 (0.61)	8.9 (0.86)	3.8 (0.66)	9.5 (0.96)
Other	*2.6 (0.92)	10.9 (2.33)	*3.4 (1.19)	13.3 (2.45)
Uninsured	†	*15.2 (6.62)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
Selected characteristic	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married.	3.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.34)	4.7 (0.22)	10.0 (0.36)
Widowed.	5.0 (0.60)	11.5 (0.81)	4.3 (0.48)	13.9 (0.98)
Divorced or separated.	6.8 (0.49)	12.1 (0.60)	8.1 (0.54)	13.7 (0.67)
Never married.	4.4 (0.36)	12.8 (0.68)	6.5 (0.44)	12.7 (0.64)
Living with a partner.	5.2 (0.72)	13.3 (1.11)	8.9 (0.91)	11.2 (1.18)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	3.9 (0.24)	10.7 (0.35)	5.2 (0.24)	10.7 (0.38)
Small MSA.	3.8 (0.27)	11.1 (0.53)	5.7 (0.33)	11.4 (0.53)
Not in MSA	4.9 (0.39)	11.6 (0.67)	6.8 (0.47)	12.8 (0.76)
Region				
Northeast	4.4 (0.36)	12.0 (0.75)	5.3 (0.40)	10.6 (0.62)
Midwest	4.3 (0.39)	11.5 (0.57)	6.1 (0.37)	12.1 (0.65)
South.	4.1 (0.26)	9.8 (0.40)	5.8 (0.30)	11.1 (0.48)
West	3.4 (0.28)	11.6 (0.54)	5.2 (0.38)	11.2 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.8 (0.47)	7.0 (0.72)	4.0 (0.58)	6.7 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.6 (0.59)	12.0 (0.90)	5.5 (0.57)	10.0 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	2.9 (0.24)	9.3 (0.47)	5.8 (0.34)	11.0 (0.49)
White, single race, female.	5.1 (0.28)	13.6 (0.47)	5.9 (0.32)	12.8 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, male	4.5 (0.77)	7.5 (0.76)	5.3 (0.70)	9.0 (1.03)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.9 (0.45)	12.3 (0.88)	6.0 (0.55)	13.4 (0.93)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10] Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11] Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12] MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 16.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (crude)	14.7 (0.29)	7.1 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	8.6 (0.23)	3.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.23)	2.7 (0.13)	1.8 (0.10)	4.4 (0.16)	6.5 (0.20)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	14.6 (0.27)	7.1 (0.19)	5.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.22)	3.2 (0.14)	8.7 (0.21)	2.6 (0.12)	1.8 (0.10)	4.4 (0.15)	6.4 (0.19)
Sex										
Male	11.7 (0.41)	5.9 (0.27)	4.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.20)	7.1 (0.31)	2.0 (0.17)	1.5 (0.13)	2.8 (0.18)	4.4 (0.23)
Female	17.5 (0.40)	8.3 (0.29)	6.7 (0.25)	10.1 (0.32)	3.9 (0.19)	10.3 (0.32)	3.3 (0.20)	2.1 (0.15)	5.9 (0.24)	8.4 (0.30)
Age										
18–44 years	5.5 (0.27)	2.0 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)	2.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.16)	2.8 (0.19)	0.8 (0.10)	0.6 (0.09)	1.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
45–64 years	16.9 (0.50)	7.7 (0.36)	6.1 (0.31)	9.8 (0.41)	4.7 (0.26)	10.5 (0.42)	3.1 (0.23)	2.2 (0.19)	4.9 (0.29)	7.7 (0.36)
65–74 years	30.2 (1.23)	15.5 (0.90)	11.9 (0.73)	17.9 (0.97)	4.8 (0.50)	19.0 (1.07)	5.6 (0.61)	3.2 (0.39)	8.9 (0.63)	12.3 (0.71)
75 years and over	48.1 (1.29)	29.6 (1.20)	22.3 (1.10)	32.4 (1.20)	6.7 (0.66)	29.0 (1.23)	9.7 (0.84)	6.7 (0.68)	17.0 (0.97)	22.9 (1.08)
Race										
1 race[5]	14.7 (0.29)	7.1 (0.20)	5.5 (0.17)	8.6 (0.23)	3.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.23)	2.7 (0.13)	1.8 (0.11)	4.4 (0.16)	6.5 (0.19)
White	14.9 (0.33)	7.3 (0.23)	5.4 (0.20)	8.8 (0.26)	3.4 (0.15)	9.0 (0.26)	2.8 (0.15)	1.9 (0.12)	4.3 (0.18)	6.5 (0.22)
Black or African American	15.6 (0.74)	7.8 (0.47)	6.9 (0.46)	8.7 (0.53)	3.5 (0.46)	9.0 (0.55)	2.5 (0.28)	1.7 (0.28)	5.6 (0.43)	7.4 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.1 (3.46)	*4.4 (1.44)	*2.8 (1.01)	11.9 (3.41)	*3.0 (1.01)	10.0 (2.00)	†	*2.7 (1.10)	*4.8 (1.62)	6.3 (1.75)
Asian	7.1 (0.84)	3.0 (0.52)	2.3 (0.45)	3.8 (0.62)	1.1 (0.27)	3.6 (0.60)	1.2 (0.35)	*0.7 (0.25)	2.4 (0.48)	3.8 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*24.0 (9.38)	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[6]	16.4 (2.30)	6.9 (1.63)	5.5 (1.56)	11.4 (2.10)	5.4 (1.45)	10.8 (1.92)	*3.7 (1.43)	*2.6 (1.07)	*3.8 (1.33)	8.5 (1.76)
Black or African American, white	*9.2 (4.41)	†	†	†	†	*5.3 (2.41)	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	23.5 (3.97)	*7.4 (2.79)	*7.9 (2.89)	17.1 (3.80)	*7.8 (2.57)	15.2 (3.44)	*7.6 (2.93)	*5.1 (2.23)	*6.8 (2.67)	13.5 (3.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	10.1 (0.52)	4.4 (0.35)	3.9 (0.32)	5.7 (0.41)	2.6 (0.28)	5.9 (0.41)	2.1 (0.25)	1.3 (0.20)	3.5 (0.31)	5.1 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.3 (0.64)	4.3 (0.45)	3.8 (0.43)	5.5 (0.51)	2.1 (0.30)	6.0 (0.53)	1.9 (0.31)	1.0 (0.22)	3.1 (0.37)	4.5 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.4 (0.32)	7.6 (0.22)	5.7 (0.19)	9.0 (0.25)	3.4 (0.15)	9.2 (0.25)	2.7 (0.14)	1.9 (0.12)	4.5 (0.17)	6.7 (0.21)
White, single race	15.7 (0.37)	7.8 (0.26)	5.7 (0.22)	9.3 (0.30)	3.5 (0.17)	9.6 (0.29)	2.9 (0.17)	2.0 (0.14)	4.5 (0.20)	6.8 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	15.8 (0.76)	8.0 (0.49)	7.0 (0.47)	8.9 (0.55)	3.5 (0.47)	9.0 (0.56)	2.5 (0.29)	1.7 (0.29)	5.6 (0.44)	7.5 (0.55)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	29.0 (0.86)	16.2 (0.73)	13.7 (0.63)	17.9 (0.69)	7.2 (0.47)	17.7 (0.74)	6.1 (0.44)	4.5 (0.49)	11.1 (0.60)	15.0 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.5 (0.60)	9.2 (0.42)	7.0 (0.37)	10.5 (0.44)	4.1 (0.30)	11.4 (0.52)	3.4 (0.30)	2.1 (0.20)	5.1 (0.31)	8.1 (0.40)
Some college	15.3 (0.56)	7.0 (0.39)	4.5 (0.29)	8.9 (0.44)	3.2 (0.23)	8.8 (0.42)	2.4 (0.27)	1.6 (0.20)	3.6 (0.27)	6.0 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.9 (0.41)	2.9 (0.25)	2.2 (0.22)	4.6 (0.34)	1.4 (0.19)	4.9 (0.34)	1.2 (0.16)	0.9 (0.14)	2.1 (0.24)	3.1 (0.28)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	27.7 (0.84)	15.2 (0.63)	13.0 (0.54)	17.8 (0.70)	7.2 (0.43)	16.9 (0.66)	6.1 (0.44)	4.1 (0.33)	9.9 (0.47)	14.0 (0.57)
$20,000 or more	11.8 (0.30)	5.2 (0.20)	3.7 (0.17)	6.4 (0.22)	2.5 (0.14)	7.0 (0.23)	1.9 (0.12)	1.3 (0.10)	3.1 (0.16)	4.8 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	18.8 (0.77)	8.9 (0.51)	6.8 (0.48)	10.8 (0.60)	4.8 (0.44)	11.9 (0.65)	3.7 (0.36)	3.0 (0.35)	5.9 (0.44)	9.1 (0.56)
$35,000–$54,999	12.3 (0.61)	5.5 (0.43)	4.1 (0.36)	6.8 (0.47)	2.4 (0.31)	7.6 (0.50)	2.0 (0.25)	1.2 (0.21)	3.4 (0.35)	5.3 (0.42)
$55,000–$74,999	11.6 (0.84)	4.0 (0.53)	2.0 (0.34)	4.8 (0.55)	2.1 (0.34)	6.5 (0.67)	1.5 (0.35)	0.7 (0.19)	2.2 (0.35)	3.3 (0.45)
$75,000 or more	6.6 (0.47)	2.2 (0.26)	1.5 (0.22)	3.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.24)	3.7 (0.33)	0.7 (0.15)	0.6 (0.12)	0.8 (0.16)	1.9 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
Poverty status[11]	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Poor.	25.2 (1.06)	13.2 (0.82)	11.5 (0.70)	15.6 (0.84)	8.1 (0.59)	15.4 (0.85)	6.0 (0.56)	4.0 (0.45)	9.0 (0.66)	13.2 (0.75)
Near poor	20.9 (0.82)	10.5 (0.57)	8.8 (0.52)	12.7 (0.70)	5.0 (0.43)	13.1 (0.74)	4.3 (0.42)	2.9 (0.30)	7.2 (0.48)	10.2 (0.61)
Not poor	11.0 (0.34)	4.6 (0.23)	3.1 (0.18)	5.8 (0.25)	2.2 (0.17)	6.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.12)	2.4 (0.16)	4.1 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	7.1 (0.27)	2.5 (0.17)	1.9 (0.15)	3.4 (0.20)	1.6 (0.14)	4.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.09)	0.7 (0.07)	1.5 (0.13)	2.7 (0.17)
Medicaid.	27.4 (1.27)	15.9 (1.09)	12.8 (0.90)	18.9 (1.14)	10.4 (0.84)	17.1 (1.06)	6.7 (0.71)	5.2 (0.60)	11.6 (0.89)	16.3 (1.04)
Other.	35.6 (2.23)	19.1 (1.89)	13.7 (1.34)	23.3 (1.87)	10.7 (1.07)	20.5 (1.70)	9.0 (1.38)	5.7 (1.33)	12.9 (1.54)	19.3 (1.84)
Uninsured	9.1 (0.54)	3.3 (0.32)	2.5 (0.27)	4.5 (0.39)	2.8 (0.28)	4.8 (0.42)	1.3 (0.21)	0.9 (0.18)	2.0 (0.25)	3.4 (0.32)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	36.3 (1.19)	19.4 (0.96)	13.5 (0.84)	22.8 (1.02)	5.1 (0.56)	22.8 (1.05)	6.3 (0.63)	4.1 (0.49)	10.3 (0.75)	14.7 (0.84)
Medicaid and Medicare	61.0 (3.08)	40.5 (3.09)	36.9 (2.99)	41.7 (2.94)	10.9 (1.78)	42.2 (3.18)	19.1 (2.34)	10.5 (2.04)	31.5 (2.95)	36.4 (3.15)
Medicare only	38.1 (1.61)	23.0 (1.39)	18.2 (1.21)	23.7 (1.47)	5.1 (0.68)	21.8 (1.37)	7.3 (1.11)	3.9 (0.63)	13.4 (1.11)	17.8 (1.25)
Other.	39.4 (3.40)	23.3 (3.00)	19.0 (2.71)	28.5 (3.16)	7.0 (1.69)	22.0 (2.70)	7.7 (1.74)	8.7 (1.98)	13.0 (2.18)	17.1 (2.58)
Uninsured	34.1 (8.10)	*20.4 (6.91)	*23.2 (7.30)	26.6 (7.62)	†	*22.6 (7.16)	†	†	†	26.8 (7.67)
Marital status										
Married	13.4 (0.39)	6.1 (0.27)	4.5 (0.22)	7.5 (0.30)	2.9 (0.17)	7.9 (0.31)	2.4 (0.17)	1.5 (0.12)	3.5 (0.20)	5.4 (0.25)
Widowed	43.9 (1.27)	26.0 (1.24)	21.3 (1.11)	29.6 (1.22)	7.7 (0.73)	26.4 (1.14)	9.3 (0.85)	6.1 (0.66)	17.1 (0.98)	23.3 (1.16)
Divorced or separated.	21.3 (0.85)	10.6 (0.60)	8.6 (0.52)	12.9 (0.67)	5.6 (0.43)	13.7 (0.68)	4.1 (0.38)	2.9 (0.31)	6.7 (0.46)	9.7 (0.55)
Never married.	7.5 (0.48)	3.4 (0.31)	2.6 (0.26)	4.0 (0.32)	1.9 (0.29)	4.1 (0.34)	0.9 (0.15)	1.1 (0.20)	2.5 (0.28)	3.4 (0.31)
Living with a partner	9.7 (0.98)	4.2 (0.71)	2.4 (0.49)	5.3 (0.75)	3.3 (0.58)	5.7 (0.72)	1.6 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.23)	2.2 (0.43)	4.3 (0.62)
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	12.9 (0.40)	6.0 (0.26)	4.5 (0.22)	7.4 (0.31)	2.9 (0.19)	7.6 (0.32)	2.1 (0.15)	1.5 (0.12)	3.9 (0.20)	5.3 (0.24)
Small MSA.	14.9 (0.53)	7.4 (0.37)	5.8 (0.31)	9.0 (0.42)	3.3 (0.26)	8.9 (0.41)	2.6 (0.24)	1.8 (0.20)	4.5 (0.29)	7.0 (0.37)
Not in MSA	19.2 (0.82)	9.8 (0.52)	7.5 (0.49)	11.2 (0.65)	4.3 (0.39)	11.8 (0.72)	4.1 (0.40)	2.7 (0.32)	5.6 (0.43)	8.9 (0.59)
Region										
Northeast	13.8 (0.66)	5.8 (0.41)	4.4 (0.36)	7.9 (0.50)	3.5 (0.37)	7.5 (0.48)	2.6 (0.26)	1.8 (0.24)	4.5 (0.39)	5.9 (0.46)
Midwest	15.4 (0.61)	7.7 (0.45)	5.3 (0.39)	8.8 (0.49)	3.4 (0.31)	9.4 (0.50)	2.6 (0.29)	1.9 (0.27)	4.4 (0.31)	6.7 (0.40)
South	15.0 (0.47)	7.9 (0.34)	6.4 (0.29)	9.0 (0.36)	3.3 (0.21)	9.2 (0.36)	3.0 (0.21)	2.0 (0.16)	4.8 (0.26)	6.9 (0.32)
West	14.0 (0.67)	6.4 (0.38)	4.7 (0.32)	8.3 (0.51)	3.0 (0.26)	8.5 (0.53)	2.3 (0.26)	1.4 (0.18)	3.6 (0.33)	6.0 (0.43)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.0 (0.66)	3.6 (0.47)	2.6 (0.39)	4.5 (0.55)	2.0 (0.37)	4.3 (0.54)	1.1 (0.22)	0.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.32)	3.1 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13.3 (0.80)	5.3 (0.52)	5.2 (0.52)	7.0 (0.61)	3.2 (0.41)	7.6 (0.62)	3.2 (0.43)	1.8 (0.32)	5.2 (0.53)	7.2 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	12.7 (0.51)	6.6 (0.35)	4.5 (0.30)	7.7 (0.40)	2.7 (0.24)	8.0 (0.41)	2.3 (0.23)	1.7 (0.18)	2.9 (0.25)	4.6 (0.31)
White, single race, female	18.6 (0.51)	8.9 (0.38)	6.9 (0.32)	10.8 (0.41)	4.2 (0.24)	11.0 (0.42)	3.4 (0.25)	2.2 (0.19)	5.9 (0.30)	8.7 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.5 (1.18)	5.4 (0.62)	4.4 (0.55)	6.4 (0.68)	3.6 (0.93)	6.7 (0.72)	1.9 (0.33)	1.3 (0.32)	3.4 (0.49)	5.3 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	18.4 (1.01)	10.1 (0.73)	9.0 (0.68)	10.9 (0.76)	3.4 (0.40)	10.9 (0.76)	3.1 (0.44)	2.1 (0.42)	7.4 (0.65)	9.3 (0.78)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

[1]In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves, and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city

blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; using one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying a 10-pound object (such as a full bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling a large object (such as a living room chair). The response categories consisted of "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." For this table, response categories "very difficult" and "can't do at all" are combined and shown in the columns.

[2]"Any physical difficulty" consists of a "very difficult" or "can't do at all" response to at least one of the nine physical activities shown in columns 3–11.

[3]Percentages of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "only a little" or "some" difficulty, "do not do this activity", or for whom the information is unknown (see Appendix I), are not shown separately. Persons who respond "do not do this activity" are not included in the denominator when calculating percentages. Percentages in this table are rounded.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[6]The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	61.1 (0.44)	26.6 (0.37)	12.3 (0.27)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.4 (0.43)	26.5 (0.37)	12.1 (0.26)
Sex				
Male	100.0	62.9 (0.61)	25.7 (0.52)	11.4 (0.37)
Female	100.0	59.3 (0.57)	27.5 (0.48)	13.2 (0.36)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	71.8 (0.54)	22.3 (0.50)	5.9 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	55.3 (0.73)	28.9 (0.65)	15.8 (0.48)
65–74 years	100.0	43.6 (1.22)	33.9 (1.17)	22.5 (1.04)
75 years and over	100.0	35.2 (1.23)	37.3 (1.24)	27.5 (1.15)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	61.1 (0.45)	26.6 (0.38)	12.3 (0.27)
White.	100.0	62.1 (0.50)	26.2 (0.41)	11.7 (0.29)
Black or African American	100.0	52.8 (1.01)	29.3 (0.92)	18.0 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	53.1 (4.03)	33.4 (4.09)	13.4 (2.67)
Asian.	100.0	65.4 (1.84)	26.2 (1.54)	8.4 (1.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	59.7 (9.95)	*22.3 (9.01)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	57.5 (3.06)	28.6 (2.67)	13.9 (2.21)
Black or African American, white	100.0	68.9 (6.68)	19.1 (5.63)	*12.1 (4.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	50.0 (4.92)	31.2 (4.05)	18.8 (3.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.2 (1.04)	30.2 (0.99)	13.6 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	54.5 (1.35)	32.0 (1.28)	13.5 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	61.8 (0.48)	26.1 (0.40)	12.1 (0.29)
White, single race	100.0	63.1 (0.54)	25.5 (0.44)	11.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.6 (1.03)	29.4 (0.94)	18.0 (0.78)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.7 (0.99)	34.7 (0.97)	27.6 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	52.6 (0.80)	32.2 (0.81)	15.2 (0.54)
Some college	100.0	61.4 (0.83)	27.3 (0.74)	11.3 (0.52)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	76.6 (0.68)	18.1 (0.61)	5.3 (0.34)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	42.2 (1.02)	31.8 (0.84)	26.0 (0.77)
$20,000 or more	100.0	65.5 (0.49)	25.5 (0.43)	9.0 (0.27)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	53.4 (0.97)	31.3 (0.89)	15.3 (0.64)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	61.8 (1.03)	27.0 (0.97)	11.2 (0.63)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	67.4 (1.14)	25.1 (1.07)	7.5 (0.63)
$75,000 or more	100.0	76.3 (0.81)	19.3 (0.74)	4.4 (0.38)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor.	100.0	43.5 (1.44)	31.5 (1.16)	25.0 (1.08)
Near poor	100.0	50.3 (1.04)	30.9 (0.90)	18.8 (0.76)
Not poor	100.0	68.4 (0.56)	23.7 (0.50)	8.0 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	71.8 (0.53)	22.2 (0.47)	6.0 (0.25)
Medicaid.	100.0	38.5 (1.36)	31.7 (1.34)	29.8 (1.18)
Other.	100.0	38.2 (2.40)	29.8 (2.13)	32.0 (2.09)
Uninsured.	100.0	58.0 (0.96)	30.5 (0.92)	11.5 (0.58)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	43.6 (1.15)	36.5 (1.15)	19.9 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.2 (2.20)	29.5 (2.93)	54.2 (3.12)
Medicare only	100.0	39.3 (1.55)	33.3 (1.51)	27.4 (1.40)
Other.	100.0	32.5 (3.32)	39.0 (3.41)	28.5 (3.35)
Uninsured.	100.0	*20.7 (6.57)	50.9 (8.61)	28.4 (7.77)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | |
| | | Excellent or | | Fair |
Selected characteristic	Total	very good	Good	or poor
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Married.	100.0	62.4 (0.58)	26.5 (0.52)	11.1 (0.35)
Widowed.	100.0	39.5 (1.29)	34.5 (1.22)	26.0 (1.24)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	52.3 (1.00)	28.6 (0.92)	19.1 (0.76)
Never married.	100.0	68.3 (0.89)	23.0 (0.79)	8.7 (0.46)
Living with a partner.	100.0	61.7 (1.60)	28.3 (1.50)	9.9 (0.93)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	63.3 (0.60)	25.5 (0.53)	11.1 (0.34)
Small MSA.	100.0	61.3 (0.86)	27.1 (0.69)	11.6 (0.54)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.3 (0.90)	28.9 (0.82)	16.8 (0.61)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	64.5 (1.05)	25.0 (0.89)	10.5 (0.59)
Midwest	100.0	60.4 (0.96)	28.0 (0.81)	11.6 (0.54)
South.	100.0	59.8 (0.72)	26.1 (0.61)	14.1 (0.47)
West	100.0	61.2 (0.90)	27.5 (0.75)	11.3 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	59.8 (1.41)	28.0 (1.31)	12.2 (0.87)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	52.4 (1.32)	32.5 (1.29)	15.1 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	64.0 (0.74)	25.2 (0.62)	10.8 (0.45)
White, single race, female.	100.0	62.3 (0.69)	25.8 (0.57)	11.9 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	57.5 (1.66)	26.8 (1.44)	15.7 (1.10)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	48.7 (1.28)	31.4 (1.21)	19.9 (1.03)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor."

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (crude)	18.0 (0.40)	78.9 (0.43)	3.1 (0.18)	19.6 (0.65)	71.3 (0.71)	9.1 (0.41)	15.3 (0.75)	52.9 (1.05)	31.8 (0.98)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	17.8 (0.39)	79.0 (0.42)	3.2 (0.18)	20.0 (0.68)	71.0 (0.74)	9.0 (0.42)	16.3 (0.93)	53.7 (1.32)	29.9 (1.16)
Sex									
Male	17.9 (0.60)	79.2 (0.64)	2.9 (0.25)	17.8 (0.83)	74.0 (1.00)	8.2 (0.64)	13.2 (1.07)	55.3 (1.69)	31.5 (1.57)
Female	18.2 (0.54)	78.5 (0.58)	3.3 (0.26)	21.1 (0.99)	69.0 (1.02)	9.9 (0.56)	17.0 (1.05)	51.0 (1.40)	32.0 (1.26)
Age									
18–44 years	19.2 (0.54)	77.9 (0.58)	3.0 (0.21)	21.7 (1.03)	69.8 (1.13)	8.6 (0.66)	17.9 (1.57)	55.3 (2.27)	26.8 (1.94)
45–64 years	16.6 (0.70)	80.3 (0.76)	3.1 (0.33)	19.8 (0.96)	71.2 (1.14)	9.0 (0.72)	14.6 (1.13)	50.4 (1.55)	35.0 (1.46)
65–74 years	17.3 (1.37)	79.2 (1.49)	3.5 (0.73)	17.4 (2.08)	73.3 (2.19)	9.3 (1.23)	15.6 (1.95)	58.0 (2.58)	26.4 (2.29)
75 years and over	13.9 (1.37)	81.2 (1.50)	4.9 (0.80)	12.8 (1.42)	76.2 (1.83)	11.0 (1.43)	13.2 (1.78)	51.1 (2.46)	35.7 (2.34)
Race									
1 race[4]	18.0 (0.40)	78.9 (0.43)	3.1 (0.18)	19.6 (0.66)	71.4 (0.72)	9.1 (0.42)	15.3 (0.76)	52.9 (1.06)	31.8 (0.99)
White	17.6 (0.44)	79.3 (0.47)	3.1 (0.20)	19.3 (0.75)	71.0 (0.83)	9.7 (0.49)	15.1 (0.89)	51.8 (1.24)	33.2 (1.17)
Black or African American	20.0 (1.16)	77.0 (1.26)	3.0 (0.45)	21.1 (1.54)	72.5 (1.66)	6.4 (0.81)	16.9 (1.62)	56.8 (2.08)	26.3 (1.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.6 (4.44)	77.6 (4.56)	†	28.8 (6.97)	58.8 (7.85)	*12.4 (4.97)	*13.7 (6.51)	48.6 (10.63)	37.7 (9.60)
Asian	20.2 (1.63)	77.2 (1.72)	2.6 (0.60)	18.6 (2.63)	76.9 (2.82)	4.5 (1.18)	*12.4 (3.83)	60.1 (5.42)	27.5 (4.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*23.3 (11.43)	66.4 (13.44)	†	*29.3 (12.25)	70.7 (12.25)	–	†	*61.9 (29.15)	†
2 or more races[5]	21.1 (4.09)	73.0 (4.70)	*5.8 (2.34)	20.0 (4.20)	71.2 (4.78)	*8.8 (2.92)	*15.2 (5.76)	53.3 (8.52)	31.5 (8.62)
Black or African American, white	*22.4 (7.96)	67.8 (9.13)	†	†	86.1 (9.91)	–	†	*55.6 (20.19)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*7.0 (3.36)	85.8 (5.30)	†	26.0 (6.79)	66.4 (7.41)	†	†	47.2 (11.85)	*39.3 (11.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	19.4 (1.06)	77.4 (1.15)	3.2 (0.49)	23.3 (1.76)	68.7 (1.87)	8.0 (0.92)	17.5 (1.69)	56.0 (2.46)	26.5 (2.10)
Mexican or Mexican American	20.0 (1.33)	77.0 (1.47)	3.0 (0.63)	23.9 (2.33)	68.3 (2.42)	7.8 (1.18)	17.4 (2.11)	56.7 (3.33)	25.9 (2.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.8 (0.43)	79.1 (0.47)	3.1 (0.19)	18.9 (0.66)	71.8 (0.74)	9.2 (0.45)	14.9 (0.83)	52.4 (1.15)	32.7 (1.08)
White, single race	17.3 (0.47)	79.6 (0.51)	3.1 (0.22)	18.5 (0.76)	71.4 (0.88)	10.1 (0.54)	14.8 (1.01)	51.0 (1.40)	34.3 (1.33)
Black or African American, single race	20.3 (1.19)	76.7 (1.30)	3.0 (0.46)	20.5 (1.57)	73.3 (1.70)	6.3 (0.82)	16.6 (1.64)	56.9 (2.11)	26.6 (1.91)
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	17.6 (1.18)	78.9 (1.26)	3.5 (0.53)	15.1 (1.10)	75.8 (1.37)	9.1 (0.98)	13.4 (1.20)	54.0 (1.84)	32.6 (1.67)
High school diploma or GED[8]	16.0 (0.82)	80.6 (0.88)	3.4 (0.45)	18.2 (1.48)	73.5 (1.53)	8.4 (0.79)	13.1 (1.31)	55.6 (1.85)	31.4 (1.73)
Some college	18.5 (0.83)	78.4 (0.86)	3.0 (0.38)	22.1 (1.28)	67.6 (1.41)	10.3 (0.87)	17.9 (1.87)	51.0 (2.32)	31.1 (2.00)
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.5 (0.68)	79.6 (0.71)	2.8 (0.29)	21.5 (1.45)	68.3 (1.67)	10.2 (1.11)	17.5 (2.56)	47.0 (3.38)	35.4 (3.32)
Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	20.1 (0.99)	75.8 (1.09)	4.1 (0.51)	18.0 (1.13)	70.4 (1.33)	11.6 (0.98)	13.3 (1.06)	50.9 (1.57)	35.8 (1.56)
$20,000 or more	17.9 (0.45)	79.2 (0.48)	2.9 (0.19)	20.3 (0.85)	71.4 (0.90)	8.3 (0.47)	16.7 (1.08)	53.6 (1.45)	29.7 (1.37)
$20,000–$34,999	19.2 (1.02)	76.5 (1.10)	4.3 (0.56)	18.6 (1.37)	73.2 (1.57)	8.2 (0.99)	14.0 (1.58)	54.3 (2.40)	31.8 (2.30)
$35,000–$54,999	17.5 (1.00)	80.0 (1.03)	2.4 (0.39)	19.3 (1.36)	72.2 (1.60)	8.5 (1.11)	16.0 (2.13)	53.8 (2.98)	30.1 (2.78)
$55,000–$74,999	17.6 (1.26)	79.4 (1.31)	3.0 (0.49)	23.0 (2.47)	67.3 (2.78)	9.7 (1.49)	19.1 (3.17)	59.4 (4.28)	21.5 (3.48)
$75,000 or more	19.3 (0.86)	77.8 (0.90)	2.9 (0.36)	21.7 (1.87)	68.9 (2.05)	9.3 (1.16)	20.7 (3.56)	49.8 (4.85)	29.5 (4.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status a year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status[10]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Poor.	20.9 (1.37)	75.5 (1.49)	3.6 (0.65)	19.1 (1.57)	68.4 (1.91)	12.5 (1.47)	12.9 (1.38)	50.5 (2.24)	36.6 (2.17)
Near poor	19.3 (1.11)	75.9 (1.23)	4.7 (0.63)	19.0 (1.28)	72.7 (1.56)	8.3 (1.01)	13.1 (1.39)	51.4 (2.16)	35.5 (2.19)
Not poor	18.5 (0.55)	78.7 (0.57)	2.9 (0.22)	20.4 (1.12)	70.3 (1.14)	9.2 (0.63)	17.2 (1.40)	54.4 (1.86)	28.5 (1.75)
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private.	17.9 (0.51)	79.4 (0.54)	2.7 (0.20)	21.5 (0.95)	70.7 (1.04)	7.9 (0.57)	18.6 (1.57)	51.2 (1.99)	30.3 (1.85)
Medicaid.	21.2 (2.01)	74.3 (2.24)	4.5 (1.12)	22.3 (2.16)	66.2 (2.43)	11.5 (1.73)	13.8 (1.60)	47.0 (2.60)	39.2 (2.49)
Other.	21.4 (2.87)	73.2 (3.28)	5.4 (1.49)	22.3 (3.07)	66.7 (3.65)	11.0 (2.68)	15.0 (2.82)	55.0 (3.81)	30.0 (3.39)
Uninsured.	19.2 (0.98)	77.2 (1.08)	3.6 (0.49)	18.4 (1.26)	72.0 (1.50)	9.6 (1.02)	13.5 (1.82)	56.7 (2.55)	29.9 (2.36)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private.	15.5 (1.22)	80.3 (1.33)	4.1 (0.67)	16.1 (1.79)	74.0 (1.95)	9.9 (1.24)	15.1 (2.03)	56.3 (2.65)	28.6 (2.39)
Medicaid and Medicare	15.8 (4.34)	83.4 (4.40)	†	24.6 (5.25)	63.4 (5.91)	*12.0 (3.96)	11.8 (2.56)	53.6 (4.37)	34.7 (4.14)
Medicare only	16.0 (1.95)	79.7 (2.07)	4.3 (1.04)	12.9 (2.03)	76.9 (2.48)	10.3 (1.85)	13.9 (2.27)	53.0 (3.21)	33.0 (3.03)
Other.	19.0 (4.69)	79.5 (4.82)	†	*9.8 (2.98)	79.7 (4.12)	10.5 (3.11)	*16.4 (5.79)	49.3 (7.10)	34.3 (6.78)
Uninsured.	†	*37.3 (16.03)	†	†	77.1 (9.03)	†	–	69.3 (14.27)	*30.7 (14.27)
Marital status									
Married.	16.7 (0.49)	80.3 (0.53)	3.0 (0.24)	19.5 (0.98)	71.6 (1.03)	8.9 (0.57)	15.0 (1.11)	53.2 (1.63)	31.8 (1.51)
Widowed.	17.6 (1.49)	78.7 (1.60)	3.7 (0.79)	15.6 (1.63)	73.7 (1.96)	10.6 (1.31)	12.8 (1.79)	52.8 (2.66)	34.4 (2.58)
Divorced or separated.	20.5 (1.09)	75.1 (1.25)	4.4 (0.78)	19.1 (1.49)	70.4 (1.72)	10.5 (1.07)	15.4 (1.73)	51.2 (2.22)	33.4 (1.93)
Never married.	20.4 (0.91)	77.1 (0.97)	2.5 (0.31)	21.8 (1.47)	70.5 (1.64)	7.8 (0.98)	20.0 (2.27)	52.6 (2.74)	27.3 (2.60)
Living with a partner.	18.5 (1.59)	77.7 (1.72)	3.9 (0.77)	20.7 (2.51)	69.1 (2.91)	10.2 (1.89)	10.8 (2.85)	55.7 (4.95)	33.4 (4.56)
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	18.8 (0.56)	77.8 (0.59)	3.4 (0.26)	20.5 (1.10)	70.9 (1.15)	8.6 (0.58)	17.0 (1.16)	51.8 (1.54)	31.3 (1.43)
Small MSA.	17.4 (0.77)	79.8 (0.84)	2.8 (0.28)	19.0 (0.95)	71.4 (1.08)	9.6 (0.77)	14.6 (1.34)	52.5 (1.92)	32.9 (1.90)
Not in MSA	16.9 (0.92)	80.2 (0.99)	2.9 (0.37)	18.2 (1.19)	72.4 (1.44)	9.4 (0.97)	13.1 (1.46)	55.5 (2.17)	31.4 (1.94)
Region									
Northeast	17.3 (0.85)	80.0 (0.93)	2.7 (0.38)	20.8 (1.40)	70.3 (1.54)	8.9 (0.95)	16.3 (1.98)	53.8 (2.71)	29.9 (2.53)
Midwest	17.6 (0.87)	79.4 (0.95)	3.0 (0.41)	18.2 (1.72)	71.8 (1.73)	10.0 (0.84)	15.5 (1.57)	54.2 (2.21)	30.3 (2.03)
South.	17.7 (0.69)	79.3 (0.73)	3.0 (0.27)	19.3 (0.93)	72.0 (1.09)	8.6 (0.70)	14.7 (1.16)	51.4 (1.65)	33.9 (1.56)
West	19.8 (0.81)	76.4 (0.88)	3.8 (0.39)	20.7 (1.30)	70.4 (1.46)	9.0 (0.83)	15.8 (1.62)	54.1 (2.15)	30.1 (1.93)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.5 (1.42)	78.0 (1.50)	2.5 (0.65)	21.8 (2.09)	70.5 (2.41)	7.6 (1.35)	17.3 (2.63)	59.0 (3.93)	23.7 (3.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	19.4 (1.44)	76.6 (1.57)	4.0 (0.77)	24.6 (2.71)	66.9 (2.69)	8.4 (1.25)	17.6 (2.23)	53.5 (3.08)	28.9 (2.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male.	17.0 (0.75)	80.0 (0.78)	3.0 (0.30)	16.3 (1.01)	74.6 (1.27)	9.1 (0.85)	11.9 (1.37)	54.3 (2.17)	33.8 (2.09)
White, single race, female.	17.5 (0.63)	79.2 (0.68)	3.3 (0.33)	20.5 (1.15)	68.6 (1.23)	10.9 (0.74)	17.1 (1.44)	48.2 (1.91)	34.7 (1.79)
Black or African American, single race, male	20.4 (1.76)	76.3 (1.96)	3.3 (0.79)	22.1 (2.65)	73.1 (2.82)	4.8 (1.17)	16.9 (2.68)	57.1 (3.64)	26.0 (3.12)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.3 (1.50)	77.1 (1.54)	2.6 (0.46)	19.3 (1.99)	73.3 (2.20)	7.3 (1.08)	16.4 (1.99)	56.7 (2.51)	27.0 (2.38)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with twelve months ago, would you say your health is better, worse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	20.8 (0.35)	16.7 (0.33)	4.2 (0.17)	21.0 (0.35)	58.2 (0.44)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	100.0	20.8 (0.34)	16.5 (0.32)	4.2 (0.17)	20.7 (0.33)	58.6 (0.43)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.9 (0.54)	19.0 (0.48)	4.9 (0.28)	24.5 (0.55)	51.6 (0.64)
Female	100.0	18.0 (0.41)	14.5 (0.39)	3.4 (0.18)	17.8 (0.44)	64.2 (0.55)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	23.6 (0.52)	18.0 (0.47)	5.6 (0.29)	11.7 (0.37)	64.7 (0.59)
45–64 years	100.0	21.8 (0.59)	18.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.23)	26.9 (0.61)	51.3 (0.72)
65–74 years	100.0	14.1 (0.83)	11.7 (0.77)	2.4 (0.41)	37.0 (1.21)	48.9 (1.23)
75 years and over	100.0	5.7 (0.58)	4.7 (0.55)	1.0 (0.21)	38.8 (1.33)	55.5 (1.31)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	20.7 (0.35)	16.6 (0.33)	4.1 (0.17)	21.0 (0.36)	58.2 (0.44)
White	100.0	20.9 (0.40)	17.0 (0.37)	3.9 (0.18)	22.9 (0.41)	56.2 (0.49)
Black or African American	100.0	22.5 (0.93)	16.9 (0.78)	5.6 (0.59)	12.4 (0.66)	65.1 (1.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.0 (4.74)	20.0 (3.94)	*7.0 (2.57)	21.0 (4.59)	51.9 (5.81)
Asian	100.0	11.3 (1.05)	7.9 (0.89)	3.4 (0.55)	11.3 (0.98)	77.4 (1.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*17.9 (7.08)	*15.2 (6.77)	†	–	82.1 (7.08)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	30.1 (2.98)	23.2 (2.78)	6.9 (1.78)	18.8 (2.75)	51.2 (3.44)
Black or African American, white	100.0	31.7 (6.73)	23.7 (6.22)	†	*10.9 (4.45)	57.4 (8.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	33.5 (4.89)	24.9 (4.47)	*8.6 (3.33)	22.6 (4.31)	43.8 (5.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.2 (0.75)	8.9 (0.59)	6.3 (0.48)	12.7 (0.66)	72.1 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	15.0 (0.87)	8.0 (0.68)	7.0 (0.61)	11.8 (0.81)	73.2 (1.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.7 (0.38)	17.8 (0.36)	3.8 (0.18)	22.3 (0.39)	56.1 (0.47)
White, single race	100.0	21.9 (0.44)	18.4 (0.42)	3.5 (0.19)	24.6 (0.46)	53.5 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	23.0 (0.96)	17.2 (0.82)	5.7 (0.61)	12.6 (0.68)	64.5 (1.04)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.7 (0.87)	22.9 (0.86)	3.8 (0.34)	22.3 (0.93)	51.0 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	26.0 (0.76)	22.1 (0.71)	3.8 (0.29)	23.9 (0.72)	50.2 (0.83)
Some college	100.0	22.7 (0.67)	18.7 (0.63)	4.0 (0.30)	24.5 (0.69)	52.7 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.5 (0.44)	5.7 (0.38)	2.8 (0.25)	22.5 (0.69)	69.0 (0.77)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	28.4 (0.83)	23.1 (0.79)	5.3 (0.37)	18.3 (0.69)	53.3 (1.01)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.4 (0.39)	15.5 (0.36)	3.9 (0.19)	21.9 (0.40)	58.7 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	26.2 (0.89)	21.6 (0.86)	4.6 (0.43)	20.4 (0.81)	53.4 (1.02)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.8 (0.92)	19.5 (0.88)	3.3 (0.33)	22.5 (0.87)	54.7 (1.04)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	19.5 (1.02)	15.2 (0.92)	4.2 (0.54)	22.0 (1.04)	58.6 (1.26)
$75,000 or more	100.0	14.4 (0.69)	10.8 (0.60)	3.7 (0.40)	22.6 (0.77)	63.0 (0.87)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	30.6 (1.25)	25.0 (1.17)	5.6 (0.47)	13.6 (0.82)	55.8 (1.43)
Near poor	100.0	25.9 (0.91)	21.3 (0.86)	4.6 (0.41)	20.1 (0.83)	54.0 (1.03)
Not poor	100.0	18.9 (0.47)	15.0 (0.43)	3.8 (0.22)	22.9 (0.49)	58.3 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	18.2 (0.44)	14.2 (0.40)	4.0 (0.23)	19.7 (0.44)	62.2 (0.57)
Medicaid	100.0	34.8 (1.41)	28.8 (1.36)	6.0 (0.72)	12.5 (0.96)	52.7 (1.42)
Other	100.0	28.8 (1.88)	23.1 (1.71)	5.7 (0.94)	26.2 (1.82)	45.0 (2.10)
Uninsured	100.0	33.2 (0.93)	26.9 (0.86)	6.3 (0.49)	12.2 (0.65)	54.6 (1.01)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	9.4 (0.71)	7.9 (0.65)	1.5 (0.32)	38.8 (1.22)	51.8 (1.20)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	10.8 (1.61)	8.4 (1.53)	*2.4 (0.84)	33.9 (3.20)	55.3 (3.17)
Medicare only	100.0	10.9 (1.00)	9.3 (0.97)	1.7 (0.38)	35.0 (1.64)	54.1 (1.67)
Other	100.0	13.0 (2.40)	10.2 (2.13)	*2.8 (1.20)	47.6 (3.50)	39.4 (3.40)
Uninsured	100.0	*10.2 (4.54)	*8.6 (4.28)	†	25.4 (7.38)	64.4 (7.95)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		All current smokers[2]	Every day smokers[2]	Some day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Nonsmokers[4]
Marital status		Percent distribution[5] (standard error)				
Married.	100.0	16.7 (0.41)	13.7 (0.40)	3.0 (0.18)	24.5 (0.49)	58.8 (0.56)
Widowed.	100.0	13.5 (0.85)	11.7 (0.79)	1.7 (0.33)	30.6 (1.30)	55.9 (1.36)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	31.4 (0.95)	26.8 (0.94)	4.6 (0.42)	22.1 (0.83)	46.5 (0.97)
Never married.	100.0	24.2 (0.84)	17.0 (0.72)	7.2 (0.54)	8.8 (0.46)	67.0 (0.93)
Living with a partner.	100.0	37.5 (1.64)	31.0 (1.55)	6.5 (0.77)	17.7 (1.28)	44.8 (1.72)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.7 (0.48)	14.3 (0.45)	4.4 (0.25)	20.0 (0.49)	61.3 (0.60)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.1 (0.69)	17.9 (0.64)	4.2 (0.31)	22.3 (0.67)	55.6 (0.80)
Not in MSA	100.0	24.4 (0.79)	21.1 (0.80)	3.3 (0.32)	21.6 (0.75)	54.0 (1.09)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.5 (0.80)	15.3 (0.71)	4.1 (0.50)	24.0 (0.94)	56.5 (1.07)
Midwest	100.0	24.1 (0.75)	19.2 (0.74)	4.9 (0.35)	22.3 (0.72)	53.7 (0.91)
South	100.0	21.5 (0.58)	17.9 (0.56)	3.6 (0.24)	19.1 (0.58)	59.4 (0.69)
West	100.0	17.2 (0.73)	12.8 (0.62)	4.4 (0.37)	20.5 (0.66)	62.3 (0.91)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	20.1 (1.17)	11.8 (0.96)	8.3 (0.71)	17.0 (1.12)	62.9 (1.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.1 (0.79)	5.8 (0.55)	4.2 (0.59)	8.2 (0.64)	81.7 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.3 (0.66)	20.5 (0.61)	3.9 (0.30)	27.8 (0.71)	47.9 (0.80)
White, single race, female	100.0	19.7 (0.54)	16.6 (0.51)	3.2 (0.22)	21.5 (0.58)	58.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	27.6 (1.71)	20.4 (1.42)	7.2 (1.19)	16.2 (1.13)	56.2 (1.72)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	19.2 (1.02)	14.7 (0.89)	4.5 (0.55)	9.7 (0.75)	71.1 (1.17)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on two questions in the survey: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

[2]Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day while some day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

[3]Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but currently do not smoke at all.

[4]Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

[5]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[6]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[8]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[10]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	24.9 (0.49)	8.0 (0.25)	6.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.28)	47.9 (0.48)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	25.2 (0.49)	7.9 (0.25)	6.2 (0.24)	12.4 (0.28)	47.9 (0.48)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.7 (0.57)	7.0 (0.33)	7.7 (0.36)	9.2 (0.33)	57.7 (0.67)
Female.	100.0	31.7 (0.63)	8.9 (0.33)	4.9 (0.27)	15.4 (0.42)	38.9 (0.59)
Age						
18–44 years.	100.0	24.9 (0.61)	5.4 (0.28)	3.9 (0.24)	12.6 (0.40)	52.7 (0.64)
45–64 years.	100.0	21.3 (0.64)	9.8 (0.42)	7.4 (0.43)	13.2 (0.50)	47.9 (0.74)
65–74 years.	100.0	29.5 (1.19)	11.8 (0.79)	10.5 (0.77)	10.3 (0.75)	37.8 (1.31)
75 years and over	100.0	36.4 (1.29)	13.2 (0.86)	11.8 (0.84)	10.4 (0.81)	27.8 (1.26)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	25.0 (0.49)	7.9 (0.25)	6.2 (0.25)	12.4 (0.28)	48.0 (0.49)
White.	100.0	22.2 (0.52)	7.8 (0.28)	6.4 (0.29)	12.3 (0.32)	50.8 (0.54)
Black or African American	100.0	35.5 (1.18)	9.2 (0.54)	5.9 (0.53)	13.1 (0.66)	35.9 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.4 (4.72)	8.1 (1.75)	9.6 (2.53)	15.3 (3.26)	37.1 (3.94)
Asian.	100.0	46.8 (1.70)	6.5 (0.82)	2.5 (0.53)	12.1 (1.14)	32.0 (1.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	58.1 (12.10)	†	–	†	*30.7 (10.00)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	17.5 (2.61)	13.9 (2.58)	9.6 (1.70)	15.1 (2.76)	43.7 (3.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	27.0 (7.06)	†	*6.4 (2.76)	*19.6 (7.37)	44.6 (8.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.6 (4.16)	16.6 (4.60)	13.1 (3.05)	*10.2 (3.24)	44.1 (5.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.7 (0.97)	6.9 (0.47)	4.9 (0.45)	11.4 (0.69)	40.5 (0.97)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.3 (1.24)	6.7 (0.57)	5.5 (0.64)	10.3 (0.89)	40.7 (1.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	23.3 (0.54)	8.2 (0.27)	6.4 (0.28)	12.6 (0.31)	49.1 (0.53)
White, single race.	100.0	19.9 (0.59)	8.0 (0.32)	6.7 (0.33)	12.5 (0.35)	52.5 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.3 (1.21)	9.2 (0.54)	6.1 (0.54)	13.0 (0.68)	36.0 (1.02)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	35.5 (1.02)	11.9 (0.64)	9.7 (0.59)	10.2 (0.55)	32.2 (0.92)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	24.5 (0.83)	10.7 (0.54)	7.7 (0.53)	13.9 (0.56)	43.0 (0.83)
Some college	100.0	19.7 (0.72)	8.4 (0.44)	7.1 (0.45)	14.7 (0.57)	49.8 (0.83)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.3 (0.67)	5.4 (0.36)	4.2 (0.32)	12.1 (0.53)	60.7 (0.84)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	32.0 (0.88)	10.4 (0.53)	7.9 (0.43)	11.3 (0.51)	37.8 (0.97)
$20,000 or more	100.0	22.3 (0.54)	7.4 (0.27)	5.8 (0.28)	12.8 (0.33)	51.2 (0.56)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	27.6 (0.95)	10.1 (0.61)	7.6 (0.53)	12.7 (0.63)	41.7 (0.99)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.5 (0.96)	9.1 (0.61)	7.1 (0.57)	15.1 (0.75)	46.1 (1.01)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	19.8 (1.17)	7.0 (0.64)	5.3 (0.60)	14.3 (0.82)	53.2 (1.46)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	17.0 (0.80)	5.2 (0.41)	4.4 (0.37)	11.7 (0.62)	61.4 (0.98)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor.	100.0	32.4 (1.24)	10.5 (0.78)	7.0 (0.58)	11.2 (0.73)	38.1 (1.39)
Near poor	100.0	30.4 (1.00)	10.1 (0.63)	8.3 (0.58)	12.6 (0.65)	38.4 (1.03)
Not poor	100.0	19.1 (0.62)	7.2 (0.32)	5.6 (0.30)	13.1 (0.40)	54.7 (0.67)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private.	100.0	20.4 (0.55)	6.7 (0.30)	4.5 (0.26)	13.3 (0.39)	54.7 (0.60)
Medicaid.	100.0	38.0 (1.48)	9.9 (0.77)	8.1 (0.77)	12.0 (0.83)	31.3 (1.38)
Other.	100.0	22.5 (1.83)	11.8 (1.41)	12.9 (1.44)	13.8 (1.57)	38.4 (2.09)
Uninsured.	100.0	28.0 (0.92)	6.9 (0.45)	5.7 (0.53)	11.2 (0.60)	47.4 (1.03)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private.	100.0	29.1 (1.17)	12.2 (0.80)	11.0 (0.83)	11.0 (0.72)	36.5 (1.20)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	48.2 (3.19)	14.0 (2.03)	11.4 (1.87)	6.5 (1.47)	19.5 (2.61)
Medicare only	100.0	38.5 (1.75)	13.3 (1.11)	10.9 (0.99)	9.4 (0.96)	27.7 (1.65)
Other.	100.0	24.4 (3.03)	10.1 (1.97)	13.0 (2.10)	12.7 (2.84)	39.8 (3.88)
Uninsured.	100.0	37.4 (8.56)	*12.0 (5.94)	†	†	35.8 (7.93)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
Marital status		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Married	100.0	23.2 (0.58)	8.6 (0.34)	6.4 (0.32)	13.5 (0.39)	48.0 (0.63)
Widowed	100.0	39.3 (1.37)	13.2 (0.83)	10.8 (0.86)	10.7 (0.83)	25.9 (1.20)
Divorced or separated	100.0	20.1 (0.84)	10.1 (0.62)	8.1 (0.54)	12.8 (0.65)	48.4 (1.02)
Never married	100.0	31.2 (0.93)	4.4 (0.35)	3.5 (0.31)	9.6 (0.53)	50.3 (1.00)
Living with a partner	100.0	13.2 (1.08)	5.5 (0.74)	6.4 (1.00)	12.4 (1.03)	62.1 (1.63)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	24.9 (0.57)	7.3 (0.33)	5.1 (0.25)	12.5 (0.40)	49.8 (0.63)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.7 (1.04)	8.1 (0.50)	6.5 (0.37)	12.3 (0.50)	49.9 (0.99)
Not in MSA	100.0	29.1 (1.61)	9.9 (0.61)	8.9 (1.00)	12.4 (0.67)	39.1 (1.26)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.9 (0.79)	7.4 (0.52)	5.1 (0.50)	13.1 (0.65)	55.0 (1.02)
Midwest	100.0	19.3 (0.87)	8.2 (0.54)	7.3 (0.76)	13.3 (0.67)	51.4 (0.96)
South	100.0	30.3 (0.94)	8.4 (0.44)	6.1 (0.32)	12.4 (0.45)	42.4 (0.81)
West	100.0	26.6 (0.91)	7.5 (0.46)	6.2 (0.42)	11.0 (0.52)	48.0 (0.95)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	23.3 (1.31)	5.6 (0.60)	6.4 (0.75)	8.3 (0.84)	55.6 (1.38)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	48.6 (1.36)	8.4 (0.70)	3.5 (0.44)	14.7 (1.13)	24.7 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.5 (0.67)	7.1 (0.41)	8.1 (0.46)	8.9 (0.40)	60.7 (0.84)
White, single race, female	100.0	24.9 (0.77)	8.9 (0.43)	5.3 (0.36)	15.8 (0.52)	44.9 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	25.6 (1.57)	7.8 (0.82)	7.0 (0.81)	9.9 (0.99)	49.0 (1.74)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	43.0 (1.46)	10.3 (0.76)	5.4 (0.62)	15.5 (0.89)	25.5 (1.08)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

–Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Data on alcohol consumption are derived from several source questions: "In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," "In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?," and "In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?"

[2]The drinking status categories in this table are based on the same definitions used in the Health, United States publications (see Appendix II), and are derived from respondents' self-reported responses to a series of questions about alcohol consumption. A lifetime abstainer had fewer than 12 drinks in his or her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his or her lifetime or in any 1 year AND had a drink between 1 to 365 times in the past year.

[3]Former regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in any one year and no drinks in the last year. Current infrequent drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and fewer than 12 drinks in the past year, and current regular drinkers had at least 12 drinks in the past year. Former and current drinkers for whom the frequency of consumption or amount consumed was unknown are not included.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[7]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[9]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[12]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 27.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	61.9 (0.55)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.0 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.7 (0.54)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.1 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
Sex						
Male	100.0	57.0 (0.72)	3.0 (0.22)	13.3 (0.44)	13.9 (0.44)	12.8 (0.43)
Female	100.0	66.4 (0.63)	2.2 (0.17)	10.0 (0.35)	12.1 (0.39)	9.3 (0.33)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	53.2 (0.75)	3.2 (0.22)	14.5 (0.44)	16.3 (0.46)	12.8 (0.41)
45–64 years	100.0	64.5 (0.78)	2.5 (0.22)	10.9 (0.44)	11.4 (0.47)	10.6 (0.45)
65–74 years	100.0	78.9 (1.10)	1.0 (0.21)	4.9 (0.54)	7.4 (0.72)	7.7 (0.66)
75 years and over	100.0	87.9 (0.83)	*0.8 (0.26)	2.9 (0.46)	3.9 (0.52)	4.4 (0.48)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	61.9 (0.56)	2.6 (0.14)	11.6 (0.29)	13.0 (0.31)	11.0 (0.28)
White	100.0	61.3 (0.61)	2.7 (0.16)	11.7 (0.33)	13.1 (0.34)	11.2 (0.31)
Black or African American	100.0	66.0 (1.17)	2.0 (0.33)	11.1 (0.67)	12.1 (0.79)	8.8 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.2 (3.81)	†	7.8 (1.94)	9.4 (2.50)	11.4 (3.35)
Asian.	100.0	61.2 (1.71)	2.4 (0.61)	10.6 (1.10)	12.8 (1.51)	13.0 (1.63)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	72.3 (9.99)	–	†	*19.7 (8.80)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	57.9 (3.60)	*2.8 (1.18)	13.2 (2.36)	13.3 (2.50)	12.8 (2.41)
Black or African American, white	100.0	57.5 (7.73)	†	*11.2 (4.75)	*14.8 (5.78)	*12.6 (5.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	65.6 (5.78)	†	11.7 (3.46)	*8.7 (3.24)	10.7 (3.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.2 (1.03)	1.9 (0.26)	9.9 (0.64)	10.7 (0.74)	8.3 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	69.0 (1.34)	1.8 (0.32)	10.2 (0.82)	11.3 (1.00)	7.6 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	60.8 (0.60)	2.7 (0.15)	11.8 (0.32)	13.3 (0.34)	11.4 (0.31)
White, single race	100.0	59.9 (0.66)	2.8 (0.17)	12.0 (0.37)	13.6 (0.37)	11.7 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	66.1 (1.20)	2.0 (0.34)	11.4 (0.69)	11.8 (0.80)	8.7 (0.62)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	83.1 (0.82)	1.2 (0.22)	5.9 (0.47)	3.9 (0.39)	5.9 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	71.7 (0.85)	2.2 (0.24)	9.2 (0.50)	8.2 (0.49)	8.7 (0.45)
Some college	100.0	60.3 (0.87)	2.6 (0.27)	12.9 (0.58)	13.5 (0.56)	10.7 (0.59)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	45.6 (0.92)	3.4 (0.29)	15.3 (0.61)	21.0 (0.69)	14.8 (0.61)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	73.6 (1.08)	1.9 (0.26)	8.5 (0.49)	7.9 (0.55)	8.1 (0.49)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.1 (0.61)	2.8 (0.17)	12.8 (0.34)	14.5 (0.37)	11.8 (0.33)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	70.5 (0.97)	2.3 (0.32)	9.3 (0.53)	9.1 (0.58)	8.8 (0.53)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	62.3 (1.02)	2.5 (0.32)	12.0 (0.67)	12.1 (0.68)	11.2 (0.75)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	55.2 (1.30)	3.2 (0.46)	15.4 (0.89)	13.5 (0.89)	12.7 (0.92)
$75,000 or more	100.0	45.2 (1.01)	3.7 (0.33)	16.1 (0.72)	20.4 (0.79)	14.6 (0.65)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.	100.0	71.6 (1.51)	1.9 (0.29)	9.3 (0.72)	8.3 (0.81)	8.9 (0.72)
Near poor	100.0	71.7 (0.99)	1.8 (0.23)	9.1 (0.53)	8.1 (0.59)	9.3 (0.66)
Not poor	100.0	54.1 (0.69)	3.2 (0.22)	14.2 (0.43)	15.9 (0.46)	12.6 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	51.8 (0.70)	3.2 (0.20)	15.1 (0.43)	17.1 (0.44)	12.8 (0.40)
Medicaid.	100.0	77.9 (1.29)	1.1 (0.28)	7.2 (0.69)	5.8 (0.74)	8.1 (0.81)
Other.	100.0	69.7 (2.13)	2.6 (0.74)	6.7 (0.99)	9.1 (1.27)	11.8 (1.45)
Uninsured	100.0	68.1 (0.99)	2.6 (0.37)	9.6 (0.55)	9.4 (0.58)	10.4 (0.64)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	82.0 (0.97)	1.0 (0.22)	4.2 (0.47)	6.2 (0.59)	6.5 (0.58)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	91.1 (1.89)	†	*3.3 (1.35)	*2.6 (0.94)	*2.8 (0.88)
Medicare only	100.0	83.4 (1.58)	*0.9 (0.35)	3.5 (0.66)	5.9 (0.99)	6.3 (0.83)
Other.	100.0	82.3 (2.61)	†	4.6 (1.36)	5.6 (1.46)	6.3 (1.75)
Uninsured	100.0	90.9 (4.21)	†	–	–	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of periods per week of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
Selected characteristic	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Married.	100.0	61.8 (0.68)	2.7 (0.19)	11.9 (0.38)	13.0 (0.41)	10.5 (0.37)
Widowed.	100.0	86.4 (0.81)	0.9 (0.20)	4.0 (0.48)	3.2 (0.40)	5.5 (0.56)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	67.5 (1.00)	1.7 (0.31)	9.7 (0.57)	11.5 (0.66)	9.6 (0.60)
Never married.	100.0	52.5 (1.08)	3.0 (0.35)	13.7 (0.65)	16.2 (0.74)	14.5 (0.70)
Living with a partner.	100.0	58.1 (1.68)	3.0 (0.53)	12.7 (1.09)	14.3 (1.21)	12.0 (1.09)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	59.5 (0.72)	2.6 (0.18)	12.2 (0.41)	14.4 (0.45)	11.3 (0.38)
Small MSA.	100.0	61.0 (1.08)	2.9 (0.29)	12.2 (0.55)	12.7 (0.57)	11.3 (0.54)
Not in MSA	100.0	70.1 (1.29)	1.8 (0.25)	8.9 (0.64)	9.5 (0.60)	9.7 (0.60)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	60.5 (1.13)	2.7 (0.35)	11.9 (0.72)	13.7 (0.78)	11.2 (0.63)
Midwest	100.0	59.4 (1.20)	3.1 (0.31)	12.5 (0.60)	13.0 (0.64)	12.1 (0.63)
South.	100.0	64.9 (0.96)	2.0 (0.20)	11.0 (0.48)	12.0 (0.47)	10.0 (0.46)
West	100.0	60.5 (1.15)	2.9 (0.31)	11.3 (0.60)	14.0 (0.73)	11.4 (0.59)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	64.6 (1.41)	1.9 (0.34)	11.7 (0.89)	12.6 (1.04)	9.2 (0.90)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	74.0 (1.31)	1.9 (0.37)	8.1 (0.80)	8.6 (1.04)	7.4 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	55.8 (0.88)	3.3 (0.27)	13.6 (0.55)	13.8 (0.52)	13.5 (0.52)
White, single race, female	100.0	63.7 (0.78)	2.4 (0.22)	10.5 (0.43)	13.4 (0.49)	10.1 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.6 (1.87)	2.4 (0.65)	13.6 (1.12)	15.5 (1.41)	11.8 (1.06)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	73.6 (1.24)	1.6 (0.28)	9.6 (0.83)	8.9 (0.75)	6.3 (0.63)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on several questions in the survey that asked respondents how often they did vigorous activities during their leisure time for at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rates. Persons could indicate the time period for these activities as "times per day," "times per week," "times per month," or "times per year." Persons who indicated they were unable to do vigorous activity were included in the "Never" category.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 29.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	37.5 (0.44)	35.0 (0.38)	25.8 (0.37)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	37.9 (0.44)	34.9 (0.38)	25.5 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.9 (0.11)	31.4 (0.57)	42.0 (0.60)	25.7 (0.53)
Female	100.0	2.5 (0.17)	43.5 (0.62)	28.1 (0.48)	25.9 (0.50)
Age					
18–44 years	100.0	1.9 (0.15)	41.8 (0.63)	33.0 (0.57)	23.2 (0.51)
45–64 years	100.0	1.1 (0.15)	31.4 (0.67)	36.6 (0.69)	30.8 (0.65)
65–74 years	100.0	1.5 (0.28)	31.5 (1.21)	39.4 (1.20)	27.5 (1.06)
75 years and over	100.0	3.3 (0.45)	43.4 (1.24)	35.2 (1.21)	18.1 (0.98)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	37.6 (0.44)	34.9 (0.39)	25.8 (0.37)
White	100.0	1.6 (0.12)	37.6 (0.49)	35.3 (0.43)	25.4 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	1.3 (0.23)	29.4 (0.91)	34.5 (0.94)	34.7 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	†	31.8 (4.46)	37.5 (4.11)	29.7 (4.00)
Asian	100.0	4.8 (0.74)	59.2 (1.73)	27.5 (1.58)	8.5 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*24.9 (9.68)	*41.0 (13.62)	*31.4 (11.63)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	†	33.2 (2.97)	40.3 (3.12)	25.2 (2.48)
Black or African American, white	100.0	†	25.2 (6.15)	56.6 (7.76)	*15.0 (4.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	†	28.7 (4.56)	39.4 (4.68)	30.8 (4.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.0 (0.17)	33.1 (0.95)	39.3 (0.97)	26.6 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.1 (0.23)	32.5 (1.23)	38.7 (1.21)	27.7 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.8 (0.12)	38.2 (0.48)	34.3 (0.42)	25.7 (0.40)
White, single race	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	38.3 (0.54)	34.8 (0.48)	25.1 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	29.5 (0.93)	33.7 (0.96)	35.4 (0.99)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.8 (0.25)	31.2 (0.92)	37.5 (0.94)	29.4 (0.93)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	1.2 (0.17)	32.4 (0.89)	35.6 (0.80)	30.8 (0.83)
Some college	100.0	1.3 (0.19)	32.8 (0.76)	35.9 (0.77)	29.9 (0.75)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.9 (0.22)	42.8 (0.82)	36.0 (0.77)	19.3 (0.66)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.5 (0.23)	38.3 (0.92)	31.6 (0.78)	27.5 (0.77)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	37.3 (0.50)	35.7 (0.46)	25.5 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	1.4 (0.22)	37.2 (1.01)	34.7 (0.94)	26.6 (0.83)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	1.1 (0.22)	33.9 (1.01)	35.8 (1.06)	29.2 (0.92)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	1.5 (0.31)	35.4 (1.25)	35.7 (1.21)	27.5 (1.14)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	39.4 (0.94)	35.6 (0.87)	23.3 (0.82)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	2.2 (0.32)	37.5 (1.27)	31.2 (1.09)	29.0 (1.07)
Near poor	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	37.3 (0.94)	33.3 (0.94)	27.8 (0.82)
Not poor	100.0	1.5 (0.15)	37.2 (0.58)	35.6 (0.55)	25.7 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.5 (0.13)	38.0 (0.59)	35.1 (0.53)	25.4 (0.50)
Medicaid	100.0	3.4 (0.54)	33.8 (1.40)	29.6 (1.41)	33.2 (1.33)
Other	100.0	*1.8 (0.57)	29.6 (2.08)	34.4 (2.27)	34.1 (2.06)
Uninsured	100.0	1.3 (0.21)	39.1 (0.95)	34.4 (0.89)	25.1 (0.85)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	1.9 (0.30)	37.4 (1.20)	38.2 (1.13)	22.5 (0.96)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.6 (0.70)	32.6 (3.12)	31.8 (2.86)	33.0 (3.11)
Medicare only	100.0	3.0 (0.65)	36.0 (1.55)	37.7 (1.64)	23.3 (1.44)
Other	100.0	*2.4 (0.97)	42.0 (3.65)	36.2 (3.83)	19.4 (2.70)
Uninsured	100.0	*9.8 (4.67)	37.3 (7.91)	34.3 (8.04)	*18.6 (6.67)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Marital status					
Married.	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	34.5 (0.58)	37.1 (0.54)	27.0 (0.50)
Widowed.	100.0	3.3 (0.46)	40.2 (1.24)	32.9 (1.24)	23.6 (1.09)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	1.4 (0.24)	34.3 (0.94)	35.1 (0.95)	29.2 (0.91)
Never married.	100.0	2.1 (0.24)	46.4 (0.93)	29.9 (0.86)	21.5 (0.76)
Living with a partner.	100.0	2.6 (0.52)	38.9 (1.68)	33.5 (1.59)	24.9 (1.37)
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	39.8 (0.60)	35.4 (0.54)	23.1 (0.53)
Small MSA.	100.0	1.7 (0.20)	36.9 (0.78)	34.4 (0.71)	27.0 (0.64)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.8 (0.27)	32.5 (1.01)	34.6 (0.84)	31.1 (0.86)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.6 (0.21)	39.6 (1.14)	34.8 (0.96)	24.0 (0.86)
Midwest	100.0	1.4 (0.18)	36.9 (0.96)	33.5 (0.80)	28.1 (0.80)
South.	100.0	1.9 (0.20)	36.1 (0.70)	35.0 (0.60)	27.0 (0.60)
West	100.0	1.9 (0.21)	39.1 (0.87)	36.6 (0.84)	22.4 (0.74)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	*0.5 (0.19)	28.4 (1.31)	45.4 (1.50)	25.7 (1.22)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.6 (0.29)	38.1 (1.34)	32.7 (1.16)	27.7 (1.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.8 (0.14)	31.0 (0.69)	42.2 (0.75)	26.1 (0.67)
White, single race, female	100.0	2.6 (0.22)	45.5 (0.74)	27.7 (0.61)	24.1 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	1.2 (0.34)	29.4 (1.44)	40.4 (1.59)	29.0 (1.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.6 (0.34)	29.5 (1.23)	28.2 (1.10)	40.7 (1.29)

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Body mass index (BMI) is calculated from the information respondents supplied in response to the questions in the survey regarding height and weight. For both men and women, underweight is indicated by a BMI under 18.5, healthy weight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0, overweight is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0, and obesity is indicated by a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. Analysts should note self-reported height and weight may differ from actual measurements.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 31.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
					Type of place[1]			
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (crude)...............................	100.0	15.5 (0.37)	84.5 (0.37)	100.0	80.0 (0.49)	16.8 (0.45)	2.4 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.8 (0.37)	84.2 (0.37)	100.0	79.7 (0.49)	17.1 (0.45)	2.5 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Sex								
Male	100.0	20.5 (0.55)	79.5 (0.55)	100.0	78.8 (0.68)	17.1 (0.62)	3.2 (0.24)	1.0 (0.12)
Female	100.0	10.9 (0.37)	89.1 (0.37)	100.0	81.0 (0.52)	16.6 (0.49)	1.8 (0.15)	0.6 (0.09)
Age								
18–44 years.................................	100.0	22.8 (0.59)	77.2 (0.59)	100.0	77.4 (0.64)	19.0 (0.60)	2.8 (0.23)	0.8 (0.10)
45–64 years.................................	100.0	10.5 (0.44)	89.5 (0.44)	100.0	81.3 (0.69)	15.8 (0.64)	2.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.12)
65–74 years.................................	100.0	3.8 (0.45)	96.2 (0.45)	100.0	83.4 (1.14)	13.5 (1.04)	2.4 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.21)
75 years and over	100.0	2.9 (0.40)	97.1 (0.40)	100.0	84.7 (0.98)	13.3 (0.92)	1.3 (0.25)	*0.7 (0.25)
Race								
1 race[5]	100.0	15.5 (0.37)	84.5 (0.37)	100.0	80.1 (0.49)	16.7 (0.45)	2.4 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
White.....................................	100.0	15.4 (0.40)	84.6 (0.40)	100.0	80.9 (0.55)	16.4 (0.51)	1.9 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	15.6 (0.82)	84.4 (0.82)	100.0	77.2 (0.99)	16.4 (0.82)	5.7 (0.51)	0.7 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	17.8 (3.96)	82.2 (3.96)	100.0	45.2 (7.50)	48.8 (7.34)	*6.0 (2.66)	–
Asian.....................................	100.0	15.8 (1.32)	84.2 (1.32)	100.0	79.5 (1.52)	17.3 (1.43)	2.1 (0.54)	*1.0 (0.31)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	92.0 (4.78)	100.0	72.0 (10.91)	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	20.5 (2.92)	79.5 (2.92)	100.0	72.8 (3.75)	22.2 (3.33)	*4.2 (1.93)	†
Black or African American, white..................	100.0	34.7 (8.30)	65.3 (8.30)	100.0	73.6 (7.97)	*22.5 (7.57)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.6 (4.23)	80.4 (4.23)	100.0	67.0 (6.51)	25.9 (6.10)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.8 (1.07)	67.2 (1.07)	100.0	65.8 (1.32)	28.3 (1.27)	5.1 (0.48)	0.8 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.9 (1.40)	62.1 (1.40)	100.0	63.0 (1.81)	31.8 (1.78)	4.4 (0.60)	*0.8 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino.........................	100.0	13.0 (0.36)	87.0 (0.36)	100.0	81.6 (0.51)	15.5 (0.47)	2.1 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	12.4 (0.40)	87.6 (0.40)	100.0	82.7 (0.58)	15.0 (0.54)	1.5 (0.15)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.8 (0.76)	85.2 (0.76)	100.0	77.7 (0.99)	16.2 (0.82)	5.5 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.20)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	20.8 (0.89)	79.2 (0.89)	100.0	71.0 (1.13)	23.6 (1.07)	4.9 (0.52)	0.5 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	14.9 (0.66)	85.1 (0.66)	100.0	80.6 (0.78)	16.7 (0.71)	2.2 (0.24)	0.6 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	11.7 (0.54)	88.3 (0.54)	100.0	81.6 (0.74)	15.4 (0.70)	2.1 (0.24)	1.0 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.1 (0.51)	89.9 (0.51)	100.0	86.1 (0.71)	11.7 (0.66)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.16)
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000............................	100.0	23.1 (0.81)	76.9 (0.81)	100.0	66.1 (0.98)	27.9 (0.95)	4.6 (0.38)	1.5 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	13.9 (0.38)	86.1 (0.38)	100.0	82.5 (0.54)	14.8 (0.51)	2.0 (0.16)	0.6 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	22.4 (0.91)	77.6 (0.91)	100.0	72.9 (1.06)	22.7 (0.98)	3.7 (0.43)	0.8 (0.18)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	16.1 (0.74)	83.9 (0.74)	100.0	80.1 (0.95)	16.7 (0.91)	2.5 (0.38)	0.7 (0.16)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	11.8 (0.91)	88.2 (0.91)	100.0	83.3 (1.06)	14.8 (1.01)	1.3 (0.31)	*0.5 (0.18)
$75,000 or more.............................	100.0	9.6 (0.61)	90.4 (0.61)	100.0	86.6 (0.78)	11.6 (0.71)	1.3 (0.23)	0.5 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care among persons 18 years of age and over, and of type of place among those persons 18 years of age and over with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]			
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Poverty status[11]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Poor.	100.0	26.4 (1.20)	73.6 (1.20)	100.0	61.3 (1.38)	32.1 (1.35)	5.4 (0.59)	1.3 (0.31)
Near poor	100.0	23.2 (0.87)	76.8 (0.87)	100.0	71.3 (1.07)	23.3 (0.97)	4.3 (0.44)	1.2 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	12.1 (0.42)	87.9 (0.42)	100.0	83.4 (0.63)	14.3 (0.58)	1.8 (0.17)	0.6 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private.	100.0	9.5 (0.34)	90.5 (0.34)	100.0	85.8 (0.52)	12.6 (0.50)	1.1 (0.12)	0.6 (0.08)
Medicaid.	100.0	9.3 (0.97)	90.7 (0.97)	100.0	61.6 (1.54)	33.5 (1.45)	4.1 (0.54)	*0.7 (0.27)
Other.	100.0	7.6 (1.22)	92.4 (1.22)	100.0	57.0 (2.34)	31.1 (2.16)	9.0 (1.39)	2.9 (0.72)
Uninsured.	100.0	50.7 (1.14)	49.3 (1.14)	100.0	57.0 (1.58)	32.9 (1.43)	8.7 (0.87)	1.4 (0.29)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private.	100.0	2.4 (0.35)	97.6 (0.35)	100.0	86.6 (0.95)	12.1 (0.92)	0.9 (0.24)	*0.4 (0.15)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	3.0 (0.88)	97.0 (0.88)	100.0	70.6 (3.35)	24.6 (3.34)	4.0 (1.07)	†
Medicare only	100.0	4.6 (0.71)	95.4 (0.71)	100.0	85.9 (1.16)	11.1 (1.00)	2.0 (0.39)	*1.0 (0.45)
Other.	100.0	*2.0 (0.84)	98.0 (0.84)	100.0	68.9 (3.33)	22.4 (3.06)	6.5 (1.88)	*2.2 (0.87)
Uninsured.	100.0	45.3 (8.58)	54.7 (8.58)	100.0	54.0 (11.05)	*33.6 (10.31)	†	–
Marital status								
Married.	100.0	11.8 (0.41)	88.2 (0.41)	100.0	82.9 (0.57)	14.8 (0.54)	1.7 (0.17)	0.6 (0.09)
Widowed.	100.0	5.5 (0.61)	94.5 (0.61)	100.0	82.4 (1.06)	15.2 (1.02)	1.8 (0.32)	0.6 (0.16)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	16.2 (0.80)	83.8 (0.80)	100.0	75.7 (0.94)	19.5 (0.84)	3.8 (0.44)	1.0 (0.24)
Never married.	100.0	24.7 (0.80)	75.3 (0.80)	100.0	74.2 (0.97)	20.8 (0.91)	3.9 (0.38)	1.1 (0.17)
Living with a partner.	100.0	29.2 (1.66)	70.8 (1.66)	100.0	72.5 (1.73)	22.6 (1.62)	3.9 (0.73)	*1.0 (0.43)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	100.0	15.6 (0.43)	84.4 (0.43)	100.0	81.9 (0.53)	14.4 (0.47)	2.8 (0.19)	0.9 (0.11)
Small MSA.	100.0	16.6 (0.79)	83.4 (0.79)	100.0	80.7 (0.96)	16.5 (0.87)	2.2 (0.29)	0.6 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.6 (0.90)	86.4 (0.90)	100.0	73.6 (1.62)	23.9 (1.56)	1.8 (0.36)	0.7 (0.17)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	11.1 (0.64)	88.9 (0.64)	100.0	85.7 (0.92)	11.7 (0.86)	2.1 (0.30)	0.5 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	13.2 (0.63)	86.8 (0.63)	100.0	72.9 (1.26)	24.3 (1.19)	2.3 (0.29)	0.5 (0.12)
South	100.0	17.7 (0.67)	82.3 (0.67)	100.0	84.6 (0.67)	12.1 (0.58)	2.7 (0.27)	0.6 (0.11)
West	100.0	18.1 (0.88)	81.9 (0.88)	100.0	74.9 (1.07)	21.1 (1.03)	2.5 (0.32)	1.6 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.9 (1.49)	60.1 (1.49)	100.0	67.6 (1.85)	25.4 (1.75)	6.1 (0.81)	*0.9 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	25.2 (1.30)	74.8 (1.30)	100.0	64.3 (1.52)	30.7 (1.46)	4.3 (0.54)	0.7 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	16.7 (0.61)	83.3 (0.61)	100.0	81.2 (0.81)	15.8 (0.75)	2.2 (0.25)	0.9 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	8.3 (0.42)	91.7 (0.42)	100.0	84.0 (0.60)	14.4 (0.57)	1.0 (0.16)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	19.1 (1.26)	80.9 (1.26)	100.0	75.8 (1.60)	16.0 (1.27)	7.0 (0.93)	*1.2 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	11.2 (0.86)	88.8 (0.86)	100.0	79.2 (1.09)	16.2 (0.97)	4.4 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.09)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked, "Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health," and if there was at least one such place, then a followup question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often]--a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are "clinic or health center," doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined as well as "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 33.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	20.9 (0.38)	17.3 (0.32)	25.6 (0.39)	22.7 (0.34)	13.5 (0.28)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	21.1 (0.38)	17.3 (0.32)	25.5 (0.39)	22.6 (0.33)	13.5 (0.27)
Sex						
Male	100.0	29.1 (0.61)	19.3 (0.48)	23.5 (0.53)	18.0 (0.45)	10.1 (0.36)
Female	100.0	13.4 (0.39)	15.5 (0.40)	27.5 (0.51)	27.0 (0.48)	16.7 (0.40)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	27.9 (0.58)	19.8 (0.46)	24.9 (0.55)	17.3 (0.43)	10.1 (0.32)
45–64 years	100.0	17.4 (0.55)	17.3 (0.52)	27.0 (0.64)	23.7 (0.60)	14.6 (0.50)
65–74 years	100.0	7.0 (0.64)	10.5 (0.72)	24.9 (1.08)	37.8 (1.18)	19.8 (1.08)
75 years and over	100.0	6.0 (0.62)	9.0 (0.79)	24.3 (1.14)	36.7 (1.22)	24.0 (1.17)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	20.9 (0.39)	17.3 (0.33)	25.6 (0.39)	22.7 (0.34)	13.5 (0.28)
White	100.0	20.6 (0.42)	16.6 (0.36)	25.6 (0.43)	23.1 (0.39)	14.1 (0.32)
Black or African American	100.0	21.4 (1.00)	20.1 (0.84)	25.9 (0.91)	21.8 (0.80)	10.8 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	18.3 (3.71)	21.1 (3.47)	21.3 (4.10)	27.4 (3.69)	11.9 (2.45)
Asian	100.0	26.5 (1.48)	21.9 (1.41)	25.8 (1.51)	16.7 (1.26)	9.2 (0.94)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*30.7 (11.08)	*17.4 (6.82)	*22.4 (9.45)	*26.7 (9.85)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	21.0 (2.67)	19.5 (2.70)	23.4 (2.88)	19.6 (2.40)	16.5 (2.65)
Black or African American, white	100.0	24.2 (7.03)	20.9 (6.00)	*21.1 (6.64)	*14.7 (4.78)	*19.1 (5.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	20.0 (4.24)	15.3 (4.09)	26.5 (4.50)	24.9 (4.03)	13.3 (3.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.7 (1.04)	18.1 (0.71)	20.8 (0.82)	15.9 (0.72)	9.5 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	40.9 (1.33)	17.5 (0.86)	18.1 (0.98)	15.1 (0.90)	8.4 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.7 (0.38)	17.2 (0.35)	26.3 (0.42)	23.7 (0.37)	14.1 (0.31)
White, single race	100.0	17.9 (0.42)	16.3 (0.40)	26.5 (0.47)	24.4 (0.43)	14.9 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	21.0 (1.00)	20.1 (0.87)	25.9 (0.92)	22.1 (0.82)	10.8 (0.57)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	27.2 (0.95)	14.4 (0.72)	20.0 (0.77)	22.6 (0.84)	15.7 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	22.4 (0.79)	17.1 (0.64)	23.2 (0.71)	24.1 (0.67)	13.3 (0.54)
Some college	100.0	17.0 (0.60)	17.2 (0.60)	27.0 (0.76)	23.9 (0.68)	14.8 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	15.1 (0.61)	18.3 (0.66)	29.1 (0.75)	23.9 (0.69)	13.6 (0.56)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.1 (0.80)	14.1 (0.56)	21.2 (0.75)	23.2 (0.69)	17.5 (0.61)
$20,000 or more	100.0	20.0 (0.42)	18.2 (0.38)	26.5 (0.44)	22.6 (0.39)	12.7 (0.32)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	24.6 (0.91)	16.1 (0.71)	23.2 (0.81)	22.7 (0.79)	13.3 (0.66)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.7 (0.95)	17.2 (0.77)	24.0 (0.84)	22.1 (0.80)	13.9 (0.70)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	20.2 (1.14)	18.5 (0.96)	26.4 (1.10)	22.0 (1.08)	12.8 (0.80)
$75,000 or more	100.0	15.7 (0.73)	19.4 (0.74)	30.5 (0.92)	22.8 (0.77)	11.7 (0.59)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	26.7 (1.18)	14.8 (0.79)	21.3 (1.11)	20.3 (0.88)	17.0 (0.82)
Near poor	100.0	26.6 (0.93)	14.5 (0.68)	23.5 (0.89)	21.1 (0.83)	14.3 (0.71)
Not poor	100.0	18.2 (0.50)	18.3 (0.46)	27.1 (0.56)	23.4 (0.46)	12.9 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	17.9 (0.46)	19.9 (0.45)	29.0 (0.53)	21.8 (0.45)	11.4 (0.36)
Medicaid	100.0	14.7 (1.18)	12.9 (0.99)	19.5 (1.14)	24.8 (1.27)	28.1 (1.29)
Other	100.0	11.9 (1.59)	9.8 (1.26)	25.6 (1.85)	28.7 (1.98)	23.9 (1.85)
Uninsured	100.0	48.1 (1.03)	18.5 (0.75)	17.3 (0.79)	10.2 (0.58)	5.8 (0.43)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	4.6 (0.49)	10.0 (0.72)	25.6 (1.03)	38.0 (1.15)	21.8 (1.10)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	6.6 (1.58)	6.2 (1.46)	15.1 (2.18)	40.6 (3.07)	31.4 (2.99)
Medicare only	100.0	10.3 (1.08)	10.5 (0.99)	26.0 (1.45)	35.2 (1.55)	18.1 (1.29)
Other	100.0	5.0 (1.31)	7.8 (1.88)	20.3 (3.03)	39.3 (3.50)	27.6 (3.38)
Uninsured	100.0	25.2 (7.41)	*18.3 (6.54)	*25.0 (7.72)	*21.4 (6.62)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XX. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Marital status						
Married.	100.0	18.0 (0.47)	17.8 (0.45)	26.9 (0.51)	23.8 (0.48)	13.5 (0.39)
Widowed.	100.0	9.6 (0.85)	10.0 (0.75)	23.5 (1.01)	35.9 (1.29)	21.1 (1.09)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	20.4 (0.87)	15.6 (0.73)	23.7 (0.87)	23.2 (0.81)	17.1 (0.74)
Never married.	100.0	29.7 (0.91)	19.3 (0.72)	24.5 (0.92)	16.8 (0.65)	9.7 (0.51)
Living with a partner.	100.0	30.3 (1.63)	16.6 (1.28)	22.0 (1.40)	18.2 (1.39)	13.0 (1.00)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	21.0 (0.51)	17.9 (0.45)	26.3 (0.52)	21.8 (0.47)	13.0 (0.38)
Small MSA.	100.0	20.6 (0.74)	16.3 (0.64)	26.1 (0.69)	23.3 (0.61)	13.7 (0.49)
Not in MSA	100.0	21.3 (1.03)	17.5 (0.65)	22.6 (0.91)	24.0 (0.86)	14.6 (0.69)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.5 (0.71)	16.6 (0.75)	27.6 (0.90)	24.4 (0.80)	15.9 (0.80)
Midwest	100.0	19.2 (0.81)	18.0 (0.74)	25.9 (0.86)	23.2 (0.70)	13.8 (0.59)
South.	100.0	22.1 (0.68)	16.9 (0.52)	25.3 (0.61)	22.8 (0.57)	12.9 (0.43)
West	100.0	25.4 (0.78)	18.0 (0.65)	23.9 (0.83)	20.4 (0.67)	12.4 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	45.7 (1.48)	19.2 (1.06)	17.9 (1.14)	11.8 (0.89)	5.5 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	25.2 (1.37)	16.9 (0.91)	23.8 (1.18)	20.3 (1.02)	13.8 (0.85)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	25.4 (0.71)	18.5 (0.59)	24.7 (0.66)	19.8 (0.59)	11.6 (0.48)
White, single race, female.	100.0	11.0 (0.43)	14.3 (0.49)	28.1 (0.63)	28.6 (0.61)	18.1 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	29.6 (1.57)	22.3 (1.45)	23.4 (1.43)	16.5 (1.15)	8.1 (0.79)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	14.1 (0.99)	18.4 (0.99)	27.9 (1.09)	26.6 (1.11)	13.0 (0.75)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place?" Respondents are instructed to exclude overnight hospitalizations, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, or telephone calls.

[2]Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 35.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	66.5 (0.43)	14.9 (0.30)	8.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.2 (0.43)	15.0 (0.30)	8.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	58.2 (0.63)	15.6 (0.43)	11.6 (0.39)	8.1 (0.35)	4.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.15)
Female	100.0	74.2 (0.50)	14.2 (0.39)	6.1 (0.30)	3.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.12)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	57.3 (0.63)	17.9 (0.44)	11.7 (0.40)	7.5 (0.32)	3.8 (0.23)	1.8 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	70.7 (0.66)	13.3 (0.48)	7.6 (0.35)	4.5 (0.31)	3.1 (0.24)	0.8 (0.11)
65–74 years	100.0	84.3 (0.88)	9.6 (0.72)	2.6 (0.36)	1.7 (0.35)	1.0 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.25)
75 years and over	100.0	87.9 (0.93)	8.0 (0.75)	1.7 (0.36)	0.9 (0.25)	0.8 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.26)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	66.5 (0.43)	14.8 (0.30)	8.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)
White	100.0	67.4 (0.48)	14.2 (0.33)	8.4 (0.25)	5.7 (0.23)	3.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	64.4 (1.08)	17.4 (0.77)	9.9 (0.63)	4.3 (0.43)	2.2 (0.29)	1.9 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	67.9 (4.49)	15.9 (3.05)	*4.8 (1.48)	*5.3 (1.71)	*5.2 (2.23)	†
Asian	100.0	57.5 (1.66)	18.9 (1.45)	12.6 (1.32)	5.9 (0.71)	3.2 (0.54)	*2.0 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	49.2 (13.38)	29.4 (8.33)	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	61.6 (3.83)	19.0 (2.68)	8.1 (1.88)	*6.1 (1.86)	*4.4 (1.43)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	63.8 (8.30)	*19.5 (7.16)	*9.6 (4.53)	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	61.3 (5.39)	18.3 (4.07)	*5.0 (2.08)	*8.6 (3.35)	*6.7 (2.77)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	51.6 (0.99)	15.1 (0.72)	13.1 (0.78)	9.5 (0.56)	6.6 (0.52)	4.1 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	47.3 (1.23)	14.8 (0.90)	14.5 (1.07)	11.4 (0.76)	7.4 (0.68)	4.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.7 (0.46)	14.9 (0.32)	8.1 (0.25)	4.9 (0.21)	2.6 (0.14)	0.9 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	70.1 (0.51)	14.1 (0.36)	7.7 (0.26)	5.0 (0.24)	2.5 (0.16)	0.6 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	64.8 (1.09)	17.4 (0.79)	9.6 (0.61)	4.1 (0.43)	2.1 (0.29)	1.9 (0.53)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	63.2 (1.02)	12.0 (0.67)	9.5 (0.59)	7.4 (0.52)	5.1 (0.44)	2.7 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	66.4 (0.85)	13.9 (0.55)	9.1 (0.49)	5.6 (0.39)	3.9 (0.31)	1.2 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	69.9 (0.76)	15.0 (0.56)	7.5 (0.40)	4.7 (0.36)	2.3 (0.26)	0.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	70.7 (0.80)	15.6 (0.59)	7.1 (0.44)	4.1 (0.35)	1.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.13)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	66.5 (0.86)	12.4 (0.55)	7.9 (0.43)	6.9 (0.46)	4.5 (0.36)	1.8 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	100.0	66.4 (0.49)	15.5 (0.35)	8.9 (0.28)	5.2 (0.23)	2.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.10)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	63.4 (1.03)	14.3 (0.73)	8.9 (0.59)	7.3 (0.53)	4.4 (0.42)	1.8 (0.24)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	63.3 (0.98)	15.9 (0.72)	9.8 (0.61)	5.9 (0.54)	3.9 (0.47)	1.2 (0.24)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	65.7 (1.20)	15.9 (0.88)	10.3 (0.76)	4.5 (0.52)	2.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.29)
$75,000 or more	100.0	69.3 (0.90)	16.2 (0.69)	8.1 (0.54)	4.3 (0.40)	1.6 (0.25)	0.5 (0.13)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	64.5 (1.28)	12.5 (0.78)	8.5 (0.66)	7.5 (0.63)	5.0 (0.57)	2.2 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	62.4 (0.97)	13.7 (0.66)	9.5 (0.57)	7.1 (0.55)	5.3 (0.49)	1.9 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	67.4 (0.58)	15.8 (0.42)	8.7 (0.32)	4.9 (0.26)	2.3 (0.17)	0.8 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	67.5 (0.56)	16.6 (0.40)	9.0 (0.33)	4.2 (0.22)	1.9 (0.15)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	76.9 (1.28)	11.4 (0.97)	6.0 (0.77)	3.1 (0.49)	*1.2 (0.38)	*1.4 (0.51)
Other	100.0	78.7 (1.89)	12.8 (1.57)	4.8 (1.03)	*2.3 (0.79)	*1.1 (0.40)	†
Uninsured	100.0	38.7 (0.97)	16.5 (0.69)	15.7 (0.73)	15.2 (0.74)	10.2 (0.61)	3.7 (0.41)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	88.1 (0.82)	8.3 (0.68)	1.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.28)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.4 (0.13)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	89.8 (1.93)	5.3 (1.25)	*1.9 (0.94)	†	†	†
Medicare only	100.0	80.6 (1.38)	11.4 (1.11)	3.2 (0.53)	1.8 (0.35)	1.4 (0.34)	*1.7 (0.59)
Other	100.0	89.2 (2.08)	6.6 (1.72)	*2.6 (0.85)	†	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	60.4 (8.36)	*13.9 (5.77)	†	*8.5 (4.07)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a doctor or other health care professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Married	100.0	69.1 (0.55)	14.9 (0.40)	7.8 (0.29)	4.4 (0.23)	2.7 (0.18)	1.1 (0.11)
Widowed	100.0	83.5 (0.97)	8.7 (0.70)	3.7 (0.49)	2.1 (0.38)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.8 (0.30)
Divorced or separated	100.0	68.4 (0.98)	13.3 (0.63)	8.4 (0.58)	5.6 (0.53)	3.3 (0.32)	0.9 (0.17)
Never married	100.0	56.0 (0.99)	17.1 (0.71)	12.4 (0.63)	8.9 (0.55)	3.6 (0.33)	2.0 (0.29)
Living with a partner	100.0	56.0 (1.70)	16.5 (1.28)	11.7 (1.14)	7.4 (0.88)	6.9 (1.11)	*1.4 (0.42)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	65.2 (0.58)	15.7 (0.41)	9.0 (0.33)	5.8 (0.27)	2.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.14)
Small MSA	100.0	67.6 (0.85)	14.3 (0.56)	8.6 (0.44)	5.2 (0.37)	3.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	68.0 (1.09)	13.5 (0.63)	8.4 (0.47)	5.2 (0.49)	3.5 (0.40)	1.4 (0.38)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	70.8 (0.96)	14.7 (0.68)	7.5 (0.55)	3.7 (0.40)	2.2 (0.28)	1.0 (0.21)
Midwest	100.0	67.9 (0.90)	15.1 (0.63)	7.8 (0.46)	5.6 (0.43)	3.0 (0.33)	0.6 (0.15)
South	100.0	65.9 (0.73)	14.7 (0.50)	8.5 (0.37)	5.9 (0.32)	3.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.21)
West	100.0	62.2 (0.90)	15.1 (0.60)	11.3 (0.58)	6.2 (0.46)	3.5 (0.29)	1.6 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	41.4 (1.40)	15.3 (0.99)	14.7 (1.10)	12.9 (0.90)	10.4 (0.92)	5.3 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	62.3 (1.32)	15.0 (0.95)	11.4 (1.15)	5.9 (0.58)	2.6 (0.41)	2.9 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	62.6 (0.77)	14.8 (0.51)	10.7 (0.48)	7.4 (0.43)	3.8 (0.29)	0.7 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.1 (0.58)	13.5 (0.47)	4.9 (0.28)	2.7 (0.23)	1.3 (0.16)	0.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.1 (1.71)	20.0 (1.47)	13.6 (1.08)	6.2 (0.77)	3.3 (0.55)	2.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	73.4 (1.21)	15.3 (0.85)	6.5 (0.65)	2.5 (0.42)	1.2 (0.30)	*1.2 (0.55)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about your own health?" These contacts may include office visits, hospital visits, home visits, and phone calls (but not calls made for arranging appointments).

[2]Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 37.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

		Months since last contact[1]					
Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	43.9 (0.48)	17.8 (0.31)	13.3 (0.28)	11.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.09)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	43.6 (0.48)	17.8 (0.31)	13.4 (0.28)	11.7 (0.28)	12.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.09)
Sex							
Male	100.0	40.1 (0.68)	17.1 (0.47)	14.3 (0.42)	13.0 (0.43)	14.2 (0.45)	1.4 (0.14)
Female	100.0	47.4 (0.59)	18.4 (0.42)	12.4 (0.35)	10.4 (0.32)	10.6 (0.34)	0.8 (0.09)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	40.8 (0.63)	19.3 (0.45)	15.1 (0.45)	13.0 (0.40)	10.1 (0.37)	1.6 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	49.0 (0.76)	16.6 (0.53)	11.9 (0.45)	10.8 (0.41)	11.1 (0.45)	0.5 (0.08)
65–74 years	100.0	44.0 (1.33)	15.2 (0.89)	11.5 (0.78)	9.4 (0.69)	19.4 (1.02)	*0.4 (0.16)
75 years and over	100.0	41.2 (1.30)	15.3 (0.89)	9.5 (0.74)	9.1 (0.73)	24.4 (1.16)	*0.5 (0.18)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	44.0 (0.48)	17.7 (0.31)	13.3 (0.28)	11.6 (0.28)	12.3 (0.30)	1.1 (0.09)
White	100.0	45.6 (0.53)	17.1 (0.34)	12.8 (0.32)	11.3 (0.29)	12.3 (0.33)	1.0 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	32.6 (1.02)	21.2 (0.82)	17.2 (0.78)	13.4 (0.77)	14.2 (0.73)	1.3 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	37.1 (3.69)	12.6 (2.70)	11.8 (2.79)	18.8 (3.60)	17.6 (4.53)	†
Asian	100.0	47.7 (1.80)	20.7 (1.48)	11.7 (1.03)	10.6 (1.02)	7.2 (0.84)	2.1 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*27.5 (10.85)	30.1 (8.81)	*20.3 (9.45)	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	33.6 (3.18)	22.1 (3.01)	16.8 (2.50)	16.3 (2.64)	11.3 (2.29)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	36.9 (8.21)	*21.3 (6.87)	*17.9 (5.95)	*16.9 (6.35)	*7.0 (2.94)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	31.0 (4.60)	19.2 (4.12)	19.4 (4.15)	17.7 (4.32)	12.8 (3.60)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.8 (0.98)	17.2 (0.74)	16.4 (0.78)	15.8 (0.73)	16.5 (0.71)	4.3 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	25.2 (1.18)	16.1 (0.92)	17.4 (1.04)	16.8 (0.94)	19.2 (0.97)	5.3 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.0 (0.52)	17.8 (0.34)	12.9 (0.30)	11.0 (0.29)	11.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	48.4 (0.57)	17.0 (0.38)	12.2 (0.34)	10.6 (0.31)	11.5 (0.37)	0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	32.3 (1.05)	21.4 (0.84)	17.3 (0.80)	13.4 (0.78)	14.3 (0.75)	1.2 (0.22)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	22.8 (0.86)	14.7 (0.67)	15.2 (0.68)	15.7 (0.78)	28.9 (0.92)	2.7 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	37.8 (0.83)	17.3 (0.59)	15.6 (0.63)	13.1 (0.57)	15.3 (0.65)	0.8 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	47.7 (0.86)	18.5 (0.65)	12.5 (0.52)	11.0 (0.48)	10.0 (0.51)	0.4 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	63.2 (0.80)	16.3 (0.63)	9.4 (0.48)	7.0 (0.39)	3.8 (0.30)	0.3 (0.09)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	26.5 (0.88)	16.4 (0.60)	15.6 (0.62)	15.8 (0.67)	23.6 (0.81)	2.1 (0.27)
$20,000 or more	100.0	47.9 (0.54)	18.0 (0.37)	12.6 (0.32)	10.8 (0.32)	9.8 (0.30)	0.8 (0.09)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	32.7 (0.95)	17.4 (0.75)	15.7 (0.68)	15.0 (0.68)	17.8 (0.75)	1.5 (0.22)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	40.3 (0.98)	18.4 (0.76)	13.0 (0.68)	14.1 (0.78)	13.2 (0.83)	1.0 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	51.1 (1.26)	17.1 (0.94)	13.0 (0.88)	10.2 (0.77)	8.4 (0.74)	†
$75,000 or more	100.0	59.9 (0.95)	18.8 (0.74)	10.0 (0.60)	7.2 (0.51)	3.8 (0.36)	*0.4 (0.13)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	26.5 (1.31)	17.1 (0.86)	15.3 (0.83)	15.0 (0.92)	23.1 (1.07)	2.9 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	27.0 (0.88)	17.3 (0.73)	14.9 (0.68)	17.0 (0.77)	22.1 (0.91)	1.7 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	51.3 (0.62)	18.0 (0.45)	12.1 (0.38)	10.0 (0.36)	8.1 (0.33)	0.4 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	53.3 (0.59)	18.9 (0.43)	12.1 (0.37)	9.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.28)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	29.5 (1.34)	22.0 (1.27)	16.0 (1.07)	14.3 (1.04)	16.4 (1.06)	1.7 (0.38)
Other	100.0	38.3 (2.11)	16.8 (1.58)	14.8 (1.59)	12.8 (1.33)	16.7 (1.80)	*0.6 (0.28)
Uninsured	100.0	20.0 (0.80)	14.6 (0.67)	18.6 (0.72)	21.2 (0.85)	22.1 (0.80)	3.5 (0.38)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	48.8 (1.28)	15.3 (0.82)	10.0 (0.73)	7.9 (0.59)	17.9 (0.88)	†
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.6 (2.49)	12.2 (2.06)	10.9 (2.10)	11.6 (1.77)	42.1 (3.35)	*1.5 (0.64)
Medicare only	100.0	34.5 (1.66)	15.8 (1.20)	12.1 (1.09)	10.8 (1.09)	25.9 (1.56)	*1.0 (0.38)
Other	100.0	44.7 (3.60)	15.7 (2.50)	9.1 (1.89)	12.2 (2.27)	17.7 (2.77)	†
Uninsured	100.0	*22.9 (7.34)	*16.1 (6.46)	*13.3 (5.72)	*17.6 (6.51)	30.1 (7.69)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a dentist or other dental health professional among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Months since last contact[1]					
Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Married.	100.0	48.5 (0.63)	17.5 (0.42)	12.1 (0.39)	10.1 (0.36)	10.8 (0.36)	1.0 (0.11)
Widowed.	100.0	35.1 (1.36)	15.6 (0.89)	11.1 (0.82)	10.6 (0.76)	27.2 (1.23)	*0.4 (0.15)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	39.4 (1.00)	16.0 (0.69)	15.3 (0.74)	14.4 (0.72)	14.2 (0.67)	0.7 (0.15)
Never married.	100.0	39.0 (0.99)	20.3 (0.74)	15.2 (0.64)	14.0 (0.66)	10.0 (0.55)	1.5 (0.23)
Living with a partner.	100.0	33.1 (1.66)	16.7 (1.22)	17.9 (1.32)	14.3 (1.16)	16.9 (1.41)	*1.0 (0.32)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	45.2 (0.63)	18.1 (0.43)	13.6 (0.40)	11.6 (0.36)	10.4 (0.38)	1.2 (0.13)
Small MSA.	100.0	45.9 (0.99)	18.0 (0.61)	12.2 (0.49)	11.0 (0.48)	12.0 (0.56)	0.8 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	36.9 (1.04)	16.3 (0.62)	14.5 (0.67)	13.1 (0.79)	18.2 (0.90)	1.0 (0.22)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	51.3 (1.17)	17.3 (0.71)	11.5 (0.59)	9.4 (0.57)	9.7 (0.58)	0.8 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	46.0 (0.97)	17.7 (0.61)	12.6 (0.63)	11.1 (0.57)	12.0 (0.71)	0.6 (0.16)
South.	100.0	38.9 (0.79)	17.9 (0.51)	14.2 (0.46)	12.9 (0.49)	14.7 (0.53)	1.4 (0.17)
West	100.0	44.3 (0.98)	17.8 (0.71)	14.2 (0.58)	11.9 (0.53)	10.6 (0.49)	1.2 (0.18)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	25.5 (1.40)	15.0 (0.97)	16.8 (1.09)	18.0 (1.09)	19.4 (1.08)	5.3 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.4 (1.25)	19.5 (1.04)	15.9 (1.18)	13.4 (0.87)	13.5 (0.87)	3.3 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	44.7 (0.80)	16.8 (0.58)	13.2 (0.50)	11.5 (0.47)	13.3 (0.58)	0.5 (0.13)
White, single race, female.	100.0	51.7 (0.72)	17.3 (0.49)	11.2 (0.44)	9.7 (0.39)	9.8 (0.39)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	28.3 (1.59)	21.2 (1.32)	18.8 (1.42)	15.2 (1.42)	15.1 (1.14)	1.4 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.6 (1.31)	21.6 (1.11)	16.2 (0.94)	11.9 (0.78)	13.6 (1.00)	1.1 (0.24)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist?" Respondents are instructed to include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 39.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.8 (0.45)	64.2 (0.45)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.9 (0.43)	64.1 (0.43)
Sex			
Male	100.0	33.7 (0.61)	66.3 (0.61)
Female	100.0	37.8 (0.57)	62.2 (0.57)
Age			
18–44 years	100.0	46.7 (0.65)	53.3 (0.65)
45–64 years	100.0	30.9 (0.66)	69.1 (0.66)
65–74 years	100.0	15.0 (0.88)	85.0 (0.88)
75 years and over	100.0	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)
Race			
1 race[4]	100.0	35.7 (0.45)	64.3 (0.45)
White	100.0	33.2 (0.49)	66.8 (0.49)
Black or African American	100.0	52.8 (1.09)	47.2 (1.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	50.0 (4.78)	50.0 (4.78)
Asian	100.0	32.8 (1.61)	67.2 (1.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	44.6 (9.25)	55.4 (9.25)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	48.4 (3.61)	51.6 (3.61)
Black or African American, white	100.0	67.7 (8.26)	32.3 (8.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	41.6 (6.01)	58.4 (6.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	40.8 (1.00)	59.2 (1.00)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.8 (1.28)	62.2 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.1 (0.48)	64.9 (0.48)
White, single race	100.0	32.0 (0.53)	68.0 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.7 (1.12)	47.3 (1.12)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	30.8 (0.99)	69.2 (0.99)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	31.3 (0.87)	68.7 (0.87)
Some college	100.0	41.4 (0.88)	58.6 (0.88)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	39.7 (0.79)	60.3 (0.79)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	38.0 (0.93)	62.0 (0.93)
$20,000 or more	100.0	35.9 (0.51)	64.1 (0.51)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	34.3 (0.99)	65.7 (0.99)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	37.4 (1.00)	62.6 (1.00)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	37.2 (1.31)	62.8 (1.31)
$75,000 or more	100.0	37.9 (0.86)	62.1 (0.86)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	100.0	44.3 (1.34)	55.7 (1.34)
Near poor	100.0	35.3 (0.94)	64.7 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	36.4 (0.60)	63.6 (0.60)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	38.2 (0.58)	61.8 (0.58)
Medicaid	100.0	54.6 (1.53)	45.4 (1.53)
Other	100.0	51.7 (2.37)	48.3 (2.37)
Uninsured	100.0	40.8 (1.03)	59.2 (1.03)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	9.7 (0.77)	90.3 (0.77)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.8 (2.28)	83.2 (2.28)
Medicare only	100.0	11.5 (1.03)	88.5 (1.03)
Other	100.0	20.3 (2.97)	79.7 (2.97)
Uninsured	100.0	*14.7 (5.71)	85.3 (5.71)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XXIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)	
Married.	100.0	34.6 (0.58)	65.4 (0.58)
Widowed.	100.0	14.0 (0.94)	86.0 (0.94)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	44.7 (1.05)	55.3 (1.05)
Never married.	100.0	36.1 (0.91)	63.9 (0.91)
Living with a partner.	100.0	52.3 (1.83)	47.7 (1.83)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100.0	38.5 (0.60)	61.5 (0.60)
Small MSA.	100.0	34.2 (0.87)	65.8 (0.87)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.1 (1.08)	68.9 (1.08)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	35.4 (1.05)	64.6 (1.05)
Midwest	100.0	31.2 (0.82)	68.8 (0.82)
South.	100.0	39.1 (0.81)	60.9 (0.81)
West	100.0	35.4 (0.89)	64.6 (0.89)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.7 (1.39)	64.3 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	46.1 (1.34)	53.9 (1.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.5 (0.71)	69.5 (0.71)
White, single race, female.	100.0	33.5 (0.72)	66.5 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	51.6 (1.68)	48.4 (1.68)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	53.5 (1.33)	46.5 (1.33)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" Analysts should note that this question is different from the 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. Any HIV test as part of a blood donation is not included.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). The numbers in this table are rounded.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown because of small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately because of the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 41.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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