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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Vital and Health Statistics

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Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey for the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, classified by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, education, income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, place of residence, and region of residence for chronic condition prevalence, health status, functional limitations, health care access and utilization, health behaviors, and human immunodeficiency virus testing. Percentages and percent distributions are presented in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions.

Source of Data

The NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2003, data were collected for 30,852 adults for the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 84.5%, and the final response rate was 74.2%. The health information for adults in this report was obtained from one randomly selected adult per family.

Highlights

In 2003, 62% of adults 18 years of age or over reported excellent or very good health. Fifty-nine percent of adults never participated in any type of vigorous leisure-time physical activity, and 14% 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 21% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension. Twenty-two percent of all adults were current smokers, and 22% were former smokers. Based on estimates of body mass index, 36% of adults were overweight and 23% 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, 2003

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2003 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 data on selected health measures for the U.S. population and for children less than 18 years of age (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for selected chronic conditions, selected mental health characteristics, functional limitations, respondent-assessed health status, health behaviors and lifestyle, health care access and utilization, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing status, and are derived from the Sample Adult Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in tables 1–41 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment (for persons aged 25 years or over), family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, marital status, place of residence, and region of residence. "Appendix I" contains brief technical notes, "Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used for this report, and "Appendix III" contains tables of unadjusted 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 latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of questionnaire content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a

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

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

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

Web site: http://www.census.gov/popest/ archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused/ neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in *Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004* (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative's Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a

knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2003 consisted of 35,921 households, which yielded 92,148 persons in 36,573 families. There were 36,524 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 30,852 adults, a conditional response rate of 84.5%. 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 87.9%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 74.2% (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 percents (or rates) for all adults and for various subgroups of the adult population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status

with respect to health characteristics of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in ''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 percents 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 percent unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 7% of sample adults in the 2003 survey, and about 15% of sample adults said that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more, without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (15). Health estimates for sample adults with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See ''Appendix I'' for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS has transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those

using the 2000 census-based weights. The effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic. The person health estimates and sample adult health estimates were more affected than sample child estimates. The percent of health estimates expressed as percents with significant differences by health estimate were 0.27% for person estimates, 0.27% for sample adult estimates, and 0.0% for sample child estimates. The percent of health estimates expressed as frequencies with significant differences by health estimates were 13% for person estimates, 16% for sample adult estimates, and 1% for sample child estimates (16).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Percentages and rates 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 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over, unless otherwise noted. 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 2003 estimates (see ''Appendix I'' for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in ''Appendix III'' to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned 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 1997–2003 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted percent 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. However, due to the transition in 2003 to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates, frequencies in the 2003 report should not be compared with frequencies from previous years. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all percents in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% are considered statistically unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. 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 statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas ''similar,'' ''no difference,'' or ''comparable'' indicate that the estimates are not statistically different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t*-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the National Health Interview Survey from the NCHS Web site:

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

The Web site features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent National Health Interview Surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data and/or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to

http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

Fill in the appropriate information, and click the ''National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers'' box, followed by the ''Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 3,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS data (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

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

Selected Circulatory Conditions (tables 1,2)

- Overall, 11% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had heart disease, 6% had ever been told they had coronary heart disease, 21% had been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension, and 2% had ever been told they had experienced a stroke.
- Among adults 18 years of age and over, men were more likely than women to have ever been told they had coronary heart disease.
- There was a positive relationship between age and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian and black adults were less likely to have ever been told they had heart disease than white adults. Asian adults, American Indian or Alaska Native adults, Native Hawaiian adults, and white adults were less likely to have been told they had hypertension compared with black adults.

- Eighteen percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white had ever been told they had heart disease compared with 11% of white adults and 14% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults. When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, both non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have ever been told they had heart disease than Hispanic adults. Thirty-two percent of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension compared with 19% of Hispanic adults and 21% of non-Hispanic white adults. Moreover, more non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had a stroke compared with both Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults.
- There was an inverse association between education and hypertension and stroke; as educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased. Adults with the most education were less likely to have been told they had heart disease than adults with less education.
- There was an inverse association between poverty level and heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; adults in families that were poor and near poor were more likely to have ever been told they had these conditions than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid and other insurance were more likely to have been told they had heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, or stroke compared with those with either private insurance or no insurance. Among adults 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were the more likely to have been told they had heart disease, hypertension, or stroke compared with those with either Medicare alone or with private insurance.
- Thirty-four percent of non-Hispanic black women had hypertension

compared with 20% of non-Hispanic white women and 21% of Hispanic women. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic black men had hypertension compared with 21% of non-Hispanic white men and 16% of Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of heart disease (including coronary heart disease) compared with other single race sex-ethnicity groups.

Selected Respiratory Conditions (tables 3,4)

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema. Ten percent had ever been told they had asthma, and 6% still had asthma. Nine percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 14% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely than men to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis.
- Although there was an inverse association with age and ever having had asthma, the percentage of adults who still had asthma declined only after age 75.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had sinusitis compared with white adults and black adults.
- Compared with Hispanic adults, non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told that they had emphysema, asthma, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely than adults with less education to have been told they had emphysema or chronic bronchitis, but more likely to have been told they had hay fever.
- Adults in poor families had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than adults in

families that were not poor. On the other hand, adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have been told they had hay fever than adults in poor families.
- Among adults under age 65, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis than those covered by other insurance. Similarly, among adults age 65 and over, those insured by Medicaid and Medicare were most likely to have been told they had emphysema, asthma, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis.
- The percentage of adults with sinusitis was higher in the South than in any other region of the United States, and the percentage of adults with asthma was lowest in the South. The percentage of adults with hay fever was highest in the West and lowest in the South.
- White non-Hispanic men were the most likely to have emphysema. White non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to have asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis. White non-Hispanic women also had the highest percentage of hay fever.

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 that 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 also 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 3% of Hispanic adults. However, black non-Hispanic males were more likely to have prostate cancer compared with Hispanic males and non-Hispanic white males.

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

- Overall, 7% of the adult population in the United States had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 7% had ever been told that they had an ulcer, 1% had been told in the past 12 months that they had kidney disease, and 1% had been told in the past 12 months that they had liver disease.
- Twenty-two percent of adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, and 27% had chronic joint symptoms (e.g., pain or stiffness in or around a joint in the past 30 days that began more than 3 months ago).
- Women were more likely than men to have either an arthritis diagnosis or chronic joint symptoms.
- There was a positive relationship between age and both arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-two percent of adults 75 years and over had an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults 18–44 years of age; 46% of adults 75 years and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 17% of adults 18–44 years of age.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian and Alaska Native adults and black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes compared with white adults and Asian adults. American Indian and Alaska Native adults were more likely to have been told that they had an ulcer compared with white adults, black adults, and Asian adults. Asian adults were less likely to have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes. Non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have arthritis and chronic joint symptoms compared with Hispanic adults.
- There was an inverse relationship with diabetes and level of education: 11% of adults with less than a high school diploma have diabetes compared with 5% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, an ulcer, kidney disease, liver disease, or arthritis.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid had the highest percentage of diabetes, ulcer, kidney disease, and liver disease. Among adults aged 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare had the highest percentage of diabetes, ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black men and women and Hispanic men and women were more likely to have been told they had diabetes compared with non-Hispanic white men and women. Hispanic men were the least likely to have either arthritis or chronic joint symptoms.

Pain (tables 9,10)

- During the 3 months prior to the interview, 15% of adults had experienced a migraine or severe headache, 15% had experienced pain in the neck area, 27% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 4% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.
- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain) than men.

Women were at least twice as likely as men to experience migraines or severe headaches, or pain in the face or jaw.
- The rate at which people experience migraines or severe headaches is 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, 8% 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, pain in the neck, or pain in the lower back when compared with white adults, black adults, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to have migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain compared with adults with less education.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain in the 3 months prior to the interview than were adults in families that were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have migraine headaches, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw compared with those with other insurance or no insurance. Among adults age 65 and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have migraine headaches, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain than those with other insurance.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, Hispanic women, non-Hispanic white women, and non-Hispanic black women were all more likely to have severe headaches or migraines than men in

the same race-ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black men had the lowest percentage of neck pain compared with other men and women; non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men had the lowest percentage of lower back pain compared with other men and women.

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

- Overall, 15% of the adult population in the United States experienced some hearing difficulty without a hearing aid (defined as "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," or "deaf"). Men were more likely to have experienced hearing trouble than were women.
- Nine percent of the adult population experienced vision trouble (defined as trouble seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses). Women were more likely to have experienced vision trouble than men.
- Eight percent of the adult population in the United States had lost all their natural teeth.
- There is a positive association between age and hearing difficulties (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), and the loss of all natural teeth; as age increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions also increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and black adults were less likely to have experienced some form of hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid) than were white adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Six percent of Asian adults had experienced some form of vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 9% of white adults and 11% of black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 17% of non-Hispanic white adults experienced some form of hearing

difficulty (without a hearing aid) compared with 9% of non-Hispanic black adults and 10% of Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to have vision difficulties (even with glasses or contact lenses) or to have lost all their natural teeth than were Hispanic adults or non-Hispanic white adults.

- Absence of all natural teeth is inversely associated with education; 16% of adults with less than a high school diploma had lost all their natural teeth compared with 4% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Fifteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 8% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth than those who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), 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 than those with Medicare, private, or other insurance to have vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) or absence of all natural teeth.
- Adults not living in an MSA were more likely to have hearing difficulty (without a hearing aid), vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), or absence of all natural teeth compared with those living in small or large MSAs.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, more non-Hispanic white men had hearing trouble compared with other men or women. Non-Hispanic black women were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth than other women or men.

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 13% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.
- Fourteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 9% of men. Women were also more likely than men to have feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have feelings of sadness or hopelessness all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. Non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to feel that everything is an effort all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than either non-Hispanic white adults or Hispanic adults.
- There was an inverse association between level of education and feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort; the highest percentage of adults with these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to have these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were at least twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to feel 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, 28% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 16% of those who were uninsured and 8% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were at least twice as likely to feel hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 13% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 10% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 and over who had Medicare-only health care coverage were more likely to feel hopeless, worthless, or that everything is an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview as those who had private health insurance.
- Widowed and divorced adults were more likely to have feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort compared with adults who were married, never married, or living with a partner. Adults who were married were least likely to have these feelings.

Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (tables 15,16)

- Overall, 15% 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 other single race groups.

- There was an inverse association between level of education and 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, 31% 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 19% of those who were uninsured and 14% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 29% 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 14% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage or those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30

days prior to the interview than were adults age 65 and over who had either Medicare-only health care coverage or private health insurance.

- Adults who were married or never married were the least likely to have feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, or living with a partner.

Work-loss Days and Bed Days (table 17)

- Employed adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, or a total of approximately 598 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 one billion bed days.

- Women experienced an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for men.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for Hispanic adults and an average of 5 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white adults.

- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months; employed adults with less than a high school diploma had 5 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months. In contrast, adults with at least a bachelor's degree averaged 3 bed days per person in the past 12 months, and employed adults with at least a bachelor's degree averaged 3 work-loss days per employed person in the past 12 months.

- Adults in poor families averaged 10 bed days per person due to illness or

injury in the past 12 months; employed adults in poor families averaged 5 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months. In contrast, adults in families that were not poor averaged 3 bed days per person in the past 12 months, and employed adults in families that were not poor averaged 4 work-loss days per person in the past 12 months.

- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 15 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person for those who were uninsured.

- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic white women had 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, and Hispanic women had 5 bed days per person. Non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men had 4 bed days per person compared with 3 bed days per person for Hispanic men.

- Among employed adults, non-Hispanic black women averaged 5 work-loss days per person in the past 12 months, and non-Hispanic white women and Hispanic women averaged 4 work-loss days. Non-Hispanic black men averaged 5 work-loss days, non-Hispanic white men averaged 4 work-loss days, and Hispanic men averaged 3 work-loss days.

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.
- Eighteen 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.
- There was a positive relationship between age and 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, 23% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults had at least one physical difficulty compared with 18% of black adults, 15% of white adults, and 8% of Asian adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- There was an inverse relationship between education and the level of difficulty in any and in each of the nine activities; adults with the least education had the most difficulty in these physical activities.
- Adults in poor families were more than twice as likely as adults in families that were not poor to have severe difficulty in each of the nine activities.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (tables 20,21)

- Overall, 62% of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health, 25% were in good health, and 12% were in fair or poor health.
- Sixty-four percent of men were in excellent or very good health compared with 61% of women.
- There was an inverse relationship between health status and 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, 48% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 51% of black adults had excellent or very good health compared with 64% of white adults and 66% of Asian adults. Conversely, 23% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 19% of black adults had fair or poor health compared with 11% of white adults and 10% of Asian adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were less likely to have fair or poor health than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults.
- There was a positive relationship between health and level of education; 76% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher were in excellent or very good health compared with 41% of adults with less than a high school diploma; and 26% 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, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 57% of adults under age 65 without health insurance coverage and 37% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage. Only 6% of adults under age 65 with private health insurance were in fair or poor health compared with 34% of those with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults age 65 and over, 58% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage had fair or poor health compared with 29% of those with Medicare-only health care coverage and 22% of those with private health insurance.
- Adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated were more likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults who were married, living with a partner, or never married.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Adults living in the South were more likely to have fair or poor health compared with adults living in other regions.
- Forty-eight percent of Hispanic women and 50% of non-Hispanic black women were in excellent or very good health compared with 67% of non-Hispanic white women. Conversely, 22% of Hispanic women and 20% of non-Hispanic black women were in fair or poor health compared with 11% of non-Hispanic white women. Similarly, 53% of non-Hispanic black men and 56% of Hispanic men were in excellent or very good health compared with 67% of white men; 18% of non-Hispanic black men and 16% of Hispanic men were in fair or poor health compared with 10% of non-Hispanic white men.

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

- Among adults with excellent or very good health in 2003, 80% said their health was about the same as a year ago, and 17% said their health had improved. Among adults with good health in 2003, 72% said their health was about the same as a year ago, 19% said their health had improved and 9% said it was worse than in 2002. Among adults with fair or poor health in 2003, 52% said their health was about the same as a year ago, 16% said their health had improved, and 32% said their health was worse than last year.

Current Cigarette Smoking Status (tables 24,25)

- Overall, 22% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 22% were former smokers, and 57% had never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
- Twenty-four percent of men were current smokers compared with 19% of women. Sixty-two percent of women had never smoked compared with 41% of men.
- As age increased (up to age 75), the percentage of current smokers decreased and the percentage of former smokers increased. Adults 18–44 years of age were more likely than adults 45 years of age and over to have never smoked.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 11% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 22% of white adults, 21% of black adults, and 34% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to smoke every day than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. However, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to smoke some days than were non-Hispanic white adults. A greater percentage of non-Hispanic white adults were

former smokers compared with non-Hispanic black adults and Hispanic adults. Fifty-three percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 64% of non-Hispanic black adults and 70% of Hispanic adults.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and more likely to be nonsmokers.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to be current smokers and less likely to be former smokers, but were just as likely to be nonsmokers.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 20% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 35% who were uninsured and 34% who had Medicaid health care coverage. In addition, adults under 65 years of age who had private health insurance coverage were more likely to be former smokers or to have never smoked than adults in this age group who were uninsured or who had Medicaid health care coverage.
- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be current smokers than adults who lived in an MSA.
- Adults living in the West were less likely to be current smokers or to smoke every day and more likely to be nonsmokers compared with adults living in other regions.
- Ten percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black women and 22% of non-Hispanic white women. Eighty percent of Hispanic women and 70% of non-Hispanic black women were nonsmokers compared with 57% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 21% of Hispanic men and 25% of non-Hispanic white men and non-Hispanic black men were current smokers. Sixty percent of Hispanic men and 55% of non-Hispanic black men were nonsmokers compared with 48% of non-Hispanic white men.

Current Alcohol Drinking Status (tables 26,27)

- Overall, 47% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular drinkers, 13% were current infrequent drinkers, 6% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 25% were lifetime abstainers.
- Fifty-six percent of men were current regular drinkers compared with 39% of women. Men were also more likely than women to be former regular drinkers. Women were more likely than men to be current or former infrequent drinkers or lifetime abstainers.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- Asian adults were more likely to be lifetime abstainers and less likely to be current drinkers compared with other single race groups.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 52% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 37% of Hispanic adults and 33% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white adults to be lifetime abstainers.
- Educational attainment, family income, and nonpoverty status 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 44% of those who were uninsured and 29% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid were almost twice as likely as those with private insurance to be lifetime abstainers.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 34% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 28% of those who had

Medicare-only health care coverage and 12% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Regionally, 31% of adults living in the South were lifetime abstainers, in contrast to 26% in the West, 20% in the Midwest, and 19% in the Northeast.

- Fifty-one percent of Hispanic women and 43% of non-Hispanic black women were lifetime abstainers compared with 25% of non-Hispanic white women. Conversely, 45% of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 26% of non-Hispanic black women and 23% of Hispanic women. Among men, 23% of Hispanic men and 26% of non-Hispanic black men were lifetime abstainers compared with 15% of non-Hispanic white men; 42% of non-Hispanic black men, 51% of Hispanic men, and 60% of non-Hispanic white men were current regular drinkers.

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

- Overall, 59% of adults 18 years of age and over never engaged in any leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week, and 26% engaged in such activity three or more times per week.

- Fifty-three percent of men never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with 64% of women. Twenty-nine percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 23% of women.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 57% percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 67% of non-Hispanic black adults and 70% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-nine 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 19% of Hispanic adults.

- Educational attainment, family income, and nonpoverty status were inversely associated with engaging in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity; 80% of adults with less than a high school diploma and 73% of adults in poor families never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 46% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher and 52% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-five percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher and 30% of adults in families that were not poor engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times a week compared with 12% of adults with less than a high school diploma and 17% of those in poor families.

- Adults who did not reside in an MSA were more likely to never engage in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week than adults who resided in an MSA (irrespective of size).

- A greater percentage of adults in the South never engaged in any leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more per week compared with adults living in other regions.

Body Mass Index (tables 30,31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over were underweight, 19% were at a healthy weight, 36% were overweight (but not obese), and 23% were obese.

- Forty-six percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 32% of men. Forty-four percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 28% of women. Women were three times as likely as men to be underweight.

- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 63% of Asian adults were

at a healthy weight compared with 40% of white adults, 30% of black adults, and 32% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were more than five times as likely as Asian adults to be obese. White adults were almost four times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 34% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 25% of Hispanic adults and 23% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.

- Educational attainment was positively associated with a healthy weight and inversely associated with being obese.

- Thirty-five percent of adults under age 65 who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 22% who had private health insurance and 24% who were uninsured. Among adults age 65 and over, 29% who were covered by Medicare and Medicaid were obese compared with 20% who were covered by private health insurance and 20% covered by Medicare alone.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in an MSA (irrespective of size).

- Forty-nine percent of non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 38% of Hispanic women and 30% of non-Hispanic black women. Thirty-two percent of non-Hispanic white men and 30% of non-Hispanic black men and Hispanic men were at a healthy weight. Thirty-eight percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 27% of Hispanic women and 21% of non-Hispanic white women. Twenty-seven percent of non-Hispanic black men and 23% of Hispanic men and non-Hispanic white men were obese.

Usual Place of Health Care
(**tables 32,33**)

- Overall, 14% 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 health maintenance organization (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.
- Eighteen percent of men were without a usual place of health care compared with 10% of women. Of those with a usual place of care, women were more likely than men to consider a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of care, and men were more likely than women to consider a hospital emergency room or outpatient department to be their usual place of health care.
- Not having a usual place of health care was inversely related to age; as age increased, the percentage of adults without a usual place of health care decreased. The percentage of adults without a usual place of care fell sharply after age 44 years, from 19% among adults 18–44 years to 9% among adults 45–64 years.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 16% of Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were without a usual place of care compared with 14% of white and black adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 24% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of care compared with 11% of non-Hispanic white adults and 13% of non-Hispanic black adults. Of those adults with a usual place of care, 83% of non-Hispanic white adults considered a doctor's office or an HMO to be their usual place of care compared with 75% of non-Hispanic black adults and 69% of Hispanic adults. Seven percent of

non-Hispanic black adults who had a usual place of care considered a hospital emergency room or outpatient department their usual place of care compared with 4% of Hispanic adults and 2% of non-Hispanic white adults who had a usual place of care.
- Adults with higher socioeconomic status (i.e., higher educational attainment, higher family income, nonpoverty status) were more likely than those with lower socioeconomic status to have a usual place of health care and to consider a doctor's office or HMO as their usual place of care.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 44% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 9% of these adults with private health care coverage and 7% of these adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over with a usual place of care, 19% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage considered a clinic or health center their usual place of care compared with 10% of those who had private health insurance and 12% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage. Adults aged 65 years and over with Medicare-only health care coverage were more likely to not have a usual place of health care compared with those with private health care coverage or those covered by Medicare and Medicaid.
- Of those adults with a usual place of health care, adults who did not reside in an MSA were more likely to consider a health center or clinic their usual place of care than were adults residing in an MSA.
- Seventeen percent of adults living in the West and 15% of adults living in the South were without a usual place of care compared with 12% in the Midwest and 10% in the Northeast.
- Thirty-one percent of Hispanic men did not have a usual place of care compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black men and 15% of non-Hispanic white men. Eighteen percent of

Hispanic women were without a usual place of care compared with 9% of non-Hispanic black women and 8% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 19% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months, 17% had one office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 24% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-five percent of men and 12% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 29% of Hispanic adults did not visit a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months compared with 18% of non-Hispanic black adults and 16% of non-Hispanic white adults. Both non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to have made 2–10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.
- Office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months were inversely related to level of education; 28% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 12% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults in poor and near poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to have no office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, but were also more likely to have made 10 or more office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.

- Among adults under 65 years of age, 43% who were uninsured did not have any visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 16% with private health care coverage and 12% with Medicaid health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with other forms of coverage or no coverage.
- Eleven percent of adults aged 65 and over who had Medicare-only health care coverage did not have any visits to a doctor or other health care professional in the past 12 months compared with 5% of those with private health insurance coverage and 4% of those with Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage. Adults in this age group who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to have 10 or more office visits in the past 12 months than those with other forms of coverage or no coverage.
- Twenty-three percent of adults who lived in the West and 19% of adults in the South had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 17% of adults in the Midwest and 14% of those in the Northeast.
- Thirty-nine percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 24% of non-Hispanic black men and 23% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 13% of non-Hispanic black women and 10% of non-Hispanic white women.

Length of Time Since Last Contact With a Doctor or Other Health Care Professional (tables 36,37)

- Overall, 70% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 13% last

contacted a doctor or other health care professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 7% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 5% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 2% had last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. Two percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health care professional.
- Seventy-eight percent of women last contacted a doctor or other health care professional within the previous 6 months, and 12% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago. In contrast, 63% of men 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. Men were more likely than women to have last contacted a doctor a year or more ago, as well as to have never contacted a doctor.
- Older adults (aged 65 years and over) were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health care 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 care professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were five times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health care professional as non-Hispanic black adults and seven times as likely as non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were more likely than adults with more education to have last seen a doctor more than 1 year

ago, as well as to have never seen a doctor.
- Adults in families who 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 than insured adults to have last contacted a doctor or other health care professional within the previous 6 months.
- A greater percentage of adults living in the West had never had contact with a doctor or other health professional compared with adults living in other regions.
- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health care professional within the previous 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men; 8% of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health care professional compared with less than 1% of non-Hispanic black men and non-Hispanic white men. Similarly, among women, Hispanic women were less likely to have had contact with a doctor in the last 6 months compared with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white women; 4% of Hispanic women had never had contact with a health care professional compared with 1 percent of non-Hispanic black women or non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 46% 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; 12% more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 11% more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 12% had last contacted a dentist

or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.

- Forty-eight percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 43% of men. Men were almost twice as likely as women to have never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (50%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (34%) or Hispanic adults (32%). Both non-Hispanic black adults and Hispanic adults were more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 1 year ago. Five percent of Hispanic adults had never contacted a dentist compared with 2% of non-Hispanic black adults and less than 1 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

- Adults with higher socioeconomic status (i.e., higher educational attainment, higher family income, nonpoverty status) were considerably more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months than were those with lower socioeconomic status.

- Among adults under 65 years of age, 55% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 22% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 27% of adults who were uninsured.

- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 51% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 33% of adults who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 22% of

adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have had contact with a dentist or other dental health professional within the past 6 months than adults who lived in an MSA and were also less likely to have never had contact with a dentist than adults who lived in MSAs.

HIV Virus Testing Status (tables 40,41)

- Overall, 35% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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

- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; 47% of adults aged 18–44 had been tested for HIV compared with 29% of those aged 45–64 years, 13% aged 65–74 years, and 7% aged 75 years and over.

- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 49% of black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 37% of American Indian or Alaska native adults, 34% of white adults, and 31% of Asian adults.

- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 49% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 36% of Hispanic adults and 33% of non-Hispanic white adults.

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

- Among adults under age 65, 55% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 40% of those who were uninsured and 39% of those who had private health insurance.

- Forty-six percent of adults who were living with a partner and 47% of adults who were divorced or separated had ever been tested for HIV compared with 36% of married

adults, 37% of widowed adults, and 30% of never-married adults.

- Adults who did not live in an MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in an MSA. Further, adults who lived in a large MSA were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a small 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-six percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 31% of Hispanic men and 30% 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, 2003

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]	213,042	23,536	12,254	45,927	5,070
Sex					
Male	102,298	11,607	7,191	20,951	2,421
Female	110,744	11,929	5,063	24,976	2,649
Age					
18–44 years	110,538	4,182	794	8,123	446
45–64 years	68,248	8,625	4,380	20,294	1,572
65–74 years	18,097	4,926	3,248	8,797	1,315
75 years and over	16,159	5,803	3,831	8,712	1,737
Race					
1 race[7]	210,869	23,286	12,104	45,443	4,980
White	177,830	20,691	10,777	37,431	4,171
Black or African American	24,111	2,091	1,053	6,822	707
American Indian or Alaska Native.	1,285	171	*89	271	*21
Asian	7,361	280	179	888	*81
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*53	*5	*31	–
2 or more races[8]	2,173	250	150	484	91
Black or African American, white	239	*7	–	*45	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	155	84	276	*65
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	26,272	1,470	761	3,497	316
Mexican or Mexican American.	16,661	868	447	1,890	215
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	22,065	11,493	42,430	4,754
White, single race	153,032	19,289	10,043	34,101	3,862
Black or African American, single race.	23,492	2,073	1,046	6,747	704
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma.	29,617	5,084	3,366	9,465	1,563
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,153	6,819	3,731	14,636	1,601
Some college	50,424	6,249	3,037	11,959	1,071
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	4,350	1,832	8,462	644
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	38,818	5,828	3,568	10,690	1,772
$20,000 or more	159,081	15,807	7,582	31,695	2,867
$20,000–$34,999.	29,406	4,057	2,308	7,025	954
$35,000–$54,999.	32,322	3,550	1,561	6,878	508
$55,000–$74,999.	23,028	1,869	683	3,762	254
$75,000 or more	42,286	3,106	1,226	7,156	384
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	18,137	2,312	1,378	3,954	637
Near poor.	27,545	3,775	2,163	6,661	1,015
Not poor	111,175	11,070	5,089	22,369	1,767
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,722	8,567	3,021	19,703	954
Medicaid	11,911	1,547	828	2,817	517
Other	5,709	949	587	1,858	257
Uninsured	34,519	1,710	735	3,957	277
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,521	6,904	4,435	10,951	1,685
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	836	628	1,340	313
Medicare only.	7,902	2,206	1,439	3,909	807
Other	2,383	696	508	1,177	175
Uninsured	312	*83	*69	*111	*63

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
		Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
		All types	Coronary[3]		
Marital status	Number in thousands[5]				
Married	123,049	14,130	7,521	27,747	2,776
Widowed	13,906	3,972	2,347	7,070	1,163
Divorced or separated	22,400	2,863	1,476	5,657	616
Never married	41,346	1,900	560	3,796	294
Living with a partner	11,309	625	327	1,494	219
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	100,217	9,188	4,691	19,541	2,112
Small MSA	69,903	8,767	4,750	15,708	1,808
Not in MSA	42,922	5,581	2,813	10,678	1,150
Region					
Northeast	40,954	4,549	2,373	8,514	905
Midwest	52,206	5,764	2,767	11,271	1,167
South	77,592	9,209	5,198	18,791	2,072
West	42,289	4,013	1,916	7,351	926
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	623	395	1,447	195
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	848	366	2,050	121
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,466	9,739	6,055	16,042	1,840
White, single race, female	79,566	9,551	3,989	18,059	2,021
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	901	494	2,701	300
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	1,172	552	4,046	404

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]			
Selected characteristic	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (age-adjusted).	11.2 (0.20)	5.9 (0.14)	21.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
Total[6] (crude)	11.1 (0.21)	5.8 (0.15)	21.6 (0.31)	2.4 (0.10)
Sex				
Male	12.1 (0.31)	7.7 (0.24)	21.1 (0.37)	2.6 (0.15)
Female	10.5 (0.26)	4.4 (0.17)	21.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.12)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	3.8 (0.19)	0.7 (0.08)	7.4 (0.25)	0.4 (0.06)
45–64 years	12.7 (0.39)	6.4 (0.28)	29.8 (0.56)	2.3 (0.18)
65–74 years	27.4 (0.95)	18.0 (0.84)	48.9 (1.11)	7.3 (0.54)
75 years and over	36.1 (1.06)	23.9 (0.96)	54.2 (1.10)	10.8 (0.68)
Race				
1 race[8]	11.1 (0.20)	5.8 (0.14)	21.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
White	11.4 (0.21)	5.9 (0.15)	20.5 (0.30)	2.3 (0.10)
Black or African American	9.9 (0.55)	5.3 (0.40)	31.6 (0.79)	3.5 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.8 (3.05)	*8.2 (2.54)	23.9 (3.49)	*3.1 (1.44)
Asian	5.6 (0.93)	3.8 (0.84)	16.1 (1.29)	*1.8 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*16.6 (10.20)	*4.9 (3.42)	*18.2 (6.76)	–
2 or more races[9]	13.0 (2.10)	8.3 (1.52)	26.3 (2.45)	5.0 (1.27)
Black or African American, white	*3.0 (2.12)	–	27.4 (3.96)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	17.8 (3.22)	10.3 (2.40)	32.2 (3.68)	8.3 (2.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	7.7 (0.50)	4.5 (0.41)	19.0 (0.68)	2.2 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.8 (0.70)	4.9 (0.62)	18.3 (0.90)	2.6 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	11.5 (0.21)	5.9 (0.15)	21.9 (0.29)	2.5 (0.10)
White, single race	11.8 (0.23)	6.0 (0.16)	20.8 (0.33)	2.3 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	10.1 (0.56)	5.4 (0.41)	32.0 (0.81)	3.5 (0.34)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	14.1 (0.53)	9.1 (0.42)	27.7 (0.72)	4.1 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[12]	11.9 (0.37)	6.4 (0.28)	25.7 (0.55)	2.8 (0.19)
Some college	13.8 (0.47)	7.0 (0.34)	25.1 (0.57)	2.5 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.9 (0.42)	5.2 (0.33)	20.1 (0.54)	1.9 (0.20)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	13.5 (0.44)	8.1 (0.34)	25.6 (0.57)	4.1 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	10.8 (0.23)	5.4 (0.17)	20.8 (0.32)	2.1 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	12.9 (0.53)	7.2 (0.39)	22.8 (0.64)	2.9 (0.28)
$35,000–$54,999	12.0 (0.57)	5.6 (0.42)	22.9 (0.69)	1.8 (0.21)
$55,000–$74,999	10.4 (0.72)	4.7 (0.56)	19.4 (0.84)	1.7 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	9.6 (0.66)	4.4 (0.51)	19.4 (0.78)	1.5 (0.32)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor.	15.1 (0.75)	9.5 (0.60)	25.9 (0.79)	4.3 (0.41)
Near poor	13.5 (0.61)	7.7 (0.43)	24.3 (0.77)	3.6 (0.33)
Not poor	11.0 (0.29)	5.3 (0.21)	21.1 (0.37)	1.9 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	6.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)	14.6 (0.31)	0.7 (0.07)
Medicaid.	13.8 (0.83)	7.6 (0.65)	25.2 (1.08)	4.7 (0.54)
Other.	11.8 (1.12)	6.6 (0.79)	24.0 (1.54)	3.2 (0.68)
Uninsured.	5.8 (0.41)	2.7 (0.26)	13.9 (0.60)	1.0 (0.20)
Age				
65 years and over:				
Private	32.2 (0.92)	20.7 (0.81)	51.2 (0.99)	7.9 (0.52)
Medicaid and Medicare	40.7 (2.77)	30.6 (2.56)	64.9 (2.56)	15.4 (2.09)
Medicare only	28.2 (1.37)	18.4 (1.26)	49.7 (1.48)	10.3 (0.97)
Other.	30.1 (2.60)	21.8 (2.47)	49.2 (2.86)	7.6 (1.55)
Uninsured.	30.0 (7.77)	*25.3 (8.02)	36.4 (8.88)	*23.3 (8.26)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	All types	Coronary[3]		
Marital status	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Married	11.4 (0.27)	6.2 (0.20)	21.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.13)
Widowed	12.3 (1.28)	7.0 (0.78)	27.1 (1.86)	3.1 (0.60)
Divorced or separated	12.8 (0.59)	6.6 (0.42)	23.9 (0.70)	2.8 (0.32)
Never married	9.0 (0.59)	4.2 (0.44)	21.2 (0.73)	2.1 (0.34)
Living with a partner	8.7 (1.14)	5.5 (1.01)	19.2 (1.47)	4.5 (1.32)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	9.8 (0.28)	5.2 (0.20)	20.5 (0.36)	2.3 (0.15)
Small MSA.	12.2 (0.35)	6.6 (0.26)	21.8 (0.45)	2.5 (0.17)
Not in MSA	12.5 (0.45)	6.2 (0.29)	23.9 (0.72)	2.6 (0.21)
Region				
Northeast	10.6 (0.44)	5.5 (0.32)	19.8 (0.62)	2.1 (0.21)
Midwest	11.2 (0.40)	5.5 (0.26)	21.8 (0.49)	2.3 (0.18)
South	11.9 (0.30)	6.7 (0.25)	24.1 (0.48)	2.7 (0.16)
West	10.2 (0.48)	5.0 (0.30)	18.6 (0.54)	2.4 (0.24)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.7 (0.70)	4.7 (0.64)	16.2 (0.99)	3.0 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.6 (0.70)	4.2 (0.51)	21.4 (0.91)	1.6 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.0 (0.35)	8.1 (0.28)	21.1 (0.45)	2.5 (0.17)
White, single race, female	10.9 (0.31)	4.3 (0.19)	20.4 (0.42)	2.2 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.3 (0.90)	5.9 (0.72)	29.1 (1.22)	3.8 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.9 (0.68)	4.9 (0.48)	33.9 (0.99)	3.4 (0.43)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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: 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[15]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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").

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]					
Total[3]	213,042	3,115	20,697	13,623	18,356	29,673	8,560
Sex							
Male	102,298	1,701	8,253	4,665	7,880	10,225	2,741
Female	110,744	1,414	12,444	8,958	10,476	19,447	5,820
Age							
18–44 years.	110,538	155	11,204	6,972	9,407	13,183	3,254
45–64 years.	68,248	1,261	6,722	4,678	6,710	11,755	3,311
65–74 years.	18,097	928	1,602	1,129	1,381	2,776	1,131
75 years and over	16,159	771	1,169	844	858	1,958	865
Race							
1 race[4]	210,869	3,086	20,342	13,393	18,091	29,392	8,423
White.	177,830	2,854	17,127	11,348	15,838	25,355	7,365
Black or African American	24,111	194	2,610	1,765	1,654	3,421	910
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	*14	161	109	112	177	*72
Asian.	7,361	*24	436	172	469	427	*77
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	–	*8	–	*17	*12	–
2 or more races[5]	2,173	*29	354	230	265	280	137
Black or African American, white	239	*2	*38	*17	*32	*15	*20
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	*23	165	125	112	174	*70
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	80	1,904	1,207	1,529	2,030	604
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	*50	926	588	893	1,122	327
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	3,035	18,793	12,415	16,826	27,642	7,957
White, single race	153,032	2,778	15,404	10,265	14,436	23,476	6,791
Black or African American, single race	23,492	191	2,524	1,701	1,612	3,349	903
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	947	3,019	2,220	1,842	3,540	1,616
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	1,123	4,532	3,085	3,581	7,218	2,293
Some college	50,424	673	5,283	3,488	5,680	9,042	2,389
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	311	4,288	2,646	5,707	7,440	1,323
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	1,068	4,669	3,350	2,827	5,241	2,477
$20,000 or more	159,081	1,893	14,928	9,545	14,424	22,493	5,600
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	731	3,135	2,117	2,162	4,245	1,538
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	428	3,227	2,120	2,818	5,055	1,323
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	191	2,063	1,302	2,173	3,633	592
$75,000 or more.	42,286	230	3,944	2,402	4,646	6,144	1,111
Poverty status[10]							
Poor.	18,137	426	2,328	1,691	1,194	2,400	1,223
Near poor	27,545	672	3,121	2,153	2,340	3,894	1,577
Not poor	111,175	1,385	10,640	6,773	10,534	16,974	3,846
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	125,722	754	11,785	7,485	12,189	18,801	4,096
Medicaid.	11,911	288	2,062	1,592	993	1,782	1,052
Other.	5,709	231	634	474	574	954	363
Uninsured.	34,519	143	3,369	2,044	2,338	3,332	1,032
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	21,521	934	1,648	1,156	1,479	3,098	1,220
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	227	370	322	161	357	242
Medicare only	7,902	352	573	380	426	992	416
Other.	2,383	176	164	108	165	260	117
Uninsured.	312	*10	*16	*7	*5	*24	–

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, 2003—Con.

		Selected respiratory conditions[1]					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Selected characteristic			Ever	Still			
Marital status			Number in thousands[2]				
Married	123,049	1,797	10,634	6,887	11,050	17,865	4,463
Widowed	13,906	535	1,337	1,044	988	2,060	909
Divorced or separated	22,400	542	2,506	1,802	2,327	3,934	1,308
Never married	41,346	134	4,798	2,917	3,005	4,297	1,329
Living with a partner	11,309	103	1,353	928	920	1,447	525
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100,217	1,114	9,196	6,063	8,714	12,928	3,327
Small MSA	69,903	1,040	7,088	4,624	5,923	9,936	3,059
Not in MSA	42,922	961	4,413	2,935	3,719	6,808	2,174
Region							
Northeast	40,954	577	4,322	2,855	3,779	5,380	1,485
Midwest	52,206	791	5,414	3,595	4,197	7,352	2,065
South	77,592	1,311	6,640	4,422	5,812	12,596	3,585
West	42,289	435	4,320	2,751	4,568	4,345	1,426
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	*50	797	428	733	709	213
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	*30	1,107	779	796	1,322	391
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,466	1,514	6,066	3,460	6,229	8,392	2,190
White, single race, female	79,566	1,263	9,338	6,805	8,207	15,084	4,602
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	96	956	570	599	877	266
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	*95	1,568	1,131	1,013	2,472	636

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30%, and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

| | | Selected respiratory conditions[1] | | | | | |
| | | Asthma | | | | | Chronic bronchitis |
Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Ever	Still	Hay fever	Sinusitis	
			Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	1.5 (0.08)	9.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.19)	13.9 (0.26)	4.0 (0.13)
Total[3] (crude)	1.5 (0.08)	9.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.19)	14.0 (0.26)	4.0 (0.13)
Sex						
Male	1.8 (0.13)	8.0 (0.26)	4.6 (0.21)	7.6 (0.27)	10.0 (0.33)	2.7 (0.16)
Female	1.2 (0.09)	11.3 (0.28)	8.1 (0.25)	9.5 (0.25)	17.5 (0.37)	5.2 (0.21)
Age[4]						
18–44 years.	0.1 (0.03)	10.1 (0.28)	6.3 (0.23)	8.5 (0.28)	11.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.17)
45–64 years.	1.9 (0.17)	9.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.28)	9.8 (0.35)	17.3 (0.46)	4.9 (0.23)
65–74 years.	5.1 (0.46)	8.9 (0.58)	6.2 (0.51)	7.6 (0.57)	15.4 (0.85)	6.3 (0.52)
75 years and over	4.8 (0.48)	7.3 (0.59)	5.2 (0.48)	5.3 (0.48)	12.2 (0.73)	5.4 (0.49)
Race						
1 race[5]	1.5 (0.08)	9.6 (0.19)	6.3 (0.16)	8.5 (0.19)	13.9 (0.26)	4.0 (0.13)
White.	1.6 (0.09)	9.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.18)	8.9 (0.22)	14.1 (0.28)	4.1 (0.15)
Black or African American	1.0 (0.19)	10.7 (0.57)	7.2 (0.44)	6.8 (0.46)	14.3 (0.64)	3.9 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*1.1 (0.84)	12.4 (2.41)	8.0 (1.75)	9.4 (2.43)	15.1 (2.83)	5.2 (1.43)
Asian.	*0.5 (0.27)	6.4 (0.95)	2.7 (0.57)	6.5 (0.88)	5.5 (0.76)	*1.4 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	–	*1.9 (1.92)	–	*4.1 (2.58)	*2.8 (2.18)	–
2 or more races[6]	*1.4 (0.66)	15.7 (2.13)	10.4 (1.83)	12.2 (2.08)	14.5 (2.12)	6.7 (1.49)
Black or African American, white	*1.7 (1.72)	*16.1 (6.68)	*9.9 (5.69)	*15.5 (6.21)	*9.4 (5.48)	*14.4 (5.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.5 (1.28)	17.0 (3.47)	13.2 (3.22)	12.0 (2.84)	20.8 (3.32)	*8.1 (2.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.6 (0.16)	7.5 (0.47)	4.8 (0.36)	6.3 (0.44)	8.5 (0.53)	2.8 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	*0.8 (0.29)	6.0 (0.60)	3.8 (0.46)	5.6 (0.55)	7.8 (0.69)	2.8 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1.6 (0.08)	10.1 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	9.0 (0.21)	14.7 (0.29)	4.2 (0.15)
White, single race	1.6 (0.09)	10.2 (0.24)	6.7 (0.20)	9.5 (0.24)	15.2 (0.32)	4.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	1.0 (0.19)	10.6 (0.57)	7.1 (0.44)	6.8 (0.47)	14.3 (0.65)	4.0 (0.35)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	2.7 (0.26)	10.1 (0.52)	7.4 (0.46)	6.3 (0.43)	11.6 (0.59)	5.1 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[9]	1.9 (0.17)	8.4 (0.35)	5.7 (0.30)	6.6 (0.30)	13.1 (0.46)	4.1 (0.26)
Some college	1.5 (0.16)	10.3 (0.38)	6.8 (0.33)	11.0 (0.43)	17.8 (0.53)	4.7 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.14)	8.7 (0.38)	5.4 (0.30)	11.6 (0.44)	15.2 (0.52)	2.9 (0.23)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	2.7 (0.24)	12.4 (0.45)	8.9 (0.38)	7.4 (0.39)	13.6 (0.52)	6.4 (0.35)
$20,000 or more	1.3 (0.09)	9.3 (0.23)	6.0 (0.19)	8.9 (0.23)	13.9 (0.29)	3.6 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	2.3 (0.26)	10.8 (0.51)	7.3 (0.42)	7.5 (0.46)	14.7 (0.62)	5.2 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	1.5 (0.22)	9.9 (0.51)	6.5 (0.42)	8.5 (0.45)	15.6 (0.63)	4.2 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	1.1 (0.24)	9.0 (0.65)	5.7 (0.54)	8.9 (0.58)	15.4 (0.82)	2.9 (0.45)
$75,000 or more.	0.8 (0.22)	9.0 (0.52)	5.5 (0.43)	10.6 (0.53)	13.8 (0.61)	2.7 (0.29)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor.	2.9 (0.40)	13.5 (0.72)	9.8 (0.59)	6.7 (0.53)	13.8 (0.75)	7.4 (0.56)
Near poor	2.6 (0.30)	11.5 (0.58)	8.0 (0.50)	8.7 (0.53)	14.4 (0.65)	5.8 (0.40)
Not poor	1.4 (0.12)	9.5 (0.28)	6.1 (0.23)	9.2 (0.27)	15.0 (0.34)	3.5 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	0.5 (0.06)	9.4 (0.26)	6.0 (0.21)	9.7 (0.28)	14.7 (0.34)	3.2 (0.17)
Medicaid.	2.7 (0.47)	17.8 (1.01)	13.7 (0.91)	8.5 (0.65)	15.3 (0.98)	9.2 (0.72)
Other.	2.6 (0.53)	11.0 (1.24)	7.8 (1.14)	9.4 (1.29)	16.0 (1.61)	5.1 (0.87)
Uninsured	0.5 (0.14)	9.8 (0.53)	6.0 (0.42)	6.8 (0.43)	10.2 (0.53)	3.1 (0.29)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4.3 (0.40)	7.7 (0.52)	5.4 (0.45)	6.9 (0.53)	14.4 (0.75)	5.7 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	11.3 (1.90)	18.1 (2.14)	15.8 (2.12)	7.9 (1.44)	17.5 (2.11)	11.8 (2.09)
Medicare only	4.5 (0.72)	7.3 (0.81)	4.8 (0.61)	5.4 (0.66)	12.6 (1.16)	5.3 (0.74)
Other.	7.5 (1.50)	6.7 (1.21)	4.5 (1.01)	6.9 (1.37)	10.9 (1.75)	4.9 (1.22)
Uninsured	*2.7 (1.58)	*5.4 (3.17)	*1.8 (1.79)	*1.3 (1.04)	*7.1 (3.60)	–

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Asthma Ever	Asthma Still	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Selected respiratory conditions[1]				
Marital status		Percent[2] (standard error)				
Married.	1.4 (0.11)	8.6 (0.26)	5.5 (0.22)	8.9 (0.27)	14.2 (0.35)	3.6 (0.18)
Widowed.	1.7 (0.28)	10.0 (1.71)	8.4 (1.67)	8.4 (1.96)	15.8 (2.21)	5.8 (1.13)
Divorced or separated.	2.4 (0.26)	11.0 (0.53)	7.8 (0.46)	10.1 (0.54)	16.7 (0.70)	5.7 (0.40)
Never married.	1.1 (0.22)	11.1 (0.54)	7.0 (0.42)	7.1 (0.41)	11.8 (0.57)	3.8 (0.36)
Living with a partner	2.3 (0.69)	11.9 (1.20)	8.6 (1.04)	8.9 (1.04)	12.9 (1.12)	5.4 (0.86)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	1.2 (0.11)	9.1 (0.28)	6.0 (0.24)	8.6 (0.28)	12.9 (0.33)	3.4 (0.18)
Small MSA.	1.4 (0.13)	10.2 (0.33)	6.6 (0.26)	8.4 (0.36)	14.1 (0.46)	4.3 (0.22)
Not in MSA	2.1 (0.20)	10.3 (0.42)	6.8 (0.39)	8.6 (0.41)	15.7 (0.71)	5.0 (0.37)
Region						
Northeast	1.3 (0.17)	10.7 (0.48)	7.0 (0.39)	9.3 (0.43)	13.2 (0.55)	3.6 (0.29)
Midwest	1.5 (0.16)	10.4 (0.41)	6.9 (0.35)	8.0 (0.38)	14.1 (0.55)	4.0 (0.27)
South	1.7 (0.14)	8.5 (0.30)	5.7 (0.25)	7.4 (0.30)	16.1 (0.48)	4.6 (0.23)
West	1.2 (0.15)	10.2 (0.41)	6.5 (0.36)	10.8 (0.51)	10.4 (0.46)	3.5 (0.27)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*0.8 (0.31)	6.0 (0.66)	3.2 (0.48)	5.7 (0.58)	5.9 (0.65)	2.0 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female	*0.3 (0.12)	8.9 (0.69)	6.3 (0.54)	6.8 (0.59)	11.0 (0.75)	3.5 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.0 (0.16)	8.4 (0.32)	4.7 (0.25)	8.4 (0.34)	11.3 (0.40)	3.0 (0.21)
White, single race, female	1.4 (0.11)	11.9 (0.35)	8.6 (0.31)	10.5 (0.32)	18.9 (0.45)	5.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.3 (0.34)	8.7 (0.85)	5.2 (0.64)	5.7 (0.65)	8.3 (0.82)	2.6 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	*0.8 (0.25)	12.0 (0.78)	8.6 (0.65)	7.7 (0.65)	19.1 (0.98)	5.0 (0.49)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30%, and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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").

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

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

Data source: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]	213,042	102,298	110,744	13,973	2,426	1,082	1,332
Sex							
Male	102,298	102,298	. . .	5,880	*41	. . .	1,332
Female	110,744	. . .	110,744	8,093	2,385	1,082	. . .
Age							
18–44 years	110,538	54,713	55,825	1,872	123	545	–
45–64 years	68,248	33,083	35,165	5,372	901	350	317
65–74 years	18,097	8,195	9,902	3,244	733	118	435
75 years and over	16,159	6,307	9,852	3,484	670	69	579
Race							
1 race[4]	210,869	101,306	109,563	13,910	2,423	1,082	1,321
White.	177,830	86,186	91,644	12,876	2,228	1,008	1,130
Black or African American	24,111	10,728	13,383	772	132	70	187
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	641	645	*49	*14	*3	–
Asian.	7,361	3,558	3,803	206	*49	–	*5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	194	88	*5	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	2,173	992	1,181	*63	*3	–	*10
Black or African American, white	239	99	140	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	407	546	*57	–	–	*10
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	13,447	12,825	530	95	*67	*50
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	8,634	8,027	286	*42	*27	*29
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	88,851	97,919	13,443	2,331	1,015	1,282
White, single race	153,032	73,466	79,566	12,377	2,139	951	1,080
Black or African American, single race	23,492	10,454	13,038	761	132	64	187
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	14,142	15,475	2,304	425	156	328
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	25,371	28,782	4,061	779	346	285
Some college	50,424	22,841	27,582	3,775	690	351	304
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	24,709	23,705	3,482	511	121	397
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	16,018	22,801	2,933	615	299	215
$20,000 or more	159,081	79,126	79,955	9,958	1,591	718	995
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	13,797	15,609	2,091	349	218	280
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	16,503	15,819	2,092	380	217	165
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	11,829	11,199	1,305	130	*109	142
$75,000 or more	42,286	21,844	20,442	2,197	352	*72	*140
Poverty status[10]							
Poor.	18,137	7,326	10,811	1,008	141	176	*60
Near poor	27,545	12,062	15,483	1,866	394	212	142
Not poor	111,175	56,935	54,240	7,083	1,135	493	697
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,722	62,046	63,676	5,399	837	456	242
Medicaid.	11,911	3,840	8,071	637	106	151	*11
Other.	5,709	3,117	2,592	371	*31	*64	*50
Uninsured.	34,519	18,288	16,231	835	*46	223	*14
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,521	9,175	12,346	4,681	1,009	129	690
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	637	1,428	344	63	*25	*36
Medicare only	7,902	3,164	4,738	1,295	288	*28	218
Other.	2,383	1,368	1,015	385	*40	–	*68
Uninsured.	312	120	193	*20	*3	*5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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	123,049	61,935	61,114	8,447	1,230	441	996
Widowed	13,906	2,535	11,371	2,291	685	110	182
Divorced or separated	22,400	9,077	13,323	1,792	295	289	79
Never married	41,346	22,564	18,781	961	172	126	*53
Living with a partner	11,309	5,656	5,653	463	*42	113	*22
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100,217	48,568	51,649	5,853	1,122	402	627
Small MSA	69,903	33,579	36,325	4,908	853	325	434
Not in MSA	42,922	20,151	22,771	3,212	451	354	271
Region							
Northeast	40,954	19,076	21,878	2,710	538	230	262
Midwest	52,206	25,446	26,760	3,237	611	322	272
South	77,592	37,220	40,372	5,222	824	366	545
West	42,289	20,555	21,734	2,804	453	164	253
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	13,447	. . .	168	*6	. . .	*50
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	. . .	12,825	362	89	*67	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,466	73,466	. . .	5,247	*17	. . .	1,080
White, single race, female	79,566	. . .	79,566	7,131	2,123	951	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	10,454	. . .	332	*18	. . .	187
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	. . .	13,038	429	114	64	. . .

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

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.5 (0.12)
Total[3] (crude)	6.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.3 (0.11)
Sex				
Male	6.3 (0.23)	*0.0 (0.02)	. . .	1.5 (0.12)
Female	7.1 (0.20)	2.1 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)	. . .
Age[4]				
18–44 years	1.7 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	1.0 (0.11)	–
45–64 years	7.9 (0.32)	1.3 (0.14)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.18)
65–74 years	18.0 (0.81)	4.1 (0.40)	1.2 (0.25)	5.3 (0.70)
75 years and over	21.6 (0.89)	4.2 (0.39)	0.7 (0.18)	9.2 (1.01)
Race				
1 race[5]	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.5 (0.12)
White	7.1 (0.17)	1.2 (0.07)	1.1 (0.10)	1.5 (0.12)
Black or African American	3.8 (0.33)	0.6 (0.14)	0.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.7 (1.51)	*1.1 (0.77)	*0.4 (0.38)	–
Asian	3.7 (0.81)	*1.0 (0.40)	–	*0.3 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*4.7 (3.53)	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*3.6 (1.20)	*0.2 (0.15)	–	*2.1 (1.80)
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6.6 (2.28)	–	–	*2.6 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	2.9 (0.32)	0.6 (0.13)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.9 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.9 (0.47)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.14)	*1.0 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.6 (0.12)
White, single race	7.5 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	1.2 (0.11)	1.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	3.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)	0.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.45)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	6.3 (0.36)	1.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.24)	1.9 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED[9]	7.0 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)	1.2 (0.22)	1.3 (0.21)
Some college	8.5 (0.36)	1.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.18)	1.9 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.7 (0.40)	1.3 (0.17)	0.5 (0.12)	2.1 (0.32)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	6.7 (0.33)	1.3 (0.14)	1.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.22)
$20,000 or more	6.8 (0.19)	1.1 (0.08)	0.9 (0.10)	1.6 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	6.5 (0.38)	1.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.28)	1.7 (0.27)
$35,000–$54,999	7.3 (0.45)	1.3 (0.20)	1.4 (0.29)	1.3 (0.29)
$55,000–$74,999	7.8 (0.62)	1.0 (0.25)	*0.9 (0.32)	2.2 (0.55)
$75,000 or more	6.8 (0.54)	1.0 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.9 (0.28)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	6.5 (0.55)	1.0 (0.23)	1.7 (0.31)	*1.4 (0.45)
Near poor	6.5 (0.41)	1.4 (0.20)	1.3 (0.25)	1.2 (0.26)
Not poor	7.0 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	0.9 (0.13)	1.6 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.0 (0.17)	0.6 (0.06)	0.7 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)
Medicaid	5.7 (0.64)	1.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.41)	*0.3 (0.21)
Other	4.7 (0.67)	*0.3 (0.16)	*2.0 (0.81)	*0.8 (0.32)
Uninsured	2.9 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.4 (0.26)	*0.1 (0.11)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21.8 (0.79)	4.7 (0.38)	1.1 (0.22)	7.7 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare	16.7 (2.00)	3.0 (0.83)	*2.0 (0.90)	*5.6 (2.59)
Medicare only	16.4 (1.07)	3.7 (0.55)	*0.6 (0.25)	7.1 (1.12)
Other	16.8 (2.13)	*1.6 (0.66)	–	*5.2 (1.66)
Uninsured	*5.9 (2.75)	*0.7 (0.73)	*2.1 (2.05)	–

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married	6.7 (0.22)	0.9 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	1.6 (0.14)
Widowed	5.7 (0.44)	1.7 (0.21)	0.5 (0.13)	1.6 (0.32)
Divorced or separated	7.7 (0.47)	1.2 (0.17)	2.5 (0.38)	1.0 (0.27)
Never married	6.0 (0.51)	1.6 (0.28)	0.5 (0.13)	*1.4 (0.56)
Living with a partner	6.3 (1.02)	*0.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.63)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	6.2 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	0.8 (0.11)	1.6 (0.18)
Small MSA	6.8 (0.27)	1.2 (0.11)	0.9 (0.15)	1.4 (0.19)
Not in MSA	7.2 (0.31)	1.0 (0.14)	1.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.26)
Region				
Northeast	6.3 (0.37)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.22)	1.4 (0.23)
Midwest	6.3 (0.28)	1.2 (0.13)	1.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.24)
South	6.8 (0.25)	1.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.13)	1.7 (0.21)
West	7.2 (0.33)	1.2 (0.16)	0.8 (0.15)	1.5 (0.25)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.5 (0.47)	*0.0 (0.03)	. . .	*0.9 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.4 (0.45)	1.0 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.15)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	7.0 (0.27)	*0.0 (0.01)	. . .	1.5 (0.13)
White, single race, female	8.1 (0.25)	2.3 (0.14)	1.2 (0.11)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	4.1 (0.55)	*0.2 (0.14)	. . .	2.4 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.7 (0.41)	1.0 (0.22)	0.5 (0.13)	. . .

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

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percents are sex-specific, while the denominators for calculating breast cancer percents encompass all adults. The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]	213,042	14,012	14,456	3,017	2,511	45,793	57,242
Sex							
Male	102,298	6,990	6,480	1,489	1,253	17,692	24,776
Female.	110,744	7,022	7,976	1,528	1,258	28,102	32,466
Age							
18–44 years.	110,538	2,101	4,757	617	766	8,633	18,201
45–64 years.	68,248	6,239	5,697	1,162	1,297	20,539	23,797
65–74 years.	18,097	3,180	2,098	540	223	8,322	7,947
75 years and over	16,159	2,491	1,903	697	226	8,299	7,298
Race							
1 race[6]	210,869	13,833	14,245	2,964	2,447	45,268	56,619
White.	177,830	11,199	12,513	2,420	2,025	39,606	49,561
Black or African American	24,111	2,120	1,319	427	306	4,679	5,567
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	146	*144	*38	*38	332	453
Asian.	7,361	355	256	*72	*78	633	1,004
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	*12	*13	*7	–	*18	*33
2 or more races[7]	2173	179	211	*53	*64	525	624
Black or African American, white	239	*17	*22	*15	*6	*37	70
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	95	129	*32	*25	319	351
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	1,556	1,285	402	310	2,896	4,218
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	964	735	234	194	1,566	2,419
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	12,456	13,170	2,614	2,201	42,897	53,024
White, single race	153,032	9,729	11,323	2,065	1,751	36,931	45,685
Black or African American, single race	23,492	2,089	1,283	400	299	4,581	5,430
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	3,623	3,103	936	415	8,791	9,336
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,153	3,995	4,081	758	747	14,570	16,675
Some college	50,424	3,968	4,175	739	853	12,398	16,086
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	1,991	2,211	435	440	8,550	11,670
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	3,711	3,639	1,099	813	10,646	12,368
$20,000 or more	159,081	9,132	9,800	1,770	1,550	31,828	41,484
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	2,299	2,441	495	365	6,817	8,803
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	2,090	2,316	403	445	6,931	9,002
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	1,151	1,306	210	169	4,491	6,024
$75,000 or more.	42,286	1,498	1,984	264	325	6,933	10,153
Poverty status[12]							
Poor.	18137	1,493	1,627	452	362	4,095	5,058
Near poor	27,545	2,434	2,367	722	459	6,544	8,606
Not poor	111,175	5,993	6,908	1,060	1,132	22,824	30,081
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	125,722	5,033	6,606	901	1,178	20,630	29,440
Medicaid.	11,911	1,374	1,206	346	359	2,932	3,641
Other.	5,709	656	568	200	180	2,002	2,211
Uninsured.	34,519	1,241	2,040	333	330	3,557	6,620
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	21,521	3,414	2,453	692	210	10,470	9,652
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	643	358	204	*72	1,317	1,164
Medicare only	7,902	1,163	908	234	119	3,645	3,354
Other.	2383	429	257	85	*41	1,111	978
Uninsured.	312	*15	*26	*19	*4	*71	*93

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, 2003—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]
		Number in thousands[4]					
Marital status							
Married.	123,049	8,501	8,232	1,604	1,325	27,644	34,143
Widowed.	13,906	2,148	1,661	477	229	7,007	6,401
Divorced or separated.	22,400	1,681	2,169	464	439	5,964	7,305
Never married.	41,346	1,171	1,618	375	377	3,663	6,606
Living with a partner.	11,309	463	735	*90	138	1,425	2,686
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	100,217	5,795	5,552	1,418	1,144	18,319	23,310
Small MSA.	69,903	4,766	4,898	1,008	874	16,077	19,915
Not in MSA	42,922	3,451	4,007	591	493	11,397	14,016
Region							
Northeast	40,954	2,637	2,270	519	332	8,778	10,366
Midwest	52,206	3,345	3,672	684	612	12,130	15,899
South.	77,592	5,905	5,628	1,256	1,096	17,233	20,474
West	42,289	2,125	2,886	558	471	7,652	10,504
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	779	588	170	132	1,053	1,860
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	777	697	232	178	1,843	2,358
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male.	73,466	4,960	5,107	1,056	891	14,646	20,205
White, single race, female.	79,566	4,768	6,216	1,009	860	22,285	25,480
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	928	555	222	170	1,468	1,996
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	1,161	728	178	130	3,113	3,434

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 frequencies (see "Appendix I") but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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)	6.7 (0.16)	6.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	21.5 (0.26)	26.8 (0.33)
Total[5] (crude)	6.6 (0.17)	6.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	21.6 (0.30)	26.9 (0.35)
Sex						
Male	7.2 (0.26)	6.5 (0.24)	1.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	17.9 (0.35)	24.6 (0.46)
Female	6.2 (0.20)	7.1 (0.22)	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	24.7 (0.35)	28.7 (0.42)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	1.9 (0.13)	4.3 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.7 (0.08)	7.8 (0.25)	16.5 (0.39)
45–64 years	9.3 (0.34)	8.4 (0.32)	1.7 (0.15)	1.9 (0.15)	30.2 (0.56)	35.0 (0.59)
65–74 years	17.9 (0.85)	11.6 (0.73)	3.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.21)	46.2 (1.02)	44.1 (1.07)
75 years and over	15.8 (0.84)	11.8 (0.69)	4.3 (0.45)	1.4 (0.26)	51.9 (1.04)	45.5 (1.16)
Race						
1 race[7]	6.6 (0.16)	6.7 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.1 (0.07)	21.5 (0.26)	26.8 (0.34)
White	6.2 (0.17)	6.9 (0.17)	1.3 (0.08)	1.1 (0.07)	21.7 (0.28)	27.4 (0.36)
Black or African American	10.1 (0.51)	5.8 (0.39)	2.1 (0.26)	1.4 (0.20)	22.2 (0.70)	25.1 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.2 (2.84)	12.0 (3.36)	*2.7 (1.24)	*2.4 (1.19)	30.8 (3.51)	38.1 (4.35)
Asian	6.5 (0.99)	4.6 (0.95)	*1.2 (0.45)	*1.1 (0.39)	11.9 (1.24)	16.2 (1.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*6.5 (3.80)	*6.7 (3.93)	*5.3 (3.46)	–	*11.5 (5.28)	*15.4 (6.83)
2 or more races[8]	9.8 (1.73)	10.6 (1.70)	*2.4 (0.92)	*3.6 (1.37)	26.9 (2.82)	30.9 (2.63)
Black or African American, white	*10.8 (6.15)	*9.6 (5.32)	*5.8 (3.63)	*4.4 (3.07)	*20.6 (6.66)	35.6 (5.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.3 (2.83)	14.8 (2.96)	*3.2 (1.73)	*2.7 (1.39)	35.7 (4.60)	38.9 (4.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	8.6 (0.52)	5.7 (0.42)	1.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.23)	16.4 (0.66)	20.2 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.9 (0.70)	5.6 (0.57)	2.1 (0.35)	1.5 (0.32)	15.9 (0.91)	19.9 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.5 (0.17)	6.9 (0.17)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.07)	22.2 (0.28)	27.8 (0.37)
White, single race	6.0 (0.19)	7.1 (0.19)	1.2 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	22.7 (0.31)	28.8 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race	10.2 (0.52)	5.8 (0.39)	2.0 (0.26)	1.4 (0.20)	22.2 (0.71)	25.1 (0.84)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	10.7 (0.50)	9.6 (0.45)	2.8 (0.25)	1.4 (0.18)	25.5 (0.65)	28.8 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[11]	7.0 (0.32)	7.3 (0.33)	1.3 (0.15)	1.3 (0.14)	25.6 (0.53)	29.9 (0.60)
Some college	8.4 (0.39)	8.4 (0.39)	1.6 (0.17)	1.7 (0.17)	25.9 (0.58)	32.6 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.0 (0.32)	5.0 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)	0.9 (0.13)	20.3 (0.57)	25.9 (0.63)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	9.2 (0.38)	9.3 (0.39)	2.7 (0.22)	2.3 (0.22)	25.6 (0.53)	30.8 (0.64)
$20,000 or more	6.1 (0.20)	6.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.09)	1.0 (0.07)	20.8 (0.31)	26.5 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	7.7 (0.47)	8.2 (0.48)	1.6 (0.21)	1.3 (0.20)	22.6 (0.69)	29.7 (0.82)
$35,000–$54,999	7.2 (0.46)	7.4 (0.43)	1.4 (0.22)	1.4 (0.18)	23.0 (0.70)	28.6 (0.77)
$55,000–$74,999	6.3 (0.62)	6.1 (0.56)	1.1 (0.25)	0.7 (0.18)	22.4 (0.86)	27.6 (0.93)
$75,000 or more	4.5 (0.47)	5.3 (0.47)	*1.1 (0.33)	0.9 (0.23)	19.4 (0.73)	25.7 (0.84)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	10.2 (0.60)	10.0 (0.61)	2.8 (0.35)	2.2 (0.31)	26.8 (0.85)	31.0 (0.92)
Near poor	9.2 (0.50)	9.0 (0.60)	2.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.24)	23.9 (0.74)	31.6 (0.86)
Not poor	5.8 (0.23)	6.4 (0.23)	1.1 (0.11)	1.0 (0.09)	21.3 (0.35)	27.3 (0.44)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	3.7 (0.17)	5.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.07)	0.9 (0.08)	15.3 (0.31)	22.6 (0.39)
Medicaid	12.6 (0.79)	10.5 (0.80)	3.1 (0.46)	3.1 (0.48)	26.2 (0.98)	31.8 (1.12)
Other	8.3 (1.02)	8.1 (1.05)	2.4 (0.44)	2.0 (0.49)	27.7 (1.86)	30.8 (1.99)
Uninsured	4.3 (0.34)	6.5 (0.41)	1.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.17)	12.4 (0.56)	21.4 (0.73)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	16.2 (0.78)	11.4 (0.63)	3.2 (0.37)	1.0 (0.19)	48.9 (0.96)	45.1 (1.05)
Medicaid and Medicare	31.2 (2.64)	17.6 (2.18)	10.0 (1.61)	*3.6 (1.12)	65.3 (2.74)	56.8 (2.74)
Medicare only	15.0 (1.11)	11.5 (1.01)	3.0 (0.46)	1.5 (0.38)	46.6 (1.49)	42.8 (1.64)
Other	17.6 (2.18)	10.9 (1.99)	3.8 (0.96)	*1.6 (0.54)	47.4 (2.93)	41.8 (2.79)
Uninsured	*5.1 (2.70)	*7.5 (2.96)	*5.1 (4.68)	*1.0 (0.98)	*22.4 (6.80)	28.8 (7.64)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
Marital status			Percent[4] (standard error)			
Married	6.6 (0.23)	6.5 (0.22)	1.3 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)	21.3 (0.35)	26.7 (0.43)
Widowed	11.3 (1.70)	8.4 (1.37)	1.4 (0.26)	*1.7 (0.67)	29.0 (2.28)	32.8 (3.05)
Divorced or separated	7.5 (0.46)	9.3 (0.50)	2.1 (0.27)	1.6 (0.22)	25.3 (0.75)	31.2 (0.80)
Never married	7.0 (0.53)	5.5 (0.42)	2.0 (0.31)	1.5 (0.24)	18.1 (0.75)	24.0 (0.80)
Living with a partner	7.2 (1.49)	6.8 (0.86)	*1.3 (0.55)	1.6 (0.44)	19.1 (1.62)	28.1 (1.71)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	6.2 (0.22)	5.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)	19.2 (0.36)	23.8 (0.44)
Small MSA	6.7 (0.28)	6.9 (0.28)	1.4 (0.12)	1.2 (0.13)	22.3 (0.46)	28.0 (0.60)
Not in MSA	7.8 (0.41)	9.1 (0.42)	1.3 (0.14)	1.1 (0.14)	25.5 (0.60)	31.8 (0.88)
Region						
Northeast	6.1 (0.36)	5.4 (0.32)	1.2 (0.17)	0.8 (0.12)	20.4 (0.58)	24.7 (0.74)
Midwest	6.5 (0.32)	7.0 (0.34)	1.3 (0.15)	1.2 (0.14)	23.4 (0.49)	30.5 (0.65)
South	7.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.13)	22.2 (0.45)	26.3 (0.59)
West	5.4 (0.29)	7.0 (0.36)	1.4 (0.16)	1.1 (0.13)	19.1 (0.53)	25.6 (0.68)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.0 (0.82)	5.4 (0.65)	1.7 (0.36)	1.4 (0.31)	12.3 (0.95)	17.2 (1.10)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.3 (0.66)	6.0 (0.56)	2.1 (0.32)	1.5 (0.30)	19.9 (0.88)	22.7 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	6.6 (0.30)	6.8 (0.28)	1.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)	19.3 (0.42)	27.1 (0.56)
White, single race, female	5.5 (0.24)	7.5 (0.27)	1.1 (0.11)	1.0 (0.10)	25.7 (0.44)	30.3 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.4 (0.86)	5.8 (0.70)	2.9 (0.52)	1.9 (0.41)	16.4 (1.03)	20.8 (1.18)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.9 (0.61)	5.8 (0.50)	1.5 (0.29)	1.0 (0.21)	26.4 (0.91)	28.3 (1.08)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	213,042	32,268	31,368	58,430	9,464
Sex					
Male	102,298	9,596	12,352	25,764	2,884
Female	110,744	22,673	19,016	32,666	6,580
Age					
18–44 years	110,538	19,634	13,842	26,756	5,096
45–64 years	68,248	10,292	12,377	21,479	3,229
65–74 years	18,097	1,419	2,819	5,557	736
75 years and over	16,159	923	2,330	4,638	404
Race					
1 race[7]	210,869	31,741	30,920	57,665	9,271
White	177,830	26,680	27,213	49,936	8,237
Black or African American	24,111	3,752	2,833	5,902	706
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	380	226	415	*94
Asian	7,361	887	616	1,364	187
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*42	*32	*49	*48
2 or more races[8]	2,173	527	448	765	193
Black or African American, white	239	*53	81	92	*13
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	339	215	393	*94
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	4,179	3,329	6,465	926
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	2,570	1,805	3,769	569
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	28,089	28,039	51,965	8,538
White, single race	153,032	22,813	24,154	43,911	7,372
Black or African American, single race	23,492	3,645	2,735	5,735	688
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	4,918	5,196	9,517	1,331
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,153	8,124	8,098	16,131	2,256
Some college	50,424	8,901	9,136	15,821	2,830
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	5,437	6,170	11,092	1,754
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	38,818	7,651	6,949	12,598	2,341
$20,000 or more	159,081	22,801	22,518	42,246	6,622
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	5,050	4,358	8,769	1,364
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	5,412	5,396	9,576	1,619
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	3,273	3,668	6,282	965
$75,000 or more	42,286	5,452	5,371	10,378	1,627
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	18,137	4,198	3,176	5,983	1,246
Near poor	27,545	5,424	4,657	8,687	1,558
Not poor	111,175	15,744	16,452	30,227	4,695
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,722	18,947	17,382	32,039	5,379
Medicaid	11,911	3,477	2,570	4,624	964
Other	5,709	1,291	1,333	2,171	477
Uninsured	34,519	6,089	4,880	9,270	1,488
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,521	1,247	2,972	6,075	680
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	346	488	896	168
Medicare only	7,902	570	1,201	2,422	227
Other	2,383	125	402	741	*38
Uninsured	312	*51	*83	*58	*24

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, 2003—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.	123,049	18,022	18,298	34,188	5,119
Widowed.	13,906	1,381	2,331	4,408	685
Divorced or separated.	22,400	4,059	4,501	7,596	1,361
Never married.	41,346	6,428	4,461	8,583	1,678
Living with a partner.	11,309	2,283	1,708	3,529	595
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	100,217	13,935	14,327	25,316	3,708
Small MSA.	69,903	11,017	10,421	19,794	3,417
Not in MSA	42,922	7,315	6,619	13,320	2,339
Region					
Northeast	40,954	5,646	5,900	11,265	1,814
Midwest	52,206	7,793	7,987	15,140	2,403
South.	77,592	12,140	10,544	19,623	3,226
West	42,289	6,689	6,938	12,401	2,020
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	1,280	1,383	2,930	302
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	2,899	1,946	3,535	624
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,466	6,823	9,624	19,578	2,199
White, single race, female.	79,566	15,990	14,530	24,333	5,173
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	1,001	998	2,281	213
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	2,644	1,738	3,453	475

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

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

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

[3]Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have lower 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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 (0.27)	14.7 (0.25)	27.4 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
Total[6] (crude)	15.2 (0.27)	14.8 (0.25)	27.5 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	9.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.33)	25.1 (0.48)	2.8 (0.17)
Female	20.7 (0.39)	17.1 (0.35)	29.4 (0.44)	6.0 (0.24)
Age[7]				
18–44 years	17.8 (0.39)	12.5 (0.32)	24.2 (0.45)	4.6 (0.21)
45–64 years	15.1 (0.43)	18.2 (0.45)	31.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.25)
65–74 years	7.9 (0.55)	15.6 (0.75)	30.8 (0.98)	4.1 (0.40)
75 years and over	5.7 (0.50)	14.5 (0.77)	28.9 (1.03)	2.5 (0.31)
Race				
1 race[8]	15.0 (0.27)	14.6 (0.25)	27.3 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
White.	15.1 (0.29)	15.2 (0.27)	27.9 (0.38)	4.6 (0.16)
Black or African American	15.2 (0.66)	12.1 (0.62)	25.0 (0.85)	3.0 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	29.2 (3.51)	17.8 (3.26)	32.4 (3.68)	*7.3 (2.28)
Asian.	12.0 (1.28)	9.0 (1.13)	19.9 (1.65)	2.7 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*13.9 (6.02)	*11.4 (5.17)	*15.4 (6.86)	*11.7 (9.61)
2 or more races[9]	23.2 (2.58)	20.4 (2.39)	34.9 (3.19)	8.3 (1.74)
Black or African American, white	26.9 (6.74)	36.4 (7.24)	43.6 (5.45)	*7.4 (3.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	33.8 (4.38)	23.8 (3.60)	42.5 (4.48)	*9.1 (2.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (0.62)	14.5 (0.67)	26.5 (0.82)	3.8 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.3 (0.80)	12.4 (0.83)	24.6 (1.06)	3.9 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	15.2 (0.30)	14.9 (0.27)	27.6 (0.38)	4.6 (0.16)
White, single race	15.3 (0.33)	15.6 (0.30)	28.4 (0.43)	4.9 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	15.2 (0.67)	12.0 (0.62)	24.9 (0.87)	3.0 (0.30)
Education[11]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.6 (0.68)	17.1 (0.64)	31.7 (0.88)	4.6 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[12]	15.3 (0.49)	14.8 (0.47)	29.6 (0.67)	4.2 (0.26)
Some college	17.0 (0.52)	17.9 (0.51)	31.2 (0.61)	5.5 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.6 (0.43)	12.7 (0.47)	23.2 (0.61)	3.5 (0.23)
Family income[13]				
Less than $20,000	20.9 (0.66)	18.4 (0.57)	32.9 (0.71)	6.4 (0.37)
$20,000 or more	14.0 (0.29)	14.0 (0.29)	26.5 (0.39)	4.1 (0.16)
$20,000–$34,999	17.6 (0.71)	14.9 (0.56)	30.0 (0.76)	4.7 (0.38)
$35,000–$54,999	16.2 (0.63)	16.7 (0.62)	29.6 (0.79)	4.9 (0.38)
$55,000–$74,999	13.2 (0.68)	15.1 (0.82)	27.4 (1.04)	4.1 (0.46)
$75,000 or more	11.9 (0.55)	12.3 (0.62)	24.0 (0.80)	3.7 (0.33)
Poverty status[14]				
Poor.	22.9 (0.96)	18.8 (0.82)	35.1 (1.03)	7.1 (0.57)
Near poor	20.1 (0.77)	17.4 (0.65)	32.2 (0.91)	5.8 (0.45)
Not poor	13.8 (0.34)	14.6 (0.34)	27.1 (0.43)	4.2 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[15]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	15.3 (0.35)	13.6 (0.32)	25.2 (0.41)	4.3 (0.19)
Medicaid.	29.4 (1.20)	22.2 (1.10)	39.7 (1.31)	8.3 (0.72)
Other.	22.9 (1.92)	19.5 (1.69)	34.2 (2.11)	7.7 (1.21)
Uninsured	17.5 (0.64)	14.8 (0.63)	27.8 (0.81)	4.4 (0.37)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	5.8 (0.45)	13.9 (0.66)	28.3 (0.91)	3.2 (0.33)
Medicaid and Medicare	17.1 (2.03)	24.1 (2.41)	43.8 (2.77)	8.3 (1.47)
Medicare only	7.3 (0.80)	15.3 (1.18)	30.9 (1.44)	2.9 (0.54)
Other.	5.0 (0.98)	16.7 (2.28)	31.0 (2.74)	*1.4 (0.69)
Uninsured	*13.9 (4.27)	25.4 (7.20)	*18.2 (6.80)	*6.6 (4.77)

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, 2003—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.	14.7 (0.34)	14.5 (0.33)	27.4 (0.45)	4.1 (0.20)
Widowed.	16.5 (2.43)	18.5 (2.62)	32.1 (3.05)	6.6 (1.48)
Divorced or separated.	18.6 (0.68)	19.2 (0.68)	33.2 (0.82)	5.9 (0.42)
Never married.	13.8 (0.56)	11.9 (0.59)	22.6 (0.76)	3.7 (0.31)
Living with a partner.	18.6 (1.29)	16.1 (1.29)	30.9 (1.54)	4.9 (0.72)
Place of residence[16]				
Large MSA	13.7 (0.34)	14.4 (0.35)	25.4 (0.45)	3.7 (0.19)
Small MSA.	15.9 (0.52)	14.8 (0.49)	28.2 (0.63)	4.9 (0.27)
Not in MSA	17.4 (0.69)	15.2 (0.47)	30.7 (0.94)	5.5 (0.39)
Region				
Northeast	14.1 (0.57)	14.3 (0.56)	27.3 (0.75)	4.5 (0.34)
Midwest	14.9 (0.53)	15.2 (0.53)	29.0 (0.73)	4.6 (0.25)
South.	15.6 (0.49)	13.5 (0.42)	25.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.27)
West	15.6 (0.55)	16.5 (0.53)	29.5 (0.77)	4.8 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.3 (0.73)	12.3 (0.97)	23.8 (1.17)	2.3 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	22.5 (1.04)	16.7 (0.92)	29.1 (1.06)	5.2 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.4 (0.39)	12.9 (0.41)	26.3 (0.59)	3.0 (0.20)
White, single race, female.	21.0 (0.48)	18.1 (0.42)	30.2 (0.54)	6.7 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.7 (0.86)	10.0 (0.86)	22.4 (1.24)	2.2 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race, female	19.8 (0.91)	13.6 (0.82)	27.0 (1.12)	3.7 (0.41)

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

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

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

[3]Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have lower 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[15]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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").

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 11. Frequencies of hearing trouble, vision trouble, and absence of teeth among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics, United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
	Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	213,042	32,533	18,628	15,927
Sex				
Male	102,298	18,137	7,200	6,740
Female	110,744	14,396	11,428	9,187
Age				
18–44 years	110,538	7,623	5,732	1,989
45–64 years	68,248	12,039	7,202	5,270
65–74 years	18,097	5,380	2,362	3,891
75 years and over	16,159	7,492	3,331	4,778
Race				
1 race[4]	210,869	32,250	18,398	15,748
White	177,830	29,643	15,433	13,571
Black or African American	24,111	1,932	2,385	1,710
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	137	190	80
Asian	7,361	520	374	376
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*18	*17	*11
2 or more races[5]	2,173	284	229	179
Black or African American, white	239	*9	*27	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	172	130	*115
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	1,811	1,899	1,161
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	1,220	1,116	521
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	30,723	16,729	14,767
White, single race	153,032	27,897	13,691	12,494
Black or African American, single race	23,492	1,922	2,308	1,684
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	6,238	4,271	5,751
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	10,282	5,154	5,407
Some college	50,424	8,213	4,552	2,729
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	6,131	3,006	1,362
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	38,818	7,334	5,472	5,501
$20,000 or more	159,081	22,866	12,070	8,994
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	4,924	3,126	2,848
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	5,084	2,576	1,987
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	3,066	1,547	882
$75,000 or more	42,286	5,308	2,477	1,049
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	18,137	2,669	2,469	2,103
Near poor	27,545	4,722	3,440	3,344
Not poor	111,175	16,611	8,195	5,667
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	125,722	13,768	7,776	4,121
Medicaid	11,911	1,503	1,656	1,023
Other	5,709	1,008	683	547
Uninsured	34,519	3,354	2,734	1,538
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21,521	8,223	3,139	4,886
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	762	656	892
Medicare only	7,902	2,846	1,337	2,248
Other	2,383	943	477	541
Uninsured	312	*82	*79	*93

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, 2003—Con.

	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
Selected characteristic		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]			
Married.	123,049	19,433	9,442	8,164
Widowed.	13,906	5,035	2,811	4,120
Divorced or separated.	22,400	3,814	2,646	1,959
Never married.	41,346	3,096	2,779	1,210
Living with a partner.	11,309	1,088	899	443
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100,217	11,970	7,118	6,067
Small MSA.	69,903	11,637	6,788	5,257
Not in MSA	42,922	8,926	4,722	4,603
Region				
Northeast	40,954	5,017	3,193	3,139
Midwest	52,206	9,816	4,822	4,150
South	77,592	11,030	7,307	6,136
West	42,289	6,670	3,305	2,501
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	962	864	525
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	849	1,035	636
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	73,466	15,929	5,165	5,411
White, single race, female	79,566	11,968	8,526	7,083
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	844	923	598
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	1,077	1,385	1,086

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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:National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	15.4 (0.27)	8.8 (0.22)	7.6 (0.18)
Total[3] (crude)	15.3 (0.29)	8.7 (0.22)	7.5 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	18.6 (0.41)	7.3 (0.28)	7.2 (0.25)
Female	12.6 (0.30)	10.1 (0.28)	8.0 (0.23)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	6.9 (0.26)	5.2 (0.23)	1.8 (0.13)
45–64 years	17.7 (0.50)	10.6 (0.36)	7.7 (0.35)
65–74 years	29.8 (1.04)	13.1 (0.76)	21.6 (0.93)
75 years and over	46.5 (1.12)	20.6 (0.90)	29.7 (1.03)
Race			
1 race[5]	15.4 (0.27)	8.7 (0.22)	7.6 (0.19)
White.	16.4 (0.30)	8.6 (0.22)	7.5 (0.20)
Black or African American	9.2 (0.53)	10.8 (0.67)	8.9 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.2 (2.99)	18.5 (2.72)	10.1 (2.44)
Asian.	9.5 (1.05)	6.2 (1.05)	6.8 (1.04)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*11.7 (6.30)	11.3 (1.64)	*9.9 (6.00)
2 or more races[6]	14.8 (2.17)	11.5 (1.84)	10.5 (1.98)
Black or African American, white	*6.2 (5.31)	20.1 (4.12)	*12.1 (4.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	19.7 (3.43)	14.1 (3.10)	14.6 (3.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	9.8 (0.60)	9.1 (0.59)	7.4 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.4 (0.84)	9.0 (0.79)	6.0 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	16.0 (0.29)	8.8 (0.23)	7.7 (0.20)
White, single race	17.2 (0.33)	8.6 (0.24)	7.6 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	9.3 (0.54)	10.7 (0.68)	8.9 (0.49)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	17.6 (0.68)	12.6 (0.57)	15.7 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.2 (0.50)	9.3 (0.40)	9.3 (0.34)
Some college	17.5 (0.55)	9.4 (0.39)	6.2 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.1 (0.52)	6.8 (0.37)	3.6 (0.27)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	16.9 (0.59)	13.6 (0.49)	12.3 (0.45)
$20,000 or more	15.3 (0.32)	7.9 (0.25)	6.3 (0.21)
$20,000–$34,999	15.9 (0.57)	10.6 (0.57)	9.2 (0.50)
$35,000–$54,999	17.2 (0.65)	8.3 (0.49)	6.9 (0.46)
$55,000–$74,999	16.0 (0.81)	7.3 (0.68)	5.1 (0.59)
$75,000 or more	15.5 (0.76)	6.9 (0.56)	3.9 (0.48)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor.	16.6 (0.80)	15.3 (0.75)	14.3 (0.70)
Near poor	16.8 (0.66)	12.6 (0.63)	11.8 (0.56)
Not poor	16.0 (0.37)	7.6 (0.29)	5.8 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	10.4 (0.29)	6.0 (0.22)	3.0 (0.15)
Medicaid.	13.2 (0.91)	14.5 (0.85)	9.3 (0.75)
Other.	12.6 (1.38)	9.2 (1.14)	6.5 (0.91)
Uninsured.	10.7 (0.60)	8.8 (0.50)	5.5 (0.42)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	38.3 (0.98)	14.6 (0.72)	22.8 (0.84)
Medicaid and Medicare	36.5 (2.68)	31.6 (2.78)	43.0 (2.88)
Medicare only	36.1 (1.52)	17.0 (1.18)	28.7 (1.39)
Other.	40.7 (2.90)	20.4 (2.42)	23.0 (2.35)
Uninsured.	29.1 (8.01)	27.9 (8.35)	*29.8 (9.19)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Married.	15.6 (0.35)	7.5 (0.27)	6.6 (0.23)
Widowed.	20.8 (2.61)	15.1 (2.13)	15.1 (2.44)
Divorced or separated.	17.0 (0.70)	11.5 (0.60)	8.8 (0.49)
Never married.	12.9 (0.66)	10.5 (0.64)	7.7 (0.62)
Living with a partner.	13.8 (1.38)	8.1 (0.88)	7.0 (1.13)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	12.6 (0.32)	7.3 (0.27)	6.6 (0.24)
Small MSA.	16.3 (0.49)	9.5 (0.41)	7.3 (0.32)
Not in MSA	20.1 (0.75)	10.7 (0.57)	10.2 (0.45)
Region			
Northeast	11.6 (0.47)	7.5 (0.43)	7.2 (0.38)
Midwest	19.0 (0.58)	9.3 (0.41)	8.2 (0.38)
South	14.3 (0.46)	9.4 (0.43)	8.0 (0.34)
West	16.6 (0.63)	8.1 (0.37)	6.5 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.9 (0.87)	8.9 (0.91)	6.9 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.7 (0.75)	9.5 (0.73)	7.9 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21.2 (0.51)	6.9 (0.32)	7.3 (0.28)
White, single race, female	13.7 (0.37)	10.1 (0.33)	7.8 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.6 (0.82)	10.0 (0.96)	7.4 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.1 (0.68)	11.2 (0.79)	9.9 (0.66)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Sadness[1] All or most of the time	Sadness[1] Some of the time	Hopelessness[1] All or most of the time	Hopelessness[1] Some of the time	Worthlessness[1] All or most of the time	Worthlessness[1] Some of the time	Everything is an effort[1] All or most of the time	Everything is an effort[1] Some of the time
				Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	213,042	6,849	17,041	4,542	8,741	4,122	7,127	11,112	16,972
Sex									
Male.	102,298	2,430	6,312	1,694	3,354	1,559	2,666	4,244	7,252
Female	110,744	4,419	10,729	2,848	5,387	2,563	4,461	6,868	9,720
Age									
18–44 years	110,538	3,308	7,934	2,185	4,443	1,950	3,447	5,760	8,845
45–64 years	68,248	2,507	6,035	1,683	3,083	1,477	2,655	3,615	5,645
65–74 years	18,097	452	1,625	368	682	352	512	791	1,183
75 years and over	16,159	582	1,447	306	533	343	513	947	1,299
Race									
1 race[4]	210,869	6,732	16,811	4,474	8,566	4,037	6,996	10,920	16,777
White.	177,830	5,472	13,432	3,782	6,984	3,397	5,854	8,585	13,998
Black or African American	24,111	1,014	2,609	482	1,231	472	917	1,869	2,172
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	*76	173	*82	*79	*55	*86	111	120
Asian.	7,361	159	563	*128	259	*113	130	350	458
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	*11	*35	–	*14	–	*10	*5	*29
2 or more races[5]	2,173	118	230	68	175	*85	131	192	195
Black or African American, white	239	*8	*24	*7	*21	*7	*3	*11	*21
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	*84	113	*31	*111	*54	*78	132	115
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	1,038	2,419	790	1,318	617	787	1,283	1,679
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	624	1,501	484	849	375	521	803	975
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	5,811	14,622	3,752	7,423	3,506	6,340	9,829	15,293
White, single race	153,032	4,484	11,167	3,018	5,760	2,811	5,112	7,410	12,415
Black or African American, single race	23,492	989	2,549	473	1,190	462	905	1,831	2,111
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	1,855	3,752	1,272	2,080	1,200	1,730	2,683	3,188
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	1,797	4,817	1,248	2,197	1,156	1,879	2,849	4,144
Some college	50,424	1,558	4,169	1,013	2,251	967	1,744	2,873	4,450
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	579	2,435	378	1,117	290	821	1,053	2,887
Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	38,818	2,864	5,169	1,955	3,154	1,778	2,616	3,971	4,507
$20,000 or more	159,081	3,542	10,968	2,303	5,011	2,089	4,069	6,521	11,580
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	1,092	3,066	741	1,714	683	1,364	2,003	2,785
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	814	2,650	487	1,176	483	846	1,431	2,784
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	342	1,447	301	529	222	544	838	1,787
$75,000 or more	42,286	471	2,201	311	746	290	803	1,200	2,522
Poverty status[10]									
Poor.	18,137	1,590	2,705	1,109	1,636	1,043	1,447	2,174	2,306
Near poor	27,545	1,366	3,179	942	2,002	871	1,518	2,353	3,086
Not poor	111,175	2,099	7,575	1,402	3,128	1,279	2,734	4,265	8,184
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	125,722	2,342	7,605	1,411	3,521	1,174	3,013	4,524	8,925
Medicaid.	11,911	1,268	1,918	923	1,399	885	1,177	1,804	1,701
Other.	5,709	445	724	335	421	355	334	625	694
Uninsured	34,519	1,749	3,648	1,199	2,144	1,006	1,558	2,416	3,096
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	21,521	437	1,673	301	579	315	568	871	1,461
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	224	367	122	183	129	164	322	282
Medicare only.	7,902	287	768	196	348	169	228	376	615
Other.	2,383	*48	235	*39	76	*63	*44	131	104
Uninsured	312	*34	*26	*11	*28	*16	*21	*34	*12

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, 2003—Con.

	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics							
		Sadness[1]		Hopelessness[1]		Worthlessness[1]		Everything is an effort[1]	
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	123,049	2,751	8,193	1,888	3,876	1,836	3,260	4,813	8,631
Widowed	13,906	734	1,630	452	687	463	553	1,034	1,233
Divorced or separated	22,400	1,358	2,942	958	1,683	805	1,369	2,024	2,400
Never married	41,346	1,525	3,138	883	1,831	766	1,381	2,454	3,658
Living with a partner	11,309	450	1,083	341	616	230	523	743	988
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA.	100,217	3,059	7,647	1,950	3,774	1,648	2,866	4,757	7,204
Small MSA.	69,903	2,244	5,386	1,606	2,914	1,468	2,457	3,721	5,414
Not in MSA	42,922	1,547	4,008	986	2,053	1,006	1,804	2,635	4,354
Region									
Northeast.	40,954	1,502	3,200	832	1,670	708	1,169	2,010	3,315
Midwest.	52,206	1,422	4,102	982	1,884	980	1,476	2,586	4,477
South	77,592	2,623	6,498	1,681	3,321	1,636	2,889	4,323	5,730
West.	42,289	1,301	3,242	1,048	1,866	798	1,593	2,193	3,451
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	300	931	310	516	232	296	515	697
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	738	1,488	480	802	384	491	768	981
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	73,466	1,660	4,183	1,153	2,221	1,090	1,927	2,906	5,446
White, single race, female	79,566	2,824	6,984	1,864	3,540	1,720	3,185	4,504	6,969
Black or African American, single race, male.	10,454	331	879	143	394	157	330	593	785
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,038	657	1,670	330	795	305	575	1,238	1,325

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Sadness[1]		Hopelessness[1]		Worthlessness[1]		Everything is an effort[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.2 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.12)	8.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.2 (0.14)	2.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
Sex								
Male.	2.4 (0.15)	6.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.18)	1.6 (0.12)	2.7 (0.16)	4.2 (0.21)	7.2 (0.28)
Female	4.0 (0.17)	9.8 (0.28)	2.6 (0.15)	4.9 (0.19)	2.3 (0.14)	4.1 (0.18)	6.3 (0.23)	8.9 (0.25)
Age[4]								
18–44 years	3.0 (0.16)	7.3 (0.25)	2.0 (0.12)	4.1 (0.18)	1.8 (0.12)	3.2 (0.16)	5.3 (0.23)	8.1 (0.27)
45–64 years	3.7 (0.22)	9.0 (0.33)	2.5 (0.18)	4.6 (0.25)	2.2 (0.18)	4.0 (0.23)	5.4 (0.27)	8.4 (0.35)
65–74 years	2.6 (0.32)	9.2 (0.64)	2.1 (0.30)	3.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.29)	2.9 (0.36)	4.5 (0.44)	6.7 (0.53)
75 years and over	3.7 (0.44)	9.3 (0.63)	2.0 (0.31)	3.4 (0.42)	2.2 (0.34)	3.3 (0.43)	6.1 (0.55)	8.4 (0.64)
Race								
1 race[5]	3.2 (0.12)	8.1 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.1 (0.14)	1.9 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
White.	3.1 (0.13)	7.6 (0.20)	2.2 (0.11)	4.0 (0.14)	1.9 (0.10)	3.3 (0.14)	4.9 (0.19)	8.0 (0.22)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.39)	11.3 (0.59)	2.1 (0.26)	5.2 (0.42)	2.0 (0.27)	3.8 (0.32)	7.9 (0.56)	9.2 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.1 (2.01)	12.5 (2.72)	*7.1 (2.17)	*5.4 (1.88)	*4.1 (1.50)	8.6 (2.31)	9.4 (2.27)	8.6 (2.07)
Asian.	2.3 (0.63)	8.3 (1.11)	*1.8 (0.58)	4.0 (0.92)	*1.6 (0.56)	1.9 (0.55)	5.1 (0.89)	6.2 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*2.6 (2.20)	*12.0 (5.15)	–	*6.9 (3.69)	–	*6.0 (3.61)	*4.9 (3.42)	*10.9 (5.98)
2 or more races[6]	6.0 (1.62)	11.0 (1.91)	3.5 (1.02)	7.5 (1.55)	*4.6 (1.46)	5.9 (1.36)	9.2 (2.03)	8.8 (1.55)
Black or African American, white	*4.5 (2.63)	*16.3 (5.25)	*4.0 (2.58)	*8.2 (3.34)	*4.0 (2.58)	*1.5 (1.08)	*4.6 (2.86)	*9.7 (3.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*9.4 (3.10)	12.7 (3.08)	*3.2 (1.35)	11.0 (3.05)	*6.6 (2.56)	7.8 (2.28)	14.3 (3.72)	11.8 (2.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.34)	10.5 (0.62)	3.3 (0.30)	5.5 (0.42)	2.6 (0.26)	3.2 (0.28)	5.3 (0.37)	6.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.4 (0.46)	10.6 (0.87)	3.3 (0.42)	5.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.39)	3.5 (0.41)	5.4 (0.50)	6.3 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.2 (0.13)	7.9 (0.20)	2.0 (0.10)	4.0 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)	3.4 (0.14)	5.4 (0.20)	8.3 (0.22)
White, single race	3.0 (0.14)	7.3 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	1.9 (0.11)	3.4 (0.15)	4.9 (0.21)	8.3 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.39)	11.3 (0.61)	2.1 (0.26)	5.1 (0.43)	2.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.33)	7.9 (0.57)	9.2 (0.54)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.5 (0.41)	12.9 (0.61)	4.6 (0.35)	7.5 (0.50)	4.2 (0.35)	6.2 (0.45)	9.3 (0.57)	11.1 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[9]	3.4 (0.24)	9.1 (0.38)	2.4 (0.21)	4.2 (0.26)	2.2 (0.20)	3.6 (0.24)	5.4 (0.35)	7.8 (0.36)
Some college	3.0 (0.22)	8.3 (0.36)	1.9 (0.17)	4.4 (0.28)	1.9 (0.19)	3.5 (0.25)	5.7 (0.31)	8.8 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.15)	5.2 (0.31)	0.8 (0.12)	2.3 (0.19)	0.7 (0.11)	1.7 (0.17)	2.2 (0.19)	6.0 (0.34)
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	8.0 (0.40)	13.9 (0.50)	5.5 (0.35)	8.7 (0.39)	5.0 (0.36)	7.3 (0.39)	10.9 (0.51)	12.2 (0.48)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.12)	7.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.09)	3.2 (0.14)	1.3 (0.09)	2.6 (0.13)	4.2 (0.17)	7.4 (0.23)
$20,000–$34,999	3.8 (0.33)	10.7 (0.53)	2.6 (0.26)	6.1 (0.44)	2.4 (0.27)	4.8 (0.42)	7.0 (0.44)	9.7 (0.54)
$35,000–$54,999	2.5 (0.27)	8.3 (0.46)	1.5 (0.20)	3.6 (0.31)	1.6 (0.21)	2.7 (0.26)	4.5 (0.37)	8.6 (0.51)
$55,000–$74,999	1.4 (0.24)	6.6 (0.60)	1.2 (0.22)	2.3 (0.31)	1.0 (0.22)	2.5 (0.38)	3.4 (0.39)	8.0 (0.62)
$75,000 or more	1.3 (0.28)	5.4 (0.41)	0.9 (0.22)	1.9 (0.25)	0.8 (0.20)	1.9 (0.27)	3.0 (0.36)	5.7 (0.41)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor.	9.5 (0.64)	15.6 (0.75)	6.6 (0.57)	9.4 (0.65)	6.2 (0.57)	8.4 (0.59)	12.8 (0.73)	13.2 (0.69)
Near poor	5.1 (0.39)	12.1 (0.60)	3.6 (0.33)	7.7 (0.57)	3.4 (0.32)	5.8 (0.48)	8.7 (0.57)	11.7 (0.62)
Not poor	1.9 (0.13)	6.9 (0.24)	1.3 (0.10)	2.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	3.9 (0.19)	7.4 (0.26)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.9 (0.12)	6.1 (0.20)	1.1 (0.09)	2.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)	2.4 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)	7.2 (0.25)
Medicaid.	11.3 (0.80)	16.9 (1.00)	8.3 (0.76)	12.3 (0.91)	7.9 (0.75)	10.4 (0.85)	16.0 (0.97)	15.0 (0.95)
Other.	7.4 (1.13)	11.0 (1.38)	6.1 (0.99)	6.7 (1.23)	6.2 (1.20)	5.9 (1.05)	10.5 (1.45)	10.9 (1.44)
Uninsured	5.4 (0.37)	11.2 (0.54)	3.7 (0.30)	6.5 (0.41)	3.1 (0.28)	4.7 (0.39)	7.2 (0.45)	9.5 (0.54)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.1 (0.26)	8.0 (0.52)	1.4 (0.23)	2.8 (0.32)	1.5 (0.22)	2.7 (0.34)	4.2 (0.38)	7.0 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare.	11.3 (2.03)	18.6 (2.36)	6.2 (1.39)	9.3 (1.83)	6.5 (1.65)	8.4 (1.67)	16.3 (2.29)	14.3 (2.24)
Medicare only.	3.8 (0.57)	10.1 (1.02)	2.6 (0.48)	4.6 (0.71)	2.2 (0.48)	3.0 (0.51)	5.0 (0.73)	8.1 (0.84)
Other.	*1.8 (0.67)	10.1 (1.78)	*1.5 (0.62)	3.2 (0.81)	*2.8 (0.95)	*1.8 (0.65)	5.7 (1.36)	4.7 (1.10)
Uninsured	*11.2 (6.70)	*10.1 (5.16)	*6.1 (5.54)	*8.5 (5.02)	*7.3 (5.66)	*6.0 (4.81)	*12.6 (7.36)	*4.1 (2.09)

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, 2003—Con.

	Selected mental health characteristics							
	Sadness[1]		Hopelessness[1]		Worthlessness[1]		Everything is an effort[1]	
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)							
Marital status								
Married	2.2 (0.14)	6.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	3.1 (0.17)	1.5 (0.11)	2.6 (0.14)	4.0 (0.19)	7.2 (0.26)
Widowed	11.0 (2.33)	14.5 (2.62)	*6.9 (2.16)	6.0 (1.33)	7.4 (2.20)	4.9 (1.25)	9.1 (2.21)	10.7 (1.82)
Divorced or separated	6.1 (0.42)	13.5 (0.63)	4.2 (0.35)	7.4 (0.44)	3.5 (0.32)	6.2 (0.43)	9.2 (0.63)	10.6 (0.55)
Never married	4.0 (0.35)	8.5 (0.50)	2.2 (0.22)	5.0 (0.39)	1.8 (0.20)	3.7 (0.34)	5.8 (0.39)	9.0 (0.51)
Living with a partner	3.8 (0.56)	10.3 (1.16)	3.0 (0.65)	6.0 (1.34)	2.1 (0.51)	5.1 (1.35)	6.8 (0.95)	10.0 (1.51)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	3.1 (0.17)	7.9 (0.26)	2.0 (0.13)	3.9 (0.18)	1.7 (0.12)	2.9 (0.16)	4.9 (0.21)	7.3 (0.25)
Small MSA	3.3 (0.20)	7.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.17)	4.2 (0.26)	2.1 (0.16)	3.6 (0.23)	5.4 (0.29)	7.9 (0.36)
Not in MSA	3.6 (0.31)	9.4 (0.44)	2.3 (0.27)	4.9 (0.32)	2.3 (0.29)	4.3 (0.30)	6.2 (0.56)	10.2 (0.53)
Region								
Northeast	3.7 (0.30)	8.0 (0.40)	2.1 (0.22)	4.2 (0.32)	1.8 (0.20)	2.9 (0.27)	5.0 (0.36)	8.4 (0.48)
Midwest	2.8 (0.23)	8.0 (0.37)	1.9 (0.19)	3.7 (0.26)	1.9 (0.19)	2.9 (0.22)	5.1 (0.34)	8.7 (0.43)
South	3.4 (0.20)	8.5 (0.35)	2.2 (0.17)	4.3 (0.23)	2.1 (0.18)	3.8 (0.21)	5.6 (0.35)	7.5 (0.32)
West	3.1 (0.23)	7.8 (0.39)	2.5 (0.23)	4.5 (0.30)	1.9 (0.19)	3.8 (0.30)	5.2 (0.32)	8.3 (0.43)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.7 (0.43)	8.1 (0.76)	2.5 (0.42)	3.9 (0.47)	2.2 (0.42)	2.4 (0.37)	4.0 (0.51)	5.5 (0.62)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.3 (0.51)	12.8 (0.92)	4.1 (0.42)	6.8 (0.63)	3.2 (0.33)	3.9 (0.38)	6.6 (0.53)	8.1 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.3 (0.17)	5.8 (0.27)	1.6 (0.14)	3.1 (0.21)	1.5 (0.14)	2.7 (0.20)	4.1 (0.26)	7.6 (0.34)
White, single race, female	3.6 (0.21)	8.8 (0.32)	2.4 (0.17)	4.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.16)	4.0 (0.23)	5.7 (0.26)	8.9 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.4 (0.52)	9.0 (0.80)	1.4 (0.28)	3.9 (0.57)	1.6 (0.38)	3.2 (0.51)	6.0 (0.71)	7.6 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	5.1 (0.53)	13.1 (0.90)	2.6 (0.37)	6.1 (0.59)	2.4 (0.37)	4.4 (0.49)	9.5 (0.81)	10.4 (0.70)

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

– 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]	213,042	8,776	23,674	10,932	24,126
Sex					
Male.	102,298	3,092	9,485	4,449	10,298
Female	110,744	5,684	14,190	6,483	13,828
Age					
18–44 years	110,538	4,423	13,002	5,827	12,885
45–64 years	68,248	3,186	7,599	3,785	7,946
65–74 years	18,097	690	1,682	759	1,822
75 years and over	16,159	477	1,391	561	1,473
Race					
1 race[4]	210,869	8,633	23,358	10,736	23,856
White.	177,830	7,456	20,016	9,079	20,147
Black or African American	24,111	838	2,503	1,329	2,827
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	122	158	123	216
Asian.	7,361	216	606	205	560
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	*2	*75	–	*106
2 or more races[5]	2,173	142	317	196	270
Black or African American, white	239	*7	*28	*19	*28
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	*101	180	142	117
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	1,285	2,639	1,182	2,390
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	820	1,564	670	1,435
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	7,490	21,035	9,750	21,736
White, single race	153,032	6,239	17,611	7,978	17,933
Black or African American, single race	23,492	810	2,403	1,308	2,741
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	2,271	3,908	2,460	3,985
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	2,339	5,550	2,904	5,842
Some college	50,424	2,085	5,549	2,557	5,987
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	888	4,950	1,180	4,901
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	38,818	3,186	6,011	3,800	5,773
$20,000 or more	159,081	5,097	16,559	6,592	17,205
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	1,480	3,555	1,871	3,754
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	1,194	3,673	1,551	3,630
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	561	2,571	796	2,615
$75,000 or more	42,286	937	4,463	1,283	4,658
Poverty status[10]					
Poor.	18,137	1,902	2,938	2,172	2,824
Near poor	27,545	1,794	3,758	2,029	3,878
Not poor	111,175	3,166	12,330	4,464	12,648
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,722	3,583	13,518	4,920	13,825
Medicaid.	11,911	1,508	2,052	1,757	1,990
Other	5,709	469	761	548	867
Uninsured	34,519	2,029	4,195	2,379	4,059
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,521	570	1,780	681	1,862
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	229	341	249	308
Medicare only.	7,902	279	762	309	882
Other	2,383	*64	155	*68	187
Uninsured	312	*21	*29	*9	*50

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, 2003—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	123,049	3,973	12,112	4,990	12,407
Widowed	13,906	680	1,669	743	1,584
Divorced or separated	22,400	1,659	3,027	1,822	3,273
Never married	41,346	1,718	5,302	2,422	5,177
Living with a partner	11,309	708	1,492	899	1,620
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100,217	3,638	10,619	4,554	10,514
Small MSA	69,903	3,083	7,723	3,825	7,912
Not in MSA	42,922	2,055	5,333	2,553	5,700
Region					
Northeast	40,954	1,920	4,839	2,221	4,568
Midwest	52,206	1,843	6,245	2,611	6,129
South	77,592	3,268	7,773	4,157	8,739
West	42,289	1,744	4,817	1,944	4,690
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	449	1,065	456	937
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	837	1,574	726	1,453
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,466	2,244	7,087	3,335	7,795
White, single race, female	79,566	3,995	10,524	4,643	10,138
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	284	882	463	1,016
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,038	526	1,521	845	1,724

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Nervousness[1]		Restlessness[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	4.2 (0.15)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	4.2 (0.15)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
Sex				
Male.	3.0 (0.17)	9.4 (0.30)	4.4 (0.20)	10.3 (0.31)
Female	5.2 (0.21)	13.0 (0.32)	6.0 (0.22)	12.7 (0.31)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	4.1 (0.19)	11.9 (0.33)	5.3 (0.22)	11.8 (0.32)
45–64 years	4.8 (0.25)	11.4 (0.38)	5.7 (0.28)	11.9 (0.41)
65–74 years	3.9 (0.40)	9.5 (0.59)	4.3 (0.42)	10.3 (0.70)
75 years and over	3.1 (0.38)	9.0 (0.61)	3.6 (0.42)	9.5 (0.63)
Race				
1 race[5]	4.1 (0.14)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
White.	4.3 (0.16)	11.5 (0.25)	5.2 (0.17)	11.5 (0.25)
Black or African American	3.7 (0.37)	10.7 (0.58)	5.7 (0.45)	12.0 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.9 (2.53)	12.3 (2.73)	9.9 (2.51)	17.1 (3.27)
Asian	3.2 (0.68)	8.6 (1.13)	2.8 (0.56)	8.3 (1.20)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*0.5 (0.47)	*27.1 (11.20)	–	*26.0 (8.44)
2 or more races[6]	6.5 (1.50)	14.6 (2.07)	8.8 (1.63)	13.3 (2.17)
Black or African American, white	*4.4 (2.86)	*14.6 (5.67)	*9.7 (4.01)	*12.9 (5.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.1 (2.85)	19.3 (3.37)	14.4 (3.16)	13.6 (3.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.3 (0.38)	10.9 (0.60)	4.7 (0.34)	10.0 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.2 (0.52)	10.6 (0.81)	4.1 (0.42)	9.9 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	4.1 (0.16)	11.5 (0.26)	5.3 (0.17)	11.9 (0.25)
White, single race	4.1 (0.17)	11.8 (0.29)	5.3 (0.19)	12.0 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	3.6 (0.38)	10.6 (0.58)	5.8 (0.46)	12.0 (0.59)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	8.1 (0.51)	13.5 (0.59)	8.8 (0.54)	13.5 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[9]	4.5 (0.27)	10.5 (0.40)	5.5 (0.32)	10.9 (0.42)
Some college	4.0 (0.27)	10.9 (0.42)	4.9 (0.28)	11.9 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9 (0.17)	9.9 (0.42)	2.5 (0.20)	10.2 (0.43)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	8.9 (0.46)	16.3 (0.55)	10.6 (0.49)	15.7 (0.55)
$20,000 or more	3.2 (0.14)	10.5 (0.26)	4.1 (0.16)	10.9 (0.26)
$20,000–$34,999	5.2 (0.41)	12.3 (0.59)	6.5 (0.43)	12.9 (0.63)
$35,000–$54,999	3.6 (0.29)	11.3 (0.56)	4.7 (0.37)	11.2 (0.52)
$55,000–$74,999	2.2 (0.29)	10.7 (0.67)	3.5 (0.45)	11.0 (0.68)
$75,000 or more	2.2 (0.28)	10.5 (0.57)	2.9 (0.28)	11.0 (0.58)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	11.3 (0.72)	16.6 (0.83)	12.7 (0.74)	16.2 (0.83)
Near poor	6.9 (0.47)	14.2 (0.65)	7.8 (0.49)	14.5 (0.66)
Not poor	2.8 (0.15)	11.1 (0.32)	4.0 (0.18)	11.3 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.9 (0.15)	11.0 (0.30)	4.0 (0.18)	11.2 (0.30)
Medicaid.	13.4 (0.91)	18.1 (1.00)	15.5 (1.02)	17.5 (1.05)
Other.	7.5 (1.06)	12.7 (1.45)	8.7 (1.18)	14.6 (1.65)
Uninsured	6.4 (0.43)	12.6 (0.57)	7.4 (0.46)	12.1 (0.57)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.7 (0.34)	8.5 (0.50)	3.2 (0.35)	8.9 (0.56)
Medicaid and Medicare.	11.6 (1.78)	17.3 (2.45)	12.7 (1.97)	15.6 (2.22)
Medicare only.	3.7 (0.57)	10.0 (0.99)	4.1 (0.64)	11.6 (1.08)
Other.	*2.5 (0.76)	6.7 (1.59)	*2.7 (0.91)	7.9 (1.57)
Uninsured	*7.8 (4.84)	*8.9 (3.73)	*4.0 (3.04)	*18.7 (7.57)

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, 2003—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 (0.17)	10.0 (0.28)	4.1 (0.18)	10.2 (0.28)
Widowed	6.9 (1.47)	18.1 (2.69)	9.5 (1.89)	15.7 (2.69)
Divorced or separated	7.4 (0.47)	13.4 (0.61)	7.9 (0.48)	14.7 (0.63)
Never married	4.7 (0.39)	11.8 (0.54)	5.6 (0.41)	12.0 (0.54)
Living with a partner	5.9 (0.71)	13.9 (1.58)	7.5 (0.80)	14.8 (1.34)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA.	3.7 (0.18)	10.8 (0.31)	4.6 (0.21)	10.7 (0.31)
Small MSA.	4.5 (0.25)	11.3 (0.44)	5.6 (0.28)	11.6 (0.44)
Not in MSA	4.8 (0.40)	12.5 (0.52)	6.0 (0.39)	13.4 (0.48)
Region				
Northeast.	4.8 (0.33)	12.3 (0.54)	5.6 (0.40)	11.5 (0.56)
Midwest.	3.6 (0.27)	12.2 (0.51)	5.1 (0.33)	11.9 (0.45)
South	4.2 (0.27)	10.2 (0.36)	5.4 (0.26)	11.4 (0.38)
West.	4.1 (0.28)	11.5 (0.49)	4.6 (0.28)	11.2 (0.47)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.7 (0.52)	8.4 (0.79)	3.4 (0.43)	7.7 (0.79)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.9 (0.54)	13.3 (0.87)	5.9 (0.50)	12.1 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	3.1 (0.20)	9.9 (0.37)	4.6 (0.25)	10.9 (0.40)
White, single race, female	5.2 (0.25)	13.6 (0.40)	6.0 (0.27)	13.1 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male.	3.1 (0.54)	9.0 (0.83)	4.6 (0.62)	10.2 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	4.1 (0.49)	11.9 (0.74)	6.7 (0.63)	13.4 (0.81)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

	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]					
Total[3].	149,761	597,968	4.1 (0.13)	213,042	1,038,420	5.0 (0.18)
Sex						
Male	79,907	296,722	3.8 (0.19)	102,298	349,479	3.5 (0.21)
Female	69,854	301,245	4.4 (0.19)	110,744	688,941	6.3 (0.28)
Age						
18–44 years	92,604	323,576	3.5 (0.14)	110,538	375,546	3.5 (0.19)
45–64 years	51,546	255,278	5.0 (0.29)	68,248	399,644	6.0 (0.33)
65–74 years	4,394	14,165	3.3 (0.48)	18,097	116,062	6.6 (0.73)
75 years and over.	1,217	*4,949	*4.1 (1.59)	16,159	147,168	9.4 (1.10)
Race						
1 race[4].	148,196	584,588	4.0 (0.13)	210,869	1,022,342	4.9 (0.18)
White	124,944	480,570	3.9 (0.14)	177,830	862,320	4.9 (0.19)
Black or African American.	16,834	82,497	5.0 (0.46)	24,111	134,031	5.7 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	912	*6,402	*7.1 (2.96)	1,285	*9,150	*7.5 (2.43)
Asian	5,249	14,321	2.8 (0.56)	7,361	16,264	2.3 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	257	*797	3.1 (0.72)	282	*578	*2.0 (0.68)
2 or more races[5]	1,565	*13,380	8.6 (2.50)	2,173	16,078	7.5 (2.03)
Black or African American, white	199	*909	*4.6 (1.86)	239	*967	*4.0 (1.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	616	*7,497	*12.3 (5.26)	953	*10,368	*11.1 (3.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	18,892	68,110	3.7 (0.36)	26,272	92,343	3.6 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	12,033	37,314	3.1 (0.31)	16,661	55,018	3.4 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	130,869	529,858	4.1 (0.15)	186,770	946,078	5.2 (0.20)
White, single race	107,158	418,192	4.0 (0.15)	153,032	777,572	5.2 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	16,363	79,180	4.9 (0.46)	23,492	129,046	5.7 (0.55)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	14,422	63,939	4.5 (0.49)	29,617	241,611	8.4 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED[8].	35,490	168,979	4.8 (0.31)	54,153	302,283	5.7 (0.40)
Some college.	37,829	180,565	4.8 (0.30)	50,424	274,076	5.5 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	38,893	123,483	3.2 (0.21)	48,414	130,028	2.7 (0.20)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	18,936	82,195	4.4 (0.34)	38,818	359,190	9.5 (0.59)
$20,000 or more.	122,664	489,618	4.0 (0.15)	159,081	608,124	3.9 (0.18)
$20,000–$34,999	19,382	93,030	4.8 (0.42)	29,406	176,239	6.0 (0.52)
$35,000–$54,999	24,941	114,541	4.6 (0.36)	32,322	129,371	4.0 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	19,446	83,308	4.3 (0.40)	23,028	62,378	2.7 (0.31)
$75,000 or more	36,526	125,966	3.5 (0.26)	42,286	104,828	2.5 (0.25)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	9,293	42,169	4.6 (0.55)	18,137	176,247	10.0 (0.85)
Near poor.	16,625	80,618	4.9 (0.48)	27,545	180,715	6.6 (0.50)
Not poor.	89,239	362,176	4.1 (0.18)	111,175	380,873	3.4 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	108,518	440,323	4.1 (0.16)	125,722	393,825	3.2 (0.15)
Medicaid	5,345	35,055	6.7 (1.01)	11,911	173,643	15.3 (1.38)
Other	2,716	15,175	5.7 (1.40)	5,709	64,871	11.7 (1.57)
Uninsured	26,951	87,281	3.3 (0.26)	34,519	138,173	4.1 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	4,093	14,770	3.7 (0.65)	21,521	125,256	5.9 (0.64)
Medicaid and Medicare	97	*377	*3.9 (2.02)	2,065	50,649	25.5 (5.27)
Medicare only	1,077	*2,838	*2.7 (0.93)	7,902	62,797	8.2 (1.43)
Other	291	*976	*3.4 (1.63)	2,383	*22,396	9.8 (2.87)
Uninsured	46	*56	*1.2 (0.56)	312	*1,397	*5.1 (4.01)

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, 2003—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
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]					
Married	87,473	331,648	3.8 (0.18)	123,049	515,593	4.3 (0.21)
Widowed	2,870	14,726	5.2 (1.08)	13,906	123,295	9.2 (1.05)
Divorced or separated	16,778	100,131	6.1 (0.41)	22,400	188,132	8.6 (0.63)
Never married	32,524	106,574	3.3 (0.23)	41,346	150,303	3.7 (0.35)
Living with a partner	9,437	42,799	4.6 (0.55)	11,309	56,258	5.1 (0.71)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	72,497	287,431	4.0 (0.20)	100,217	422,969	4.3 (0.24)
Small MSA	48,338	195,665	4.1 (0.21)	69,903	370,730	5.4 (0.33)
Not in MSA	28,926	114,872	4.0 (0.34)	42,922	244,722	5.8 (0.47)
Region						
Northeast	28,450	116,386	4.2 (0.31)	40,954	195,437	4.9 (0.44)
Midwest	38,246	155,744	4.1 (0.30)	52,206	247,953	4.8 (0.37)
South	52,948	218,174	4.2 (0.22)	77,592	406,847	5.3 (0.33)
West	30,117	107,664	3.6 (0.26)	42,289	188,183	4.5 (0.31)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	11,443	36,419	3.2 (0.50)	13,447	33,146	2.5 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7,449	31,692	4.3 (0.50)	12,825	59,196	4.7 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	57,108	207,710	3.7 (0.21)	73,466	261,731	3.6 (0.27)
White, single race, female	50,050	210,482	4.3 (0.22)	79,566	515,841	6.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	7,467	33,783	4.6 (0.76)	10,454	41,393	4.1 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	8,895	45,397	5.2 (0.56)	13,038	87,653	6.9 (0.83)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]	213,042	31,322	14,910	11,107	18,663	7,211	18,250	6,264	3,943	9,194	13,463
Sex											
Male.	102,298	11,352	5,357	3,838	6,944	2,639	6,600	2,253	1,365	2,593	4,301
Female	110,744	19,969	9,553	7,269	11,719	4,572	11,650	4,011	2,577	6,601	9,162
Age											
18–44 years	110,538	6,450	2,243	1,489	3,294	1,853	3,408	1,088	565	1,561	2,443
45–64 years	68,248	12,155	5,385	4,150	7,305	3,307	7,118	2,466	1,669	3,483	5,287
65–74 years	18,097	5,541	2,964	2,169	3,282	941	3,461	1,099	687	1,536	2,470
75 years and over	16,159	7,176	4,318	3,300	4,782	1,111	4,263	1,611	1,021	2,614	3,264
Race											
1 race[5]	210,869	30,858	14,704	10,982	18,353	7,108	18,034	6,155	3,909	9,032	13,274
White.	177,830	26,265	12,280	8,913	15,473	5,930	15,217	5,089	3,260	7,442	11,232
Black or African American	24,111	3,876	2,097	1,753	2,431	947	2,350	915	544	1,329	1,685
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	244	130	105	153	*62	175	*40	*45	*42	*79
Asian	7,361	449	192	207	286	165	268	*102	*56	209	268
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*24	*5	*5	*10	*5	*24	*10	*5	*10	*10
2 or more races[6]	2,173	464	207	124	310	103	216	109	*34	163	189
Black or African American, white	239	*47	*15	*14	*35	*13	*24	*2	–	*21	*21
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	277	143	74	187	*55	135	*64	*14	100	124
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	2,549	1,182	1,134	1,561	882	1,541	530	342	941	1,173
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	1,411	699	655	834	454	918	310	203	489	651
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	28,773	13,728	9,972	17,102	6,329	16,709	5,734	3,601	8,253	12,290
White, single race	153,032	23,858	11,156	7,838	13,974	5,102	13,735	4,576	2,944	6,533	10,097
Black or African American, single race	23,492	3,804	2,080	1,729	2,407	922	2,323	910	530	1,313	1,665
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	8,543	4,703	4,009	5,558	2,160	5,369	1,995	1,299	3,061	4,062
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,153	10,243	4,950	3,484	5,890	2,368	6,029	2,066	1,252	3,117	4,575
Some college	50,424	7,604	3,446	2,270	4,538	1,656	4,397	1,375	836	1,890	2,945
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	3,634	1,322	967	2,075	690	1,822	597	371	865	1,397
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	38,818	10,631	5,689	4,550	6,952	2,768	6,749	2,289	1,545	3,874	5,231
$20,000 or more	159,081	18,358	7,941	5,582	10,160	3,932	10,107	3,463	2,067	4,532	7,180
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	5,402	2,472	1,790	3,056	1,255	2,981	1,086	632	1,353	2,277
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	3,699	1,588	1,062	2,069	826	2,118	599	375	914	1,460
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	2,106	676	483	939	399	1,137	275	163	374	575
$75,000 or more	42,286	3,145	1,037	691	1,573	552	1,521	568	341	640	1,169

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, 2003—Con.

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.	18,137	4,462	2,411	1,970	2,983	1,389	2,844	1,046	617	1,766	2,271
Near poor	27,545	6,063	3,126	2,367	3,772	1,508	3,576	1,251	951	1,864	2,835
Not poor	111,175	12,132	4,684	3,196	6,320	2,314	6,605	2,032	1,120	2,650	4,396
Health insurance coverage[12]											
Under age 65 years:											
Private	125,722	10,059	3,500	2,208	5,110	2,329	5,416	1,689	932	2,154	3,660
Medicaid.	11,911	3,568	1,944	1,669	2,571	1,223	2,238	867	630	1,516	1,892
Other.	5,709	1,801	943	834	1,316	612	1,162	479	261	591	911
Uninsured	34,519	3,116	1,206	905	1,571	975	1,686	519	408	757	1,226
Age 65 years and over:											
Private	21,521	7,207	3,794	2,623	4,388	906	4,194	1,315	854	2,019	2,967
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	1,423	962	870	1,055	434	1,067	455	264	716	858
Medicare only.	7,902	3,262	2,069	1,617	2,071	579	1,978	751	463	1,153	1,532
Other.	2,383	720	403	308	467	104	431	145	75	202	317
Uninsured	312	*87	*48	*45	*63	*28	*53	*44	*49	*57	*57
Marital status											
Married	123,049	16,484	7,257	5,183	9,432	3,764	9,534	3,383	1,932	4,249	6,879
Widowed	13,906	5,873	3,530	2,690	3,883	1,077	3,550	1,244	875	2,257	2,843
Divorced or separated.	22,400	4,690	2,284	1,812	2,927	1,271	2,742	928	644	1,502	2,095
Never married.	41,346	3,050	1,344	1,009	1,759	710	1,699	555	419	832	1,163
Living with a partner	11,309	1,126	444	369	613	369	677	144	*59	319	442
Place of residence[13]											
Large MSA.	100,217	12,078	5,676	4,196	7,228	2,667	6,509	2,408	1,363	3,652	4,869
Small MSA.	69,903	11,210	5,413	3,950	6,607	2,630	6,812	2,227	1,617	3,334	5,028
Not in MSA	42,922	8,034	3,821	2,961	4,828	1,914	4,929	1,630	962	2,209	3,566
Region											
Northeast.	40,954	5,880	2,771	1,938	3,517	1,267	3,228	1,002	655	1,865	2,527
Midwest.	52,206	7,724	3,424	2,333	4,557	1,591	4,335	1,327	883	1,883	3,002
South	77,592	12,479	6,441	5,103	7,499	3,049	7,754	2,854	1,749	3,846	5,801
West.	42,289	5,239	2,274	1,734	3,090	1,304	2,933	1,081	655	1,600	2,133
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	939	442	443	608	319	591	198	106	292	428
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	1,610	740	691	953	563	950	332	236	650	746
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	73,466	8,752	3,974	2,730	5,252	1,868	5,040	1,678	1,060	1,825	3,132
White, single race, female	79,566	15,106	7,182	5,108	8,722	3,233	8,695	2,898	1,884	4,709	6,965
Black or African American, single race, male.	10,454	1,327	756	523	844	321	764	300	169	360	555
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,038	2,477	1,324	1,205	1,563	601	1,559	610	361	953	1,110

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves, and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping/bending/kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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)	14.8 (0.25)	7.1 (0.18)	5.3 (0.15)	8.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.20)	3.0 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.3 (0.14)	6.3 (0.17)
Total[4] (crude)	14.7 (0.27)	7.0 (0.19)	5.2 (0.16)	8.8 (0.20)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.21)	2.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.3 (0.15)	6.3 (0.18)
Sex										
Male	11.7 (0.34)	5.7 (0.23)	4.0 (0.19)	7.2 (0.25)	2.6 (0.16)	6.8 (0.25)	2.3 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)	2.7 (0.17)	4.4 (0.20)
Female	17.5 (0.33)	8.3 (0.25)	6.3 (0.21)	10.2 (0.26)	4.0 (0.18)	10.1 (0.27)	3.5 (0.16)	2.2 (0.12)	5.7 (0.20)	8.0 (0.25)
Age[5]										
18–44 years	5.8 (0.22)	2.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.11)	3.0 (0.16)	1.7 (0.12)	3.1 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.07)	1.4 (0.11)	2.2 (0.14)
45–64 years	17.8 (0.48)	7.9 (0.31)	6.1 (0.28)	10.7 (0.36)	4.8 (0.25)	10.4 (0.37)	3.6 (0.22)	2.4 (0.17)	5.1 (0.25)	7.7 (0.32)
65–74 years	30.6 (1.00)	16.4 (0.79)	12.0 (0.72)	18.1 (0.84)	5.2 (0.51)	19.1 (0.83)	6.1 (0.50)	3.8 (0.42)	8.5 (0.58)	13.6 (0.74)
75 years and over	44.4 (1.11)	26.7 (0.99)	20.4 (0.88)	29.6 (1.01)	6.9 (0.57)	26.4 (1.00)	10.0 (0.71)	6.3 (0.54)	16.2 (0.85)	20.2 (0.89)
Race										
1 race[6]	14.7 (0.25)	7.0 (0.18)	5.2 (0.15)	8.7 (0.19)	3.3 (0.13)	8.6 (0.20)	2.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.3 (0.14)	6.3 (0.17)
White	14.4 (0.27)	6.7 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	8.5 (0.20)	3.3 (0.14)	8.4 (0.22)	2.8 (0.13)	1.8 (0.10)	4.1 (0.15)	6.2 (0.18)
Black or African American	18.2 (0.67)	10.2 (0.56)	8.7 (0.51)	11.5 (0.60)	4.4 (0.39)	11.2 (0.58)	4.6 (0.41)	2.7 (0.31)	6.5 (0.46)	8.1 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (3.64)	13.0 (2.84)	13.1 (2.63)	16.6 (3.11)	*5.6 (1.93)	16.8 (3.18)	*4.4 (1.89)	*3.6 (1.60)	*3.7 (1.62)	8.1 (2.25)
Asian	8.3 (1.10)	3.8 (0.84)	3.8 (0.76)	5.4 (1.00)	3.2 (0.89)	5.1 (0.97)	*2.0 (0.62)	*1.1 (0.47)	4.0 (0.83)	5.2 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*9.5 (5.02)	*1.1 (1.14)	*1.1 (1.14)	*6.0 (3.61)	*1.1 (1.14)	*9.5 (5.02)	*6.0 (3.61)	*1.1 (1.14)	*6.0 (3.61)	*6.0 (3.61)
2 or more races[7]	24.4 (2.56)	10.6 (1.79)	6.7 (1.53)	15.8 (2.42)	5.1 (1.28)	11.7 (2.08)	6.3 (1.54)	*1.9 (0.76)	8.8 (1.80)	10.0 (1.86)
Black or African American, white	24.7 (6.90)	*10.6 (5.45)	*10.2 (5.43)	*20.1 (6.63)	*5.9 (3.03)	*13.4 (5.82)	*1.7 (1.73)	–	*13.2 (5.64)	*13.2 (5.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	31.5 (4.29)	15.8 (3.42)	8.9 (2.35)	20.7 (3.91)	*5.7 (1.89)	16.0 (3.27)	*7.6 (2.57)	*1.5 (0.97)	11.9 (2.95)	14.3 (3.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	13.8 (0.58)	7.0 (0.49)	6.8 (0.46)	8.8 (0.50)	4.3 (0.36)	8.6 (0.51)	3.0 (0.32)	2.1 (0.26)	5.5 (0.44)	6.7 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.5 (0.78)	7.2 (0.67)	6.8 (0.61)	8.4 (0.65)	3.7 (0.43)	9.1 (0.68)	3.1 (0.44)	2.3 (0.34)	5.0 (0.53)	6.4 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.9 (0.27)	7.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	8.8 (0.20)	3.3 (0.14)	8.7 (0.22)	3.0 (0.13)	1.9 (0.10)	4.3 (0.15)	6.4 (0.18)
White, single race	14.6 (0.30)	6.8 (0.20)	4.7 (0.17)	8.5 (0.21)	3.2 (0.15)	8.4 (0.24)	2.8 (0.14)	1.8 (0.11)	4.0 (0.16)	6.2 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	18.3 (0.68)	10.3 (0.57)	8.7 (0.52)	11.6 (0.61)	4.4 (0.39)	11.2 (0.58)	4.6 (0.41)	2.6 (0.31)	6.6 (0.47)	8.1 (0.51)
Education[9]										
Less than a high school diploma	25.0 (0.77)	13.9 (0.63)	11.7 (0.55)	16.7 (0.64)	6.9 (0.44)	15.9 (0.66)	5.7 (0.40)	3.7 (0.33)	9.2 (0.50)	12.6 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[10]	18.2 (0.49)	9.1 (0.38)	6.3 (0.30)	10.8 (0.38)	4.3 (0.26)	10.8 (0.40)	3.7 (0.25)	2.2 (0.18)	5.6 (0.29)	8.5 (0.36)
Some college	16.2 (0.50)	7.9 (0.39)	5.2 (0.30)	10.1 (0.42)	3.3 (0.22)	9.5 (0.41)	3.0 (0.23)	1.7 (0.16)	4.2 (0.28)	6.6 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1 (0.39)	3.8 (0.29)	2.7 (0.24)	5.6 (0.34)	1.7 (0.19)	4.7 (0.30)	1.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.14)	2.4 (0.23)	3.8 (0.28)
Family income[11]										
Less than $20,000	25.6 (0.63)	13.4 (0.50)	10.8 (0.44)	16.7 (0.53)	7.3 (0.39)	16.3 (0.53)	5.6 (0.34)	3.8 (0.28)	9.4 (0.42)	12.8 (0.50)
$20,000 or more	12.3 (0.26)	5.5 (0.18)	3.9 (0.16)	6.9 (0.19)	2.5 (0.13)	6.8 (0.21)	2.4 (0.13)	1.4 (0.09)	3.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	17.8 (0.64)	8.0 (0.47)	5.8 (0.37)	10.0 (0.50)	4.3 (0.38)	9.8 (0.51)	3.6 (0.35)	2.1 (0.25)	4.5 (0.37)	7.6 (0.48)
$35,000–$54,999	12.4 (0.57)	5.6 (0.40)	3.7 (0.35)	7.1 (0.44)	2.6 (0.28)	7.2 (0.46)	2.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.20)	3.3 (0.32)	5.0 (0.39)
$55,000–$74,999	10.6 (0.78)	3.8 (0.52)	2.9 (0.48)	5.2 (0.59)	1.7 (0.28)	6.1 (0.64)	1.4 (0.31)	0.8 (0.20)	2.0 (0.37)	3.3 (0.45)
$75,000 or more	9.8 (0.63)	4.0 (0.50)	2.5 (0.42)	5.3 (0.53)	1.9 (0.41)	4.9 (0.52)	2.0 (0.41)	1.4 (0.32)	2.6 (0.43)	4.3 (0.50)

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, 2003—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[12]	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Poor	28.8 (0.96)	15.9 (0.79)	13.2 (0.73)	19.5 (0.88)	8.8 (0.68)	18.6 (0.86)	7.0 (0.56)	4.0 (0.40)	11.8 (0.69)	15.0 (0.80)
Near poor	22.1 (0.71)	11.3 (0.53)	8.6 (0.48)	13.8 (0.60)	5.9 (0.44)	13.1 (0.61)	4.7 (0.40)	3.8 (0.35)	6.9 (0.47)	10.6 (0.55)
Not poor	11.8 (0.29)	4.8 (0.20)	3.3 (0.18)	6.3 (0.22)	2.1 (0.15)	6.5 (0.23)	2.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.10)	2.7 (0.16)	4.4 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	7.5 (0.22)	2.6 (0.13)	1.6 (0.10)	3.8 (0.16)	1.8 (0.12)	4.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.10)	0.7 (0.07)	1.6 (0.11)	2.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	31.3 (1.19)	17.2 (1.02)	14.8 (0.92)	22.7 (1.08)	10.8 (0.79)	19.8 (1.03)	7.8 (0.70)	5.7 (0.59)	13.5 (0.91)	16.8 (1.05)
Other	24.6 (1.94)	12.5 (1.33)	11.2 (1.32)	18.4 (1.72)	8.3 (1.09)	16.1 (1.65)	6.7 (1.16)	3.6 (0.93)	7.8 (1.14)	11.7 (1.22)
Uninsured	10.7 (0.51)	4.2 (0.34)	3.3 (0.29)	5.5 (0.39)	3.4 (0.31)	5.8 (0.42)	1.8 (0.23)	1.5 (0.21)	2.7 (0.25)	4.3 (0.36)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	33.5 (0.92)	17.6 (0.74)	12.2 (0.65)	20.4 (0.79)	4.2 (0.41)	19.5 (0.78)	6.1 (0.48)	4.0 (0.37)	9.4 (0.57)	13.8 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare	68.9 (2.74)	46.7 (2.89)	42.1 (3.01)	51.1 (2.97)	21.1 (2.61)	51.7 (3.21)	21.9 (2.51)	12.7 (2.01)	34.4 (2.89)	41.6 (2.95)
Medicare only	41.3 (1.54)	26.2 (1.27)	20.5 (1.23)	26.2 (1.35)	7.3 (0.82)	25.0 (1.38)	9.5 (0.95)	5.9 (0.74)	14.6 (1.07)	19.4 (1.26)
Other	31.4 (2.58)	17.7 (2.22)	13.5 (1.99)	20.5 (2.33)	4.6 (1.31)	18.7 (2.24)	5.9 (1.42)	3.1 (0.87)	8.7 (1.71)	13.5 (1.98)
Uninsured	27.8 (7.87)	*14.4 (6.57)	*15.4 (7.42)	*20.5 (7.56)	*10.4 (5.85)	*16.3 (6.65)	*13.5 (6.45)	*16.2 (7.49)	*19.0 (7.55)	*19.0 (7.55)
Marital status										
Married	13.1 (0.31)	5.9 (0.22)	4.1 (0.19)	7.5 (0.24)	2.9 (0.17)	7.5 (0.25)	2.7 (0.16)	1.5 (0.11)	3.4 (0.18)	5.5 (0.22)
Widowed	24.2 (2.35)	14.5 (1.86)	9.9 (1.48)	16.0 (2.01)	8.0 (1.70)	14.3 (1.84)	5.1 (1.25)	3.0 (0.78)	8.9 (1.64)	11.2 (1.59)
Divorced or separated	20.5 (0.69)	10.2 (0.55)	8.4 (0.49)	13.0 (0.59)	5.4 (0.40)	12.0 (0.57)	3.9 (0.33)	2.8 (0.31)	6.7 (0.47)	9.0 (0.52)
Never married	14.8 (0.69)	8.2 (0.59)	6.4 (0.55)	9.6 (0.62)	3.6 (0.39)	9.0 (0.58)	3.0 (0.37)	2.0 (0.29)	4.7 (0.44)	6.0 (0.50)
Living with a partner	14.0 (1.56)	6.7 (1.34)	6.5 (1.35)	7.2 (1.02)	3.5 (0.59)	8.0 (1.14)	*1.9 (0.63)	*0.6 (0.21)	3.7 (0.76)	4.5 (0.83)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	12.7 (0.31)	6.1 (0.22)	4.5 (0.19)	7.6 (0.25)	2.7 (0.16)	6.9 (0.24)	2.6 (0.16)	1.4 (0.11)	3.9 (0.18)	5.1 (0.21)
Small MSA	15.6 (0.43)	7.5 (0.30)	5.4 (0.25)	9.2 (0.31)	3.6 (0.23)	9.5 (0.36)	3.1 (0.21)	2.2 (0.16)	4.6 (0.25)	7.0 (0.29)
Not in MSA	18.0 (0.68)	8.5 (0.50)	6.6 (0.44)	10.8 (0.50)	4.3 (0.33)	11.0 (0.57)	3.6 (0.32)	2.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.40)	8.0 (0.48)
Region										
Northeast	13.6 (0.49)	6.4 (0.35)	4.4 (0.28)	8.1 (0.39)	3.0 (0.26)	7.5 (0.39)	2.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.16)	4.3 (0.30)	5.8 (0.32)
Midwest	15.0 (0.49)	6.7 (0.37)	4.6 (0.28)	8.9 (0.39)	3.0 (0.26)	8.4 (0.38)	2.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.17)	3.7 (0.28)	5.9 (0.34)
South	16.1 (0.47)	8.4 (0.33)	6.6 (0.31)	9.7 (0.34)	3.9 (0.23)	10.0 (0.40)	3.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.18)	5.0 (0.27)	7.5 (0.32)
West	13.0 (0.45)	5.8 (0.30)	4.4 (0.27)	7.8 (0.34)	3.2 (0.23)	7.4 (0.37)	2.7 (0.23)	1.6 (0.16)	4.0 (0.28)	5.4 (0.33)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	10.8 (0.86)	5.5 (0.69)	5.4 (0.67)	7.1 (0.76)	3.1 (0.49)	6.8 (0.71)	2.0 (0.39)	1.3 (0.36)	3.6 (0.57)	5.1 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latina, female	16.6 (0.81)	8.3 (0.68)	7.9 (0.65)	10.3 (0.71)	5.4 (0.52)	10.2 (0.71)	3.8 (0.47)	2.8 (0.39)	7.2 (0.64)	8.0 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	11.6 (0.41)	5.4 (0.27)	3.7 (0.22)	7.0 (0.30)	2.5 (0.18)	6.7 (0.30)	2.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.15)	2.4 (0.19)	4.2 (0.23)
White, single race, female	17.2 (0.39)	8.0 (0.28)	5.6 (0.23)	9.8 (0.30)	3.8 (0.21)	9.8 (0.32)	3.3 (0.20)	2.1 (0.15)	5.2 (0.23)	7.9 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	14.6 (1.04)	8.7 (0.82)	6.3 (0.68)	9.6 (0.86)	3.6 (0.57)	8.4 (0.79)	3.4 (0.57)	2.0 (0.47)	4.3 (0.65)	6.2 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	20.9 (0.88)	11.5 (0.77)	10.5 (0.70)	13.2 (0.79)	5.0 (0.51)	13.2 (0.80)	5.4 (0.56)	3.1 (0.39)	8.2 (0.65)	9.5 (0.66)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1] In a series of separate questions, respondents were asked the degree of difficulty they experienced performing nine physical activities by themselves, and without using any special equipment. The activities included walking a quarter of a mile (or three city

blocks); standing for 2 hours; stooping/bending/kneeling; climbing 10 steps without resting; sitting for 2 hours; reaching over one's head; 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 percents. Percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
	Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	213,042	132,789	53,903	26,072
Sex				
Male.	102,298	65,615	25,169	11,323
Female	110,744	67,174	28,734	14,749
Age				
18–44 years	110,538	80,685	23,124	6,591
45–64 years	68,248	38,451	19,088	10,633
65–74 years	18,097	7,960	5,832	4,276
75 years and over	16,159	5,692	5,858	4,572
Race				
1 race[4]	210,869	131,577	53,330	25,684
White.	177,830	112,916	44,083	20,625
Black or African American	24,111	12,776	7,105	4,201
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	659	378	244
Asian.	7,361	5,060	1,666	596
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	167	98	*17
2 or more races[5]	2,173	1,211	574	388
Black or African American, white	239	134	*44	60
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	501	238	214
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	14,922	7,595	3,752
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	9,254	5,119	2,285
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	117,867	46,308	22,320
White, single race	153,032	98,824	36,935	17,071
Black or African American, single race	23,492	12,454	6,884	4,126
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	11,391	9,778	8,395
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	29,409	16,451	8,202
Some college	50,424	32,124	12,852	5,419
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	37,450	8,556	2,398
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	38,818	17,689	11,340	9,717
$20,000 or more	159,081	106,853	37,890	14,259
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	16,391	8,306	4,685
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	20,315	9,035	2,963
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	16,500	5,165	1,364
$75,000 or more	42,286	32,997	7,508	1,766
Poverty status[10]				
Poor.	18,137	8,655	4,880	4,576
Near poor	27,545	13,744	8,457	5,319
Not poor	111,175	77,407	25,351	8,375
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	125,722	91,064	27,120	7,474
Medicaid.	11,911	4,527	3,477	3,862
Other.	5,709	2,510	1,340	1,835
Uninsured	34,519	20,482	9,984	3,984
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21,521	9,447	7,361	4,680
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	330	547	1,188
Medicare only.	7,902	2,705	2,911	2,261
Other.	2,383	1,059	709	608
Uninsured	312	*85	129	*98

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
		Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
Marital status	Number in thousands[2]			
Married	123,049	78,515	30,661	13,765
Widowed	13,906	5,492	4,598	3,799
Divorced or separated	22,400	12,167	6,129	4,046
Never married	41,346	28,660	9,428	3,187
Living with a partner	11,309	7,291	2,815	1,195
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA.	100,217	65,289	24,324	10,532
Small MSA.	69,903	43,170	17,836	8,777
Not in MSA	42,922	24,329	11,743	6,762
Region				
Northeast.	40,954	26,034	10,166	4,720
Midwest.	52,206	33,026	13,583	5,530
South	77,592	46,729	19,509	11,269
West.	42,289	27,000	10,646	4,554
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	8,235	3,741	1,467
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	6,686	3,854	2,285
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	73,466	48,372	17,259	7,702
White, single race, female	79,566	50,452	19,676	9,369
Black or African American, single race, male.	10,454	5,774	2,997	1,668
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,038	6,680	3,886	2,458

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	62.4 (0.36)	25.3 (0.31)	12.2 (0.22)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	62.3 (0.38)	25.5 (0.31)	12.2 (0.24)
Sex				
Male	100.0	63.6 (0.50)	24.9 (0.44)	11.5 (0.32)
Female	100.0	61.3 (0.47)	25.7 (0.40)	13.0 (0.30)
Age[4]				
18–44 years	100.0	73.1 (0.46)	20.9 (0.41)	6.0 (0.20)
45–64 years	100.0	56.4 (0.61)	28.0 (0.54)	15.6 (0.41)
65–74 years	100.0	44.1 (1.12)	32.3 (0.97)	23.7 (1.02)
75 years and over	100.0	35.3 (1.01)	36.3 (0.97)	28.4 (0.98)
Race				
1 race[5]	100.0	62.5 (0.37)	25.3 (0.31)	12.2 (0.22)
White	100.0	64.0 (0.39)	24.6 (0.33)	11.4 (0.24)
Black or African American	100.0	50.8 (0.94)	30.0 (0.86)	19.2 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	47.7 (3.89)	29.5 (4.55)	22.8 (3.75)
Asian	100.0	65.9 (1.89)	23.8 (1.75)	10.3 (1.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	59.5 (11.04)	*29.0 (10.25)	*11.4 (6.13)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	53.8 (3.31)	26.0 (2.67)	20.2 (2.51)
Black or African American, white	100.0	49.0 (4.96)	*14.9 (4.66)	36.0 (3.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	50.5 (4.89)	25.1 (3.88)	24.4 (4.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	51.7 (0.90)	29.4 (0.85)	19.0 (0.70)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	49.6 (1.19)	31.3 (1.17)	19.1 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	63.9 (0.39)	24.5 (0.33)	11.6 (0.23)
White, single race	100.0	65.9 (0.42)	23.5 (0.36)	10.5 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	50.9 (0.96)	29.8 (0.87)	19.3 (0.76)
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	41.2 (0.96)	32.6 (0.85)	26.2 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	55.3 (0.65)	30.1 (0.63)	14.6 (0.44)
Some college	100.0	62.8 (0.66)	26.0 (0.58)	11.2 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	75.6 (0.62)	18.7 (0.57)	5.7 (0.33)
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	46.4 (0.80)	28.6 (0.64)	25.0 (0.64)
$20,000 or more	100.0	66.5 (0.40)	24.1 (0.35)	9.4 (0.23)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	56.1 (0.81)	28.1 (0.77)	15.8 (0.60)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	61.9 (0.84)	28.5 (0.76)	9.6 (0.52)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	69.9 (0.98)	22.8 (0.91)	7.3 (0.64)
$75,000 or more	100.0	75.1 (0.86)	19.2 (0.78)	5.7 (0.55)
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	100.0	44.1 (1.12)	27.1 (0.90)	28.9 (0.95)
Near poor	100.0	49.1 (0.94)	31.0 (0.86)	19.9 (0.69)
Not poor	100.0	68.9 (0.45)	23.1 (0.41)	8.0 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	73.3 (0.41)	21.0 (0.38)	5.6 (0.19)
Medicaid	100.0	37.0 (1.28)	29.1 (1.23)	33.9 (1.17)
Other	100.0	53.5 (2.32)	21.0 (1.72)	25.5 (1.91)
Uninsured	100.0	57.4 (0.86)	29.4 (0.80)	13.2 (0.59)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	43.9 (0.96)	34.3 (0.89)	21.8 (0.87)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	16.1 (2.03)	26.3 (2.30)	57.5 (2.87)
Medicare only	100.0	34.3 (1.46)	37.0 (1.43)	28.7 (1.38)
Other	100.0	43.7 (2.92)	30.2 (2.61)	26.1 (2.51)
Uninsured	100.0	*28.3 (8.79)	41.3 (8.12)	30.4 (7.88)

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, 2003—Con.

		Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Marital status				
Married	100.0	64.5 (0.45)	24.6 (0.40)	10.9 (0.27)
Widowed	100.0	50.0 (3.20)	30.6 (3.14)	19.4 (2.03)
Divorced or separated	100.0	55.0 (0.90)	27.9 (0.83)	17.1 (0.65)
Never married	100.0	60.4 (0.89)	26.8 (0.81)	12.8 (0.64)
Living with a partner	100.0	60.7 (1.85)	24.9 (1.42)	14.5 (1.56)
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	100.0	64.5 (0.50)	24.5 (0.45)	10.9 (0.31)
Small MSA	100.0	62.4 (0.66)	25.3 (0.53)	12.2 (0.35)
Not in MSA	100.0	57.6 (0.86)	27.1 (0.71)	15.2 (0.56)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	64.6 (0.76)	24.4 (0.67)	11.0 (0.47)
Midwest	100.0	63.3 (0.64)	26.0 (0.58)	10.7 (0.40)
South	100.0	60.4 (0.68)	25.1 (0.53)	14.5 (0.41)
West	100.0	63.3 (0.78)	25.5 (0.70)	11.2 (0.44)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	56.1 (1.31)	28.0 (1.29)	15.9 (1.03)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	47.5 (1.10)	30.7 (1.07)	21.8 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	66.6 (0.58)	23.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.36)
White, single race, female	100.0	65.2 (0.55)	23.9 (0.48)	10.9 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.6 (1.45)	29.2 (1.42)	18.2 (1.11)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	49.6 (1.23)	30.3 (1.11)	20.1 (0.98)

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

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject's name] 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

| | | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | | Excellent/very good | | | Good | | | Fair/poor | | |
Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
		Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3]	213,042	23,211	104,792	4,506	10,002	38,555	5,011	3,608	13,448	8,915
Sex										
Male	102,298	11,146	52,220	2,126	4,134	18,866	2,040	1,541	6,030	3,698
Female	110,744	12,065	52,572	2,380	5,868	19,690	2,971	2,067	7,418	5,217
Age										
18–44 years	110,538	14,822	62,902	2,780	4,830	16,210	2,000	1,174	3,498	1,920
45–64 years	68,248	6,605	30,594	1,162	3,480	13,614	1,835	1,576	5,250	3,761
65–74 years	18,097	1,220	6,462	278	1,044	4,190	551	478	2,248	1,534
75 years and over.	16,159	564	4,835	285	647	4,541	624	380	2,452	1,700
Race										
1 race[4].	210,869	22,880	103,948	4,470	9,844	38,193	4,957	3,508	13,273	8,802
White	177,830	19,417	89,386	3,902	8,056	31,602	4,146	2,748	10,591	7,237
Black or African American.	24,111	2,502	9,860	390	1,476	5,039	559	618	2,286	1,244
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	*112	526	*21	112	247	*19	*29	102	113
Asian	7,361	815	4,043	*157	*192	1,264	185	113	286	197
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*35	*133	–	*9	*41	48	–	*7	*10
2 or more races[5]	2,173	331	844	*36	158	362	*54	100	175	113
Black or African American, white	239	*33	*95	*6	*4	*29	*11	*7	42	*11
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	953	122	371	*8	*62	142	*33	*29	102	84
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino.	26,272	3,395	11,042	476	1,544	5,518	470	671	2,090	990
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	1,871	7,075	298	1,055	3,735	275	462	1,254	569
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	19,816	93,750	4,030	8,457	33,038	4,541	2,937	11,357	7,925
White, single race	153,032	16,237	78,931	3,453	6,656	26,359	3,701	2,093	8,626	6,303
Black or African American, single race	23,492	2,400	9,661	371	1,420	4,882	550	609	2,242	1,223
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma.	29,617	1,784	9,251	349	1,608	7,307	824	1,069	4,527	2,757
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,153	4,390	24,021	937	2,708	12,349	1,350	1,052	4,227	2,906
Some college.	50,424	6,123	24,789	1,166	2,638	8,657	1,489	819	2,605	1,976
Bachelor's degree or higher.	48,414	6,900	29,264	1,233	1,752	5,902	871	416	1,155	816
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	38,818	3,163	13,751	731	2,060	8,047	1,174	1,227	4,906	3,563
$20,000 or more.	159,081	18,919	84,280	3,504	7,035	27,207	3,446	2,179	7,354	4,686
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	2,976	12,756	645	1,532	5,965	791	603	2,517	1,565
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	3,770	15,848	691	1,602	6,484	915	471	1,476	1,016
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	2,918	12,923	646	1,073	3,719	358	223	721	419
$75,000 or more	42,286	5,903	25,998	1,047	1,600	5,108	795	330	852	585

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, 2003—Con.

| | All persons 18 years of age and over | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | | Excellent/very good | | | Good | | | Fair/poor | | |
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	18,137	1,740	6,549	335	1,015	3,362	469	702	2,155	1,708
Near poor	27,545	2,339	10,814	587	1,467	6,099	873	644	2,685	1,990
Not poor	111,175	13,968	60,668	2,693	4,901	17,918	2,478	1,316	4,391	2,669
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	125,722	16,375	71,741	2,736	5,402	19,064	2,497	1,434	3,979	2,051
Medicaid	11,911	995	3,278	236	859	2,159	434	580	1,776	1,490
Other	5,709	461	1,960	*88	275	903	158	196	909	727
Uninsured	34,519	3,499	16,080	874	1,719	7,489	738	534	2,027	1,407
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	21,521	1,181	7,883	375	1,158	5,463	709	450	2,619	1,599
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	*54	249	27	124	346	73	145	526	512
Medicare only	7,902	348	2,251	*106	309	2,260	305	202	1,205	835
Other	2,383	156	848	*55	93	524	*80	*61	286	242
Uninsured	312	45	*40	–	*8	113	8	–	*59	*39
Marital status										
Married	123,049	13,156	62,660	2,523	5,492	22,263	2,729	1,989	7,214	4,516
Widowed	13,906	742	4,513	237	636	3,355	533	385	1,882	1,505
Divorced or separated	22,400	2,647	8,979	520	1,237	4,126	731	580	1,839	1,613
Never married	41,346	5,292	22,409	919	2,021	6,634	748	493	1,835	859
Living with a partner	11,309	1,283	5,694	307	580	1,965	263	157	625	401
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	100,217	11,552	51,400	2,215	4,480	17,347	2,286	1,737	5,252	3,476
Small MSA	69,903	7,920	33,716	1,413	3,322	12,651	1,805	1,147	4,497	3,111
Not in MSA	42,922	3,739	19,675	878	2,200	8,557	920	724	3,698	2,329
Region										
Northeast	40,954	4,626	20,294	996	1,739	7,259	1,047	574	2,479	1,641
Midwest	52,206	5,276	26,642	1,040	2,622	9,680	1,230	681	2,924	1,907
South	77,592	8,170	37,005	1,481	3,511	14,102	1,848	1,571	5,865	3,783
West	42,289	5,139	20,850	989	2,130	7,514	887	782	2,180	1,585
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	1,657	6,330	248	679	2,787	227	199	894	374
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	1,738	4,712	227	865	2,731	243	472	1,197	616
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	73,466	7,868	38,770	1,652	2,704	13,124	1,376	1,009	4,025	2,645
White, single race, female	79,566	8,369	40,161	1,801	3,952	13,235	2,324	1,084	4,601	3,659
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	1,053	4,567	*132	586	2,119	266	223	891	523
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	1,347	5,094	239	834	2,763	284	386	1,351	700

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

[1]This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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, 2003

| | 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 errors)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	17.1 (0.34)	79.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.16)	19.1 (0.55)	71.6 (0.63)	9.2 (0.40)	15.6 (0.88)	52.1 (1.13)	32.3 (1.05)
Total[3] (crude).	17.7 (0.34)	78.6 (0.37)	3.7 (0.17)	18.3 (0.51)	71.6 (0.60)	10.1 (0.39)	14.2 (0.65)	54.1 (0.86)	31.8 (0.79)
Sex									
Male	16.4 (0.47)	80.3 (0.51)	3.3 (0.23)	16.8 (0.78)	75.3 (0.90)	7.9 (0.55)	15.2 (1.31)	54.2 (1.83)	30.6 (1.69)
Female	17.7 (0.46)	78.7 (0.49)	3.6 (0.21)	21.3 (0.77)	68.3 (0.87)	10.4 (0.57)	15.9 (1.12)	50.5 (1.39)	33.6 (1.31)
Age[4]									
18–44 years	18.4 (0.45)	78.1 (0.48)	3.5 (0.21)	21.0 (0.87)	70.4 (0.97)	8.7 (0.58)	17.8 (1.50)	53.1 (1.89)	29.1 (1.73)
45–64 years	17.2 (0.61)	79.8 (0.65)	3.0 (0.26)	18.4 (0.91)	71.9 (1.06)	9.7 (0.69)	14.9 (1.05)	49.6 (1.43)	35.5 (1.30)
65–74 years	15.3 (1.11)	81.2 (1.20)	3.5 (0.59)	18.1 (1.40)	72.4 (1.60)	9.5 (1.11)	11.2 (1.39)	52.8 (2.24)	36.0 (2.11)
75 years and over.	9.9 (1.04)	85.1 (1.22)	5.0 (0.70)	11.1 (1.03)	78.1 (1.45)	10.7 (1.15)	8.4 (1.07)	54.1 (2.03)	37.5 (1.97)
Race									
1 race[5].	17.0 (0.34)	79.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.16)	19.0 (0.55)	71.7 (0.64)	9.2 (0.40)	15.4 (0.87)	52.2 (1.13)	32.4 (1.06)
White	16.9 (0.36)	79.6 (0.39)	3.5 (0.17)	18.9 (0.59)	71.8 (0.69)	9.3 (0.44)	15.1 (0.99)	52.3 (1.32)	32.7 (1.22)
Black or African American.	19.5 (1.16)	77.7 (1.17)	2.9 (0.45)	20.7 (1.56)	71.4 (1.69)	7.8 (0.95)	16.0 (1.90)	54.1 (2.39)	29.9 (2.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.2 (3.47)	83.7 (3.44)	*2.1 (1.20)	25.7 (6.35)	67.2 (6.99)	*7.1 (3.85)	*13.5 (6.39)	42.7 (8.67)	43.8 (8.86)
Asian	14.2 (1.58)	82.6 (1.78)	3.2 (0.90)	11.8 (3.04)	77.0 (3.63)	11.2 (2.42)	23.6 (6.91)	48.4 (7.65)	28.0 (6.66)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*19.6 (10.68)	80.4 (10.68)	–	*6.0 (5.67)	60.0 (15.65)	*34.0 (17.73)	–	*49.5 (16.94)	*50.5 (16.94)
2 or more races[6]	24.7 (3.45)	73.0 (3.56)	*2.3 (1.02)	27.0 (5.37)	61.6 (5.70)	*11.4 (3.47)	*26.6 (8.09)	43.2 (8.22)	30.3 (8.09)
Black or African American, white	*18.9 (6.20)	78.3 (6.56)	*2.8 (2.77)	*6.2 (6.03)	40.7 (9.26)	53.1 (7.57)	*38.9 (12.81)	50.6 (14.20)	*10.5 (6.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	21.0 (4.77)	77.8 (4.81)	*1.2 (1.19)	26.4 (7.81)	59.6 (8.69)	*14.1 (5.04)	*11.2 (5.20)	48.2 (11.26)	40.6 (10.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino.	21.3 (1.10)	74.6 (1.17)	4.1 (0.69)	20.4 (1.28)	73.1 (1.38)	6.6 (0.74)	19.1 (1.92)	55.7 (2.26)	25.2 (1.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	19.2 (1.37)	76.4 (1.54)	4.4 (1.07)	20.6 (1.73)	73.2 (1.84)	6.2 (0.88)	21.1 (2.56)	55.3 (2.88)	23.7 (2.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.5 (0.35)	80.0 (0.38)	3.5 (0.17)	19.0 (0.63)	71.1 (0.73)	9.8 (0.46)	14.7 (0.96)	51.4 (1.29)	33.9 (1.24)
White, single race	16.2 (0.38)	80.2 (0.41)	3.6 (0.19)	18.9 (0.70)	71.0 (0.81)	10.0 (0.53)	13.5 (1.09)	51.7 (1.58)	34.8 (1.51)
Black or African American, single race	19.2 (1.17)	78.0 (1.18)	2.8 (0.45)	20.6 (1.60)	71.4 (1.73)	8.0 (0.98)	16.1 (1.94)	53.9 (2.43)	30.0 (2.22)
Education[8]									
Less than a high school diploma.	15.7 (0.96)	81.3 (1.03)	3.1 (0.43)	16.8 (1.15)	75.5 (1.28)	7.7 (0.73)	14.7 (1.48)	53.6 (1.98)	31.7 (1.84)
High school diploma or GED[9].	14.7 (0.63)	82.0 (0.67)	3.2 (0.29)	16.6 (0.95)	75.2 (1.14)	8.1 (0.67)	13.3 (1.29)	51.4 (1.90)	35.3 (1.86)
Some college.	18.7 (0.65)	77.7 (0.71)	3.7 (0.31)	21.1 (1.11)	67.3 (1.25)	11.6 (0.84)	16.4 (1.72)	48.4 (2.23)	35.2 (2.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	17.6 (0.61)	78.9 (0.66)	3.5 (0.33)	20.8 (1.39)	68.9 (1.57)	10.3 (1.00)	20.9 (2.89)	50.1 (3.36)	29.0 (2.71)
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	17.8 (0.89)	78.3 (0.90)	3.9 (0.39)	18.9 (1.12)	70.6 (1.25)	10.5 (0.75)	14.0 (1.16)	50.5 (1.61)	35.6 (1.60)
$20,000 or more.	17.2 (0.38)	79.5 (0.42)	3.3 (0.18)	19.0 (0.66)	72.0 (0.74)	9.0 (0.49)	17.3 (1.27)	52.2 (1.60)	30.5 (1.40)
$20,000–$34,999	17.6 (0.83)	78.5 (0.93)	3.9 (0.43)	19.2 (1.29)	71.5 (1.50)	9.4 (0.96)	14.9 (1.95)	53.2 (2.62)	31.9 (2.36)
$35,000–$54,999	17.7 (0.82)	78.9 (0.89)	3.5 (0.42)	17.8 (1.21)	72.3 (1.38)	9.9 (0.92)	17.2 (2.38)	49.5 (3.27)	33.2 (3.00)
$55,000–$74,999	17.5 (1.00)	78.2 (1.17)	4.4 (0.63)	20.3 (1.83)	72.7 (1.99)	6.9 (1.21)	14.8 (3.40)	55.6 (4.91)	29.6 (4.52)
$75,000 or more	16.7 (0.72)	79.9 (0.87)	3.5 (0.54)	21.5 (1.70)	67.9 (1.93)	10.7 (1.39)	21.1 (3.88)	50.2 (4.65)	28.8 (3.69)

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, 2003—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 errors)								
Poor	19.0 (1.41)	77.3 (1.44)	3.7 (0.55)	20.4 (1.64)	69.5 (1.82)	10.2 (1.06)	15.8 (1.60)	47.8 (2.20)	36.4 (2.21)
Near poor	17.0 (0.97)	78.8 (1.06)	4.2 (0.47)	17.8 (1.36)	72.1 (1.49)	10.1 (0.92)	14.8 (1.80)	50.0 (2.50)	35.2 (2.37)
Not poor	17.5 (0.44)	78.9 (0.48)	3.6 (0.23)	19.8 (0.78)	70.7 (0.88)	9.5 (0.58)	17.5 (1.64)	53.4 (2.11)	29.2 (1.86)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	18.0 (0.42)	79.0 (0.44)	3.0 (0.18)	20.5 (0.82)	70.2 (0.92)	9.3 (0.62)	20.1 (1.70)	54.5 (2.16)	25.4 (1.82)
Medicaid	21.8 (1.88)	73.6 (2.02)	4.6 (0.88)	24.8 (2.41)	62.4 (2.58)	12.8 (1.59)	14.5 (1.77)	47.3 (2.44)	38.2 (2.45)
Other	18.2 (2.35)	78.3 (2.60)	3.6 (1.01)	23.7 (4.22)	68.2 (4.44)	8.2 (2.06)	*13.3 (4.26)	47.3 (5.14)	39.4 (5.29)
Uninsured	16.7 (0.87)	79.1 (0.96)	4.2 (0.45)	17.0 (1.16)	75.4 (1.28)	7.6 (0.74)	14.4 (1.83)	51.7 (2.29)	33.8 (2.20)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	12.2 (0.90)	83.7 (1.03)	4.0 (0.55)	16.2 (1.23)	74.2 (1.38)	9.6 (0.94)	9.8 (1.31)	56.0 (2.17)	34.2 (2.08)
Medicaid and Medicare	17.7 (4.65)	73.8 (5.18)	*8.6 (2.94)	22.2 (4.10)	63.9 (5.03)	13.9 (3.97)	12.4 (2.32)	44.3 (4.01)	43.3 (4.04)
Medicare only	12.6 (1.63)	83.4 (1.89)	4.0 (1.03)	10.7 (1.44)	78.6 (2.05)	10.6 (1.69)	9.0 (1.46)	54.0 (2.88)	37.0 (2.93)
Other	13.6 (2.83)	80.8 (3.32)	*5.7 (2.04)	13.3 (3.58)	75.6 (4.29)	11.1 (2.87)	10.1 (2.66)	49.1 (5.92)	40.8 (5.71)
Uninsured	52.8 (15.45)	*47.2 (15.45)	–	*5.6 (4.03)	88.9 (5.42)	*5.5 (3.94)	–	60.8 (16.41)	*39.2 (16.41)
Marital status									
Married	16.3 (0.43)	80.4 (0.48)	3.3 (0.22)	18.2 (0.76)	72.9 (0.86)	8.9 (0.57)	16.7 (1.39)	51.6 (1.75)	31.7 (1.70)
Widowed	13.4 (2.38)	81.7 (2.96)	*4.9 (1.92)	27.6 (6.65)	64.0 (6.78)	8.5 (2.41)	*10.3 (3.51)	54.7 (7.59)	35.0 (7.45)
Divorced or separated	21.9 (1.04)	73.6 (1.12)	4.5 (0.54)	20.5 (1.43)	67.4 (1.64)	12.1 (1.16)	15.8 (1.83)	43.9 (2.20)	40.3 (2.28)
Never married	16.7 (0.83)	80.0 (0.91)	3.3 (0.42)	20.8 (1.34)	71.0 (1.52)	8.2 (1.00)	14.8 (1.77)	56.7 (2.42)	28.6 (2.11)
Living with a partner	16.0 (1.43)	80.7 (1.51)	3.3 (0.67)	17.1 (2.08)	72.8 (2.61)	10.1 (1.91)	13.0 (2.83)	53.2 (4.58)	33.7 (4.27)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	17.1 (0.47)	79.3 (0.51)	3.5 (0.23)	18.9 (0.80)	71.7 (0.92)	9.3 (0.60)	18.6 (1.39)	50.4 (1.68)	31.0 (1.52)
Small MSA	18.1 (0.65)	78.7 (0.69)	3.3 (0.25)	19.6 (1.04)	70.5 (1.09)	10.0 (0.64)	14.8 (1.49)	52.2 (1.99)	33.0 (1.70)
Not in MSA	15.1 (0.69)	81.2 (0.75)	3.7 (0.40)	18.9 (1.08)	73.2 (1.41)	7.9 (0.92)	11.7 (1.57)	54.7 (2.33)	33.6 (2.47)
Region									
Northeast	17.5 (0.87)	78.7 (0.91)	3.8 (0.38)	18.2 (1.20)	71.5 (1.46)	10.4 (0.99)	13.8 (1.88)	53.2 (2.71)	32.9 (2.51)
Midwest	15.8 (0.67)	81.0 (0.69)	3.2 (0.33)	19.8 (1.12)	70.9 (1.31)	9.4 (0.87)	13.5 (1.60)	53.0 (2.52)	33.5 (2.42)
South	17.2 (0.54)	79.5 (0.59)	3.2 (0.25)	18.5 (0.92)	72.3 (1.05)	9.2 (0.61)	15.6 (1.57)	52.8 (1.85)	31.6 (1.69)
West	18.1 (0.71)	78.1 (0.78)	3.8 (0.36)	20.4 (1.24)	71.3 (1.37)	8.3 (0.86)	19.3 (1.81)	48.6 (2.15)	32.1 (2.01)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.1 (1.47)	76.8 (1.59)	4.1 (0.98)	18.7 (1.96)	74.2 (2.13)	7.1 (1.15)	15.3 (2.68)	59.1 (3.51)	25.5 (3.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female	24.1 (1.62)	72.0 (1.70)	3.9 (0.72)	22.1 (1.62)	71.5 (1.75)	6.3 (0.97)	21.5 (2.67)	53.4 (2.83)	25.2 (2.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	15.9 (0.53)	80.7 (0.58)	3.5 (0.28)	16.0 (0.96)	76.3 (1.11)	7.6 (0.62)	14.3 (1.68)	54.3 (2.55)	31.4 (2.35)
White, single race, female	16.5 (0.52)	79.9 (0.55)	3.6 (0.24)	21.5 (0.99)	66.3 (1.13)	12.2 (0.79)	12.9 (1.38)	49.7 (1.97)	37.4 (1.93)
Black or African American, single race, male	18.0 (1.56)	80.1 (1.61)	1.9 (0.57)	19.2 (2.57)	71.7 (2.70)	9.2 (1.78)	14.8 (2.73)	53.8 (4.03)	31.4 (3.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.3 (1.51)	76.2 (1.58)	3.5 (0.67)	21.5 (1.93)	71.2 (2.17)	7.3 (1.11)	17.2 (2.52)	53.9 (3.04)	28.9 (2.81)

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

[1]This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

| Selected characteristic | Cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | | | | |
	All persons 18 years of age and over	All current smokers[2]	Every-day smokers[2]	Some-day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
	Number in thousands[5]					
Total[6]	213,042	45,400	36,767	8,633	45,939	119,162
Sex						
Male	102,298	24,328	19,612	4,716	25,487	51,168
Female	110,744	21,072	17,155	3,918	20,452	67,994
Age						
18–44 years	110,538	27,532	21,683	5,850	13,586	68,294
45–64 years	68,248	14,798	12,563	2,234	18,830	33,660
65–74 years	18,097	2,159	1,807	352	7,447	8,266
75 years and over	16,159	910	714	197	6,076	8,942
Race						
1 race[7]	210,869	44,755	36,230	8,525	45,505	118,086
White	177,830	38,290	31,268	7,022	40,927	96,671
Black or African American	24,111	5,084	3,944	1,140	3,355	15,224
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	436	323	*114	165	673
Asian	7,361	853	608	245	1,027	5,368
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*92	*88	*4	*30	150
2 or more races[8]	2,173	645	536	108	434	1,076
Black or African American, white	239	79	57	*21	*46	111
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	345	312	*33	234	362
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	4,264	2,749	1,515	3,350	18,453
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	2,640	1,453	1,187	1,928	11,979
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	41,136	34,018	7,118	42,589	100,708
White, single race	153,032	34,334	28,735	5,598	37,759	79,183
Black or African American, single race	23,492	4,952	3,859	1,093	3,300	14,805
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	7,794	6,464	1,330	6,684	14,829
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,153	14,533	12,442	2,091	13,067	26,039
Some college	50,424	10,932	8,794	2,139	12,774	26,246
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	5,088	3,623	1,464	11,157	31,852
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	38,818	10,736	8,764	1,973	7,130	20,616
$20,000 or more	159,081	31,996	25,806	6,190	35,720	90,159
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	7,890	6,493	1,397	6,322	15,118
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	7,870	6,134	1,736	7,157	17,176
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	4,832	3,933	900	5,045	13,111
$75,000 or more	42,286	6,375	4,975	1,400	9,779	26,020
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	18,137	5,509	4,428	1,081	2,273	10,275
Near poor	27,545	7,389	5,944	1,445	5,304	14,742
Not poor	111,175	22,564	18,059	4,506	26,067	62,245
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,722	24,412	19,490	4,922	24,943	74,969
Medicaid	11,911	4,034	3,347	687	1,803	5,936
Other	5,709	1,755	1,507	248	1,366	2,542
Uninsured	34,519	11,999	9,797	2,202	4,224	17,926
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,521	1,661	1,348	314	9,019	10,648
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	300	250	*50	560	1,180
Medicare only	7,902	826	696	130	2,831	4,081
Other	2,383	216	191	*26	1,064	1,069
Uninsured	312	*63	*36	*27	*46	198

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	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.	123,049	21,799	17,855	3,944	30,550	69,310
Widowed.	13,906	1,725	1,420	306	4,193	7,785
Divorced or separated.	22,400	7,311	6,027	1,284	4,911	9,951
Never married.	41,346	10,090	7,711	2,379	4,132	26,796
Living with a partner.	11,309	4,351	3,678	673	2,031	4,796
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100,217	18,887	14,719	4,168	21,131	58,772
Small MSA.	69,903	15,620	12,799	2,821	15,566	37,963
Not in MSA	42,922	10,893	9,249	1,644	9,243	22,427
Region						
Northeast	40,954	8,159	6,665	1,493	9,771	22,292
Midwest	52,206	12,590	10,427	2,163	11,740	27,492
South	77,592	17,458	14,349	3,108	15,540	43,550
West	42,289	7,194	5,325	1,869	8,888	25,828
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	2,951	1,834	1,116	2,193	8,201
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	1,314	915	399	1,157	10,252
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,466	17,668	14,958	2,710	20,334	34,587
White, single race, female	79,566	16,665	13,777	2,888	17,425	44,595
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	2,598	1,955	643	1,870	5,737
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	2,354	1,904	450	1,431	9,068

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	21.5 (0.30)	17.4 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.28)	56.8 (0.37)
Total[6] (crude)................................	100.0	21.6 (0.30)	17.5 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.29)	56.6 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	100.0	23.6 (0.42)	19.0 (0.38)	4.6 (0.20)	25.9 (0.42)	50.5 (0.55)
Female....................................	100.0	19.4 (0.38)	15.8 (0.36)	3.6 (0.18)	18.4 (0.34)	62.2 (0.46)
Age[7]						
18–44 years................................	100.0	25.2 (0.45)	19.8 (0.43)	5.3 (0.22)	12.4 (0.33)	62.4 (0.51)
45–64 years................................	100.0	22.0 (0.50)	18.7 (0.47)	3.3 (0.21)	28.0 (0.52)	50.0 (0.58)
65–74 years................................	100.0	12.1 (0.65)	10.1 (0.61)	2.0 (0.25)	41.7 (1.07)	46.2 (1.09)
75 years and over	100.0	5.7 (0.50)	4.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.26)	38.1 (1.08)	56.1 (1.07)
Race						
1 race[8]	100.0	21.4 (0.30)	17.3 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.28)	56.8 (0.37)
White.....................................	100.0	21.9 (0.33)	17.8 (0.31)	4.1 (0.15)	22.8 (0.31)	55.3 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	20.9 (0.72)	16.2 (0.65)	4.7 (0.38)	15.5 (0.68)	63.6 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.8 (4.66)	24.3 (3.98)	9.6 (2.55)	16.6 (3.00)	49.6 (4.90)
Asian.....................................	100.0	11.0 (1.15)	7.9 (1.01)	3.1 (0.63)	15.8 (1.42)	73.3 (1.66)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	*38.2 (13.18)	*37.2 (13.27)	*1.0 (1.01)	*16.2 (9.28)	45.7 (10.85)
2 or more races[9]	100.0	28.9 (2.89)	23.9 (2.67)	5.0 (1.16)	22.1 (2.51)	49.0 (3.47)
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.3 (6.24)	22.7 (5.78)	*6.6 (3.32)	20.7 (4.12)	50.0 (6.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	34.7 (4.17)	31.4 (4.03)	*3.4 (1.40)	27.0 (3.94)	38.3 (4.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.6 (0.63)	10.4 (0.55)	5.2 (0.35)	14.8 (0.65)	69.6 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	15.4 (0.84)	9.0 (0.72)	6.4 (0.49)	14.2 (0.83)	70.4 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino.......................	100.0	22.5 (0.33)	18.6 (0.31)	3.9 (0.15)	22.5 (0.30)	55.0 (0.40)
White, single race..........................	100.0	23.3 (0.38)	19.4 (0.36)	3.9 (0.16)	23.9 (0.34)	52.9 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.9 (0.74)	16.3 (0.66)	4.7 (0.38)	15.6 (0.69)	63.5 (0.90)
Education[11]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.6 (0.82)	24.6 (0.79)	5.0 (0.37)	20.4 (0.69)	50.0 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	27.8 (0.57)	23.8 (0.55)	4.0 (0.26)	23.5 (0.59)	48.7 (0.70)
Some college...............................	100.0	21.0 (0.54)	16.9 (0.49)	4.1 (0.25)	26.4 (0.59)	52.5 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.2 (0.40)	7.3 (0.35)	2.9 (0.22)	24.9 (0.62)	64.9 (0.67)
Family income[13]						
Less than $20,000.........................	100.0	29.9 (0.74)	24.5 (0.69)	5.4 (0.32)	17.3 (0.50)	52.7 (0.81)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.7 (0.33)	15.9 (0.31)	3.8 (0.16)	23.2 (0.32)	57.1 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	27.7 (0.79)	22.8 (0.77)	4.9 (0.36)	20.7 (0.64)	51.5 (0.88)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	23.7 (0.68)	18.5 (0.64)	5.2 (0.39)	23.4 (0.69)	52.9 (0.85)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	19.4 (0.83)	15.7 (0.78)	3.7 (0.40)	24.4 (0.93)	56.2 (1.06)
$75,000 or more...........................	100.0	14.0 (0.59)	11.0 (0.55)	3.1 (0.27)	24.8 (0.80)	61.2 (0.89)
Poverty status[14]						
Poor......................................	100.0	30.0 (1.05)	24.4 (0.98)	5.6 (0.47)	14.3 (0.69)	55.7 (1.16)
Near poor	100.0	27.9 (0.90)	22.6 (0.87)	5.3 (0.38)	19.3 (0.67)	52.8 (1.02)
Not poor	100.0	19.7 (0.38)	15.7 (0.36)	4.0 (0.19)	24.1 (0.37)	56.2 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage[15]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private....................................	100.0	19.7 (0.38)	15.7 (0.36)	4.0 (0.18)	19.2 (0.34)	61.1 (0.47)
Medicaid..................................	100.0	34.2 (1.33)	28.5 (1.31)	5.7 (0.61)	15.7 (1.03)	50.2 (1.35)
Other.....................................	100.0	29.8 (2.13)	25.1 (1.99)	4.7 (0.93)	19.5 (1.44)	50.7 (2.20)
Uninsured.................................	100.0	35.1 (0.83)	28.9 (0.79)	6.2 (0.40)	13.4 (0.58)	51.6 (0.88)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private....................................	100.0	7.8 (0.49)	6.3 (0.44)	1.5 (0.20)	42.3 (1.02)	49.9 (1.02)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	14.8 (1.95)	12.4 (1.78)	*2.4 (0.82)	27.5 (2.59)	57.6 (2.99)
Medicare only	100.0	10.7 (0.88)	9.0 (0.82)	1.7 (0.35)	36.6 (1.49)	52.8 (1.53)
Other.....................................	100.0	9.1 (1.63)	8.0 (1.58)	*1.1 (0.43)	45.2 (3.02)	45.7 (3.11)
Uninsured.................................	100.0	*21.7 (9.21)	*10.6 (3.80)	*11.1 (8.85)	*14.7 (4.55)	63.6 (8.98)

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, 2003—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	17.8 (0.37)	14.5 (0.35)	3.3 (0.17)	24.4 (0.40)	57.8 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	26.7 (3.13)	23.6 (3.06)	*3.1 (1.01)	18.5 (2.39)	54.8 (3.31)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	32.4 (0.85)	26.4 (0.81)	6.0 (0.49)	21.4 (0.70)	46.2 (0.94)
Never married.	100.0	22.0 (0.68)	17.3 (0.63)	4.8 (0.32)	16.2 (0.72)	61.8 (0.90)
Living with a partner	100.0	34.6 (1.40)	29.5 (1.37)	5.1 (0.61)	25.8 (1.53)	39.7 (1.70)
Place of residence[16]						
Large MSA	100.0	18.8 (0.40)	14.6 (0.36)	4.1 (0.19)	21.9 (0.40)	59.3 (0.52)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.7 (0.53)	18.6 (0.49)	4.1 (0.25)	22.0 (0.49)	55.2 (0.63)
Not in MSA	100.0	26.0 (0.75)	22.0 (0.77)	4.0 (0.28)	21.0 (0.63)	53.0 (0.89)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.5 (0.67)	16.7 (0.60)	3.8 (0.30)	23.5 (0.65)	56.0 (0.82)
Midwest	100.0	24.1 (0.63)	20.0 (0.60)	4.2 (0.29)	22.6 (0.62)	53.2 (0.79)
South	100.0	22.7 (0.52)	18.6 (0.50)	4.1 (0.23)	20.2 (0.42)	57.1 (0.64)
West	100.0	16.9 (0.56)	12.5 (0.49)	4.4 (0.28)	21.9 (0.58)	61.2 (0.68)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	20.9 (1.05)	13.6 (0.91)	7.3 (0.62)	19.7 (1.11)	59.4 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.2 (0.65)	7.3 (0.59)	2.9 (0.31)	10.1 (0.74)	79.7 (0.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.5 (0.52)	20.7 (0.49)	3.8 (0.23)	27.2 (0.50)	48.3 (0.67)
White, single race, female	100.0	22.1 (0.50)	18.2 (0.48)	3.9 (0.23)	21.2 (0.43)	56.7 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	24.8 (1.21)	18.7 (1.07)	6.1 (0.69)	20.6 (1.17)	54.5 (1.40)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	17.9 (0.87)	14.4 (0.80)	3.5 (0.37)	11.9 (0.72)	70.3 (1.03)

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

[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 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[15]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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").

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	Number in thousands[4]					
Total[5]	213,042	51,428	16,067	13,398	26,818	98,316
Sex						
Male	102,298	17,505	6,890	7,771	9,654	56,495
Female	110,744	33,924	9,177	5,627	17,164	41,821
Age						
18–44 years	110,538	26,167	5,315	4,336	14,283	56,808
45–64 years	68,248	14,199	6,657	5,200	9,011	30,944
65–74 years	18,097	5,234	2,092	1,975	1,960	6,219
75 years and over.	16,159	5,828	2,003	1,888	1,564	4,346
Race						
1 race[6].	210,869	50,951	15,838	13,183	26,488	97,429
White	177,830	38,842	13,127	11,415	22,245	86,675
Black or African American.	24,111	8,129	2,203	1,343	3,231	8,048
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	352	96	144	151	489
Asian	7,361	3,560	393	250	841	2,078
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*69	*20	*33	*20	*139
2 or more races[7]	2,173	477	228	215	330	887
Black or African American, white	239	*60	*20	*16	*27	108
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	953	169	*72	118	175	405
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	26,272	9,222	1,609	1,370	3,069	10,317
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	6,020	1,049	916	1,901	6,329
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	42,206	14,458	12,028	23,749	88,000
White, single race	153,032	30,034	11,631	10,112	19,386	76,994
Black or African American, single race	23,492	7,930	2,171	1,325	3,127	7,786
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma.	29,617	10,855	3,382	2,826	2,993	8,538
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,153	13,406	5,175	4,224	7,447	22,088
Some college.	50,424	9,189	4,554	3,518	7,352	24,668
Bachelor's degree or higher.	48,414	7,353	2,357	2,136	6,107	29,541
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	38,818	12,889	3,750	3,224	4,175	13,512
$20,000 or more.	159,081	33,759	11,205	9,216	21,164	80,036
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	7,843	2,307	2,197	4,083	12,459
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	7,217	2,647	2,226	4,415	15,212
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	4,161	1,611	1,468	3,572	12,041
$75,000 or more	42,286	5,952	2,287	1,683	5,274	26,682
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	18,137	6,587	1,490	1,405	1,849	6,406
Near poor.	27,545	8,467	2,531	2,095	3,804	10,113
Not poor.	111,175	19,815	7,681	6,589	14,948	60,739
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,722	24,452	7,934	5,996	17,075	66,758
Medicaid	11,911	4,381	1,070	1,063	1,393	3,422
Other	5,709	1,436	588	631	780	2,106
Uninsured	34,519	9,775	2,336	1,846	3,969	15,210
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,521	6,286	2,555	2,312	2,524	7,237
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	1,032	301	285	137	229
Medicare only.	7,902	2,906	931	932	620	2,158
Other	2,383	656	267	306	214	885
Uninsured	312	162	*33	*24	*20	*56

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, 2003—Con.

Characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
	Number in thousands[4]					
Marital status						
Married	123,049	27,662	10,131	8,265	16,459	57,169
Widowed	13,906	5,304	1,731	1,448	1,558	3,325
Divorced or separated	22,400	4,217	2,035	1,856	3,384	10,137
Never married	41,346	12,517	1,518	1,170	4,124	20,420
Living with a partner	11,309	1,476	637	610	1,208	7,004
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100,217	23,934	6,757	4,870	12,443	48,779
Small MSA	69,903	15,373	5,401	5,014	9,032	32,820
Not in MSA	42,922	12,121	3,909	3,514	5,343	16,717
Region						
Northeast	40,954	7,591	2,690	2,462	5,337	21,030
Midwest	52,206	9,795	4,247	3,690	6,779	25,907
South	77,592	23,300	6,395	4,587	9,425	31,569
West	42,289	10,742	2,735	2,658	5,277	19,811
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	2,958	730	853	1,193	7,293
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	6,264	879	517	1,876	3,024
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,466	10,328	4,986	5,784	6,799	42,887
White, single race, female	79,566	19,707	6,646	4,328	12,587	34,107
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	2,634	875	802	1,120	4,358
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	5,296	1,296	523	2,006	3,428

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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/her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year AND had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year AND had a drink between 1–365 times in the past year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
		Lifetime abstainer[2]	Former infrequent[2,3]	Former regular[2,3]	Current infrequent[2,3]	Current regular[2,3]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	24.9 (0.43)	7.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.25)	47.2 (0.44)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	24.7 (0.43)	7.7 (0.20)	6.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.25)	47.3 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.8 (0.50)	7.0 (0.26)	8.0 (0.28)	9.7 (0.32)	56.4 (0.57)
Female	100.0	31.2 (0.55)	8.3 (0.25)	5.1 (0.21)	15.9 (0.34)	38.8 (0.53)
Age[6]						
18–44 years	100.0	24.2 (0.53)	4.9 (0.22)	4.0 (0.19)	13.2 (0.35)	52.6 (0.58)
45–64 years	100.0	21.3 (0.57)	10.0 (0.37)	7.8 (0.34)	13.5 (0.42)	46.5 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	29.7 (1.06)	11.9 (0.71)	11.2 (0.70)	11.1 (0.69)	35.3 (1.17)
75 years and over	100.0	37.0 (1.09)	12.7 (0.74)	12.0 (0.70)	9.9 (0.64)	27.6 (1.09)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	24.9 (0.43)	7.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.19)	12.8 (0.25)	47.3 (0.44)
White	100.0	22.4 (0.45)	7.4 (0.20)	6.5 (0.20)	12.8 (0.27)	50.0 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	35.6 (1.10)	10.1 (0.61)	6.6 (0.48)	13.6 (0.68)	33.2 (0.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.0 (5.68)	7.3 (2.04)	13.9 (2.96)	10.6 (2.54)	34.5 (4.05)
Asian	100.0	50.7 (2.01)	6.2 (1.00)	3.5 (0.79)	11.1 (1.15)	28.0 (1.72)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*20.5 (6.73)	*9.9 (6.02)	*15.8 (9.78)	*5.0 (3.69)	48.8 (10.73)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	23.0 (2.70)	11.5 (1.89)	10.7 (2.12)	14.9 (2.24)	38.8 (3.01)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.7 (6.16)	*9.9 (4.38)	*7.0 (3.18)	*11.6 (3.94)	46.0 (7.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	19.6 (3.89)	8.3 (2.35)	13.0 (3.37)	17.9 (3.41)	40.4 (4.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.1 (0.94)	7.1 (0.50)	6.2 (0.45)	11.7 (0.56)	37.1 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.9 (1.23)	7.5 (0.70)	7.1 (0.67)	11.1 (0.72)	35.5 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.2 (0.47)	7.7 (0.21)	6.5 (0.20)	13.1 (0.27)	48.6 (0.49)
White, single race	100.0	19.9 (0.50)	7.5 (0.22)	6.5 (0.22)	13.0 (0.31)	52.3 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.7 (1.12)	10.2 (0.62)	6.6 (0.49)	13.5 (0.68)	33.1 (1.00)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	35.9 (0.89)	11.0 (0.54)	9.0 (0.49)	10.7 (0.56)	32.2 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	25.0 (0.71)	9.6 (0.41)	7.8 (0.38)	14.2 (0.52)	42.5 (0.76)
Some college	100.0	19.1 (0.58)	9.4 (0.41)	7.2 (0.40)	14.7 (0.47)	49.1 (0.74)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	15.5 (0.56)	5.1 (0.32)	4.8 (0.31)	12.6 (0.49)	61.3 (0.74)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	32.9 (0.90)	9.6 (0.43)	8.3 (0.42)	11.1 (0.45)	36.9 (0.80)
$20,000 or more	100.0	22.0 (0.44)	7.2 (0.22)	6.0 (0.20)	13.4 (0.29)	50.6 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	26.8 (0.80)	7.9 (0.47)	7.4 (0.46)	14.1 (0.64)	43.0 (0.90)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.6 (0.76)	8.5 (0.48)	7.3 (0.46)	13.7 (0.59)	46.9 (0.90)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	18.4 (0.93)	7.5 (0.59)	6.8 (0.58)	15.2 (0.79)	51.9 (1.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	14.8 (0.73)	5.9 (0.54)	4.2 (0.41)	12.1 (0.57)	62.8 (0.97)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	37.2 (1.33)	9.2 (0.60)	8.8 (0.65)	9.9 (0.61)	33.9 (1.15)
Near poor	100.0	30.6 (0.92)	9.5 (0.56)	7.7 (0.47)	14.2 (0.65)	37.1 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	18.4 (0.42)	7.0 (0.24)	6.1 (0.25)	13.4 (0.32)	54.5 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	20.0 (0.49)	6.2 (0.23)	4.7 (0.20)	13.9 (0.33)	54.6 (0.57)
Medicaid	100.0	38.0 (1.42)	9.6 (0.72)	9.6 (0.79)	11.9 (0.89)	29.2 (1.26)
Other	100.0	27.1 (2.31)	9.0 (1.28)	8.6 (1.04)	14.6 (1.49)	38.9 (2.35)
Uninsured	100.0	29.0 (0.90)	7.7 (0.48)	6.0 (0.42)	11.9 (0.64)	43.9 (0.90)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	29.8 (0.96)	12.1 (0.67)	11.0 (0.60)	12.0 (0.66)	34.4 (1.03)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	51.3 (3.02)	15.4 (2.10)	14.2 (1.98)	7.1 (1.56)	11.7 (1.87)
Medicare only	100.0	38.0 (1.50)	12.2 (0.98)	12.2 (1.04)	8.1 (0.78)	28.2 (1.47)
Other	100.0	27.8 (2.75)	11.4 (1.81)	13.0 (1.90)	8.9 (1.71)	37.9 (2.94)
Uninsured	100.0	56.9 (7.67)	*10.3 (5.33)	*7.1 (3.14)	*7.6 (3.67)	*18.1 (5.89)

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, 2003—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]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Marital status						
Married	100.0	23.2 (0.50)	8.2 (0.27)	6.8 (0.25)	13.7 (0.34)	47.4 (0.57)
Widowed	100.0	31.3 (2.71)	12.9 (2.11)	6.2 (1.05)	10.8 (1.60)	37.1 (3.34)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	20.0 (0.81)	8.8 (0.50)	8.3 (0.51)	15.4 (0.66)	46.3 (0.88)
Never married.	100.0	31.8 (0.96)	6.3 (0.49)	5.5 (0.48)	10.3 (0.56)	45.1 (0.92)
Living with a partner	100.0	13.8 (1.23)	6.4 (0.91)	7.8 (1.07)	9.5 (0.90)	61.8 (1.87)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	24.7 (0.52)	7.1 (0.25)	5.1 (0.22)	12.7 (0.34)	49.6 (0.58)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.5 (0.73)	7.7 (0.37)	7.2 (0.35)	13.2 (0.42)	48.3 (0.74)
Not in MSA	100.0	28.7 (1.21)	9.1 (0.44)	8.1 (0.50)	12.8 (0.62)	40.2 (1.18)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.2 (0.75)	6.5 (0.37)	6.0 (0.36)	13.4 (0.59)	53.7 (0.93)
Midwest	100.0	19.5 (1.05)	8.3 (0.39)	7.3 (0.40)	13.3 (0.49)	50.6 (0.98)
South	100.0	30.9 (0.73)	8.4 (0.37)	6.0 (0.32)	12.4 (0.39)	41.6 (0.72)
West	100.0	25.9 (0.71)	6.7 (0.34)	6.6 (0.40)	12.7 (0.59)	47.4 (0.86)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	23.0 (1.26)	6.7 (0.71)	8.5 (0.78)	9.3 (0.79)	51.3 (1.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	50.9 (1.23)	7.5 (0.66)	4.2 (0.48)	14.2 (0.79)	22.6 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.6 (0.56)	6.7 (0.30)	7.8 (0.32)	9.5 (0.38)	60.1 (0.70)
White, single race, female	100.0	24.5 (0.64)	8.1 (0.29)	5.3 (0.26)	16.3 (0.43)	45.0 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	26.3 (1.46)	9.9 (0.94)	9.7 (0.90)	11.4 (1.07)	41.8 (1.49)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	42.5 (1.40)	10.5 (0.79)	4.5 (0.48)	15.3 (0.90)	26.1 (1.19)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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/her lifetime. A former drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year AND had no drink in the past year. A current drinker had at least 12 drinks in his/her lifetime or in any one year AND had a drink between 1 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3].	213,042	123,753	5,879	25,564	28,111	26,445
Sex						
Male	102,298	53,011	3,474	14,416	14,192	15,409
Female	110,744	70,742	2,405	11,148	13,919	11,036
Age						
18–44 years	110,538	54,500	3,502	16,680	17,949	16,153
45–64 years	68,248	41,862	2,047	7,241	8,265	7,734
65–74 years	18,097	13,556	183	1,033	1,358	1,655
75 years and over.	16,159	13,835	147	609	539	904
Race						
1 race[4].	210,869	122,584	5,840	25,224	27,832	26,103
White	177,830	101,661	5,119	21,598	24,090	22,678
Black or African American.	24,111	15,519	489	2,573	2,734	2,385
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	826	*25	*98	152	159
Asian	7,361	4,494	182	880	828	811
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	83	*25	*74	*29	*71
2 or more races[5]	2,173	1,170	*39	340	279	342
Black or African American, white	239	152	–	*27	*33	*26
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	953	472	*32	174	*100	171
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	26,272	17,445	588	2,754	2,532	2,690
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	11,220	416	1,734	1,543	1,611
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	106,308	5,291	22,810	25,579	23,755
White, single race	153,032	85,045	4,570	19,052	21,697	20,233
Black or African American, single race	23,492	15,145	474	2,479	2,690	2,294
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	23,810	421	1,745	1,312	1,971
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,153	36,869	928	4,891	4,656	5,951
Some college.	50,424	28,343	1,712	6,250	7,219	6,312
Bachelor's degree or higher.	48,414	21,083	1,843	7,873	10,149	7,014
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	38,818	27,829	636	3,096	3,114	3,728
$20,000 or more.	159,081	86,016	5,003	21,222	23,560	21,436
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	19,380	646	3,159	2,847	3,203
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	18,231	997	4,317	4,340	4,134
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	11,608	833	3,289	3,872	3,210
$75,000 or more	42,286	17,650	1,716	7,363	8,612	6,700
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	18,137	12,660	276	1,625	1,494	1,918
Near poor.	27,545	19,327	675	2,416	2,335	2,639
Not poor.	111,175	56,050	3,798	16,590	18,263	15,627
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,722	61,598	4,204	18,698	21,446	17,798
Medicaid	11,911	9,061	296	769	690	962
Other	5,709	3,898	*135	477	553	589
Uninsured	34,519	21,318	898	3,909	3,401	4,448
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,521	16,720	288	1,159	1,432	1,686
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	1,933	*6	*37	*24	*52
Medicare only	7,902	6,557	*22	296	278	607
Other	2,383	1,867	*9	150	139	189
Uninsured	312	267	*5	*1	*21	*18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Frequency distributions of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Number in thousands[2]					
Marital status						
Married	123,049	71,810	3,530	15,181	16,037	14,610
Widowed	13,906	11,753	128	590	536	763
Divorced or separated	22,400	14,070	481	2,209	2,656	2,643
Never married	41,346	19,532	1,251	6,058	7,204	6,805
Living with a partner	11,309	5,961	480	1,484	1,630	1,555
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100,217	55,962	2,835	12,506	14,604	12,777
Small MSA	69,903	41,133	1,950	7,977	9,188	8,621
Not in MSA	42,922	26,658	1,094	5,080	4,320	5,047
Region						
Northeast	40,954	23,342	962	4,551	5,885	5,323
Midwest	52,206	29,213	1,797	6,907	6,903	6,540
South	77,592	47,808	1,862	8,641	9,298	8,845
West	42,289	23,390	1,258	5,464	6,025	5,737
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	8,031	310	1,798	1,513	1,646
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	9,414	278	956	1,019	1,045
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,466	36,481	2,810	10,540	10,647	11,697
White, single race, female	79,566	48,564	1,761	8,512	11,049	8,536
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	5,877	221	1,326	1,439	1,348
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	9,269	253	1,153	1,251	946

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	59.0 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	59.0 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
Sex						
Male	100.0	53.4 (0.62)	3.4 (0.21)	14.1 (0.37)	13.9 (0.38)	15.2 (0.39)
Female	100.0	64.3 (0.55)	2.2 (0.16)	10.4 (0.30)	12.9 (0.32)	10.2 (0.29)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	50.1 (0.64)	3.2 (0.20)	15.3 (0.40)	16.5 (0.38)	14.8 (0.38)
45–64 years	100.0	62.3 (0.68)	3.0 (0.25)	10.8 (0.39)	12.3 (0.40)	11.5 (0.39)
65–74 years	100.0	76.2 (1.01)	1.0 (0.22)	5.8 (0.48)	7.6 (0.59)	9.3 (0.64)
75 years and over	100.0	86.3 (0.78)	0.9 (0.21)	3.8 (0.41)	3.4 (0.39)	5.6 (0.54)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	59.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
White.	100.0	57.7 (0.52)	2.9 (0.16)	12.5 (0.28)	13.9 (0.29)	13.0 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	67.3 (1.12)	2.0 (0.25)	10.3 (0.64)	10.9 (0.63)	9.5 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.9 (3.06)	*1.6 (0.82)	6.4 (1.75)	10.6 (2.32)	10.5 (2.70)
Asian.	100.0	64.4 (1.85)	2.3 (0.63)	11.2 (1.14)	10.6 (1.13)	11.5 (1.25)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	38.9 (10.02)	*13.5 (6.29)	*23.2 (10.52)	*7.0 (4.14)	*17.3 (6.78)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	57.1 (2.93)	*1.9 (0.72)	14.2 (1.92)	11.3 (1.81)	15.5 (2.26)
Black or African American, white	100.0	68.0 (6.18)	–	*9.2 (3.85)	*10.2 (3.54)	*12.6 (4.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	52.2 (4.29)	*3.4 (1.48)	17.3 (3.39)	*9.6 (3.03)	17.5 (3.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.1 (0.85)	2.0 (0.27)	9.3 (0.54)	8.8 (0.48)	9.8 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	70.9 (1.09)	2.2 (0.37)	9.2 (0.74)	8.3 (0.59)	9.4 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	57.3 (0.53)	2.9 (0.15)	12.6 (0.28)	14.1 (0.29)	13.1 (0.28)
White, single race	100.0	55.3 (0.58)	3.1 (0.17)	13.0 (0.32)	14.8 (0.33)	13.8 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.4 (1.14)	2.0 (0.25)	10.2 (0.65)	11.0 (0.65)	9.4 (0.60)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	79.7 (0.78)	1.6 (0.30)	6.5 (0.46)	4.9 (0.40)	7.3 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	68.4 (0.76)	1.8 (0.18)	9.4 (0.43)	9.0 (0.39)	11.3 (0.48)
Some college	100.0	58.0 (0.75)	3.3 (0.27)	12.2 (0.45)	14.1 (0.49)	12.5 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	46.0 (0.79)	3.6 (0.28)	15.6 (0.50)	20.3 (0.59)	14.5 (0.49)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	71.3 (0.86)	1.7 (0.21)	8.4 (0.42)	8.5 (0.45)	10.1 (0.51)
$20,000 or more	100.0	55.5 (0.53)	3.1 (0.16)	13.2 (0.30)	14.7 (0.30)	13.5 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	65.7 (0.91)	2.3 (0.26)	11.1 (0.58)	9.9 (0.50)	11.1 (0.58)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	58.0 (0.90)	3.0 (0.32)	13.1 (0.57)	13.1 (0.55)	12.8 (0.61)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	52.9 (1.10)	3.5 (0.43)	13.5 (0.70)	16.5 (0.77)	13.7 (0.72)
$75,000 or more	100.0	44.1 (1.01)	3.7 (0.32)	16.4 (0.61)	19.7 (0.74)	16.1 (0.69)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor.	100.0	73.2 (1.23)	1.4 (0.24)	8.1 (0.57)	7.4 (0.56)	9.8 (0.73)
Near poor	100.0	70.5 (0.91)	2.4 (0.29)	8.9 (0.56)	8.4 (0.50)	9.7 (0.57)
Not poor	100.0	51.7 (0.61)	3.3 (0.20)	14.7 (0.37)	16.3 (0.37)	14.0 (0.35)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	49.1 (0.59)	3.4 (0.20)	15.4 (0.37)	17.6 (0.37)	14.5 (0.34)
Medicaid.	100.0	77.5 (1.29)	2.5 (0.53)	6.4 (0.73)	5.7 (0.64)	8.0 (0.78)
Other.	100.0	63.7 (2.47)	*2.2 (0.73)	8.8 (1.17)	12.5 (1.63)	12.9 (1.56)
Uninsured	100.0	64.4 (0.96)	2.6 (0.31)	11.0 (0.55)	9.4 (0.50)	12.6 (0.63)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	78.5 (0.90)	1.4 (0.22)	5.4 (0.43)	6.7 (0.51)	7.9 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	94.1 (1.26)	*0.3 (0.21)	*1.8 (0.80)	*1.2 (0.57)	*2.6 (0.82)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (1.23)	*0.3 (0.17)	3.8 (0.62)	3.6 (0.58)	7.8 (0.87)
Other.	100.0	79.7 (2.33)	*0.4 (0.45)	6.5 (1.34)	5.7 (1.28)	7.6 (1.57)
Uninsured	100.0	85.8 (5.34)	*2.1 (2.09)	*0.4 (0.38)	*6.8 (4.18)	*5.0 (2.77)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Marital status						
Married	100.0	59.2 (0.59)	2.9 (0.18)	12.7 (0.33)	13.2 (0.33)	12.0 (0.34)
Widowed	100.0	73.4 (3.03)	*2.5 (1.30)	8.4 (1.84)	8.4 (1.83)	7.3 (1.97)
Divorced or separated	100.0	63.4 (0.92)	2.2 (0.27)	10.3 (0.59)	11.9 (0.60)	12.2 (0.61)
Never married	100.0	58.5 (0.85)	2.7 (0.27)	11.8 (0.53)	13.5 (0.50)	13.5 (0.57)
Living with a partner	100.0	57.8 (1.69)	3.8 (0.66)	12.1 (1.09)	13.2 (1.03)	13.1 (1.09)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	57.3 (0.58)	2.8 (0.18)	12.5 (0.33)	14.6 (0.37)	12.8 (0.35)
Small MSA	100.0	59.3 (0.94)	2.8 (0.26)	11.7 (0.47)	13.5 (0.45)	12.6 (0.46)
Not in MSA	100.0	62.5 (1.33)	2.6 (0.34)	12.3 (0.66)	10.5 (0.61)	12.1 (0.63)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	57.4 (0.90)	2.4 (0.27)	11.6 (0.55)	15.0 (0.62)	13.5 (0.62)
Midwest	100.0	57.0 (0.96)	3.5 (0.30)	13.4 (0.54)	13.4 (0.47)	12.7 (0.49)
South	100.0	62.5 (0.88)	2.4 (0.22)	11.3 (0.40)	12.2 (0.47)	11.6 (0.41)
West	100.0	56.5 (1.01)	3.0 (0.32)	12.8 (0.61)	14.2 (0.53)	13.6 (0.61)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	64.4 (1.28)	2.0 (0.37)	11.6 (0.82)	10.0 (0.76)	12.0 (0.88)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	76.0 (0.96)	1.9 (0.41)	6.9 (0.57)	7.5 (0.58)	7.6 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	50.0 (0.74)	3.8 (0.27)	14.8 (0.46)	15.0 (0.47)	16.5 (0.49)
White, single race, female	100.0	60.2 (0.67)	2.4 (0.21)	11.4 (0.38)	14.8 (0.42)	11.3 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	60.4 (1.57)	2.0 (0.42)	12.1 (1.07)	13.2 (1.04)	12.4 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	73.1 (1.24)	1.9 (0.30)	8.6 (0.73)	9.3 (0.73)	7.1 (0.62)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	213,042	4,047	79,358	72,806	47,229
Sex					
Male	102,298	913	31,753	43,948	22,974
Female	110,744	3,135	47,605	28,858	24,255
Age					
18–44 years	110,538	2,615	46,231	35,170	21,900
45–64 years	68,248	594	20,632	24,981	18,610
65–74 years	18,097	274	5,743	6,891	4,351
75 years and over	16,159	565	6,753	5,764	2,368
Race					
1 race[4]	210,869	4,001	78,521	72,144	46,660
White	177,830	3,303	66,565	61,887	38,000
Black or African American	24,111	242	7,018	7,971	7,750
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	*27	390	416	408
Asian	7,361	429	4,457	1,777	424
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	–	*93	93	*78
2 or more races[5]	2,173	*47	837	662	570
Black or African American, white	239	*4	83	*39	109
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	*20	364	267	254
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	304	8,767	9,681	6,145
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	166	5,111	6,222	4,115
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	3,743	70,591	63,125	41,084
White, single race	153,032	3,012	58,257	52,735	32,283
Black or African American, single race	23,492	242	6,870	7,756	7,532
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	541	9,227	10,598	7,813
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	759	17,258	19,641	13,976
Some college	50,424	806	16,513	17,489	13,498
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	726	20,710	17,314	8,014
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	38,818	1,031	15,039	11,987	9,133
$20,000 or more	159,081	2,670	59,138	55,975	35,292
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	667	10,560	9,964	7,358
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	599	11,716	11,053	8,035
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	286	7,955	8,480	5,796
$75,000 or more	42,286	612	16,838	15,800	8,140
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	18,137	514	7,084	5,461	4,338
Near poor	27,545	564	9,947	9,161	7,078
Not poor	111,175	1,834	41,704	39,883	25,119
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	125,722	1,964	47,547	43,737	27,228
Medicaid	11,911	260	3,811	3,321	3,839
Other	5,709	146	1,855	1,905	1,648
Uninsured	34,519	823	13,319	10,915	7,684
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	21,521	492	7,856	8,188	4,117
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	*85	648	701	575
Medicare only	7,902	206	2,967	2,782	1,463
Other	2,383	*46	865	901	510
Uninsured	312	*8	157	*67	*45

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status		Number in thousands[2]			
Married.	123,049	1,669	42,097	45,190	28,724
Widowed.	13,906	435	5,282	4,413	3,025
Divorced or separated.	22,400	416	7,846	7,636	5,509
Never married.	41,346	1,269	19,045	11,583	7,607
Living with a partner.	11,309	247	4,797	3,709	2,221
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100,217	1,899	39,591	33,746	19,893
Small MSA.	69,903	1,418	25,455	23,913	16,319
Not in MSA	42,922	730	14,312	15,147	11,017
Region					
Northeast	40,954	739	15,646	13,505	8,456
Midwest	52,206	983	18,908	17,779	12,453
South.	77,592	1,389	27,661	27,354	18,072
West	42,289	935	17,143	14,168	8,248
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	133	3,940	5,850	2,977
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	171	4,827	3,831	3,168
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,466	589	22,275	32,490	16,510
White, single race, female.	79,566	2,422	35,982	20,245	15,773
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	*96	3,088	4,035	2,858
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	145	3,782	3,720	4,674

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.2 (0.35)	35.7 (0.33)	23.0 (0.31)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	2.0 (0.09)	39.0 (0.35)	35.8 (0.33)	23.2 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.9 (0.11)	32.2 (0.48)	44.1 (0.50)	22.7 (0.43)
Female	100.0	3.0 (0.16)	46.1 (0.47)	27.6 (0.42)	23.3 (0.41)
Age[4]					
18–44 years	100.0	2.5 (0.16)	43.6 (0.50)	33.2 (0.47)	20.7 (0.40)
45–64 years	100.0	0.9 (0.11)	31.8 (0.57)	38.5 (0.60)	28.7 (0.56)
65–74 years	100.0	1.6 (0.27)	33.3 (1.00)	39.9 (1.03)	25.2 (0.93)
75 years and over	100.0	3.7 (0.40)	43.7 (1.15)	37.3 (1.10)	15.3 (0.81)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.2 (0.35)	35.8 (0.33)	23.0 (0.31)
White.	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.5 (0.38)	36.3 (0.36)	22.2 (0.33)
Black or African American	100.0	1.1 (0.19)	30.2 (0.85)	35.1 (0.88)	33.6 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*2.9 (1.16)	31.9 (4.36)	33.8 (4.40)	31.4 (4.19)
Asian.	100.0	6.2 (1.05)	63.2 (1.97)	24.8 (1.69)	5.9 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	–	*32.1 (12.61)	42.2 (9.10)	*25.7 (8.95)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	*2.1 (0.91)	39.6 (3.37)	31.4 (3.43)	26.9 (3.07)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*1.4 (1.36)	33.6 (5.88)	17.6 (5.06)	47.4 (5.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*2.1 (1.22)	39.3 (4.85)	30.2 (4.63)	28.4 (4.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.1 (0.17)	33.9 (0.85)	39.8 (0.91)	25.2 (0.82)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.0 (0.19)	31.6 (1.09)	40.1 (1.17)	27.3 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	2.2 (0.11)	39.9 (0.38)	35.2 (0.36)	22.7 (0.34)
White, single race	100.0	2.1 (0.12)	40.5 (0.41)	35.7 (0.39)	21.7 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.1 (0.20)	30.4 (0.87)	35.0 (0.90)	33.5 (0.88)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.8 (0.23)	32.3 (0.84)	37.7 (0.86)	28.2 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	1.5 (0.17)	33.6 (0.65)	37.9 (0.68)	27.0 (0.60)
Some college	100.0	1.8 (0.18)	34.6 (0.64)	36.3 (0.64)	27.3 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.6 (0.17)	44.4 (0.71)	37.1 (0.69)	16.9 (0.55)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.7 (0.24)	40.1 (0.72)	31.8 (0.64)	25.5 (0.62)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.11)	39.0 (0.40)	36.5 (0.39)	22.7 (0.36)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	2.3 (0.26)	36.7 (0.80)	34.8 (0.84)	26.2 (0.75)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	2.0 (0.25)	37.4 (0.82)	35.2 (0.83)	25.3 (0.74)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	1.2 (0.28)	36.0 (1.08)	37.8 (1.06)	25.0 (1.01)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.0 (0.37)	41.5 (0.94)	37.8 (0.90)	18.8 (0.71)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor.	100.0	2.8 (0.36)	39.3 (1.06)	32.0 (0.97)	25.9 (0.93)
Near poor	100.0	2.0 (0.29)	36.5 (0.85)	34.5 (0.87)	27.0 (0.79)
Not poor	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	39.0 (0.47)	36.6 (0.47)	22.5 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	40.1 (0.46)	36.0 (0.44)	22.2 (0.39)
Medicaid.	100.0	2.3 (0.44)	33.6 (1.30)	29.6 (1.33)	34.6 (1.25)
Other.	100.0	*3.2 (0.97)	39.1 (2.43)	33.2 (2.28)	24.6 (1.89)
Uninsured.	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	39.6 (0.86)	33.6 (0.83)	24.4 (0.77)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.4 (0.30)	38.0 (0.97)	39.6 (0.95)	19.9 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	4.2 (1.25)	32.1 (2.82)	34.9 (2.81)	28.8 (2.79)
Medicare only	100.0	2.8 (0.46)	40.0 (1.60)	37.5 (1.53)	19.7 (1.26)
Other.	100.0	*1.8 (0.79)	37.7 (2.94)	38.8 (3.02)	21.7 (2.51)
Uninsured.	100.0	*2.8 (2.09)	57.0 (8.79)	24.0 (7.17)	*16.2 (6.03)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Marital status					
Married	100.0	1.5 (0.11)	36.7 (0.44)	38.1 (0.44)	23.7 (0.41)
Widowed	100.0	*3.0 (1.27)	33.3 (3.28)	34.6 (3.23)	29.2 (2.89)
Divorced or separated	100.0	2.1 (0.28)	37.2 (0.88)	35.7 (0.89)	24.9 (0.78)
Never married	100.0	2.8 (0.27)	44.3 (0.92)	31.0 (0.88)	22.0 (0.76)
Living with a partner	100.0	1.7 (0.38)	43.0 (1.75)	36.0 (1.78)	19.3 (1.28)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.14)	41.6 (0.50)	35.6 (0.48)	20.8 (0.42)
Small MSA	100.0	2.1 (0.17)	38.2 (0.59)	35.5 (0.57)	24.1 (0.57)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.8 (0.21)	35.2 (0.81)	36.6 (0.74)	26.4 (0.72)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	2.0 (0.24)	41.3 (0.82)	34.9 (0.83)	21.8 (0.71)
Midwest	100.0	2.0 (0.20)	38.0 (0.74)	35.4 (0.66)	24.6 (0.65)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	37.4 (0.54)	36.7 (0.52)	24.1 (0.52)
West	100.0	2.3 (0.23)	42.2 (0.75)	35.1 (0.71)	20.4 (0.59)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	0.9 (0.26)	30.4 (1.26)	45.8 (1.36)	22.9 (1.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.3 (0.24)	38.1 (1.15)	33.3 (1.15)	27.3 (1.03)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.9 (0.12)	31.7 (0.58)	45.0 (0.60)	22.5 (0.51)
White, single race, female	100.0	3.4 (0.20)	49.2 (0.58)	26.6 (0.50)	20.9 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*0.9 (0.30)	31.1 (1.38)	40.7 (1.55)	27.4 (1.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.2 (0.25)	30.2 (1.21)	30.4 (1.14)	38.2 (1.27)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	213,042	28,724	182,929	145,803	29,304	4,599	1,224
Sex							
Male	102,298	18,411	83,175	65,065	13,322	2,750	693
Female	110,744	10,313	99,754	80,737	15,982	1,850	530
Age							
18–44 years	110,538	21,454	88,315	67,133	16,521	2,504	693
45–64 years	68,248	6,206	61,605	50,331	8,917	1,510	419
65–74 years	18,097	603	17,393	14,743	2,155	371	*50
75 years and over	16,159	460	15,615	13,596	1,711	214	62
Race							
1 race[5]	210,869	28,387	181,093	144,547	28,831	4,546	1,190
White	177,830	23,441	153,367	124,242	23,642	2,919	983
Black or African American	24,111	3,405	20,439	14,947	3,683	1,381	133
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	226	1,049	637	354	*57	*2
Asian	7,361	1,297	5,981	4,566	1,075	177	*65
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	*18	257	155	*78	*12	*8
2 or more races[6]	2,173	336	1,836	1,256	473	*54	*34
Black or African American, white	239	65	174	123	*45	*5	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	150	803	512	242	*11	*29
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	7,350	18,761	12,467	4,898	826	71
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	5,273	11,308	7,245	3,337	419	*30
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	21,374	164,168	133,335	24,407	3,773	1,153
White, single race	153,032	16,449	135,702	112,508	18,997	2,174	914
Black or African American, single race	23,492	3,238	20,002	14,691	3,568	1,337	133
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	5,374	24,148	17,134	5,378	1,036	108
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,153	6,883	46,948	37,761	7,072	1,415	246
Some college	50,424	5,102	45,049	36,933	6,653	849	297
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	3,944	44,277	38,143	5,018	540	285
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	7,337	31,322	21,044	7,833	1,554	310
$20,000 or more	159,081	19,006	139,514	115,233	19,381	2,841	832
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	5,487	23,845	17,826	4,689	820	224
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	4,242	27,998	22,022	4,676	808	185
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	2,468	20,501	17,101	2,795	370	*88
$75,000 or more	42,286	3,201	39,026	33,891	4,415	347	178
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	18,137	3,752	14,333	8,686	4,438	743	153
Near poor	27,545	5,382	22,107	15,454	5,121	954	186
Not poor	111,175	11,818	99,107	82,601	13,386	1,853	580
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,722	10,918	114,012	97,263	14,187	1,318	549
Medicaid	11,911	788	11,082	6,765	3,682	469	*61
Other	5,709	324	5,360	2,957	1,517	684	177
Uninsured	34,519	15,471	18,811	10,035	5,913	1,500	324
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,521	420	21,026	18,674	2,086	189	*42
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	46	2,010	1,545	374	*76	*11
Medicare only	7,902	438	7,384	6,289	866	173	*14
Other	2,383	*59	2,308	1,638	470	142	*39
Uninsured	312	*100	208	127	70	*6	*5

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, 2003—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	123,049	12,384	109,922	90,652	16,035	1,817	548
Widowed	13,906	644	13,166	11,049	1,768	222	57
Divorced or separated	22,400	3,468	18,850	14,564	2,912	919	164
Never married	41,346	9,425	31,666	22,824	6,618	1,244	382
Living with a partner	11,309	2,628	8,624	6,173	1,890	378	*67
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100,217	13,843	85,706	70,742	10,895	2,376	557
Small MSA	69,903	9,536	59,840	48,094	9,537	1,366	394
Not in MSA	42,922	5,345	37,383	26,967	8,873	857	273
Region							
Northeast	40,954	3,844	36,757	31,989	3,410	853	213
Midwest	52,206	6,194	45,863	33,260	10,580	1,205	391
South	77,592	11,404	65,456	54,189	8,281	1,855	347
West	42,289	7,283	34,852	26,365	7,032	686	273
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	4,838	8,555	5,918	1,828	425	*31
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	2,512	10,206	6,549	3,070	401	*40
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,466	10,536	62,505	50,463	9,310	1,478	521
White, single race, female	79,566	5,914	73,197	62,045	9,687	697	393
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	1,961	8,320	5,939	1,408	718	74
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	1,276	11,681	8,752	2,160	619	58

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 follow-up question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often] - a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are: clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined as well as "some other place" and "doesn't go to one place most often."

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	13.6 (0.26)	86.4 (0.26)	100.0	80.3 (0.49)	16.5 (0.46)	2.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
Total[4] (crude).	100.0	13.6 (0.27)	86.4 (0.27)	100.0	80.6 (0.49)	16.2 (0.46)	2.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Sex								
Male	100.0	17.9 (0.42)	82.1 (0.42)	100.0	79.3 (0.64)	16.4 (0.60)	3.4 (0.22)	0.8 (0.10)
Female	100.0	9.6 (0.28)	90.4 (0.28)	100.0	81.1 (0.53)	16.5 (0.51)	1.9 (0.14)	0.5 (0.07)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	100.0	19.5 (0.43)	80.5 (0.43)	100.0	77.3 (0.62)	19.0 (0.59)	2.9 (0.20)	0.8 (0.09)
45–64 years	100.0	9.2 (0.34)	90.8 (0.34)	100.0	82.3 (0.60)	14.6 (0.56)	2.5 (0.20)	0.7 (0.10)
65–74 years	100.0	3.4 (0.35)	96.6 (0.35)	100.0	85.1 (0.87)	12.4 (0.82)	2.1 (0.32)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 years and over.	100.0	2.9 (0.40)	97.1 (0.40)	100.0	87.2 (0.83)	11.0 (0.81)	1.4 (0.26)	0.4 (0.12)
Race								
1 race[6].	100.0	13.6 (0.27)	86.4 (0.27)	100.0	80.4 (0.49)	16.4 (0.46)	2.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
White	100.0	13.6 (0.29)	86.4 (0.29)	100.0	81.4 (0.53)	15.9 (0.50)	2.0 (0.13)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American.	100.0	13.5 (0.68)	86.5 (0.68)	100.0	74.5 (1.08)	18.1 (0.90)	6.8 (0.56)	0.7 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.4 (3.02)	83.6 (3.02)	100.0	61.0 (6.01)	33.7 (5.91)	*4.8 (2.00)	*0.5 (0.50)
Asian	100.0	16.3 (1.48)	83.7 (1.48)	100.0	77.7 (1.95)	18.2 (1.83)	3.0 (0.73)	*1.0 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*4.5 (2.49)	95.5 (2.49)	100.0	69.3 (10.08)	*25.2 (10.65)	*3.3 (3.27)	*2.2 (2.21)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	13.9 (1.97)	86.1 (1.97)	100.0	69.5 (3.08)	25.6 (2.94)	*3.0 (0.98)	*1.9 (0.88)
Black or African American, white	100.0	22.5 (5.74)	77.5 (5.74)	100.0	69.2 (8.62)	26.8 (8.11)	*4.0 (2.94)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	14.7 (3.26)	85.3 (3.26)	100.0	64.6 (4.91)	30.0 (4.86)	*1.6 (1.16)	*3.8 (1.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	24.4 (0.76)	75.6 (0.76)	100.0	69.4 (1.06)	26.0 (0.98)	4.3 (0.41)	0.4 (0.12)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.8 (0.95)	73.2 (0.95)	100.0	67.6 (1.45)	28.7 (1.37)	3.4 (0.45)	*0.3 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.9 (0.28)	88.1 (0.28)	100.0	81.6 (0.53)	15.3 (0.50)	2.4 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	11.4 (0.31)	88.6 (0.31)	100.0	83.2 (0.57)	14.5 (0.55)	1.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	13.2 (0.68)	86.8 (0.68)	100.0	74.7 (1.09)	17.9 (0.91)	6.7 (0.56)	0.7 (0.15)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	20.8 (0.70)	79.2 (0.70)	100.0	68.9 (1.04)	25.6 (0.99)	5.1 (0.48)	*0.4 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	13.5 (0.49)	86.5 (0.49)	100.0	80.7 (0.77)	15.6 (0.72)	3.2 (0.27)	0.5 (0.10)
Some college.	100.0	9.8 (0.41)	90.2 (0.41)	100.0	82.7 (0.66)	14.8 (0.63)	1.9 (0.18)	0.7 (0.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	7.6 (0.37)	92.4 (0.37)	100.0	86.8 (0.67)	11.3 (0.64)	1.3 (0.17)	0.6 (0.11)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	100.0	20.2 (0.65)	79.8 (0.65)	100.0	65.7 (0.91)	27.6 (0.83)	5.6 (0.40)	1.1 (0.22)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	11.8 (0.28)	88.2 (0.28)	100.0	83.3 (0.51)	14.0 (0.48)	2.1 (0.14)	0.6 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	19.2 (0.72)	80.8 (0.72)	100.0	74.4 (1.08)	20.9 (1.04)	3.7 (0.40)	1.0 (0.20)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	12.5 (0.56)	87.5 (0.56)	100.0	79.7 (0.89)	16.8 (0.82)	2.9 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	9.8 (0.64)	90.2 (0.64)	100.0	84.8 (0.91)	13.0 (0.84)	1.9 (0.36)	*0.4 (0.12)
$75,000 or more	100.0	7.2 (0.50)	92.8 (0.50)	100.0	86.7 (0.78)	11.8 (0.75)	0.9 (0.21)	0.5 (0.14)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	100.0	19.3 (0.89)	80.7 (0.89)	100.0	62.4 (1.26)	31.1 (1.18)	5.4 (0.54)	1.1 (0.27)
Near poor.	100.0	19.9 (0.77)	80.1 (0.77)	100.0	70.1 (1.08)	24.3 (1.01)	4.7 (0.46)	0.9 (0.19)
Not poor.	100.0	10.5 (0.31)	89.5 (0.31)	100.0	83.9 (0.58)	13.6 (0.54)	1.9 (0.16)	0.6 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	9.1 (0.30)	90.9 (0.30)	100.0	85.7 (0.49)	12.6 (0.48)	1.2 (0.12)	0.5 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	6.5 (0.61)	93.5 (0.61)	100.0	61.8 (1.51)	33.4 (1.44)	4.3 (0.53)	*0.6 (0.30)
Other	100.0	7.3 (1.25)	92.7 (1.25)	100.0	53.1 (3.61)	31.5 (2.92)	12.2 (2.46)	3.3 (0.72)
Uninsured	100.0	44.1 (0.88)	55.9 (0.88)	100.0	57.2 (1.27)	32.5 (1.19)	8.5 (0.62)	1.8 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.0 (0.25)	98.0 (0.25)	100.0	89.0 (0.75)	9.9 (0.73)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.2 (0.69)	97.8 (0.69)	100.0	77.1 (2.60)	18.6 (2.37)	*3.7 (1.25)	*0.5 (0.27)
Medicare only	100.0	5.6 (0.73)	94.4 (0.73)	100.0	85.7 (1.20)	11.8 (1.07)	2.4 (0.52)	*0.2 (0.14)
Other	100.0	*2.4 (0.83)	97.6 (0.83)	100.0	71.7 (2.83)	20.4 (2.58)	6.0 (1.25)	*1.9 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	33.5 (8.71)	66.5 (8.71)	100.0	59.6 (9.22)	34.1 (8.69)	*3.1 (1.99)	*3.3 (3.19)

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, 2003—Con.

				Type of place[1]				
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
Marital status				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Married	100.0	10.6 (0.29)	89.4 (0.29)	100.0	82.9 (0.57)	14.9 (0.54)	1.7 (0.15)	0.5 (0.07)
Widowed	100.0	14.4 (3.01)	85.6 (3.01)	100.0	74.3 (3.33)	22.5 (3.24)	*2.2 (0.95)	*1.0 (0.85)
Divorced or separated	100.0	16.3 (0.69)	83.7 (0.69)	100.0	78.0 (0.85)	16.5 (0.78)	4.6 (0.43)	0.8 (0.19)
Never married	100.0	18.5 (0.65)	81.5 (0.65)	100.0	75.4 (0.87)	19.6 (0.80)	4.0 (0.36)	1.1 (0.21)
Living with a partner	100.0	20.7 (1.20)	79.3 (1.20)	100.0	75.8 (1.53)	18.6 (1.32)	4.6 (0.76)	*1.0 (0.43)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	100.0	13.6 (0.36)	86.4 (0.36)	100.0	83.5 (0.44)	13.0 (0.41)	2.8 (0.18)	0.7 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	14.1 (0.47)	85.9 (0.47)	100.0	80.4 (0.95)	16.5 (0.84)	2.4 (0.26)	0.7 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.0 (0.69)	87.0 (0.69)	100.0	72.3 (1.60)	24.5 (1.59)	2.4 (0.32)	0.8 (0.14)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	9.8 (0.52)	90.2 (0.52)	100.0	87.4 (0.74)	9.6 (0.65)	2.4 (0.27)	0.6 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	11.9 (0.53)	88.1 (0.53)	100.0	73.1 (1.29)	23.3 (1.25)	2.7 (0.28)	0.9 (0.15)
South	100.0	15.0 (0.44)	85.0 (0.44)	100.0	83.4 (0.79)	13.1 (0.68)	2.9 (0.27)	0.5 (0.08)
West	100.0	16.7 (0.61)	83.3 (0.61)	100.0	76.4 (0.94)	20.7 (0.94)	2.0 (0.23)	0.8 (0.12)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	30.7 (1.13)	69.3 (1.13)	100.0	72.7 (1.57)	22.0 (1.47)	4.9 (0.66)	*0.3 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	17.6 (0.90)	82.4 (0.90)	100.0	66.6 (1.30)	29.2 (1.23)	3.8 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male.	100.0	14.9 (0.48)	85.1 (0.48)	100.0	81.4 (0.75)	15.3 (0.70)	2.4 (0.23)	0.9 (0.12)
White, single race, female	100.0	7.9 (0.34)	92.1 (0.34)	100.0	84.7 (0.61)	13.7 (0.60)	1.0 (0.13)	0.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	17.9 (1.22)	82.1 (1.22)	100.0	73.2 (1.64)	17.1 (1.36)	8.8 (1.00)	0.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.4 (0.74)	90.6 (0.74)	100.0	75.8 (1.20)	18.5 (1.07)	5.2 (0.58)	0.5 (0.16)

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 follow-up question was asked: "What kind of place [is it/do you go to most often] - a clinic, a doctor's office, an emergency room, or some other place?" The choices for this second questions are: "clinic or health center," "doctor's office or HMO," "hospital emergency room," "hospital outpatient department," "some other place," or "doesn't go to one place most often." For this table, "hospital emergency room" and "hospital outpatient department" are combined as 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	213,042	38,645	35,230	54,734	50,847	30,033
Sex						
Male.	102,298	26,006	19,643	24,833	19,754	10,427
Female	110,744	12,640	15,587	29,901	31,093	19,606
Age						
18–44 years	110,538	25,999	21,595	29,228	20,106	11,970
45–64 years	68,248	10,380	10,602	17,796	18,013	10,318
65–74 years	18,097	1,301	1,804	4,321	6,624	3,727
75 years and over	16,159	966	1,230	3,389	6,104	4,017
Race						
1 race[4]	210,869	38,332	34,872	54,194	50,344	29,593
White.	177,830	31,524	29,085	45,642	43,293	25,494
Black or African American	24,111	4,442	4,007	6,240	5,582	3,277
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	337	162	335	202	210
Asian.	7,361	1,921	1,577	1,898	1,233	600
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	108	*42	*79	*34	*12
2 or more races[5]	2,173	313	358	540	503	440
Black or African American, white	239	72	*37	*73	*43	*14
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	107	151	214	265	199
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	8,521	4,990	5,525	4,307	2,555
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	6,047	3,074	3,399	2,473	1,438
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	30,125	30,240	49,210	46,540	27,478
White, single race	153,032	23,398	24,392	40,434	39,215	23,143
Black or African American, single race	23,492	4,288	3,875	6,140	5,486	3,166
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	7,340	3,918	5,680	7,152	5,017
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	9,738	8,564	13,806	13,771	7,405
Some college	50,424	7,699	8,240	13,091	12,720	8,004
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	6,257	8,580	14,332	12,144	6,561
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	38,818	8,395	5,241	7,836	9,633	7,054
$20,000 or more	159,081	27,247	27,786	43,274	37,913	21,190
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	6,138	4,676	6,694	7,096	4,634
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	6,122	5,299	8,491	7,489	4,721
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	3,816	4,431	6,318	5,727	2,648
$75,000 or more	42,286	5,732	7,683	12,958	10,319	5,361
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.	18,137	4,642	2,449	3,562	4,112	3,167
Near poor	27,545	6,084	4,226	5,810	6,576	4,645
Not poor	111,175	17,627	19,412	30,972	27,504	15,043
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	125,722	19,177	23,228	36,575	29,538	15,462
Medicaid.	11,911	1,417	1,203	2,443	3,192	3,399
Other.	5,709	591	680	1,434	1,674	1,279
Uninsured	34,519	14,949	6,917	6,403	3,632	2,089
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	21,521	1,096	2,088	5,017	8,036	4,851
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	74	62	349	800	736
Medicare only.	7,902	815	639	1,766	2,870	1,612
Other.	2,383	151	211	514	943	520
Uninsured	312	126	*28	*49	*73	*20

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, 2003—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	123,049	19,497	20,829	33,433	30,422	17,056
Widowed	13,906	1,203	1,252	2,834	5,006	3,231
Divorced or separated	22,400	4,064	3,318	5,259	5,419	3,957
Never married	41,346	11,051	7,665	10,281	7,546	4,223
Living with a partner	11,309	2,570	2,065	2,770	2,247	1,489
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100,217	19,647	16,980	25,420	23,538	12,938
Small MSA	69,903	11,821	11,301	17,975	16,931	10,624
Not in MSA	42,922	7,177	6,950	11,340	10,378	6,470
Region						
Northeast	40,954	5,487	6,521	10,848	10,654	6,458
Midwest	52,206	8,643	9,157	13,888	12,946	6,997
South	77,592	14,648	12,476	19,956	18,331	10,867
West	42,289	9,867	7,076	10,042	8,917	5,712
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	5,820	2,786	2,284	1,521	913
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	2,701	2,204	3,240	2,786	1,642
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	73,466	16,042	13,810	18,686	15,736	8,065
White, single race, female	79,566	7,356	10,582	21,748	23,479	15,077
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	2,611	2,142	2,638	1,754	1,050
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,038	1,677	1,734	3,502	3,732	2,116

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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:National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	18.5 (0.30)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.30)	14.4 (0.23)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	18.4 (0.30)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.30)	14.3 (0.24)
Sex						
Male	100.0	25.4 (0.48)	19.2 (0.41)	24.6 (0.46)	20.0 (0.41)	10.7 (0.31)
Female	100.0	11.7 (0.30)	14.5 (0.33)	27.6 (0.43)	28.3 (0.42)	17.9 (0.34)
Age[4]						
18–44 years	100.0	23.9 (0.45)	19.8 (0.40)	26.8 (0.45)	18.5 (0.39)	11.0 (0.29)
45–64 years	100.0	15.5 (0.46)	15.8 (0.43)	26.5 (0.52)	26.8 (0.53)	15.4 (0.42)
65–74 years	100.0	7.3 (0.53)	10.1 (0.65)	24.3 (0.96)	37.3 (1.10)	21.0 (0.83)
75 years and over	100.0	6.2 (0.56)	7.8 (0.55)	21.6 (0.89)	38.9 (1.09)	25.6 (1.00)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	18.5 (0.30)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.30)	14.3 (0.23)
White	100.0	18.3 (0.33)	16.7 (0.29)	26.1 (0.35)	24.5 (0.33)	14.5 (0.26)
Black or African American	100.0	18.0 (0.74)	16.2 (0.72)	26.0 (0.79)	25.1 (0.83)	14.7 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.0 (4.03)	11.4 (2.88)	26.8 (3.84)	17.2 (3.70)	18.6 (3.70)
Asian	100.0	24.9 (1.63)	21.1 (1.58)	25.8 (1.73)	18.7 (1.57)	9.5 (1.04)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.3 (11.92)	*15.7 (7.16)	*23.6 (10.55)	*12.0 (5.45)	*6.5 (3.66)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	13.9 (2.06)	15.5 (2.22)	24.7 (2.65)	24.5 (2.86)	21.4 (2.81)
Black or African American, white	100.0	31.4 (5.87)	*12.6 (4.36)	31.7 (6.95)	*16.9 (6.55)	*7.4 (3.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	10.6 (2.85)	15.6 (3.55)	23.6 (4.40)	28.9 (4.59)	21.2 (4.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.4 (0.86)	18.1 (0.72)	21.2 (0.73)	19.3 (0.75)	12.0 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.8 (1.08)	17.9 (0.96)	20.7 (0.92)	18.1 (0.99)	11.5 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.7 (0.31)	16.6 (0.28)	26.8 (0.35)	25.0 (0.32)	14.8 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	16.0 (0.35)	16.5 (0.32)	26.9 (0.40)	25.4 (0.37)	15.1 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	17.9 (0.75)	16.1 (0.73)	26.2 (0.81)	25.2 (0.85)	14.6 (0.66)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.2 (0.80)	14.4 (0.61)	19.5 (0.70)	22.1 (0.71)	15.8 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	19.0 (0.55)	16.4 (0.50)	25.9 (0.59)	25.2 (0.55)	13.6 (0.44)
Some college	100.0	14.9 (0.52)	16.2 (0.50)	26.1 (0.62)	26.2 (0.59)	16.6 (0.53)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	12.3 (0.46)	17.1 (0.55)	29.5 (0.66)	26.4 (0.62)	14.7 (0.51)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	23.3 (0.66)	14.1 (0.49)	20.6 (0.61)	24.0 (0.66)	18.0 (0.55)
$20,000 or more	100.0	17.0 (0.34)	17.4 (0.32)	27.3 (0.36)	24.5 (0.35)	13.8 (0.28)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	21.6 (0.72)	16.3 (0.65)	22.9 (0.69)	23.6 (0.71)	15.6 (0.59)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	18.3 (0.71)	16.2 (0.61)	26.5 (0.74)	23.9 (0.68)	15.1 (0.58)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	15.4 (0.80)	18.1 (0.81)	27.2 (1.03)	26.5 (1.00)	12.8 (0.77)
$75,000 or more	100.0	12.9 (0.59)	17.3 (0.64)	29.2 (0.80)	25.9 (0.84)	14.7 (0.73)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	24.7 (0.99)	12.8 (0.66)	19.3 (0.82)	24.3 (0.96)	19.0 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	22.7 (0.81)	15.5 (0.67)	21.1 (0.72)	23.6 (0.74)	17.1 (0.66)
Not poor	100.0	15.6 (0.38)	17.2 (0.36)	27.8 (0.44)	25.3 (0.41)	14.1 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	15.8 (0.37)	19.0 (0.36)	29.5 (0.42)	23.4 (0.40)	12.3 (0.29)
Medicaid	100.0	12.0 (0.92)	10.2 (0.75)	20.5 (1.12)	27.6 (1.20)	29.7 (1.24)
Other	100.0	10.3 (1.32)	13.5 (1.55)	29.1 (2.23)	27.1 (1.81)	20.0 (1.74)
Uninsured	100.0	43.4 (0.86)	20.2 (0.69)	18.8 (0.69)	11.2 (0.54)	6.5 (0.42)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	5.2 (0.42)	9.9 (0.55)	23.8 (0.84)	38.1 (0.91)	23.0 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	3.7 (0.94)	3.0 (0.73)	17.2 (2.38)	39.6 (2.67)	36.5 (2.82)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (0.97)	8.3 (0.84)	22.9 (1.31)	37.3 (1.51)	20.9 (1.26)
Other	100.0	6.4 (1.40)	9.2 (1.88)	21.2 (2.34)	40.3 (2.97)	22.9 (2.55)
Uninsured	100.0	43.0 (8.93)	*9.1 (3.57)	*16.5 (5.92)	23.5 (6.89)	*7.9 (4.81)

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, 2003—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	16.4 (0.39)	17.3 (0.38)	27.4 (0.43)	24.8 (0.40)	14.1 (0.32)
Widowed.	100.0	22.3 (3.09)	13.6 (2.27)	22.9 (2.68)	22.8 (2.40)	18.3 (2.30)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	18.8 (0.68)	15.2 (0.65)	23.9 (0.81)	24.5 (0.79)	17.7 (0.67)
Never married.	100.0	23.3 (0.69)	16.4 (0.64)	23.7 (0.78)	22.5 (0.79)	14.0 (0.68)
Living with a partner.	100.0	21.2 (1.31)	17.4 (1.26)	24.5 (1.53)	21.2 (1.51)	15.7 (1.61)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	19.6 (0.42)	17.0 (0.38)	25.7 (0.43)	24.3 (0.42)	13.4 (0.34)
Small MSA.	100.0	17.5 (0.51)	16.6 (0.48)	26.2 (0.51)	24.4 (0.58)	15.3 (0.42)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.3 (0.71)	16.6 (0.61)	26.8 (0.86)	24.1 (0.60)	15.1 (0.52)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	14.0 (0.59)	16.7 (0.62)	27.5 (0.75)	26.1 (0.69)	15.8 (0.57)
Midwest	100.0	16.7 (0.59)	17.7 (0.54)	26.9 (0.65)	25.1 (0.67)	13.6 (0.48)
South	100.0	19.3 (0.49)	16.4 (0.46)	26.1 (0.53)	24.0 (0.46)	14.2 (0.38)
West	100.0	23.1 (0.70)	16.9 (0.55)	24.1 (0.64)	21.8 (0.62)	14.1 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.5 (1.33)	19.6 (1.12)	18.0 (1.08)	14.0 (1.00)	10.0 (0.94)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	19.7 (0.94)	16.5 (0.84)	25.1 (1.02)	24.5 (1.01)	14.2 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.6 (0.57)	19.3 (0.47)	25.7 (0.56)	21.4 (0.49)	11.0 (0.37)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.6 (0.34)	13.9 (0.40)	28.1 (0.53)	29.4 (0.52)	19.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	24.3 (1.22)	20.0 (1.22)	25.3 (1.33)	18.7 (1.15)	11.7 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	12.7 (0.90)	13.0 (0.84)	27.0 (1.05)	30.3 (1.18)	17.0 (0.91)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 included in the denominators when calculating percents.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XX.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	213,042	148,605	27,190	15,618	10,233	4,981	3,557
Sex							
Male	102,298	63,137	14,191	10,276	7,153	3,706	2,388
Female	110,744	85,468	12,999	5,342	3,080	1,275	1,169
Age							
18–44 years	110,538	68,754	16,903	10,399	7,129	2,976	2,656
45–64 years	68,248	50,049	8,042	4,380	2,642	1,625	724
65–74 years	18,097	15,543	1,261	476	299	223	105
75 years and over	16,159	14,260	985	363	162	157	73
Race							
1 race[4]	210,869	147,036	26,892	15,496	10,095	4,949	3,546
White	177,830	125,290	22,284	12,782	8,296	4,263	2,822
Black or African American	24,111	16,671	3,175	1,815	1,195	386	298
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	806	157	167	81	*41	*13
Asian	7,361	4,101	1,259	685	502	247	404
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	169	*17	*47	*21	*12	*8
2 or more races[5]	2,173	1,569	299	122	138	*31	*11
Black or African American, white	239	156	*32	*20	*21	*5	*2
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	708	135	*34	*56	*20	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	14,709	3,705	2,657	1,883	1,305	1,627
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	8,851	2,193	1,934	1,421	966	1,068
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	133,896	23,485	12,960	8,350	3,675	1,930
White, single race	153,032	111,454	18,783	10,260	6,543	3,018	1,222
Black or African American, single race	23,492	16,313	3,076	1,773	1,155	355	288
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	19,464	3,273	2,436	1,673	1,369	1,071
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	38,285	6,563	3,783	2,811	1,455	666
Some college	50,424	36,898	5,950	3,625	1,985	961	473
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	35,846	6,786	2,630	1,703	646	429
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	26,660	4,437	2,845	2,171	1,476	828
$20,000 or more	159,081	112,283	20,954	11,530	7,306	3,110	2,475
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	20,172	3,327	2,464	1,755	848	672
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	22,388	4,397	2,286	1,628	800	609
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	16,161	3,361	1,738	1,050	321	287
$75,000 or more	42,286	31,105	5,624	2,794	1,637	560	378
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	18,137	11,655	2,310	1,624	1,146	747	515
Near poor	27,545	18,419	3,286	2,202	1,836	856	754
Not poor	111,175	80,035	14,702	7,720	4,789	2,060	1,315
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,722	89,389	18,067	8,617	4,861	1,758	1,485
Medicaid	11,911	9,575	1,124	527	305	141	128
Other	5,709	4,621	535	290	132	47	*43
Uninsured	34,519	14,824	5,141	5,228	4,421	2,632	1,674
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,521	19,013	1,505	446	229	151	*63
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	1,914	74	*24	*11	*12	*10
Medicare only	7,902	6,592	494	250	192	202	*36
Other	2,383	2,068	167	*48	-	*7	*63
Uninsured	312	175	*6	*71	*29	*9	*6

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, 2003—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.	123,049	88,402	15,881	8,078	4,821	2,469	1,926
Widowed.	13,906	11,802	916	460	268	209	66
Divorced or separated.	22,400	15,864	2,697	1,515	1,053	746	268
Never married.	41,346	24,619	6,207	4,319	3,298	1,219	1,059
Living with a partner.	11,309	7,398	1,359	1,184	733	316	210
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100,217	68,442	12,800	7,509	4,920	2,438	2,495
Small MSA.	69,903	49,889	8,598	5,173	3,095	1,454	819
Not in MSA	42,922	30,273	5,793	2,936	2,217	1,089	243
Region							
Northeast	40,954	30,399	5,226	2,383	1,170	664	409
Midwest	52,206	37,084	6,852	3,688	2,553	1,156	362
South.	77,592	53,959	9,535	6,051	3,987	1,814	1,109
West	42,289	27,163	5,578	3,496	2,522	1,347	1,678
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	6,242	1,877	1,636	1,328	1,056	1,144
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	8,467	1,829	1,021	555	249	484
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male	73,466	47,947	9,974	6,927	4,763	2,146	821
White, single race, female.	79,566	63,507	8,809	3,333	1,780	872	401
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	6,439	1,556	1,134	645	239	146
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	9,874	1,520	639	510	116	142

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

– 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	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	70.6 (0.33)	12.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	70.7 (0.34)	12.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	63.1 (0.49)	13.9 (0.37)	10.0 (0.31)	7.0 (0.28)	3.6 (0.18)	2.4 (0.17)
Female.	100.0	77.9 (0.40)	12.0 (0.30)	4.9 (0.20)	2.9 (0.15)	1.1 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)
Age[4]							
18–44 years.	100.0	63.2 (0.49)	15.5 (0.37)	9.6 (0.28)	6.6 (0.27)	2.7 (0.16)	2.4 (0.17)
45–64 years.	100.0	74.2 (0.55)	11.9 (0.38)	6.5 (0.31)	3.9 (0.23)	2.4 (0.17)	1.1 (0.12)
65–74 years.	100.0	86.8 (0.70)	7.0 (0.57)	2.7 (0.32)	1.7 (0.26)	1.2 (0.23)	0.6 (0.15)
75 years and over	100.0	89.1 (0.71)	6.2 (0.56)	2.3 (0.36)	1.0 (0.22)	1.0 (0.20)	0.5 (0.15)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	70.6 (0.33)	12.9 (0.25)	7.5 (0.19)	4.9 (0.17)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
White.	100.0	70.9 (0.37)	12.8 (0.27)	7.4 (0.20)	4.8 (0.18)	2.4 (0.11)	1.7 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	72.1 (0.86)	12.9 (0.67)	7.4 (0.49)	4.9 (0.44)	1.6 (0.22)	1.2 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	64.6 (4.33)	13.6 (3.55)	10.9 (2.64)	6.4 (1.81)	*2.9 (1.44)	*1.6 (1.14)
Asian.	100.0	59.3 (1.92)	16.9 (1.50)	8.8 (1.10)	6.5 (0.88)	3.3 (0.72)	5.3 (1.00)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	58.2 (11.37)	*8.0 (5.73)	*19.5 (9.38)	*5.3 (5.07)	*6.9 (5.28)	*2.1 (2.14)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	74.4 (2.63)	12.6 (1.83)	5.2 (1.35)	6.0 (1.66)	*1.3 (0.61)	*0.5 (0.29)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	65.7 (5.89)	*12.0 (4.58)	12.6 (2.48)	*7.7 (3.65)	*1.5 (1.49)	*0.5 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	76.2 (3.94)	13.2 (2.85)	*3.3 (1.46)	*5.4 (2.20)	*1.9 (1.28)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	60.7 (0.95)	13.8 (0.65)	9.1 (0.47)	6.2 (0.39)	4.6 (0.35)	5.6 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	58.6 (1.31)	13.3 (0.86)	10.2 (0.64)	7.2 (0.50)	5.3 (0.49)	5.3 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	72.2 (0.35)	12.9 (0.27)	7.2 (0.20)	4.6 (0.18)	2.0 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	72.9 (0.40)	12.7 (0.30)	7.0 (0.23)	4.5 (0.20)	2.0 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	72.2 (0.87)	12.8 (0.68)	7.4 (0.50)	4.8 (0.44)	1.5 (0.21)	1.2 (0.22)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	62.9 (0.84)	12.0 (0.61)	9.2 (0.52)	6.5 (0.42)	5.2 (0.39)	4.2 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	70.5 (0.60)	12.5 (0.41)	7.3 (0.33)	5.5 (0.35)	2.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	74.8 (0.62)	11.6 (0.45)	7.0 (0.35)	3.8 (0.26)	1.9 (0.18)	0.9 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	76.0 (0.58)	13.5 (0.48)	5.1 (0.30)	3.3 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	0.8 (0.13)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	67.7 (0.73)	12.0 (0.51)	7.8 (0.40)	6.1 (0.35)	4.1 (0.30)	2.3 (0.23)
$20,000 or more	100.0	71.7 (0.38)	13.1 (0.29)	7.2 (0.21)	4.6 (0.18)	1.9 (0.11)	1.6 (0.11)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	68.2 (0.76)	11.6 (0.51)	8.7 (0.49)	6.2 (0.43)	3.0 (0.29)	2.3 (0.28)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	70.7 (0.76)	13.4 (0.60)	6.9 (0.40)	4.9 (0.39)	2.4 (0.27)	1.8 (0.23)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	72.6 (0.89)	13.6 (0.74)	7.1 (0.54)	4.3 (0.44)	1.3 (0.24)	1.1 (0.27)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	75.6 (0.70)	12.6 (0.57)	6.1 (0.41)	3.7 (0.33)	1.2 (0.20)	0.8 (0.16)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	100.0	66.6 (1.10)	12.0 (0.70)	8.6 (0.61)	6.0 (0.51)	4.2 (0.42)	2.6 (0.34)
Near poor	100.0	67.1 (0.89)	11.8 (0.56)	8.3 (0.53)	6.8 (0.49)	3.3 (0.29)	2.7 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	73.0 (0.43)	13.0 (0.34)	6.8 (0.24)	4.2 (0.20)	1.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	100.0	71.5 (0.44)	14.7 (0.34)	7.1 (0.25)	4.0 (0.19)	1.4 (0.11)	1.2 (0.12)
Medicaid.	100.0	81.4 (1.07)	9.3 (0.78)	4.4 (0.60)	2.5 (0.52)	1.2 (0.28)	1.1 (0.28)
Other.	100.0	80.9 (1.74)	10.1 (1.28)	5.5 (0.94)	*2.3 (0.85)	*0.6 (0.24)	*0.6 (0.26)
Uninsured.	100.0	44.4 (0.85)	14.8 (0.60)	15.4 (0.64)	12.7 (0.58)	8.0 (0.46)	4.7 (0.38)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	100.0	88.8 (0.63)	7.0 (0.54)	2.1 (0.25)	1.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.11)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	93.7 (1.31)	3.6 (1.06)	*1.2 (0.66)	*0.5 (0.28)	*0.6 (0.27)	*0.5 (0.33)
Medicare only	100.0	84.9 (1.12)	6.4 (0.74)	3.2 (0.55)	2.5 (0.50)	2.6 (0.50)	*0.5 (0.22)
Other.	100.0	88.0 (2.02)	7.0 (1.63)	*2.1 (0.87)	–	*0.4 (0.36)	*2.6 (0.94)
Uninsured.	100.0	59.0 (9.11)	*1.9 (1.35)	*24.4 (9.20)	*9.6 (4.46)	*3.4 (2.21)	*1.8 (1.10)

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, 2003—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
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Marital status							
Married.	100.0	72.2 (0.45)	13.2 (0.33)	6.8 (0.23)	4.1 (0.19)	2.0 (0.14)	1.7 (0.14)
Widowed	100.0	71.7 (3.09)	9.6 (1.90)	8.3 (1.99)	7.8 (2.02)	*1.7 (0.76)	*1.0 (0.57)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	71.5 (0.79)	12.5 (0.57)	6.6 (0.41)	4.7 (0.36)	3.4 (0.36)	1.2 (0.19)
Never married.	100.0	65.5 (0.79)	13.7 (0.63)	8.9 (0.47)	6.6 (0.41)	3.1 (0.28)	2.1 (0.24)
Living with a partner	100.0	67.2 (1.68)	12.7 (1.47)	9.9 (1.07)	6.1 (0.74)	2.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.38)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	69.8 (0.48)	12.8 (0.34)	7.5 (0.26)	4.9 (0.22)	2.4 (0.15)	2.5 (0.19)
Small MSA.	100.0	71.8 (0.59)	12.6 (0.43)	7.6 (0.31)	4.6 (0.27)	2.1 (0.18)	1.2 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	70.6 (0.73)	13.9 (0.64)	7.0 (0.44)	5.3 (0.45)	2.6 (0.23)	0.6 (0.14)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	75.0 (0.71)	13.3 (0.57)	6.1 (0.40)	3.0 (0.32)	1.7 (0.19)	1.1 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	71.8 (0.61)	13.2 (0.47)	7.1 (0.38)	4.9 (0.33)	2.2 (0.20)	0.7 (0.13)
South	100.0	70.4 (0.58)	12.5 (0.42)	8.0 (0.32)	5.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.17)
West	100.0	65.6 (0.74)	13.2 (0.57)	8.2 (0.40)	5.9 (0.41)	3.2 (0.25)	3.9 (0.33)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	52.1 (1.41)	13.9 (1.01)	10.9 (0.76)	8.4 (0.63)	7.2 (0.63)	7.5 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	69.6 (1.11)	13.7 (0.80)	7.3 (0.54)	3.9 (0.41)	1.9 (0.30)	3.5 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	65.4 (0.59)	14.0 (0.43)	9.7 (0.39)	6.7 (0.35)	3.0 (0.21)	1.2 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	80.2 (0.48)	11.5 (0.37)	4.3 (0.24)	2.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.10)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	65.0 (1.40)	14.7 (1.12)	10.7 (0.91)	6.1 (0.72)	2.2 (0.41)	1.3 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	78.0 (1.03)	11.4 (0.78)	4.8 (0.53)	3.9 (0.57)	0.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.28)

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

– 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 percents (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]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XXI.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	213,042	96,323	36,930	25,761	23,400	24,115	2,588
Sex							
Male	102,298	43,662	17,031	12,994	12,183	12,807	1,635
Female	110,744	52,661	19,898	12,767	11,217	11,308	953
Age							
18–44 years	110,538	47,407	21,530	15,262	13,345	9,155	1,948
45–64 years	68,248	34,131	10,802	7,502	6,716	7,413	479
65–74 years	18,097	8,252	2,355	1,773	1,816	3,489	71
75 years and over	16,159	6,534	2,243	1,224	1,523	4,059	90
Race							
1 race[4]	210,869	95,453	36,534	25,460	23,106	23,840	2,565
White	177,830	83,799	29,709	20,731	18,951	19,834	1,871
Black or African American	24,111	7,987	5,052	3,642	3,121	3,160	384
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	477	251	143	256	118	*19
Asian	7,361	3,023	1,499	902	771	704	283
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	282	166	*24	*43	*8	*23	*8
2 or more races[5]	2,173	870	395	302	293	275	*23
Black or African American, white	239	98	51	42	*31	*14	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	338	145	137	156	157	*12
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	8,006	4,413	4,052	4,165	3,663	1,500
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	4,515	2,508	2,709	2,892	2,577	1,148
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,770	88,317	32,516	21,709	19,235	20,452	1,088
White, single race	153,032	76,337	25,606	16,817	15,025	16,345	406
Black or African American, single race	23,492	7,812	4,921	3,568	2,998	3,072	380
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	7,000	4,218	4,085	4,655	7,917	1,206
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	21,991	8,914	7,208	6,829	7,790	488
Some college	50,424	24,518	9,535	6,301	4,970	4,284	99
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	30,679	8,245	3,998	3,110	1,830	148
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	38,818	10,943	6,122	5,508	6,102	8,566	899
$20,000 or more	159,081	79,606	28,316	18,582	15,775	13,520	1,413
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	10,384	5,142	4,229	4,271	4,616	590
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	14,114	5,942	4,603	3,928	3,055	375
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	12,323	4,268	2,608	2,040	1,515	161
$75,000 or more	42,286	26,828	7,375	3,422	2,672	1,737	*49
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	18,137	4,837	2,748	2,861	3,100	3,807	617
Near poor	27,545	7,731	4,763	4,004	4,745	5,381	680
Not poor	111,175	59,270	19,885	12,359	10,032	8,353	593
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	125,722	68,250	23,746	14,161	10,102	7,100	541
Medicaid	11,911	3,682	2,085	1,794	1,929	1,901	244
Other	5,709	2,084	1,144	780	780	779	*42
Uninsured	34,519	7,265	5,191	5,899	7,155	6,731	1,588
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	21,521	10,701	2,991	1,782	1,761	3,849	56
Medicaid and Medicare	2,065	437	248	201	250	856	*21
Medicare only	7,902	2,506	1,005	729	1,036	2,296	57
Other	2,383	1,055	326	232	255	433	*11
Uninsured	312	82	*26	44	*21	109	*17

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years (excluding "Never")	Never
Marital status		Number in thousands[2]					
Married.	123,049	60,633	20,954	14,022	12,239	11,967	1,315
Widowed.	13,906	4,973	1,803	1,279	1,467	3,816	120
Divorced or separated.	22,400	8,880	3,993	3,031	2,775	3,155	145
Never married.	41,346	17,444	8,028	5,739	4,920	3,749	806
Living with a partner.	11,309	4,085	2,007	1,610	1,905	1,365	143
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100,217	47,323	18,148	11,876	10,070	9,048	1,603
Small MSA.	69,903	32,679	11,405	8,176	7,706	8,003	700
Not in MSA	42,922	16,321	7,376	5,709	5,625	7,063	285
Region							
Northeast	40,954	21,038	6,738	4,247	3,764	3,770	383
Midwest	52,206	25,006	9,069	6,094	5,331	5,705	241
South	77,592	31,393	13,217	10,501	9,539	10,404	1,072
West	42,289	18,887	7,906	4,919	4,767	4,235	892
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	3,655	2,121	1,963	2,294	2,107	1,054
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	4,351	2,292	2,089	1,872	1,556	446
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	73,466	34,916	11,915	8,699	7,882	8,602	234
White, single race, female	79,566	41,421	13,691	8,119	7,143	7,743	172
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	3,270	2,030	1,705	1,397	1,514	160
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	4,542	2,892	1,863	1,602	1,558	220

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

[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. The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	45.9 (0.38)	17.7 (0.27)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.08)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	46.1 (0.38)	17.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	43.4 (0.53)	16.9 (0.39)	12.8 (0.32)	12.1 (0.33)	13.1 (0.34)	1.6 (0.13)
Female	100.0	48.3 (0.49)	18.4 (0.37)	11.8 (0.30)	10.4 (0.28)	10.2 (0.29)	0.9 (0.09)
Age[4]							
18–44 years	100.0	43.6 (0.52)	19.8 (0.39)	14.0 (0.32)	12.3 (0.32)	8.4 (0.28)	1.8 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	50.9 (0.60)	16.1 (0.44)	11.2 (0.37)	10.0 (0.35)	11.1 (0.38)	0.7 (0.10)
65–74 years	100.0	46.5 (1.11)	13.3 (0.74)	10.0 (0.65)	10.2 (0.61)	19.6 (0.86)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	41.7 (1.19)	14.3 (0.77)	7.8 (0.56)	9.7 (0.65)	25.9 (1.01)	0.6 (0.19)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	45.9 (0.38)	17.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.08)
White	100.0	47.7 (0.42)	17.1 (0.30)	11.9 (0.23)	10.9 (0.24)	11.3 (0.25)	1.1 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	33.7 (0.91)	21.0 (0.77)	15.2 (0.69)	13.5 (0.61)	14.9 (0.70)	1.7 (0.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.4 (4.15)	17.4 (4.29)	11.6 (2.90)	18.3 (3.61)	12.2 (2.48)	*1.2 (0.69)
Asian	100.0	42.2 (1.94)	20.4 (1.59)	12.0 (1.18)	10.9 (1.36)	10.9 (1.30)	3.7 (0.81)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.0 (9.03)	*6.1 (4.24)	19.5 (7.40)	*2.2 (1.59)	*17.1 (8.68)	*2.1 (2.15)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	39.7 (3.06)	18.1 (2.39)	13.5 (2.03)	13.8 (2.33)	13.9 (2.10)	*1.1 (0.66)
Black or African American, white	100.0	35.9 (5.83)	25.4 (7.00)	14.0 (4.18)	*15.8 (6.07)	*7.4 (3.66)	*1.5 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	33.9 (4.57)	15.5 (3.29)	14.4 (3.07)	17.0 (3.66)	17.9 (3.48)	*1.3 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.8 (0.90)	16.8 (0.66)	15.2 (0.64)	15.4 (0.64)	15.9 (0.63)	5.0 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	28.8 (1.17)	15.2 (0.83)	15.8 (0.90)	17.2 (0.86)	17.1 (0.84)	5.9 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	48.0 (0.41)	17.9 (0.31)	12.0 (0.23)	10.6 (0.23)	11.0 (0.25)	0.6 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	50.5 (0.46)	17.3 (0.34)	11.4 (0.25)	10.1 (0.26)	10.5 (0.27)	0.3 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.8 (0.93)	21.0 (0.78)	15.3 (0.71)	13.3 (0.62)	14.9 (0.71)	1.7 (0.29)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.1 (0.78)	14.9 (0.65)	14.9 (0.63)	16.4 (0.62)	25.1 (0.79)	4.7 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	41.0 (0.62)	17.0 (0.50)	13.7 (0.44)	12.9 (0.46)	14.4 (0.47)	1.0 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	49.3 (0.68)	19.1 (0.52)	12.5 (0.44)	10.0 (0.40)	8.9 (0.37)	0.2 (0.05)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	64.4 (0.69)	16.8 (0.53)	8.1 (0.38)	6.2 (0.33)	4.2 (0.27)	0.3 (0.07)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	28.7 (0.71)	16.3 (0.59)	14.8 (0.49)	16.5 (0.49)	21.3 (0.62)	2.5 (0.22)
$20,000 or more	100.0	50.4 (0.44)	18.0 (0.32)	11.7 (0.25)	10.1 (0.25)	8.9 (0.24)	0.9 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	35.1 (0.82)	17.7 (0.65)	14.8 (0.58)	14.7 (0.62)	15.7 (0.62)	2.1 (0.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	44.4 (0.84)	18.4 (0.66)	14.2 (0.61)	12.1 (0.57)	9.8 (0.55)	1.1 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	54.9 (1.11)	18.0 (0.85)	10.9 (0.65)	8.6 (0.65)	6.7 (0.60)	0.8 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	100.0	63.8 (0.94)	17.1 (0.74)	7.9 (0.48)	6.3 (0.45)	4.7 (0.50)	*0.1 (0.05)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	26.2 (1.04)	14.9 (0.79)	15.4 (0.71)	17.2 (0.77)	23.1 (0.90)	3.1 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	28.2 (0.84)	17.4 (0.73)	14.7 (0.65)	17.7 (0.73)	19.5 (0.69)	2.6 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	53.4 (0.50)	17.9 (0.38)	11.1 (0.30)	9.1 (0.27)	7.9 (0.26)	0.5 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	54.8 (0.49)	19.4 (0.37)	11.6 (0.28)	8.2 (0.25)	5.6 (0.21)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	31.5 (1.23)	17.8 (1.07)	15.3 (1.01)	16.6 (1.00)	16.8 (1.05)	2.1 (0.41)
Other	100.0	40.0 (2.17)	22.4 (2.08)	14.2 (1.47)	12.1 (1.34)	10.7 (1.22)	*0.7 (0.34)
Uninsured	100.0	21.7 (0.74)	14.9 (0.59)	17.2 (0.60)	20.8 (0.71)	21.0 (0.71)	4.4 (0.37)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	50.6 (1.02)	14.2 (0.70)	8.4 (0.52)	8.3 (0.54)	18.2 (0.78)	0.3 (0.10)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.7 (2.36)	12.4 (1.94)	10.1 (1.57)	12.5 (1.84)	42.3 (2.76)	*1.0 (0.91)
Medicare only	100.0	32.9 (1.51)	13.2 (1.06)	9.6 (0.95)	13.6 (1.02)	30.1 (1.55)	0.7 (0.23)
Other	100.0	45.8 (3.03)	14.2 (2.02)	9.7 (1.68)	10.4 (1.71)	19.5 (2.47)	*0.4 (0.27)
Uninsured	100.0	27.1 (7.09)	*9.1 (4.88)	13.6 (4.29)	*7.6 (4.76)	37.7 (9.25)	*4.9 (2.73)

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, 2003—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
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Married.	100.0	49.4 (0.50)	17.6 (0.37)	11.7 (0.29)	10.3 (0.28)	9.9 (0.30)	1.1 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	33.5 (2.97)	12.4 (2.02)	15.3 (2.74)	18.0 (2.99)	19.1 (2.36)	*1.7 (1.03)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	39.2 (0.91)	18.5 (0.72)	14.3 (0.69)	12.8 (0.64)	14.6 (0.67)	0.7 (0.13)
Never married.	100.0	43.5 (0.91)	18.1 (0.69)	12.7 (0.53)	11.5 (0.55)	12.7 (0.66)	1.5 (0.21)
Living with a partner.	100.0	38.6 (1.81)	15.6 (1.14)	13.7 (1.13)	17.3 (1.58)	13.8 (1.30)	1.1 (0.26)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	48.2 (0.54)	18.4 (0.39)	12.0 (0.33)	10.3 (0.31)	9.5 (0.29)	1.6 (0.13)
Small MSA.	100.0	47.4 (0.62)	16.7 (0.48)	12.0 (0.35)	11.3 (0.40)	11.5 (0.39)	1.1 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	38.4 (0.96)	17.6 (0.63)	13.6 (0.46)	13.3 (0.48)	16.4 (0.62)	0.7 (0.12)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	52.5 (0.88)	17.1 (0.61)	10.8 (0.47)	9.5 (0.49)	9.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	48.4 (0.71)	17.7 (0.57)	11.8 (0.40)	10.4 (0.42)	11.3 (0.40)	0.5 (0.10)
South	100.0	41.1 (0.64)	17.4 (0.47)	13.8 (0.37)	12.5 (0.36)	13.7 (0.45)	1.4 (0.14)
West	100.0	45.5 (0.81)	18.9 (0.59)	11.7 (0.46)	11.4 (0.50)	10.4 (0.45)	2.1 (0.21)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	28.3 (1.24)	16.0 (1.00)	14.4 (0.98)	16.4 (0.96)	18.0 (0.97)	6.8 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	35.2 (1.19)	17.6 (0.83)	16.0 (0.83)	14.3 (0.81)	13.8 (0.81)	3.0 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	48.0 (0.66)	16.7 (0.49)	12.1 (0.38)	11.0 (0.38)	11.8 (0.38)	0.3 (0.07)
White, single race, female	100.0	53.0 (0.60)	17.9 (0.46)	10.6 (0.36)	9.2 (0.33)	9.1 (0.34)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.1 (1.38)	19.3 (1.16)	16.2 (1.13)	14.1 (1.03)	16.9 (1.09)	1.5 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.2 (1.18)	22.4 (1.01)	14.4 (0.85)	12.7 (0.76)	13.3 (0.80)	1.8 (0.39)

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

[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 percents (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]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]	213,042	72,085	131,508
Sex			
Male.	102,298	31,695	65,572
Female	110,744	40,390	65,935
Age			
18–44 years	110,538	49,779	56,693
45–64 years	68,248	19,052	45,881
65–74 years	18,097	2,197	14,758
75 years and over	16,159	1,057	14,175
Race			
1 race[4]	210,869	71,017	130,483
White.	177,830	56,204	114,040
Black or African American	24,111	11,932	10,992
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,285	468	705
Asian.	7,361	2,330	4,595
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	282	83	151
2 or more races[5]	2,173	1,068	1,025
Black or African American, white	239	140	99
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	953	404	501
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	10,113	15,231
Mexican or Mexican American	16,661	6,074	10,026
Not Hispanic or Latino.	186,770	61,973	116,276
White, single race	153,032	46,823	99,468
Black or African American, single race	23,492	11,564	10,790
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	29,617	8,264	20,064
High school diploma or GED[8]	54,153	15,819	35,858
Some college	50,424	19,506	28,884
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,414	18,979	27,616
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	38,818	12,650	24,415
$20,000 or more	159,081	55,950	97,189
$20,000–$34,999	29,406	10,422	18,114
$35,000–$54,999	32,322	11,936	19,398
$55,000–$74,999	23,028	9,099	13,341
$75,000 or more	42,286	15,729	25,234
Poverty status[10]			
Poor.	18,137	7,029	10,480
Near poor	27,545	9,893	16,879
Not poor	111,175	40,356	67,382
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	125,722	45,838	74,859
Medicaid.	11,911	6,294	5,010
Other.	5,709	2,597	2,851
Uninsured	34,519	13,870	19,397
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	21,521	1,803	18,493
Medicaid and Medicare.	2,065	299	1,604
Medicare only.	7,902	734	6,707
Other.	2,383	340	1,867
Uninsured	312	*69	226

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, 2003—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	123,049	40,799	77,005
Widowed	13,906	1,747	11,318
Divorced or separated	22,400	9,705	11,515
Never married	41,346	13,731	26,123
Living with a partner	11,309	5,820	5,104
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100,217	36,629	58,794
Small MSA	69,903	22,988	43,750
Not in MSA	42,922	12,468	28,963
Region			
Northeast	40,954	12,441	26,136
Midwest	52,206	15,545	34,510
South	77,592	29,204	45,152
West	42,289	14,895	25,711
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	4,343	8,649
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	5,770	6,583
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	73,466	21,041	48,901
White, single race, female	79,566	25,783	50,567
Black or African American, single race, male	10,454	4,746	5,052
Black or African American, single race, female	13,038	6,818	5,738

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard 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 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.4 (0.36)	64.6 (0.36)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.4 (0.37)	64.6 (0.37)
Sex			
Male	100.0	31.9 (0.51)	68.1 (0.51)
Female	100.0	38.9 (0.47)	61.1 (0.47)
Age[4]			
18–44 years	100.0	46.8 (0.53)	53.2 (0.53)
45–64 years	100.0	29.3 (0.56)	70.7 (0.56)
65–74 years	100.0	13.0 (0.73)	87.0 (0.73)
75 years and over	100.0	6.9 (0.63)	93.1 (0.63)
Race			
1 race[5]	100.0	35.3 (0.36)	64.7 (0.36)
White	100.0	33.5 (0.39)	66.5 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	49.4 (1.00)	50.6 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.1 (3.67)	64.9 (3.67)
Asian	100.0	31.4 (1.87)	68.6 (1.87)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.3 (9.82)	62.7 (9.82)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	47.5 (2.64)	52.5 (2.64)
Black or African American, white	100.0	51.6 (7.03)	48.4 (7.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	43.1 (4.17)	56.9 (4.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (0.84)	63.9 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.4 (1.08)	66.6 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.5 (0.39)	64.5 (0.39)
White, single race	100.0	33.3 (0.43)	66.7 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.2 (1.02)	50.8 (1.02)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	32.5 (0.83)	67.5 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	32.0 (0.65)	68.0 (0.65)
Some college	100.0	38.6 (0.63)	61.4 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	38.2 (0.68)	61.8 (0.68)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	36.5 (0.77)	63.5 (0.77)
$20,000 or more	100.0	35.8 (0.41)	64.2 (0.41)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	37.3 (0.78)	62.7 (0.78)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	36.7 (0.76)	63.3 (0.76)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	38.0 (0.98)	62.0 (0.98)
$75,000 or more	100.0	36.2 (0.82)	63.8 (0.82)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	100.0	37.9 (1.13)	62.1 (1.13)
Near poor	100.0	37.4 (0.88)	62.6 (0.88)
Not poor	100.0	36.7 (0.46)	63.3 (0.46)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	38.9 (0.47)	61.1 (0.47)
Medicaid	100.0	54.7 (1.33)	45.3 (1.33)
Other	100.0	53.4 (2.39)	46.6 (2.39)
Uninsured	100.0	40.2 (0.90)	59.8 (0.90)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	8.9 (0.58)	91.1 (0.58)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	15.8 (2.38)	84.2 (2.38)
Medicare only	100.0	9.9 (0.98)	90.1 (0.98)
Other	100.0	14.7 (2.02)	85.3 (2.02)
Uninsured	100.0	25.5 (8.89)	74.5 (8.89)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Married	100.0	36.0 (0.48)	64.0 (0.48)
Widowed	100.0	37.1 (3.33)	62.9 (3.33)
Divorced or separated	100.0	46.9 (0.90)	53.1 (0.90)
Never married	100.0	29.8 (0.73)	70.2 (0.73)
Living with a partner	100.0	46.4 (1.69)	53.6 (1.69)
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	100.0	37.6 (0.51)	62.4 (0.51)
Small MSA	100.0	35.0 (0.68)	65.0 (0.68)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.9 (0.69)	69.1 (0.69)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	33.4 (0.87)	66.6 (0.87)
Midwest	100.0	31.0 (0.74)	69.0 (0.74)
South	100.0	39.3 (0.61)	60.7 (0.61)
West	100.0	35.7 (0.68)	64.3 (0.68)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.0 (1.24)	69.0 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.8 (1.08)	58.2 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.3 (0.61)	69.7 (0.61)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.4 (0.57)	63.6 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	46.1 (1.62)	53.9 (1.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	51.9 (1.14)	48.1 (1.14)

[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 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested tested for the AIDS virus infection?" HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (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]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XXIII.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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 2003 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

percents in the tables (19). Standard errors for frequencies are calculated, but not shown in the tables. Percents and frequencies with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. 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 (percent or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percents is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percent unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Age Adjustment

Data shown in tables 1–41 were age adjusted using the projected year 2000 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, and
n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. 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 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over unless otherwise noted. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are, therefore, adjusted accordingly (see relevant footnotes on tables for age groups). Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly

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

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

NOTE: 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.

different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in ''Appendix III.''

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 standard 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 percents. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not support disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in table II.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between ''unknown'' income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percents of adults with

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults 18 years of age and over with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (tables 1,2)	389	0.2
Coronary heart disease (tables 1,2)	367	0.2
Hypertension (tables 1,2)	539	0.3
Stroke (tables 1,2)	252	0.1
Emphysema (tables 3,4)	223	0.1
Asthma (tables 3,4)	279	0.1
Hay fever (tables 3,4)	274	0.1
Sinusitis (tables 3,4)	353	0.2
Chronic bronchitis (tables 3,4)	282	0.1
Any cancer (tables 5,6)	194	0.1
Breast cancer (tables 5,6)	274	0.1
Cervical cancer (tables 5,6)(women only)	148	0.1
Prostate cancer (tables 5,6)(men only)	127	0.1
Diabetes[1] (tables 7,8)	2,165	1.0
Ulcers (tables 7,8)	231	0.1
Kidney disease (tables 7,8)	193	0.1
Liver disease (tables 7,8)	187	0.1
Arthritis diagnosis (tables 7,8)	609	0.3
Chronic joint symptoms (tables 7,8)	634	0.3
Migraine or severe headaches (tables 9,10)	382	0.2
Pain in neck (tables 9,10)	392	0.2
Pain in lower back (tables 9,10)	377	0.2
Pain in face or jaw (tables 9,10)	356	0.2
Hearing problems (tables 11,12)	152	0.1
Vision problems (tables 11,12)	114	0.1
Absence of all natural teeth (tables 11,12)	319	0.2
Sadness (tables 13,14)	3,961	1.9
Hopelessness (tables 13,14)	3,968	1.9
Worthlessness (tables 13,14)	4,056	1.9
Everything is an effort (tables 13,14)	3,999	1.9
Nervousness (tables 15,16)	3,897	1.8
Restlessness (tables 15,16)	3,972	1.9
Work-loss days (table 17)	2,276	1.5
Bed days (table 17)	3,987	1.9
Any difficulty in physical functioning[2] (tables 18,19)	752	0.4
Difficulty walking quarter mile[2] (tables 18,19)	4,510	2.1
Difficulty climbing 10 steps[2] (tables 18,19)	2,856	1.3
Difficulty standing 2 hours[2] (tables 18,19)	4,100	1.9
Difficulty sitting 2 hours[2] (tables 18,19)	1,566	0.7
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling[2] (tables 18,19)	2,319	1.1
Difficulty reaching over one's head[2] (tables 18,19)	1,352	0.6
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects[2] (tables 18,19)	932	0.4
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds[2] (tables 18,19)	2,583	1.2
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object[2] (tables 18,19)	5,502	2.6
Current health status (tables 20,21)	278	0.1
Change in health status since last year (tables 22,23)	756	0.4
Current cigarette smoking status (tables 24,25)	2,541	1.2
Alcohol drinking status (tables 26,27)	5.169	2.4
Current drinking frequency or amount (tables 26,27)	1,784	0.8
Former drinking frequency or amount (tables 26,27)	61	0.1
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity (tables 28,29)	3,289	1.5
Body mass index (tables 30,31)	9,601	4.5
Usual place of health care (tables 32,33)	1,389	0.7
Type of usual place of health care (tables 32,33)	1,999	1.1
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (tables 34,35)	3,552	1.7
Length of time since last physician contact (tables 36,37)	2,859	1.3
Length of time since last dentist contact (tables 38,39)	3,925	1.8
HIV[3] testing status (tables 40,41)	9,449	4.4

[1]Unknown includes those who respond ''borderline.''
[2]Unknown includes those who respond ''do not do this activity.''
[3]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

unknown values for poverty status and family income, education, health insurance, and marital status.

The Income and Assets section of the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of adults with unknown information for selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable of interest	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Poverty status (total population 18 years and over) (tables 1–41)	56,185	26.3
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17)	34,603	23.1
Family income (total population 18 years and over) (tables 1–41)	15,143	7.1
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17)	8,161	5.5
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (tables 1–41)	2,665	1.4
Education (employed persons 25 years of age and over) (table 17)	1,369	1.1
Health insurance (persons 18–64 years of age) (tables 1–41)	925	0.5
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (tables 1–41)	72	0.2
Health insurance (employed persons 18–64 years of age) (table 17)	619	0.4
Health insurance (employed persons 65 years of age and over) (table 17)	7	0.1
Marital status (total population 18 years and over) (tables 1–41)	1,032	0.5
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17)	679	0.5

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 (66% of the 2003 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (2% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (21% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (10% of the sample).

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 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 2002 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. "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 7% of the U.S. adult population, and poverty status information is missing for 26% of the U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 7% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and

26% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the "Selected Highlights" section of this report. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percents 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 of significance 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. Census Bureau for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the two surveys have the following primary conceptual differences:

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

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

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

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

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

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (19,20). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

Medicaid—Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid and/or other State-sponsored health plans including SCHIP.

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

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a State, local government or community program), Medicare, Medicaid,

SCHIP, a State-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

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

Private coverage—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

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

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

Other coverage—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare only coverage. This category also includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other State-sponsored health plans or SCHIP, as well as persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a State, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a State-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also

includes persons who are covered by only IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

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

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

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

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

> *Separated and divorced*—This category includes persons who are legally separated from their spouse or living apart for reasons of marital discord, and those who are divorced.

> *Widowed*—This category includes persons who have lost their spouse due to death.

> *Never married*—This category includes persons who were never married.

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

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or

outside a MSA. Generally, a MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used to define MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in a MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2003 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more; MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000; and areas that are not within a MSA.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of ''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/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

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 in 2003, and estimates for adults with self-reported arthritis diagnosis and self-reported chronic joint symptoms are shown separately in tables 7–8.

Asthma—This report contains estimates based on a new NHIS question asking adults if they still have asthma (currently), as well as the usual estimates for adults who have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other health professional.

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 through 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 2003 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 three city blocks); climbing 10 steps without resting; standing for 2 hours; sitting for 2 hours; stooping, bending, or kneeling; reaching over one's head; using the fingers to grasp or handle small objects; lifting or carrying 10 pounds (such as a bag of groceries); and pushing or pulling large objects (such as a living room chair). Response categories include "not at all difficult," "only a little difficult," "somewhat difficult," "very difficult," "can't do at all," or "do not do this activity." Adults who indicated that the specific activity was "very difficult" or that they "can't do (it) at all" were combined in a single category as having difficulty in physical functioning. Those who responded "do not do this activity" were not included in the tables.

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

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

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

Terms Related 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 abstainence.

> *Current regular drinker*—-had 12 drinks or more in his/her lifetime and at least 12 drinks in the past year.

> *Current infrequent drinker*—-had 12 drinks or more in his 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/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 is 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 .

> *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 1997–99 that asked about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV).

Leisure-time physical activity—All questions related to leisure-time physical activity are phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific prior reference period. Respondents are told that they are being asked only about leisure-time physical activities. Vigorous leisure-time physical activity is defined as the respondent performing vigorous activity for at least 10 minutes. Vigorous activity is that which causes heavy sweating and a large increase in breathing 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 his or her 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 information for the time since the sample adult last had contact with a physician or other health care professional is obtained from two questions—one from the Family Core and one from the Sample Adult Core. In the Family Core, the family respondent is shown a calendar detailing the 2 weeks before the interview week and is then asked the following question: "During those 2 weeks, did {person} see a doctor or other health care professional at a doctor's office, a clinic, an emergency room, or some other place?" In the Sample Adult Core, 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 sample adult 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." If the answer to the Family Core question is "yes" and the person to whom the question refers is the sample adult, then the Sample Adult Core question is not asked; rather, an implied response to the Sample Adult Core question of "6 months or less" is recorded. If the family respondent and the sample adult were not the same person and an answer of "yes" was given to the Family Core question, then the "6 months or less" implied response to the sample adult question is proxy reported (which occurs for approximately 4% of sample adults).

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

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

| | Selected circulatory diseases[1] | | | |
| | Heart disease[2] | | | |
Selected characteristic	All types	Coronary[3]	Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	11.1 (0.21)	5.8 (0.15)	21.6 (0.31)	2.4 (0.10)
Total[6] (age-adjusted).	11.2 (0.20)	5.9 (0.14)	21.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
Sex				
Male	11.4 (0.32)	7.0 (0.25)	20.5 (0.41)	2.4 (0.14)
Female	10.8 (0.28)	4.6 (0.18)	22.6 (0.42)	2.4 (0.13)
Age				
18–44 years	3.8 (0.19)	0.7 (0.08)	7.4 (0.25)	0.4 (0.06)
45–64 years	12.7 (0.39)	6.4 (0.28)	29.8 (0.56)	2.3 (0.18)
65–74 years	27.4 (0.95)	18.0 (0.84)	48.9 (1.11)	7.3 (0.54)
75 years and over	36.1 (1.06)	23.9 (0.96)	54.2 (1.10)	10.8 (0.68)
Race				
1 race[7]	11.1 (0.21)	5.7 (0.15)	21.6 (0.31)	2.4 (0.10)
White.	11.7 (0.24)	6.1 (0.17)	21.1 (0.34)	2.3 (0.11)
Black or African American	8.7 (0.51)	4.4 (0.35)	28.4 (0.95)	2.9 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.3 (3.02)	*6.9 (2.23)	21.1 (3.37)	*1.7 (0.93)
Asian.	3.8 (0.65)	2.4 (0.57)	12.1 (1.22)	*1.1 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*18.9 (14.25)	*1.9 (1.90)	*10.9 (5.21)	–
2 or more races[8]	11.5 (2.02)	6.9 (1.46)	22.3 (2.64)	4.2 (1.13)
Black or African American, white	*3.1 (2.44)	–	*18.7 (6.10)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	16.3 (3.33)	8.8 (2.30)	29.0 (4.56)	*6.9 (2.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.6 (0.37)	2.9 (0.26)	13.3 (0.53)	1.2 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.2 (0.46)	2.7 (0.32)	11.4 (0.60)	1.3 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	11.8 (0.24)	6.2 (0.17)	22.8 (0.34)	2.5 (0.11)
White, single race	12.6 (0.27)	6.6 (0.19)	22.3 (0.38)	2.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	8.8 (0.52)	4.5 (0.35)	28.8 (0.97)	3.0 (0.30)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	17.2 (0.64)	11.4 (0.53)	32.1 (0.83)	5.3 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[11]	12.6 (0.41)	6.9 (0.31)	27.1 (0.59)	3.0 (0.21)
Some college	12.4 (0.47)	6.0 (0.32)	23.7 (0.60)	2.1 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.0 (0.38)	3.8 (0.25)	17.5 (0.53)	1.3 (0.14)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	15.1 (0.52)	9.2 (0.41)	27.7 (0.73)	4.6 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	9.9 (0.24)	4.8 (0.16)	20.0 (0.35)	1.8 (0.10)
$20,000–$34,999	13.8 (0.59)	7.9 (0.44)	23.9 (0.74)	3.2 (0.32)
$35,000–$54,999	11.0 (0.54)	4.8 (0.37)	21.3 (0.73)	1.6 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	8.1 (0.55)	3.0 (0.35)	16.3 (0.74)	1.1 (0.21)
$75,000 or more	7.4 (0.44)	2.9 (0.27)	16.9 (0.65)	0.9 (0.16)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor.	12.8 (0.73)	7.6 (0.56)	21.9 (0.89)	3.5 (0.35)
Near poor	13.7 (0.63)	7.9 (0.47)	24.2 (0.80)	3.7 (0.32)
Not poor	10.0 (0.28)	4.6 (0.19)	20.1 (0.40)	1.6 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	6.8 (0.23)	2.4 (0.14)	15.7 (0.36)	0.8 (0.08)
Medicaid.	13.0 (0.83)	7.0 (0.62)	23.8 (1.11)	4.3 (0.52)
Other.	16.7 (1.46)	10.3 (1.19)	32.6 (1.91)	4.5 (0.83)
Uninsured.	5.0 (0.35)	2.1 (0.21)	11.5 (0.55)	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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases[1]			
	Heart disease[2]		Hypertension[4]	Stroke
	All types	Coronary[3]		
	Percent[5] (standard error)			
Age 65 years and over:				
Private.	32.2 (0.92)	20.7 (0.81)	51.2 (0.99)	7.9 (0.52)
Medicaid and Medicare	40.8 (2.79)	30.7 (2.59)	65.1 (2.57)	15.4 (2.10)
Medicare only	28.2 (1.38)	18.4 (1.26)	49.7 (1.48)	10.3 (0.97)
Other.	29.4 (2.56)	21.4 (2.40)	49.5 (2.85)	7.4 (1.50)
Uninsured.	*26.6 (8.57)	*22.2 (8.59)	35.4 (8.51)	*20.1 (8.89)
Marital status				
Married.	11.5 (0.28)	6.1 (0.21)	22.6 (0.41)	2.3 (0.13)
Widowed.	28.8 (0.95)	17.1 (0.81)	51.3 (1.04)	8.4 (0.60)
Divorced or separated.	12.8 (0.57)	6.6 (0.38)	25.3 (0.70)	2.8 (0.26)
Never married.	4.6 (0.31)	1.4 (0.16)	9.2 (0.40)	0.7 (0.11)
Living with a partner.	5.5 (0.60)	2.9 (0.46)	13.2 (0.96)	1.9 (0.44)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	9.2 (0.29)	4.7 (0.20)	19.5 (0.41)	2.1 (0.14)
Small MSA.	12.6 (0.39)	6.8 (0.29)	22.5 (0.54)	2.6 (0.18)
Not in MSA	13.0 (0.52)	6.6 (0.35)	25.0 (0.84)	2.7 (0.24)
Region				
Northeast	11.2 (0.47)	5.8 (0.37)	20.9 (0.71)	2.2 (0.23)
Midwest	11.1 (0.42)	5.3 (0.27)	21.7 (0.58)	2.2 (0.19)
South	11.9 (0.35)	6.7 (0.28)	24.2 (0.56)	2.7 (0.17)
West	9.5 (0.49)	4.5 (0.29)	17.4 (0.59)	2.2 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.6 (0.48)	2.9 (0.39)	10.8 (0.71)	1.5 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.6 (0.55)	2.9 (0.35)	16.0 (0.76)	0.9 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	13.3 (0.41)	8.3 (0.33)	21.9 (0.51)	2.5 (0.18)
White, single race, female	12.0 (0.35)	5.0 (0.23)	22.7 (0.50)	2.5 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.6 (0.81)	4.7 (0.60)	26.0 (1.34)	2.9 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.0 (0.65)	4.2 (0.43)	31.1 (1.21)	3.1 (0.40)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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: 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table V. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Asthma Ever	Asthma Still	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
				Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	1.5 (0.08)	9.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.19)	14.0 (0.26)	4.0 (0.13)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	1.5 (0.08)	9.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.19)	13.9 (0.26)	4.0 (0.13)
Sex						
Male	1.7 (0.12)	8.1 (0.26)	4.6 (0.21)	7.7 (0.27)	10.0 (0.33)	2.7 (0.16)
Female.	1.3 (0.10)	11.3 (0.28)	8.1 (0.25)	9.5 (0.25)	17.6 (0.37)	5.3 (0.21)
Age						
18–44 years.	0.1 (0.03)	10.1 (0.28)	6.3 (0.23)	8.5 (0.28)	11.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.17)
45–64 years.	1.9 (0.17)	9.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.28)	9.8 (0.35)	17.3 (0.46)	4.9 (0.23)
65–74 years.	5.1 (0.46)	8.9 (0.58)	6.2 (0.51)	7.6 (0.57)	15.4 (0.85)	6.3 (0.52)
75 years and over	4.8 (0.48)	7.3 (0.59)	5.2 (0.48)	5.3 (0.48)	12.2 (0.73)	5.4 (0.49)
Race						
1 race[4]	1.5 (0.08)	9.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.19)	14.0 (0.27)	4.0 (0.13)
White.	1.6 (0.09)	9.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.18)	8.9 (0.22)	14.3 (0.29)	4.1 (0.15)
Black or African American	0.8 (0.16)	10.8 (0.58)	7.3 (0.45)	6.9 (0.48)	14.2 (0.66)	3.8 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*1.1 (0.82)	12.6 (2.45)	8.4 (1.86)	8.7 (2.35)	13.8 (2.50)	5.6 (1.52)
Asian.	*0.3 (0.19)	5.9 (0.88)	2.3 (0.47)	6.4 (0.88)	5.8 (0.82)	*1.0 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	–	*2.7 (2.77)	–	*6.0 (3.69)	*4.1 (3.13)	–
2 or more races[5]	*1.3 (0.60)	16.3 (2.27)	10.7 (1.96)	12.2 (2.07)	13.0 (1.98)	6.3 (1.43)
Black or African American, white	*1.0 (0.97)	*15.8 (6.28)	*7.5 (4.37)	*13.3 (5.38)	*6.2 (3.94)	*8.3 (4.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.4 (1.27)	17.3 (3.55)	13.1 (3.26)	11.7 (2.83)	18.4 (3.48)	*7.4 (2.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	0.3 (0.07)	7.2 (0.45)	4.6 (0.35)	5.8 (0.41)	7.7 (0.46)	2.3 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	*0.3 (0.10)	5.6 (0.53)	3.5 (0.43)	5.4 (0.50)	6.7 (0.54)	2.0 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1.6 (0.09)	10.1 (0.21)	6.7 (0.17)	9.0 (0.21)	14.8 (0.29)	4.3 (0.15)
White, single race	1.8 (0.11)	10.1 (0.23)	6.7 (0.20)	9.4 (0.24)	15.4 (0.32)	4.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	0.8 (0.16)	10.8 (0.59)	7.2 (0.45)	6.9 (0.49)	14.3 (0.68)	3.8 (0.34)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	3.2 (0.30)	10.2 (0.50)	7.5 (0.43)	6.2 (0.40)	12.0 (0.59)	5.5 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[8]	2.1 (0.19)	8.4 (0.35)	5.7 (0.30)	6.6 (0.30)	13.4 (0.48)	4.2 (0.26)
Some college	1.3 (0.15)	10.5 (0.39)	6.9 (0.34)	11.3 (0.45)	18.0 (0.53)	4.7 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.6 (0.11)	8.9 (0.38)	5.5 (0.30)	11.8 (0.44)	15.4 (0.52)	2.7 (0.21)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	2.8 (0.25)	12.1 (0.42)	8.6 (0.35)	7.3 (0.37)	13.5 (0.51)	6.4 (0.34)
$20,000 or more	1.2 (0.08)	9.4 (0.23)	6.0 (0.19)	9.1 (0.23)	14.2 (0.30)	3.5 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	2.5 (0.28)	10.7 (0.50)	7.2 (0.42)	7.4 (0.45)	14.5 (0.61)	5.2 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	1.3 (0.20)	10.0 (0.51)	6.6 (0.43)	8.7 (0.47)	15.7 (0.62)	4.1 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	0.8 (0.18)	9.0 (0.59)	5.7 (0.46)	9.4 (0.61)	15.8 (0.81)	2.6 (0.35)
$75,000 or more.	0.5 (0.13)	9.3 (0.50)	5.7 (0.40)	11.0 (0.51)	14.5 (0.59)	2.6 (0.27)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.	2.4 (0.33)	12.9 (0.68)	9.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.53)	13.2 (0.72)	6.8 (0.53)
Near poor	2.4 (0.28)	11.3 (0.55)	7.8 (0.47)	8.5 (0.50)	14.2 (0.62)	5.7 (0.40)
Not poor	1.2 (0.10)	9.6 (0.28)	6.1 (0.23)	9.5 (0.28)	15.3 (0.35)	3.5 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private.	0.6 (0.07)	9.4 (0.26)	6.0 (0.21)	9.7 (0.27)	15.0 (0.35)	3.3 (0.17)
Medicaid.	2.4 (0.43)	17.4 (1.00)	13.4 (0.89)	8.3 (0.64)	15.0 (0.97)	8.8 (0.71)
Other.	4.0 (0.76)	11.1 (1.14)	8.3 (1.04)	10.1 (1.16)	16.7 (1.41)	6.4 (0.88)
Uninsured.	0.4 (0.11)	9.8 (0.53)	5.9 (0.41)	6.8 (0.43)	9.7 (0.51)	3.0 (0.27)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private.	4.3 (0.40)	7.7 (0.52)	5.4 (0.46)	6.9 (0.53)	14.4 (0.75)	5.7 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	11.2 (1.90)	18.0 (2.14)	15.6 (2.12)	7.8 (1.44)	17.3 (2.11)	11.8 (2.09)
Medicare only	4.5 (0.72)	7.3 (0.81)	4.8 (0.61)	5.4 (0.66)	12.6 (1.16)	5.3 (0.74)
Other.	7.4 (1.45)	6.9 (1.21)	4.5 (1.00)	6.9 (1.37)	10.9 (1.74)	4.9 (1.20)
Uninsured.	*3.2 (1.86)	*5.1 (2.96)	*2.1 (2.11)	*1.5 (1.22)	*7.8 (4.10)	–

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Emphysema	Asthma Ever	Asthma Still	Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
Marital status			Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married.	1.5 (0.11)	8.7 (0.25)	5.6 (0.22)	9.0 (0.27)	14.5 (0.36)	3.6 (0.17)
Widowed.	3.9 (0.39)	9.6 (0.59)	7.5 (0.53)	7.1 (0.53)	14.9 (0.80)	6.6 (0.51)
Divorced or separated.	2.4 (0.27)	11.2 (0.51)	8.1 (0.44)	10.4 (0.51)	17.6 (0.65)	5.8 (0.38)
Never married.	0.3 (0.06)	11.6 (0.50)	7.1 (0.39)	7.3 (0.39)	10.4 (0.48)	3.2 (0.29)
Living with a partner.	0.9 (0.25)	12.0 (1.01)	8.2 (0.81)	8.1 (0.79)	12.8 (0.98)	4.6 (0.60)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	1.1 (0.10)	9.2 (0.29)	6.1 (0.24)	8.7 (0.28)	12.9 (0.33)	3.3 (0.18)
Small MSA.	1.5 (0.14)	10.2 (0.33)	6.6 (0.26)	8.5 (0.36)	14.2 (0.47)	4.4 (0.23)
Not in MSA	2.2 (0.22)	10.3 (0.41)	6.9 (0.39)	8.7 (0.41)	15.9 (0.72)	5.1 (0.37)
Region						
Northeast	1.4 (0.19)	10.6 (0.47)	7.0 (0.38)	9.2 (0.42)	13.2 (0.54)	3.6 (0.29)
Midwest	1.5 (0.16)	10.4 (0.41)	6.9 (0.35)	8.0 (0.38)	14.1 (0.55)	4.0 (0.27)
South	1.7 (0.14)	8.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.25)	7.5 (0.30)	16.3 (0.49)	4.6 (0.24)
West	1.0 (0.14)	10.2 (0.41)	6.5 (0.36)	10.8 (0.52)	10.3 (0.46)	3.4 (0.26)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	*0.4 (0.12)	5.9 (0.63)	3.2 (0.49)	5.5 (0.55)	5.3 (0.57)	1.6 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	*0.2 (0.09)	8.6 (0.66)	6.1 (0.52)	6.2 (0.55)	10.3 (0.69)	3.0 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	2.1 (0.17)	8.3 (0.31)	4.7 (0.25)	8.5 (0.34)	11.4 (0.41)	3.0 (0.20)
White, single race, female	1.6 (0.13)	11.8 (0.34)	8.6 (0.30)	10.3 (0.31)	19.0 (0.45)	5.8 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male	0.9 (0.23)	9.2 (0.90)	5.4 (0.68)	5.7 (0.68)	8.4 (0.82)	2.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, female	*0.7 (0.23)	12.0 (0.79)	8.7 (0.65)	7.8 (0.66)	19.0 (0.99)	4.9 (0.48)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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 denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VI. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer[1]			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude).	6.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.3 (0.11)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.5 (0.12)
Sex				
Male	5.8 (0.23)	*0.0 (0.02)	. . .	1.3 (0.11)
Female	7.3 (0.22)	2.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)	. . .
Age				
18–44 years	1.7 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	1.0 (0.11)	–
45–64 years	7.9 (0.32)	1.3 (0.14)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.18)
65–74 years	18.0 (0.81)	4.1 (0.40)	1.2 (0.25)	5.3 (0.70)
75 years and over	21.6 (0.89)	4.2 (0.39)	0.7 (0.18)	9.2 (1.01)
Race				
1 race[4]	6.6 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.3 (0.11)
White	7.2 (0.19)	1.3 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	1.3 (0.12)
Black or African American	3.2 (0.28)	0.5 (0.12)	0.5 (0.14)	1.7 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native.	*3.9 (1.25)	*1.1 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.49)	–
Asian	2.8 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.28)	–	*0.1 (0.14)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*1.8 (1.78)	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	*2.9 (0.96)	*0.1 (0.13)	–	*1.0 (1.03)
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.9 (2.10)	–	–	*2.5 (2.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	2.0 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.5 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.14)
Mexican or Mexican American.	1.7 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.2 (0.18)	1.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)
White, single race	8.1 (0.21)	1.4 (0.09)	1.2 (0.11)	1.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race.	3.2 (0.29)	0.6 (0.12)	0.5 (0.13)	1.8 (0.33)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma.	7.8 (0.43)	1.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.22)	2.3 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[8]	7.5 (0.34)	1.4 (0.14)	1.2 (0.21)	1.1 (0.19)
Some college	7.5 (0.33)	1.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.18)	1.3 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.2 (0.36)	1.1 (0.14)	0.5 (0.11)	1.6 (0.24)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	7.6 (0.38)	1.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.18)	1.3 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	6.3 (0.19)	1.0 (0.07)	0.9 (0.10)	1.3 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999.	7.1 (0.44)	1.2 (0.16)	1.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.33)
$35,000–$54,999.	6.5 (0.42)	1.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.28)	1.0 (0.21)
$55,000–$74,999.	5.7 (0.46)	0.6 (0.13)	*1.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	5.2 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.6 (0.21)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	5.6 (0.48)	0.8 (0.18)	1.6 (0.31)	*0.8 (0.28)
Near poor.	6.8 (0.41)	1.4 (0.19)	1.4 (0.25)	1.2 (0.26)
Not poor	6.4 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	4.3 (0.18)	0.7 (0.07)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)
Medicaid	5.4 (0.62)	0.9 (0.24)	1.9 (0.41)	*0.3 (0.22)
Other	6.5 (0.86)	*0.5 (0.28)	*2.5 (0.96)	*1.6 (0.63)
Uninsured	2.4 (0.23)	*0.1 (0.05)	1.4 (0.25)	*0.1 (0.07)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	21.8 (0.80)	4.7 (0.39)	1.0 (0.21)	7.5 (0.81)
Medicaid and Medicare	16.6 (2.00)	3.0 (0.83)	*1.8 (0.82)	*5.6 (2.61)
Medicare only.	16.4 (1.07)	3.7 (0.55)	*0.6 (0.25)	6.9 (1.09)
Other	16.2 (2.02)	*1.7 (0.71)	–	*5.0 (1.57)
Uninsured	*6.3 (2.99)	*0.8 (0.85)	*2.6 (2.61)	–

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, 2003—Con.

| | Selected type of cancer[1] | | | |
Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Married	6.9 (0.23)	1.0 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	1.6 (0.15)
Widowed	16.5 (0.76)	4.9 (0.43)	1.0 (0.19)	7.2 (1.18)
Divorced or separated	8.0 (0.47)	1.3 (0.17)	2.2 (0.32)	0.9 (0.24)
Never married	2.3 (0.19)	0.4 (0.07)	0.7 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.09)
Living with a partner	4.1 (0.59)	*0.4 (0.16)	2.0 (0.57)	*0.4 (0.22)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	5.8 (0.22)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.15)
Small MSA	7.0 (0.30)	1.2 (0.12)	0.9 (0.15)	1.3 (0.18)
Not in MSA	7.5 (0.37)	1.1 (0.15)	1.6 (0.22)	1.3 (0.25)
Region				
Northeast	6.6 (0.42)	1.3 (0.16)	1.1 (0.23)	1.4 (0.25)
Midwest	6.2 (0.31)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.19)	1.1 (0.20)
South	6.7 (0.27)	1.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.13)	1.5 (0.19)
West	6.6 (0.34)	1.1 (0.15)	0.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.20)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.2 (0.23)	*0.0 (0.05)	. . .	*0.4 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latina, female	2.8 (0.38)	0.7 (0.16)	*0.5 (0.17)	. . .
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	7.1 (0.30)	*0.0 (0.01)	. . .	1.5 (0.13)
White, single race, female	9.0 (0.29)	2.7 (0.17)	1.2 (0.11)	. . .
Black or African American, single race, male	3.2 (0.45)	*0.2 (0.12)	. . .	1.8 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female.	3.3 (0.37)	0.9 (0.20)	0.5 (0.13)	. . .

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

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percents are sex specific, and the denominators for calculating breast cancer percents encompass all adults. The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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] (crude)	6.6 (0.17)	6.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	21.6 (0.30)	26.9 (0.35)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	6.7 (0.16)	6.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	21.5 (0.26)	26.8 (0.33)
Sex						
Male	6.9 (0.26)	6.3 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	17.3 (0.39)	24.3 (0.47)
Female	6.4 (0.21)	7.2 (0.23)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	25.4 (0.42)	29.4 (0.46)
Age						
18–44 years	1.9 (0.13)	4.3 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.7 (0.08)	7.8 (0.25)	16.5 (0.39)
45–64 years	9.3 (0.34)	8.4 (0.32)	1.7 (0.15)	1.9 (0.15)	30.2 (0.56)	35.0 (0.59)
65–74 years	17.9 (0.85)	11.6 (0.73)	3.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.21)	46.2 (1.02)	44.1 (1.07)
75 years and over	15.8 (0.84)	11.8 (0.69)	4.3 (0.45)	1.4 (0.26)	51.9 (1.04)	45.5 (1.16)
Race						
1 race[6]	6.6 (0.17)	6.8 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	21.5 (0.30)	26.9 (0.35)
White	6.4 (0.19)	7.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	22.3 (0.33)	28.0 (0.38)
Black or African American	8.9 (0.49)	5.5 (0.38)	1.8 (0.22)	1.3 (0.18)	19.5 (0.76)	23.2 (0.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.5 (2.62)	*11.2 (3.40)	*2.9 (1.33)	*2.9 (1.45)	26.1 (3.30)	35.4 (4.40)
Asian	4.9 (0.79)	3.5 (0.71)	*1.0 (0.38)	*1.1 (0.37)	8.6 (1.12)	13.7 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*4.2 (3.07)	*4.6 (3.38)	*2.6 (2.06)	–	*6.4 (3.82)	*11.9 (5.50)
2 or more races[7]	8.4 (1.59)	9.7 (1.64)	*2.4 (0.94)	*2.9 (1.09)	24.2 (2.91)	28.7 (2.72)
Black or African American, white	*7.4 (4.47)	*9.5 (5.19)	*6.2 (4.23)	*2.5 (1.77)	*15.4 (5.53)	29.5 (7.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.2 (2.73)	13.5 (3.02)	*3.4 (1.77)	*2.6 (1.39)	33.5 (4.87)	36.9 (4.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	6.0 (0.37)	4.9 (0.35)	1.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.19)	11.0 (0.51)	16.1 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.8 (0.47)	4.4 (0.43)	1.4 (0.21)	1.2 (0.25)	9.4 (0.60)	14.5 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.7 (0.19)	7.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.07)	23.0 (0.33)	28.5 (0.38)
White, single race	6.4 (0.21)	7.4 (0.20)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.08)	24.2 (0.37)	29.9 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	9.0 (0.50)	5.5 (0.38)	1.7 (0.21)	1.3 (0.19)	19.6 (0.77)	23.2 (0.85)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	12.4 (0.58)	10.5 (0.48)	3.2 (0.27)	1.4 (0.17)	29.8 (0.79)	31.6 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[10]	7.5 (0.33)	7.5 (0.33)	1.4 (0.16)	1.4 (0.15)	27.0 (0.58)	31.0 (0.62)
Some college	7.9 (0.38)	8.3 (0.38)	1.5 (0.15)	1.7 (0.17)	24.6 (0.60)	32.0 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1 (0.26)	4.6 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)	0.9 (0.13)	17.7 (0.54)	24.1 (0.62)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	9.7 (0.42)	9.4 (0.38)	2.8 (0.23)	2.1 (0.20)	27.5 (0.68)	32.0 (0.70)
$20,000 or more	5.8 (0.19)	6.2 (0.19)	1.1 (0.08)	1.0 (0.07)	20.0 (0.34)	26.1 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	7.9 (0.48)	8.3 (0.48)	1.7 (0.22)	1.2 (0.20)	23.2 (0.76)	30.0 (0.83)
$35,000–$54,999	6.5 (0.42)	7.2 (0.42)	1.2 (0.20)	1.4 (0.19)	21.5 (0.72)	27.9 (0.77)
$55,000–$74,999	5.0 (0.46)	5.7 (0.48)	0.9 (0.21)	0.7 (0.17)	19.5 (0.78)	26.2 (0.88)
$75,000 or more	3.6 (0.30)	4.7 (0.35)	0.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.14)	16.4 (0.61)	24.0 (0.73)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	8.3 (0.54)	9.0 (0.57)	2.5 (0.31)	2.0 (0.30)	22.6 (0.96)	28.0 (0.95)
Near poor	9.0 (0.48)	8.6 (0.54)	2.6 (0.28)	1.7 (0.21)	23.8 (0.76)	31.3 (0.86)
Not poor	5.4 (0.22)	6.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)	20.6 (0.38)	27.1 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	4.0 (0.18)	5.3 (0.20)	0.7 (0.08)	0.9 (0.08)	16.4 (0.35)	23.5 (0.41)
Medicaid	11.7 (0.80)	10.1 (0.78)	2.9 (0.44)	3.0 (0.47)	24.8 (1.07)	30.7 (1.19)
Other	11.6 (1.30)	10.0 (1.22)	3.5 (0.63)	3.2 (0.65)	35.1 (1.84)	38.7 (2.06)
Uninsured	3.6 (0.30)	5.9 (0.36)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.14)	10.3 (0.48)	19.2 (0.68)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	16.2 (0.78)	11.4 (0.63)	3.2 (0.37)	1.0 (0.19)	48.9 (0.96)	45.1 (1.05)
Medicaid and Medicare	31.4 (2.72)	17.4 (2.19)	9.9 (1.60)	*3.5 (1.10)	65.3 (2.74)	56.5 (2.77)
Medicare only	15.0 (1.11)	11.5 (1.01)	3.0 (0.46)	1.5 (0.38)	46.6 (1.48)	42.8 (1.65)
Other	18.3 (2.24)	10.8 (1.95)	3.6 (0.90)	*1.7 (0.59)	46.8 (2.91)	41.3 (2.74)
Uninsured	*5.1 (2.80)	*8.4 (3.37)	*6.0 (5.67)	*1.1 (1.15)	22.6 (6.48)	29.7 (7.85)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Diabetes[1]	Ulcers[1]	Kidney disease[2]	Liver disease[2]	Arthritis diagnosis[3]	Chronic joint symptoms[3]
			Selected diseases and conditions			
Marital status			Percent[4] (standard error)			
Married	7.0 (0.24)	6.7 (0.22)	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	22.5 (0.39)	27.8 (0.45)
Widowed	15.8 (0.78)	12.0 (0.72)	3.4 (0.38)	1.7 (0.29)	50.8 (1.02)	46.3 (1.07)
Divorced or separated	7.6 (0.44)	9.7 (0.49)	2.1 (0.23)	2.0 (0.26)	26.7 (0.75)	32.7 (0.78)
Never married	2.9 (0.22)	3.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.14)	0.9 (0.13)	8.9 (0.42)	16.0 (0.58)
Living with a partner	4.1 (0.60)	6.5 (0.71)	*0.8 (0.26)	1.2 (0.29)	12.6 (0.94)	23.9 (1.24)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	5.8 (0.22)	5.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.10)	18.3 (0.39)	23.3 (0.45)
Small MSA	6.9 (0.32)	7.0 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.13)	23.1 (0.56)	28.6 (0.63)
Not in MSA	8.2 (0.44)	9.3 (0.44)	1.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.14)	26.6 (0.72)	32.7 (0.94)
Region						
Northeast	6.5 (0.42)	5.5 (0.33)	1.3 (0.18)	0.8 (0.13)	21.5 (0.69)	25.4 (0.77)
Midwest	6.5 (0.34)	7.0 (0.35)	1.3 (0.15)	1.2 (0.14)	23.3 (0.58)	30.5 (0.68)
South	7.7 (0.31)	7.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.13)	22.3 (0.53)	26.5 (0.63)
West	5.1 (0.28)	6.8 (0.36)	1.3 (0.15)	1.1 (0.13)	18.1 (0.59)	24.9 (0.70)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.8 (0.55)	4.4 (0.51)	1.3 (0.24)	1.0 (0.21)	7.8 (0.68)	13.8 (0.86)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.1 (0.48)	5.4 (0.50)	1.8 (0.28)	1.4 (0.28)	14.4 (0.74)	18.4 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	6.8 (0.32)	7.0 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.13)	20.0 (0.48)	27.6 (0.58)
White, single race, female	6.1 (0.26)	7.8 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)	28.1 (0.53)	32.1 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.9 (0.77)	5.3 (0.64)	2.1 (0.38)	1.6 (0.33)	14.1 (1.01)	19.1 (1.17)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.0 (0.62)	5.6 (0.49)	1.4 (0.26)	1.0 (0.21)	24.0 (1.02)	26.5 (1.14)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percent, refer to table 8.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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)	15.2 (0.27)	14.8 (0.25)	27.5 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
Total[6] (age-adjusted).	15.1 (0.27)	14.7 (0.25)	27.4 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	9.4 (0.31)	12.1 (0.33)	25.2 (0.49)	2.8 (0.17)
Female	20.5 (0.39)	17.2 (0.35)	29.6 (0.45)	6.0 (0.23)
Age				
18–44 years	17.8 (0.39)	12.5 (0.32)	24.2 (0.45)	4.6 (0.21)
45–64 years	15.1 (0.43)	18.2 (0.45)	31.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.25)
65–74 years	7.9 (0.55)	15.6 (0.75)	30.8 (0.98)	4.1 (0.40)
75 years and over	5.7 (0.50)	14.5 (0.77)	28.9 (1.03)	2.5 (0.31)
Race				
1 race[7]	15.1 (0.27)	14.7 (0.25)	27.4 (0.35)	4.4 (0.15)
White.	15.0 (0.30)	15.3 (0.27)	28.1 (0.38)	4.6 (0.16)
Black or African American	15.6 (0.67)	11.8 (0.61)	24.5 (0.87)	2.9 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	29.7 (3.50)	17.7 (3.14)	32.4 (3.75)	*7.4 (2.36)
Asian.	12.1 (1.28)	8.4 (1.08)	18.5 (1.55)	2.5 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*15.0 (7.41)	*11.3 (5.91)	*17.2 (8.82)	*17.0 (14.41)
2 or more races[8]	24.3 (2.79)	20.7 (2.44)	35.3 (3.18)	8.9 (1.93)
Black or African American, white	*22.4 (6.74)	33.8 (7.72)	38.6 (7.92)	*5.2 (2.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	35.8 (4.83)	22.8 (3.90)	41.4 (4.67)	*9.9 (3.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (0.62)	12.7 (0.57)	24.6 (0.74)	3.5 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.5 (0.79)	10.8 (0.67)	22.6 (0.88)	3.4 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	15.1 (0.30)	15.0 (0.27)	27.9 (0.39)	4.6 (0.16)
White, single race	14.9 (0.33)	15.8 (0.30)	28.8 (0.42)	4.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	15.5 (0.68)	11.7 (0.62)	24.4 (0.88)	2.9 (0.30)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	16.6 (0.63)	17.6 (0.64)	32.2 (0.87)	4.5 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[11]	15.0 (0.49)	15.0 (0.47)	29.8 (0.66)	4.2 (0.27)
Some college	17.7 (0.54)	18.1 (0.52)	31.4 (0.62)	5.6 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.2 (0.45)	12.8 (0.47)	22.9 (0.59)	3.6 (0.24)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	19.8 (0.63)	18.0 (0.56)	32.5 (0.73)	6.0 (0.34)
$20,000 or more	14.3 (0.30)	14.2 (0.29)	26.6 (0.39)	4.2 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	17.2 (0.69)	14.8 (0.57)	29.9 (0.76)	4.6 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	16.8 (0.64)	16.7 (0.62)	29.6 (0.79)	5.0 (0.39)
$55,000–$74,999	14.2 (0.72)	15.9 (0.82)	27.3 (0.96)	4.2 (0.44)
$75,000 or more	12.9 (0.55)	12.7 (0.56)	24.6 (0.73)	3.9 (0.33)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor.	23.2 (0.98)	17.5 (0.80)	33.0 (1.10)	6.9 (0.56)
Near poor	19.7 (0.76)	16.9 (0.63)	31.6 (0.88)	5.7 (0.44)
Not poor	14.2 (0.35)	14.8 (0.34)	27.2 (0.43)	4.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	15.1 (0.35)	13.8 (0.32)	25.5 (0.41)	4.3 (0.19)
Medicaid.	29.3 (1.20)	21.7 (1.10)	38.9 (1.35)	8.1 (0.70)
Other.	22.6 (1.71)	23.4 (1.73)	38.0 (1.85)	8.4 (1.06)
Uninsured	17.7 (0.64)	14.2 (0.60)	26.9 (0.78)	4.3 (0.36)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	5.8 (0.45)	13.9 (0.66)	28.3 (0.91)	3.2 (0.34)
Medicaid and Medicare	16.9 (2.03)	23.8 (2.43)	43.7 (2.77)	8.2 (1.46)
Medicare only	7.3 (0.80)	15.3 (1.18)	30.9 (1.43)	2.9 (0.54)
Other.	5.3 (1.02)	17.0 (2.21)	31.2 (2.71)	*1.6 (0.78)
Uninsured	*16.2 (5.41)	26.6 (7.66)	*18.6 (6.95)	*7.7 (5.85)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of migraines and pain in the neck, lower back, face, or jaw among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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.	14.7 (0.35)	14.9 (0.33)	27.8 (0.45)	4.2 (0.20)
Widowed.	10.0 (0.63)	16.9 (0.81)	31.9 (0.95)	5.0 (0.42)
Divorced or separated.	18.2 (0.63)	20.1 (0.64)	34.0 (0.76)	6.1 (0.41)
Never married.	15.6 (0.59)	10.8 (0.51)	20.8 (0.66)	4.1 (0.31)
Living with a partner.	20.3 (1.17)	15.2 (1.02)	31.3 (1.37)	5.3 (0.67)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	13.9 (0.35)	14.3 (0.36)	25.3 (0.45)	3.7 (0.19)
Small MSA.	15.8 (0.52)	14.9 (0.49)	28.4 (0.63)	4.9 (0.27)
Not in MSA	17.1 (0.67)	15.4 (0.49)	31.1 (0.97)	5.5 (0.39)
Region				
Northeast	13.8 (0.56)	14.4 (0.56)	27.6 (0.74)	4.4 (0.33)
Midwest	15.0 (0.54)	15.3 (0.53)	29.0 (0.74)	4.6 (0.25)
South.	15.7 (0.50)	13.6 (0.43)	25.3 (0.60)	4.2 (0.27)
West	15.8 (0.57)	16.4 (0.53)	29.4 (0.77)	4.8 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	9.5 (0.73)	10.3 (0.76)	21.8 (1.02)	2.2 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	22.6 (1.01)	15.2 (0.80)	27.6 (0.97)	4.9 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	9.3 (0.38)	13.1 (0.41)	26.7 (0.60)	3.0 (0.20)
White, single race, female.	20.1 (0.46)	18.3 (0.42)	30.6 (0.53)	6.5 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.6 (0.86)	9.6 (0.86)	21.9 (1.26)	2.0 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female	20.3 (0.93)	13.3 (0.80)	26.5 (1.12)	3.6 (0.41)

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

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

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

[3]Respondents were asked, "During the past three months, did you have lower 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 10.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	15.3 (0.29)	8.7 (0.22)	7.5 (0.20)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	15.4 (0.27)	8.8 (0.22)	7.6 (0.18)
Sex			
Male	17.7 (0.43)	7.0 (0.27)	6.6 (0.24)
Female	13.0 (0.34)	10.3 (0.29)	8.3 (0.26)
Age			
18–44 years	6.9 (0.26)	5.2 (0.23)	1.8 (0.13)
45–64 years	17.7 (0.50)	10.6 (0.36)	7.7 (0.35)
65–74 years	29.8 (1.04)	13.1 (0.76)	21.6 (0.93)
75 years and over	46.5 (1.12)	20.6 (0.90)	29.7 (1.03)
Race			
1 race[4]	15.3 (0.29)	8.7 (0.22)	7.5 (0.20)
White.	16.7 (0.33)	8.7 (0.22)	7.6 (0.22)
Black or African American	8.0 (0.51)	9.9 (0.65)	7.1 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.6 (2.55)	14.8 (2.41)	6.2 (1.67)
Asian.	7.1 (0.98)	5.1 (0.83)	5.1 (0.83)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*6.5 (3.94)	*6.1 (3.65)	*3.8 (2.75)
2 or more races[5]	13.1 (1.99)	10.6 (1.72)	8.3 (1.71)
Black or African American, white	*3.6 (3.49)	*11.5 (5.37)	*6.4 (2.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	18.2 (3.50)	13.6 (3.12)	12.2 (3.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	6.9 (0.46)	7.2 (0.44)	4.4 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.3 (0.60)	6.7 (0.53)	3.1 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	16.5 (0.32)	9.0 (0.24)	7.9 (0.22)
White, single race	18.2 (0.37)	9.0 (0.25)	8.2 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	8.2 (0.52)	9.8 (0.66)	7.2 (0.46)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	21.1 (0.78)	14.4 (0.64)	19.4 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[8]	19.0 (0.53)	9.5 (0.41)	10.0 (0.38)
Some college	16.3 (0.56)	9.0 (0.39)	5.4 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.7 (0.49)	6.2 (0.35)	2.8 (0.22)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	18.9 (0.65)	14.1 (0.51)	14.2 (0.53)
$20,000 or more	14.4 (0.32)	7.6 (0.24)	5.7 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	16.8 (0.64)	10.6 (0.57)	9.7 (0.54)
$35,000–$54,999	15.7 (0.67)	8.0 (0.47)	6.1 (0.42)
$55,000–$74,999	13.3 (0.69)	6.7 (0.56)	3.8 (0.39)
$75,000 or more	12.6 (0.61)	5.9 (0.40)	2.5 (0.25)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor.	14.7 (0.78)	13.6 (0.71)	11.6 (0.68)
Near poor	17.2 (0.69)	12.5 (0.62)	12.2 (0.58)
Not poor	14.9 (0.38)	7.4 (0.28)	5.1 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	11.0 (0.30)	6.2 (0.23)	3.3 (0.17)
Medicaid.	12.6 (0.89)	13.9 (0.84)	8.6 (0.73)
Other.	17.7 (1.66)	12.0 (1.22)	9.6 (1.21)
Uninsured	9.7 (0.55)	7.9 (0.45)	4.5 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	38.3 (0.98)	14.6 (0.72)	22.8 (0.85)
Medicaid and Medicare	37.0 (2.77)	31.8 (2.85)	43.3 (2.89)
Medicare only	36.1 (1.55)	17.0 (1.19)	28.7 (1.41)
Other.	39.6 (2.87)	20.0 (2.37)	22.8 (2.31)
Uninsured	*26.1 (8.44)	*25.1 (8.80)	29.9 (8.29)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems[1]		Absence of all natural teeth[1]
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	
Marital status	Percent[2] (standard error)		
Married.	15.8 (0.38)	7.7 (0.27)	6.6 (0.23)
Widowed.	36.3 (1.04)	20.2 (0.90)	29.8 (1.04)
Divorced or separated.	17.0 (0.67)	11.8 (0.55)	8.8 (0.48)
Never married.	7.5 (0.40)	6.7 (0.39)	2.9 (0.23)
Living with a partner.	9.6 (0.85)	8.0 (0.75)	3.9 (0.56)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	12.0 (0.34)	7.1 (0.27)	6.1 (0.24)
Small MSA.	16.7 (0.52)	9.7 (0.41)	7.5 (0.34)
Not in MSA	20.8 (0.86)	11.0 (0.59)	10.7 (0.56)
Region			
Northeast	12.3 (0.51)	7.8 (0.44)	7.7 (0.43)
Midwest	18.8 (0.65)	9.2 (0.41)	8.0 (0.41)
South	14.2 (0.49)	9.4 (0.43)	7.9 (0.36)
West	15.8 (0.64)	7.8 (0.37)	5.9 (0.34)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.2 (0.64)	6.4 (0.61)	3.9 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.6 (0.58)	8.1 (0.61)	5.0 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21.7 (0.55)	7.0 (0.32)	7.4 (0.31)
White, single race, female	15.1 (0.42)	10.7 (0.35)	8.9 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.1 (0.72)	8.8 (0.92)	5.7 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, female	8.3 (0.67)	10.6 (0.77)	8.4 (0.64)

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

[1]Respondents were asked, "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?" For this table, "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" are combined into one category. Regarding their vision, respondents were asked, "Do you have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" Respondents were also asked "Are you blind or unable to see at all?" For this table, "any trouble seeing" and "blind" are combined into one category. Last, 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 12.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Sadness[1]		Hopelessness[1]		Worthlessness[1]		Everything is an effort[1]	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3] (crude)	3.3 (0.12)	8.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.2 (0.14)	2.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.2 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
Sex								
Male	2.4 (0.15)	6.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.12)	3.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.12)	2.7 (0.16)	4.2 (0.21)	7.2 (0.28)
Female	4.1 (0.17)	9.8 (0.28)	2.6 (0.15)	4.9 (0.19)	2.4 (0.14)	4.1 (0.18)	6.3 (0.24)	8.9 (0.25)
Age								
18–44 years.	3.0 (0.16)	7.3 (0.25)	2.0 (0.12)	4.1 (0.18)	1.8 (0.12)	3.2 (0.16)	5.3 (0.23)	8.1 (0.27)
45–64 years.	3.7 (0.22)	9.0 (0.33)	2.5 (0.18)	4.6 (0.25)	2.2 (0.18)	4.0 (0.23)	5.4 (0.27)	8.4 (0.35)
65–74 years.	2.6 (0.32)	9.2 (0.64)	2.1 (0.30)	3.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.29)	2.9 (0.36)	4.5 (0.44)	6.7 (0.53)
75 years and over	3.7 (0.44)	9.3 (0.63)	2.0 (0.31)	3.4 (0.42)	2.2 (0.34)	3.3 (0.43)	6.1 (0.55)	8.4 (0.64)
Race								
1 race[4]	3.3 (0.12)	8.1 (0.19)	2.2 (0.10)	4.1 (0.14)	2.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.12)	5.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.20)
White.	3.1 (0.13)	7.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.11)	4.0 (0.14)	1.9 (0.10)	3.4 (0.14)	4.9 (0.19)	8.0 (0.22)
Black or African American	4.3 (0.38)	11.1 (0.59)	2.0 (0.24)	5.2 (0.43)	2.0 (0.27)	3.9 (0.33)	7.9 (0.56)	9.2 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.0 (1.88)	13.6 (2.94)	6.4 (1.90)	*6.2 (2.13)	*4.3 (1.56)	6.7 (1.90)	8.7 (2.09)	9.4 (2.23)
Asian.	2.2 (0.59)	7.8 (1.02)	*1.8 (0.55)	3.6 (0.85)	*1.6 (0.53)	1.8 (0.51)	4.9 (0.83)	6.4 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*3.8 (3.17)	*12.3 (5.87)	–	*4.9 (2.79)	–	*3.5 (2.54)	*1.9 (1.90)	*10.2 (4.83)
2 or more races[5]	5.5 (1.42)	10.7 (1.92)	3.2 (0.92)	8.1 (1.77)	*4.0 (1.24)	6.1 (1.42)	8.9 (1.95)	9.1 (1.63)
Black or African American, white	*3.5 (1.81)	*10.0 (5.09)	*2.8 (1.66)	*9.0 (3.92)	*2.8 (1.66)	*1.3 (0.90)	*4.6 (2.84)	*8.7 (4.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*8.9 (3.00)	12.1 (3.11)	*3.3 (1.43)	11.8 (3.36)	*5.8 (2.32)	8.3 (2.41)	14.0 (3.64)	12.2 (2.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.0 (0.28)	9.4 (0.53)	3.1 (0.27)	5.1 (0.37)	2.4 (0.23)	3.1 (0.26)	5.0 (0.34)	6.5 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.8 (0.37)	9.1 (0.68)	3.0 (0.35)	5.2 (0.46)	2.3 (0.31)	3.2 (0.32)	4.9 (0.43)	5.9 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.2 (0.13)	8.0 (0.21)	2.0 (0.11)	4.1 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)	3.5 (0.14)	5.4 (0.20)	8.3 (0.22)
White, single race	3.0 (0.14)	7.4 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	1.9 (0.11)	3.4 (0.15)	4.9 (0.21)	8.3 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	4.3 (0.38)	11.1 (0.60)	2.1 (0.25)	5.2 (0.44)	2.0 (0.28)	3.9 (0.34)	8.0 (0.57)	9.2 (0.54)
Education[7]								
Less than a high school diploma	6.4 (0.41)	13.0 (0.59)	4.4 (0.33)	7.2 (0.47)	4.2 (0.34)	6.0 (0.43)	9.3 (0.57)	11.1 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED[8]	3.4 (0.23)	9.1 (0.38)	2.4 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	2.2 (0.20)	3.5 (0.24)	5.4 (0.34)	7.8 (0.35)
Some college	3.1 (0.23)	8.4 (0.37)	2.0 (0.18)	4.5 (0.29)	1.9 (0.19)	3.5 (0.25)	5.8 (0.31)	8.9 (0.43)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.15)	5.1 (0.30)	0.8 (0.11)	2.3 (0.19)	0.6 (0.10)	1.7 (0.17)	2.2 (0.19)	6.0 (0.33)
Family income[9]								
Less than $20,000	7.5 (0.37)	13.6 (0.48)	5.1 (0.32)	8.3 (0.37)	4.7 (0.33)	6.9 (0.36)	10.4 (0.50)	11.8 (0.46)
$20,000 or more	2.3 (0.12)	7.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.09)	3.2 (0.14)	1.3 (0.09)	2.6 (0.13)	4.2 (0.17)	7.4 (0.23)
$20,000–$34,999	3.7 (0.32)	10.5 (0.52)	2.5 (0.25)	5.9 (0.43)	2.3 (0.26)	4.7 (0.40)	6.9 (0.43)	9.5 (0.52)
$35,000–$54,999	2.5 (0.27)	8.3 (0.45)	1.5 (0.21)	3.7 (0.32)	1.5 (0.20)	2.6 (0.26)	4.5 (0.37)	8.7 (0.51)
$55,000–$74,999	1.5 (0.25)	6.3 (0.51)	1.3 (0.24)	2.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.21)	2.4 (0.33)	3.7 (0.41)	7.8 (0.57)
$75,000 or more.	1.1 (0.18)	5.2 (0.35)	0.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.14)	1.9 (0.24)	2.9 (0.28)	6.0 (0.41)
Poverty status[10]								
Poor.	8.9 (0.61)	15.1 (0.74)	6.2 (0.52)	9.1 (0.63)	5.8 (0.52)	8.1 (0.56)	12.2 (0.71)	12.9 (0.69)
Near poor	5.0 (0.38)	11.6 (0.56)	3.4 (0.30)	7.3 (0.53)	3.2 (0.29)	5.6 (0.44)	8.6 (0.54)	11.3 (0.58)
Not poor	1.9 (0.13)	6.9 (0.24)	1.3 (0.10)	2.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)	3.9 (0.19)	7.4 (0.26)
Health insurance coverage[11]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private.	1.9 (0.12)	6.1 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	2.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)	2.4 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)	7.2 (0.24)
Medicaid.	11.0 (0.78)	16.6 (0.99)	8.0 (0.73)	12.1 (0.90)	7.7 (0.73)	10.2 (0.83)	15.6 (0.96)	14.7 (0.95)
Other.	7.9 (1.03)	12.9 (1.39)	5.9 (0.87)	7.5 (1.05)	6.3 (0.99)	5.9 (0.87)	11.1 (1.26)	12.3 (1.40)
Uninsured.	5.2 (0.34)	10.8 (0.52)	3.5 (0.28)	6.3 (0.38)	3.0 (0.26)	4.6 (0.36)	7.1 (0.45)	9.1 (0.50)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private.	2.1 (0.26)	8.0 (0.52)	1.4 (0.23)	2.8 (0.32)	1.5 (0.22)	2.7 (0.34)	4.1 (0.38)	7.0 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	11.3 (2.03)	18.6 (2.36)	6.2 (1.39)	9.2 (1.84)	6.5 (1.66)	8.3 (1.66)	16.3 (2.29)	14.2 (2.24)
Medicare only	3.8 (0.57)	10.1 (1.02)	2.6 (0.48)	4.6 (0.71)	2.2 (0.48)	3.0 (0.51)	5.0 (0.73)	8.1 (0.84)
Other.	*2.1 (0.76)	10.2 (1.75)	*1.7 (0.71)	3.2 (0.81)	*2.7 (0.93)	*1.9 (0.67)	5.7 (1.30)	4.5 (1.05)
Uninsured.	*11.4 (6.90)	*8.9 (4.46)	*4.2 (4.05)	*10.1 (6.52)	*5.7 (4.28)	*7.8 (6.43)	*12.5 (7.31)	*4.5 (2.29)

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, 2003—Con.

	Selected mental health characteristics							
	Sadness[1]		Hopelessness[1]		Worthlessness[1]		Everything is an effort[1]	
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.	2.3 (0.14)	6.8 (0.23)	1.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.17)	1.5 (0.11)	2.7 (0.15)	4.0 (0.19)	7.1 (0.25)
Widowed.	5.5 (0.53)	12.2 (0.74)	3.4 (0.41)	5.1 (0.49)	3.5 (0.40)	4.1 (0.47)	7.7 (0.67)	9.2 (0.63)
Divorced or separated.	6.2 (0.40)	13.4 (0.57)	4.4 (0.36)	7.7 (0.43)	3.7 (0.32)	6.2 (0.42)	9.2 (0.57)	10.9 (0.53)
Never married.	3.8 (0.28)	7.7 (0.42)	2.2 (0.21)	4.5 (0.32)	1.9 (0.19)	3.4 (0.28)	6.0 (0.36)	9.0 (0.48)
Living with a partner.	4.0 (0.56)	9.7 (0.85)	3.1 (0.51)	5.5 (0.67)	2.1 (0.40)	4.7 (0.64)	6.7 (0.67)	8.9 (0.86)
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	3.1 (0.17)	7.8 (0.26)	2.0 (0.13)	3.8 (0.18)	1.7 (0.12)	2.9 (0.16)	4.8 (0.21)	7.3 (0.25)
Small MSA.	3.3 (0.20)	7.9 (0.36)	2.3 (0.17)	4.2 (0.26)	2.1 (0.17)	3.6 (0.23)	5.4 (0.29)	7.9 (0.36)
Not in MSA	3.6 (0.31)	9.5 (0.44)	2.3 (0.27)	4.8 (0.31)	2.4 (0.29)	4.3 (0.30)	6.2 (0.55)	10.3 (0.53)
Region								
Northeast	3.8 (0.30)	8.0 (0.40)	2.1 (0.22)	4.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.21)	2.9 (0.27)	5.0 (0.36)	8.3 (0.48)
Midwest	2.8 (0.23)	8.0 (0.37)	1.9 (0.19)	3.7 (0.26)	1.9 (0.19)	2.9 (0.22)	5.1 (0.34)	8.7 (0.43)
South.	3.4 (0.21)	8.5 (0.35)	2.2 (0.17)	4.3 (0.23)	2.1 (0.18)	3.8 (0.22)	5.7 (0.34)	7.5 (0.32)
West	3.1 (0.24)	7.8 (0.38)	2.5 (0.23)	4.5 (0.30)	1.9 (0.20)	3.8 (0.30)	5.3 (0.33)	8.3 (0.43)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	2.3 (0.32)	7.1 (0.63)	2.4 (0.37)	3.9 (0.48)	1.8 (0.32)	2.2 (0.33)	3.9 (0.46)	5.3 (0.58)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.8 (0.46)	11.8 (0.78)	3.8 (0.39)	6.3 (0.54)	3.0 (0.33)	3.9 (0.38)	6.1 (0.48)	7.8 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	2.3 (0.17)	5.8 (0.27)	1.6 (0.14)	3.1 (0.21)	1.5 (0.14)	2.7 (0.20)	4.0 (0.25)	7.6 (0.34)
White, single race, female	3.6 (0.20)	8.9 (0.32)	2.4 (0.17)	4.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.17)	4.1 (0.22)	5.8 (0.27)	8.9 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	3.3 (0.51)	8.7 (0.76)	1.4 (0.29)	3.9 (0.56)	1.6 (0.35)	3.3 (0.51)	5.9 (0.66)	7.7 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.1 (0.53)	13.0 (0.91)	2.6 (0.35)	6.2 (0.61)	2.4 (0.37)	4.5 (0.50)	9.7 (0.82)	10.3 (0.69)

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

– 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 14.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

	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
	Percent[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	4.2 (0.15)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	4.2 (0.15)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
Sex				
Male	3.1 (0.17)	9.5 (0.30)	4.4 (0.20)	10.3 (0.31)
Female	5.2 (0.21)	13.0 (0.32)	5.9 (0.22)	12.7 (0.31)
Age				
18–44 years	4.1 (0.19)	11.9 (0.33)	5.3 (0.22)	11.8 (0.32)
45–64 years	4.8 (0.25)	11.4 (0.38)	5.7 (0.28)	11.9 (0.41)
65–74 years	3.9 (0.40)	9.5 (0.59)	4.3 (0.42)	10.3 (0.70)
75 years and over	3.1 (0.38)	9.0 (0.61)	3.6 (0.42)	9.5 (0.63)
Race				
1 race[4]	4.2 (0.14)	11.3 (0.23)	5.2 (0.16)	11.5 (0.23)
White.	4.3 (0.16)	11.5 (0.25)	5.2 (0.17)	11.5 (0.25)
Black or African American	3.6 (0.35)	10.6 (0.58)	5.6 (0.44)	12.0 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.6 (2.41)	12.4 (2.56)	9.7 (2.32)	17.0 (3.16)
Asian.	3.0 (0.65)	8.4 (1.06)	2.8 (0.59)	7.8 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*0.7 (0.68)	*26.6 (13.64)	–	*37.6 (13.39)
2 or more races[5]	6.6 (1.59)	14.7 (2.04)	9.1 (1.73)	12.5 (1.97)
Black or African American, white	*2.9 (1.75)	*11.7 (4.82)	*7.8 (3.24)	*11.6 (5.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.7 (3.08)	19.2 (3.33)	15.1 (3.37)	12.5 (3.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5.0 (0.35)	10.2 (0.51)	4.6 (0.33)	9.3 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.0 (0.48)	9.5 (0.62)	4.1 (0.40)	8.8 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	4.1 (0.16)	11.5 (0.25)	5.3 (0.17)	11.9 (0.25)
White, single race	4.2 (0.17)	11.7 (0.28)	5.3 (0.19)	11.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	3.5 (0.36)	10.5 (0.58)	5.7 (0.45)	11.9 (0.59)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	7.9 (0.49)	13.5 (0.58)	8.5 (0.50)	13.8 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[8]	4.4 (0.26)	10.5 (0.40)	5.5 (0.31)	11.0 (0.43)
Some college	4.2 (0.28)	11.1 (0.43)	5.1 (0.29)	12.0 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9 (0.17)	10.4 (0.44)	2.5 (0.20)	10.3 (0.43)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	8.4 (0.44)	15.8 (0.53)	10.0 (0.45)	15.1 (0.52)
$20,000 or more	3.2 (0.14)	10.6 (0.26)	4.2 (0.16)	11.0 (0.26)
$20,000–$34,999	5.1 (0.40)	12.2 (0.57)	6.4 (0.42)	12.9 (0.62)
$35,000–$54,999	3.7 (0.31)	11.5 (0.57)	4.8 (0.38)	11.3 (0.53)
$55,000–$74,999	2.4 (0.32)	11.2 (0.69)	3.5 (0.38)	11.4 (0.68)
$75,000 or more.	2.2 (0.25)	10.6 (0.53)	3.1 (0.28)	11.1 (0.54)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor.	10.6 (0.69)	16.4 (0.82)	12.1 (0.72)	15.8 (0.81)
Near poor	6.6 (0.44)	13.8 (0.63)	7.4 (0.45)	14.2 (0.65)
Not poor	2.9 (0.15)	11.2 (0.32)	4.0 (0.18)	11.5 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	2.9 (0.15)	10.9 (0.30)	4.0 (0.18)	11.2 (0.30)
Medicaid.	13.0 (0.89)	17.7 (0.99)	15.2 (1.01)	17.2 (1.03)
Other.	8.3 (1.04)	13.5 (1.30)	9.7 (1.11)	15.4 (1.35)
Uninsured	6.0 (0.39)	12.3 (0.55)	7.0 (0.42)	12.0 (0.55)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	2.7 (0.34)	8.5 (0.50)	3.2 (0.35)	8.9 (0.56)
Medicaid and Medicare	11.6 (1.77)	17.3 (2.46)	12.6 (1.96)	15.6 (2.22)
Medicare only	3.7 (0.57)	10.0 (1.00)	4.1 (0.64)	11.6 (1.08)
Other.	*2.8 (0.84)	6.7 (1.49)	*2.9 (0.98)	8.1 (1.56)
Uninsured	*7.0 (4.30)	*9.6 (4.05)	*3.4 (2.43)	*18.0 (7.50)

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, 2003—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.	3.3 (0.17)	10.0 (0.28)	4.1 (0.18)	10.2 (0.28)
Widowed.	5.1 (0.50)	12.5 (0.77)	5.6 (0.50)	11.9 (0.72)
Divorced or separated.	7.6 (0.46)	13.8 (0.57)	8.3 (0.48)	14.9 (0.60)
Never married.	4.2 (0.30)	13.0 (0.58)	6.0 (0.37)	12.7 (0.54)
Living with a partner.	6.4 (0.69)	13.4 (0.96)	8.1 (0.78)	14.5 (1.03)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	3.7 (0.19)	10.8 (0.32)	4.6 (0.21)	10.7 (0.31)
Small MSA.	4.5 (0.25)	11.3 (0.44)	5.6 (0.28)	11.5 (0.44)
Not in MSA	4.8 (0.41)	12.6 (0.51)	6.0 (0.39)	13.4 (0.48)
Region				
Northeast	4.8 (0.33)	12.1 (0.54)	5.6 (0.39)	11.5 (0.55)
Midwest	3.6 (0.26)	12.2 (0.51)	5.1 (0.33)	12.0 (0.46)
South.	4.3 (0.27)	10.2 (0.36)	5.4 (0.26)	11.4 (0.38)
West	4.2 (0.29)	11.6 (0.50)	4.7 (0.29)	11.3 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.4 (0.46)	8.1 (0.68)	3.5 (0.44)	7.1 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.6 (0.50)	12.4 (0.74)	5.7 (0.48)	11.5 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	3.1 (0.20)	9.8 (0.37)	4.6 (0.25)	10.8 (0.39)
White, single race, female	5.1 (0.24)	13.4 (0.39)	5.9 (0.27)	13.0 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.8 (0.51)	8.7 (0.81)	4.6 (0.60)	10.0 (0.84)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.1 (0.48)	11.9 (0.75)	6.6 (0.62)	13.5 (0.82)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 16.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Any physical difficulty[2]	Walk quarter of a mile	Climb up 10 steps without resting	Stand for 2 hours	Sit for 2 hours	Stoop, bend, or kneel	Reach over head	Grasp or handle small objects	Lift or carry 10 pounds	Push or pull large objects
	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]									
	Percent[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (crude)	14.7 (0.27)	7.0 (0.18)	5.2 (0.16)	8.8 (0.20)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.21)	2.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.3 (0.15)	6.3 (0.18)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	14.8 (0.25)	7.1 (0.18)	5.3 (0.15)	8.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.20)	3.0 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.4 (0.14)	6.4 (0.17)
Sex										
Male	11.1 (0.34)	5.2 (0.22)	3.8 (0.18)	6.8 (0.25)	2.6 (0.16)	6.5 (0.25)	2.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)	2.5 (0.16)	4.2 (0.20)
Female	18.1 (0.38)	8.6 (0.27)	6.6 (0.23)	10.6 (0.29)	4.1 (0.18)	10.5 (0.30)	3.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.13)	6.0 (0.22)	8.3 (0.27)
Age										
18–44 years.	5.8 (0.22)	2.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.11)	3.0 (0.16)	1.7 (0.12)	3.1 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.07)	1.4 (0.11)	2.2 (0.14)
45–64 years.	17.8 (0.48)	7.9 (0.31)	6.1 (0.28)	10.7 (0.36)	4.9 (0.25)	10.4 (0.37)	3.6 (0.22)	2.5 (0.17)	5.1 (0.25)	7.8 (0.32)
65–74 years.	30.7 (1.00)	16.4 (0.79)	12.0 (0.72)	18.2 (0.84)	5.2 (0.51)	19.2 (0.83)	6.1 (0.50)	3.8 (0.42)	8.5 (0.58)	13.7 (0.74)
75 years and over	44.4 (1.11)	26.7 (0.99)	20.4 (0.89)	29.6 (1.01)	6.9 (0.57)	26.4 (1.00)	10.0 (0.71)	6.3 (0.54)	16.2 (0.85)	20.2 (0.89)
Race										
1 race[5]	14.7 (0.27)	7.0 (0.18)	5.2 (0.16)	8.7 (0.20)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.21)	2.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.09)	4.3 (0.15)	6.3 (0.18)
White.	14.8 (0.30)	6.9 (0.20)	5.0 (0.17)	8.7 (0.21)	3.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.23)	2.9 (0.13)	1.8 (0.10)	4.2 (0.16)	6.3 (0.19)
Black or African American	16.1 (0.66)	8.7 (0.52)	7.3 (0.47)	10.1 (0.57)	3.9 (0.35)	9.7 (0.54)	3.8 (0.35)	2.3 (0.27)	5.5 (0.42)	7.0 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.0 (3.30)	10.1 (2.27)	8.2 (1.93)	11.9 (2.58)	*4.9 (1.78)	13.6 (2.81)	*3.1 (1.29)	*3.5 (1.53)	*3.2 (1.36)	6.2 (1.77)
Asian.	6.1 (0.87)	2.6 (0.59)	2.8 (0.60)	3.9 (0.72)	2.2 (0.61)	3.6 (0.70)	*1.4 (0.43)	*0.8 (0.32)	2.8 (0.61)	3.6 (0.71)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	*8.6 (5.63)	*1.6 (1.64)	*1.6 (1.64)	*3.5 (2.54)	*1.6 (1.64)	*8.6 (5.63)	*3.5 (2.54)	*1.6 (1.64)	*3.5 (2.54)	*3.5 (2.54)
2 or more races[6]	21.4 (2.47)	9.5 (1.75)	5.7 (1.37)	14.3 (2.28)	4.7 (1.22)	10.0 (1.82)	5.0 (1.23)	*1.5 (0.66)	7.5 (1.57)	8.7 (1.66)
Black or African American, white	*19.7 (5.97)	*6.5 (3.85)	*5.8 (3.80)	*14.8 (5.42)	*5.3 (2.77)	*10.3 (4.72)	*1.0 (0.98)	–	*8.6 (4.27)	*8.6 (4.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	29.1 (4.48)	15.0 (3.47)	7.7 (2.24)	19.6 (3.91)	*5.7 (1.93)	14.1 (3.19)	*6.8 (2.45)	*1.4 (0.94)	10.5 (2.77)	13.1 (2.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	9.7 (0.46)	4.5 (0.34)	4.3 (0.32)	5.9 (0.36)	3.4 (0.28)	5.9 (0.37)	2.0 (0.22)	1.3 (0.15)	3.6 (0.29)	4.5 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.5 (0.52)	4.2 (0.41)	3.9 (0.37)	5.0 (0.41)	2.7 (0.31)	5.5 (0.44)	1.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.17)	2.9 (0.31)	3.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	15.4 (0.30)	7.4 (0.21)	5.4 (0.17)	9.2 (0.22)	3.4 (0.14)	9.0 (0.24)	3.1 (0.14)	1.9 (0.10)	4.4 (0.16)	6.6 (0.20)
White, single race	15.6 (0.34)	7.3 (0.22)	5.1 (0.19)	9.1 (0.24)	3.4 (0.16)	9.0 (0.26)	3.0 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)	4.3 (0.18)	6.6 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	16.2 (0.67)	8.9 (0.53)	7.4 (0.48)	10.2 (0.58)	3.9 (0.35)	9.9 (0.55)	3.9 (0.36)	2.3 (0.27)	5.6 (0.43)	7.1 (0.48)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	28.8 (0.89)	15.9 (0.71)	13.5 (0.64)	18.8 (0.72)	7.3 (0.46)	18.1 (0.75)	6.7 (0.47)	4.4 (0.38)	10.3 (0.56)	13.7 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[9]	18.9 (0.54)	9.2 (0.40)	6.5 (0.32)	10.9 (0.39)	4.4 (0.26)	11.1 (0.42)	3.8 (0.26)	2.3 (0.19)	5.8 (0.30)	8.5 (0.37)
Some college	15.1 (0.50)	6.8 (0.35)	4.5 (0.26)	9.0 (0.39)	3.3 (0.23)	8.7 (0.39)	2.7 (0.22)	1.7 (0.15)	3.7 (0.25)	5.8 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.6 (0.35)	2.7 (0.21)	2.0 (0.18)	4.3 (0.27)	1.5 (0.15)	3.8 (0.25)	1.3 (0.15)	0.8 (0.10)	1.8 (0.16)	2.9 (0.22)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	27.4 (0.76)	14.7 (0.58)	11.7 (0.51)	17.9 (0.62)	7.2 (0.39)	17.4 (0.61)	5.9 (0.37)	4.0 (0.29)	10.0 (0.47)	13.5 (0.56)
$20,000 or more	11.6 (0.26)	5.0 (0.17)	3.5 (0.14)	6.4 (0.19)	2.5 (0.13)	6.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.12)	1.3 (0.09)	2.8 (0.13)	4.5 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	18.4 (0.68)	8.4 (0.48)	6.1 (0.39)	10.4 (0.51)	4.3 (0.37)	10.1 (0.53)	3.7 (0.35)	2.1 (0.25)	4.6 (0.37)	7.7 (0.49)
$35,000–$54,999	11.4 (0.54)	4.9 (0.36)	3.3 (0.31)	6.4 (0.41)	2.6 (0.27)	6.6 (0.42)	1.9 (0.24)	1.2 (0.18)	2.8 (0.27)	4.5 (0.36)
$55,000–$74,999	9.2 (0.62)	2.9 (0.36)	2.1 (0.30)	4.1 (0.42)	1.8 (0.28)	4.9 (0.45)	1.2 (0.24)	0.7 (0.18)	1.6 (0.28)	2.5 (0.29)
$75,000 or more.	7.4 (0.43)	2.5 (0.26)	1.6 (0.21)	3.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.20)	3.6 (0.31)	1.3 (0.20)	0.8 (0.14)	1.5 (0.20)	2.8 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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
					Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all[1]					
Poverty status[11]					Percent[3] (standard error)					
Poor	24.6 (1.07)	13.3 (0.78)	10.9 (0.69)	16.4 (0.88)	7.7 (0.61)	15.7 (0.85)	5.8 (0.49)	3.4 (0.35)	9.7 (0.66)	12.5 (0.78)
Near poor	22.1 (0.74)	11.4 (0.56)	8.6 (0.49)	13.7 (0.61)	5.5 (0.40)	13.0 (0.61)	4.6 (0.38)	3.5 (0.32)	6.8 (0.46)	10.3 (0.54)
Not poor	10.9 (0.29)	4.2 (0.19)	2.9 (0.16)	5.7 (0.21)	2.1 (0.14)	5.9 (0.22)	1.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.09)	2.4 (0.14)	4.0 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	8.0 (0.24)	2.8 (0.14)	1.8 (0.11)	4.1 (0.17)	1.9 (0.12)	4.3 (0.18)	1.3 (0.10)	0.7 (0.08)	1.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.14)
Medicaid.	30.0 (1.28)	16.3 (1.01)	14.0 (0.93)	21.6 (1.13)	10.3 (0.77)	18.8 (1.04)	7.3 (0.69)	5.3 (0.57)	12.7 (0.92)	15.9 (1.06)
Other.	31.7 (2.04)	16.7 (1.48)	14.7 (1.48)	23.2 (1.72)	10.9 (1.27)	20.5 (1.67)	8.5 (1.16)	4.7 (0.86)	10.5 (1.20)	16.1 (1.46)
Uninsured.	9.0 (0.44)	3.5 (0.27)	2.6 (0.23)	4.6 (0.33)	2.8 (0.25)	4.9 (0.36)	1.5 (0.19)	1.2 (0.17)	2.2 (0.21)	3.6 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	33.5 (0.93)	17.7 (0.75)	12.2 (0.65)	20.4 (0.80)	4.2 (0.41)	19.5 (0.78)	6.1 (0.49)	4.0 (0.37)	9.4 (0.58)	13.8 (0.68)
Medicaid and Medicare	68.9 (2.74)	46.6 (2.90)	42.1 (3.03)	51.1 (2.97)	21.0 (2.61)	51.7 (3.22)	22.0 (2.54)	12.8 (2.03)	34.7 (2.93)	41.6 (2.95)
Medicare only	41.3 (1.56)	26.2 (1.30)	20.5 (1.24)	26.2 (1.36)	7.3 (0.82)	25.0 (1.40)	9.5 (0.95)	5.9 (0.74)	14.6 (1.09)	19.4 (1.26)
Other.	30.2 (2.52)	16.9 (2.08)	12.9 (1.84)	19.6 (2.23)	4.4 (1.20)	18.1 (2.14)	6.1 (1.38)	3.2 (0.87)	8.5 (1.59)	13.3 (1.88)
Uninsured.	27.8 (7.71)	*15.3 (6.96)	*14.4 (7.11)	*20.3 (7.38)	*9.1 (5.15)	*16.8 (6.88)	*14.2 (6.76)	*15.8 (7.33)	*18.2 (7.26)	*18.2 (7.26)
Marital status										
Married.	13.4 (0.33)	5.9 (0.22)	4.2 (0.19)	7.7 (0.24)	3.1 (0.17)	7.8 (0.25)	2.8 (0.16)	1.6 (0.12)	3.5 (0.18)	5.6 (0.22)
Widowed	42.3 (1.06)	25.4 (0.97)	19.4 (0.88)	27.9 (1.01)	7.7 (0.61)	25.5 (0.97)	8.9 (0.65)	6.3 (0.53)	16.2 (0.84)	20.4 (0.90)
Divorced or separated.	20.9 (0.69)	10.2 (0.52)	8.1 (0.44)	13.1 (0.56)	5.7 (0.39)	12.2 (0.55)	4.1 (0.32)	2.9 (0.28)	6.7 (0.43)	9.4 (0.49)
Never married.	7.4 (0.37)	3.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.21)	4.3 (0.28)	1.7 (0.17)	4.1 (0.27)	1.3 (0.16)	1.0 (0.14)	2.0 (0.20)	2.8 (0.24)
Living with a partner	10.0 (0.88)	3.9 (0.61)	3.3 (0.55)	5.4 (0.63)	3.3 (0.51)	6.0 (0.71)	1.3 (0.32)	*0.5 (0.18)	2.8 (0.44)	3.9 (0.57)
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	12.1 (0.33)	5.7 (0.22)	4.2 (0.19)	7.2 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	6.5 (0.24)	2.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.10)	3.6 (0.18)	4.9 (0.21)
Small MSA.	16.1 (0.47)	7.8 (0.32)	5.7 (0.26)	9.5 (0.33)	3.8 (0.24)	9.8 (0.39)	3.2 (0.21)	2.3 (0.17)	4.8 (0.26)	7.2 (0.31)
Not in MSA	18.7 (0.81)	8.9 (0.55)	6.9 (0.48)	11.3 (0.57)	4.5 (0.36)	11.5 (0.63)	3.8 (0.35)	2.2 (0.27)	5.2 (0.43)	8.3 (0.53)
Region										
Northeast	14.4 (0.57)	6.8 (0.39)	4.7 (0.32)	8.6 (0.44)	3.1 (0.27)	7.9 (0.43)	2.4 (0.25)	1.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.33)	6.2 (0.36)
Midwest	14.8 (0.55)	6.6 (0.39)	4.5 (0.29)	8.7 (0.41)	3.0 (0.26)	8.3 (0.41)	2.5 (0.22)	1.7 (0.17)	3.6 (0.28)	5.7 (0.35)
South	16.1 (0.50)	8.3 (0.34)	6.6 (0.31)	9.7 (0.35)	4.0 (0.24)	10.0 (0.41)	3.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.18)	5.0 (0.27)	7.5 (0.34)
West	12.4 (0.47)	5.4 (0.30)	4.1 (0.26)	7.3 (0.35)	3.1 (0.23)	6.9 (0.36)	2.6 (0.22)	1.5 (0.15)	3.8 (0.27)	5.0 (0.32)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.0 (0.58)	3.3 (0.42)	3.3 (0.41)	4.5 (0.48)	2.4 (0.36)	4.4 (0.46)	1.5 (0.29)	0.8 (0.17)	2.2 (0.34)	3.2 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12.6 (0.69)	5.8 (0.50)	5.4 (0.47)	7.4 (0.54)	4.4 (0.41)	7.4 (0.55)	2.6 (0.32)	1.8 (0.26)	5.1 (0.45)	5.8 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male	11.9 (0.44)	5.4 (0.28)	3.7 (0.22)	7.2 (0.31)	2.6 (0.19)	6.9 (0.32)	2.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.19)	4.3 (0.24)
White, single race, female.	19.0 (0.47)	9.0 (0.33)	6.4 (0.27)	11.0 (0.35)	4.1 (0.23)	10.9 (0.36)	3.7 (0.22)	2.4 (0.17)	5.9 (0.26)	8.8 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	12.7 (0.95)	7.2 (0.69)	5.0 (0.58)	8.1 (0.77)	3.1 (0.48)	7.3 (0.70)	2.9 (0.49)	1.6 (0.40)	3.4 (0.54)	5.3 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	19.0 (0.91)	10.2 (0.75)	9.2 (0.67)	12.0 (0.78)	4.6 (0.48)	12.0 (0.79)	4.7 (0.49)	2.8 (0.36)	7.3 (0.61)	8.5 (0.63)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
– 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]Percents of persons reporting no difficulty in physical functioning, "only a little" or "some" difficulty, who "do not do this activity," or for whom the information is unknown (see "Appendix I"), are not shown separately. Persons who respond "do not do this activity" are not included in the denominator when calculating percents. Percents 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	62.3 (0.38)	25.5 (0.31)	12.2 (0.24)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	62.4 (0.36)	25.3 (0.31)	12.2 (0.22)
Sex				
Male	100.0	64.1 (0.52)	24.5 (0.45)	11.4 (0.32)
Female	100.0	60.7 (0.49)	26.4 (0.39)	12.9 (0.32)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	73.6 (0.44)	21.0 (0.40)	5.5 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	55.8 (0.65)	28.2 (0.53)	15.9 (0.47)
65–74 years	100.0	41.5 (1.17)	34.9 (1.04)	23.6 (0.93)
75 years and over	100.0	34.3 (1.05)	35.2 (1.00)	30.5 (1.06)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	62.4 (0.38)	25.5 (0.30)	12.2 (0.25)
White.	100.0	63.5 (0.42)	25.0 (0.34)	11.6 (0.27)
Black or African American	100.0	54.5 (0.98)	28.6 (0.87)	17.0 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	57.1 (4.51)	27.7 (3.85)	15.2 (2.85)
Asian.	100.0	68.2 (1.87)	23.7 (1.67)	8.2 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	68.2 (9.63)	*19.4 (7.54)	*12.4 (6.09)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	58.6 (2.89)	28.3 (2.78)	13.1 (1.87)
Black or African American, white	100.0	73.9 (6.05)	*16.2 (5.22)	*9.9 (3.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	47.8 (4.35)	34.2 (4.04)	18.0 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.3 (0.86)	27.9 (0.79)	13.8 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	57.2 (1.08)	29.7 (1.03)	13.1 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	62.8 (0.41)	25.2 (0.33)	12.0 (0.26)
White, single race	100.0	64.0 (0.46)	24.7 (0.36)	11.4 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	54.3 (0.99)	28.8 (0.87)	16.9 (0.73)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.7 (0.86)	33.1 (0.79)	29.2 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	53.4 (0.67)	31.2 (0.60)	15.4 (0.51)
Some college	100.0	65.0 (0.65)	24.6 (0.57)	10.3 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	77.7 (0.59)	17.5 (0.53)	4.8 (0.29)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	44.4 (0.85)	30.7 (0.68)	24.9 (0.71)
$20,000 or more	100.0	67.2 (0.41)	24.0 (0.35)	8.8 (0.24)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	53.7 (0.83)	30.5 (0.80)	15.9 (0.65)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	64.9 (0.79)	25.9 (0.73)	9.2 (0.48)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	70.4 (0.90)	23.2 (0.81)	6.3 (0.49)
$75,000 or more	100.0	78.9 (0.70)	16.9 (0.62)	4.3 (0.35)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor.	100.0	46.1 (1.30)	29.5 (1.06)	24.4 (1.07)
Near poor	100.0	50.3 (0.90)	30.0 (0.85)	19.7 (0.68)
Not poor	100.0	69.4 (0.46)	22.8 (0.39)	7.8 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	100.0	72.6 (0.42)	21.3 (0.37)	6.1 (0.22)
Medicaid.	100.0	35.0 (1.32)	31.6 (1.40)	33.4 (1.44)
Other.	100.0	40.9 (2.30)	27.5 (1.84)	31.6 (2.21)
Uninsured	100.0	59.6 (0.88)	29.6 (0.85)	10.8 (0.53)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	40.7 (1.11)	36.6 (1.02)	22.7 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	19.3 (2.10)	27.5 (2.40)	53.2 (2.80)
Medicare only	100.0	36.9 (1.48)	34.0 (1.36)	29.1 (1.37)
Other.	100.0	36.6 (2.81)	32.5 (2.57)	31.0 (2.56)
Uninsured	100.0	39.1 (7.58)	27.1 (6.44)	33.8 (6.67)

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, 2003—Con.

| | | Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over[1] | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent or very good	Good	Fair or poor
Marital status		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Married	100.0	64.1 (0.49)	24.7 (0.41)	11.2 (0.31)
Widowed	100.0	39.5 (1.02)	32.6 (1.01)	27.9 (0.96)
Divorced or separated	100.0	53.2 (0.83)	28.5 (0.75)	18.3 (0.64)
Never married	100.0	68.7 (0.72)	23.6 (0.64)	7.6 (0.39)
Living with a partner	100.0	64.3 (1.34)	26.5 (1.25)	9.1 (0.79)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	65.4 (0.51)	24.2 (0.44)	10.4 (0.29)
Small MSA	100.0	62.3 (0.64)	25.3 (0.54)	12.3 (0.42)
Not in MSA	100.0	55.4 (1.00)	28.6 (0.68)	16.0 (0.68)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	63.0 (0.83)	25.8 (0.76)	11.1 (0.51)
Midwest	100.0	64.1 (0.77)	25.4 (0.62)	10.5 (0.43)
South	100.0	59.9 (0.68)	25.8 (0.51)	14.3 (0.47)
West	100.0	63.9 (0.72)	24.7 (0.61)	11.3 (0.44)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	61.1 (1.24)	26.4 (1.11)	12.5 (0.92)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	55.6 (1.19)	29.4 (1.15)	15.0 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	65.0 (0.62)	24.1 (0.51)	10.9 (0.39)
White, single race, female	100.0	63.0 (0.59)	25.2 (0.48)	11.8 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	59.2 (1.54)	26.0 (1.38)	14.8 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	50.4 (1.20)	31.0 (1.05)	18.6 (0.97)

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

[1]The data in this table are based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This information was obtained during a part of the interview that allowed proxy responses, such that a knowledgeable adult family member could respond on behalf of adults not taking part in the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	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)	17.7 (0.34)	78.6 (0.37)	3.7 (0.17)	18.3 (0.51)	71.6 (0.60)	10.1 (0.39)	14.2 (0.65)	54.1 (0.86)	31.8 (0.79)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	17.1 (0.34)	79.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.16)	19.1 (0.55)	71.6 (0.63)	9.2 (0.40)	15.6 (0.88)	52.1 (1.13)	32.3 (1.05)
Sex									
Male	17.0 (0.46)	79.4 (0.50)	3.6 (0.24)	18.6 (0.77)	71.8 (0.90)	9.6 (0.59)	12.2 (0.97)	56.5 (1.39)	31.3 (1.25)
Female	18.5 (0.45)	77.7 (0.50)	3.8 (0.23)	18.1 (0.63)	71.4 (0.74)	10.6 (0.51)	15.8 (0.92)	52.1 (1.13)	32.2 (1.04)
Age									
18–44 years	18.5 (0.44)	77.7 (0.48)	3.8 (0.22)	21.1 (0.84)	69.5 (0.95)	9.4 (0.58)	15.8 (1.41)	57.2 (1.80)	27.0 (1.56)
45–64 years	17.6 (0.59)	79.2 (0.63)	3.2 (0.29)	17.3 (0.86)	71.9 (1.04)	10.8 (0.73)	14.9 (1.05)	51.0 (1.40)	34.1 (1.38)
65–74 years	13.7 (1.07)	82.5 (1.23)	3.8 (0.75)	16.4 (1.28)	73.6 (1.50)	10.0 (1.03)	15.7 (1.59)	54.5 (2.07)	29.8 (1.84)
75 years and over	11.7 (1.23)	82.0 (1.43)	6.3 (0.95)	12.4 (1.21)	76.9 (1.51)	10.7 (1.06)	8.9 (1.07)	56.6 (1.95)	34.5 (1.78)
Race									
1 race[4]	17.7 (0.34)	78.6 (0.37)	3.7 (0.17)	18.3 (0.52)	71.7 (0.61)	10.0 (0.40)	14.2 (0.65)	54.1 (0.87)	31.7 (0.80)
White	17.1 (0.36)	79.2 (0.39)	3.7 (0.18)	17.8 (0.57)	72.2 (0.67)	10.0 (0.44)	13.8 (0.75)	53.3 (1.02)	32.9 (0.95)
Black or African American	20.1 (1.11)	76.1 (1.25)	3.7 (0.58)	19.8 (1.37)	70.2 (1.56)	10.0 (1.05)	15.3 (1.53)	57.4 (1.94)	27.3 (1.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (4.76)	73.1 (5.12)	*3.5 (2.34)	30.4 (7.69)	56.5 (8.03)	*13.0 (5.66)	*14.3 (5.30)	50.5 (8.13)	35.1 (9.50)
Asian	18.4 (1.76)	77.2 (2.02)	4.5 (0.95)	19.5 (3.14)	70.8 (3.63)	9.7 (2.35)	*13.8 (4.51)	60.3 (6.90)	25.9 (5.87)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*22.2 (10.17)	77.8 (10.17)	–	*24.7 (16.98)	*56.6 (21.02)	*18.7 (16.85)	–	79.6 (18.95)	*20.4 (18.95)
2 or more races[5]	23.0 (3.29)	74.9 (3.41)	*2.1 (1.07)	22.4 (5.10)	60.5 (5.32)	17.0 (4.45)	*13.8 (5.50)	50.9 (7.70)	35.3 (7.12)
Black or African American, white	*19.7 (7.03)	77.6 (7.31)	*2.7 (1.98)	*9.5 (9.19)	80.9 (12.53)	*9.5 (9.22)	*16.5 (14.75)	*33.7 (16.62)	*49.9 (18.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	25.2 (6.02)	72.0 (6.20)	*2.9 (2.08)	25.1 (7.02)	54.2 (7.50)	20.7 (6.14)	*17.1 (7.92)	49.2 (10.23)	33.7 (9.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	19.7 (0.91)	77.0 (0.98)	3.3 (0.44)	19.7 (1.30)	72.6 (1.46)	7.6 (0.81)	18.7 (1.95)	55.2 (2.32)	26.1 (2.03)
Mexican or Mexican American	19.8 (1.11)	76.7 (1.19)	3.5 (0.62)	19.8 (1.63)	73.9 (1.85)	6.3 (0.95)	16.6 (2.35)	59.0 (2.98)	24.4 (2.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.5 (0.36)	78.7 (0.39)	3.8 (0.18)	18.1 (0.55)	71.4 (0.65)	10.5 (0.43)	13.5 (0.70)	53.9 (0.94)	32.6 (0.87)
White, single race	17.0 (0.39)	79.3 (0.42)	3.7 (0.19)	17.6 (0.61)	72.0 (0.73)	10.5 (0.48)	13.2 (0.79)	53.0 (1.10)	33.8 (1.03)
Black or African American, single race	20.3 (1.12)	75.9 (1.26)	3.8 (0.59)	19.8 (1.38)	70.3 (1.57)	9.9 (1.06)	15.2 (1.54)	57.0 (1.95)	27.8 (1.81)
Education[7]									
Less than a high school diploma	16.6 (1.04)	79.3 (1.12)	4.1 (0.56)	15.5 (1.09)	75.2 (1.26)	9.3 (0.84)	11.7 (1.01)	55.5 (1.38)	32.8 (1.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	15.8 (0.65)	80.9 (0.70)	3.2 (0.31)	17.3 (0.96)	73.2 (1.05)	9.6 (0.66)	13.2 (1.09)	55.8 (1.69)	31.0 (1.54)
Some college	18.6 (0.63)	77.2 (0.69)	4.1 (0.36)	19.5 (1.05)	69.4 (1.25)	11.1 (0.86)	18.9 (1.61)	48.0 (2.03)	33.1 (1.82)
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.7 (0.61)	78.5 (0.66)	3.8 (0.30)	20.6 (1.29)	67.0 (1.53)	12.4 (1.12)	12.5 (1.87)	49.5 (3.26)	38.0 (3.14)
Family income[9]									
Less than $20,000	17.2 (0.80)	78.6 (0.91)	4.2 (0.47)	17.0 (0.92)	72.0 (1.09)	11.0 (0.78)	12.7 (0.84)	51.7 (1.25)	35.5 (1.11)
$20,000 or more	17.9 (0.37)	78.4 (0.40)	3.7 (0.18)	19.2 (0.63)	70.9 (0.75)	9.9 (0.47)	15.8 (0.98)	54.4 (1.29)	29.8 (1.16)
$20,000–$34,999	19.9 (0.88)	76.4 (0.94)	3.8 (0.44)	17.6 (1.18)	71.6 (1.29)	10.8 (0.90)	15.4 (1.63)	53.0 (2.14)	31.6 (1.96)
$35,000–$54,999	18.6 (0.79)	77.5 (0.84)	3.9 (0.40)	20.9 (1.41)	69.4 (1.56)	9.6 (0.87)	19.2 (2.21)	53.5 (2.62)	27.3 (2.31)
$55,000–$74,999	16.4 (0.84)	79.2 (0.94)	4.3 (0.53)	19.7 (1.55)	70.3 (1.78)	10.0 (1.21)	15.8 (2.80)	56.4 (3.96)	27.9 (3.62)
$75,000 or more	18.9 (0.71)	77.6 (0.78)	3.5 (0.33)	19.7 (1.54)	69.7 (1.82)	10.6 (1.18)	18.1 (3.22)	54.1 (4.07)	27.8 (3.45)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

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
Poverty status[10]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Poor	18.2 (1.26)	77.6 (1.43)	4.2 (0.76)	16.6 (1.40)	72.0 (1.71)	11.4 (1.25)	12.8 (1.38)	49.3 (1.99)	38.0 (1.93)
Near poor.	19.3 (1.02)	76.5 (1.09)	4.2 (0.50)	18.7 (1.26)	70.9 (1.47)	10.4 (0.98)	13.8 (1.36)	53.4 (1.97)	32.8 (1.77)
Not poor.	18.3 (0.42)	77.9 (0.46)	3.8 (0.21)	19.5 (0.75)	70.4 (0.89)	10.2 (0.57)	17.3 (1.23)	54.1 (1.62)	28.6 (1.37)
Health insurance coverage[11]									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	18.2 (0.40)	78.3 (0.43)	3.5 (0.20)	20.2 (0.71)	70.0 (0.86)	9.7 (0.57)	17.3 (1.35)	55.3 (1.71)	27.4 (1.54)
Medicaid.	25.6 (2.03)	70.7 (2.08)	3.7 (0.76)	20.7 (2.02)	68.0 (2.22)	11.3 (1.49)	14.7 (1.58)	48.4 (2.36)	36.9 (2.20)
Other.	16.0 (2.50)	79.4 (2.72)	*4.6 (1.43)	19.0 (3.41)	72.0 (3.74)	9.0 (2.09)	11.7 (2.40)	51.9 (3.56)	36.4 (3.48)
Uninsured	17.1 (0.84)	78.9 (0.91)	4.0 (0.46)	16.8 (1.24)	72.4 (1.46)	10.9 (1.01)	12.8 (1.55)	54.5 (2.39)	32.7 (2.30)
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	12.8 (0.97)	82.6 (1.12)	4.6 (0.61)	14.9 (1.14)	74.9 (1.39)	10.2 (0.94)	12.2 (1.27)	56.4 (2.07)	31.4 (1.93)
Medicaid and Medicare	*20.4 (6.21)	76.4 (6.25)	*3.1 (1.59)	17.1 (3.83)	76.9 (4.07)	*6.0 (1.89)	9.9 (2.09)	52.3 (4.10)	37.8 (3.88)
Medicare only	12.2 (1.58)	83.2 (1.88)	4.6 (1.16)	12.6 (1.71)	76.2 (2.20)	11.1 (1.64)	12.5 (1.99)	55.8 (2.79)	31.7 (2.57)
Other.	14.6 (3.47)	78.9 (3.97)	*6.4 (2.36)	14.3 (3.48)	71.7 (4.49)	14.0 (3.62)	16.9 (3.89)	56.4 (4.94)	26.7 (4.15)
Uninsured	–	80.6 (16.03)	*19.4 (16.03)	*27.8 (12.33)	72.2 (12.33)	–	–	44.8 (11.31)	55.2 (11.31)
Marital status									
Married.	16.9 (0.43)	79.7 (0.47)	3.4 (0.22)	17.8 (0.70)	72.5 (0.82)	9.7 (0.52)	13.5 (0.89)	55.2 (1.24)	31.3 (1.18)
Widowed.	15.4 (1.22)	79.3 (1.34)	5.4 (0.70)	13.2 (1.34)	74.3 (1.71)	12.5 (1.23)	12.6 (1.39)	50.4 (2.02)	37.0 (1.88)
Divorced or separated.	20.2 (0.88)	75.2 (0.99)	4.6 (0.53)	20.4 (1.26)	66.3 (1.44)	13.3 (1.05)	15.9 (1.49)	49.4 (1.91)	34.7 (1.83)
Never married.	19.5 (0.77)	77.0 (0.82)	3.5 (0.35)	20.3 (1.35)	71.0 (1.49)	8.7 (0.89)	16.1 (1.92)	59.1 (2.50)	24.8 (2.15)
Living with a partner	18.2 (1.30)	76.5 (1.49)	5.2 (0.82)	19.6 (2.27)	70.5 (2.62)	9.8 (1.69)	16.3 (3.24)	54.3 (4.61)	29.3 (4.08)
Place of residence[12]									
Large MSA	17.9 (0.47)	78.2 (0.52)	3.9 (0.24)	17.7 (0.73)	72.0 (0.83)	10.3 (0.58)	15.1 (1.06)	56.0 (1.44)	28.9 (1.28)
Small MSA.	18.1 (0.60)	78.1 (0.65)	3.8 (0.28)	19.7 (0.94)	69.7 (1.17)	10.5 (0.75)	14.6 (1.12)	51.5 (1.52)	33.9 (1.36)
Not in MSA	16.5 (0.81)	80.3 (0.88)	3.1 (0.41)	17.5 (1.08)	73.4 (1.19)	9.1 (0.78)	12.3 (1.20)	54.5 (1.47)	33.2 (1.48)
Region									
Northeast	18.7 (0.82)	77.3 (0.89)	4.0 (0.39)	17.8 (1.19)	71.6 (1.38)	10.6 (0.89)	14.5 (1.43)	55.2 (2.12)	30.2 (2.05)
Midwest	16.3 (0.61)	80.2 (0.67)	3.5 (0.32)	18.5 (1.03)	70.9 (1.36)	10.6 (0.86)	13.8 (1.41)	55.6 (2.09)	30.6 (1.84)
South	17.4 (0.59)	79.1 (0.63)	3.6 (0.29)	17.9 (0.82)	72.8 (0.93)	9.4 (0.59)	13.1 (0.94)	53.0 (1.19)	33.9 (1.12)
West	19.2 (0.74)	76.8 (0.81)	4.0 (0.36)	19.5 (1.20)	69.9 (1.26)	10.6 (0.98)	16.9 (1.81)	53.8 (2.14)	29.3 (1.88)
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male	19.3 (1.30)	77.9 (1.37)	2.8 (0.66)	18.3 (1.94)	75.8 (2.20)	5.9 (1.07)	15.9 (2.67)	60.1 (3.64)	24.0 (3.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	20.1 (1.19)	76.0 (1.33)	3.9 (0.60)	21.0 (1.73)	69.9 (1.92)	9.1 (1.22)	20.9 (2.68)	51.3 (2.86)	27.8 (2.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	16.2 (0.54)	80.3 (0.57)	3.5 (0.27)	18.3 (0.91)	71.5 (1.08)	10.2 (0.72)	11.0 (1.12)	55.8 (1.71)	33.2 (1.53)
White, single race, female.	17.7 (0.53)	78.3 (0.58)	3.9 (0.27)	16.9 (0.75)	72.4 (0.89)	10.7 (0.63)	15.1 (1.15)	50.7 (1.40)	34.3 (1.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	19.5 (1.63)	76.1 (1.86)	4.4 (0.91)	19.6 (2.27)	71.6 (2.61)	8.8 (1.71)	15.2 (2.56)	56.2 (3.39)	28.6 (3.12)
Black or African American, single race, female	21.1 (1.29)	75.7 (1.40)	3.3 (0.65)	19.9 (1.71)	69.5 (1.96)	10.6 (1.30)	15.3 (1.84)	57.4 (2.71)	27.3 (2.43)

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

[1]This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the interview (however, the sample in this table is based on the reported health status for the sample adult only). "Excellent" and "very good" are combined in this table, as are "fair" and "poor." All sample adult respondents were also asked, "Compared with 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	All current smokers[2]	Every-day smokers[2]	Some-day smokers[2]	Former smokers[3]	Non-smokers[4]
			Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
			Percent distribution[5] (standard error)			
Total[6] (crude)	100.0	21.6 (0.30)	17.5 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.29)	56.6 (0.37)
Total[6] (age-adjusted).	100.0	21.5 (0.30)	17.4 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.28)	56.8 (0.37)
Sex						
Male	100.0	24.1 (0.44)	19.4 (0.39)	4.7 (0.21)	25.2 (0.45)	50.7 (0.56)
Female	100.0	19.2 (0.38)	15.7 (0.35)	3.6 (0.17)	18.7 (0.35)	62.1 (0.46)
Age						
18–44 years.	100.0	25.2 (0.45)	19.8 (0.43)	5.3 (0.22)	12.4 (0.33)	62.4 (0.51)
45–64 years.	100.0	22.0 (0.50)	18.7 (0.47)	3.3 (0.21)	28.0 (0.52)	50.0 (0.58)
65–74 years.	100.0	12.1 (0.65)	10.1 (0.61)	2.0 (0.25)	41.7 (1.07)	46.2 (1.09)
75 years and over	100.0	5.7 (0.50)	4.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.26)	38.1 (1.08)	56.1 (1.07)
Race						
1 race[7]	100.0	21.5 (0.30)	17.4 (0.28)	4.1 (0.14)	21.8 (0.29)	56.7 (0.37)
White.	100.0	21.8 (0.33)	17.8 (0.31)	4.0 (0.15)	23.3 (0.33)	55.0 (0.41)
Black or African American	100.0	21.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	4.8 (0.39)	14.2 (0.65)	64.3 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.2 (4.77)	25.3 (4.14)	8.9 (2.56)	13.0 (2.61)	52.8 (4.63)
Asian.	100.0	11.8 (1.22)	8.4 (1.06)	3.4 (0.69)	14.2 (1.36)	74.1 (1.65)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	*33.7 (13.62)	*32.3 (13.75)	*1.4 (1.45)	*11.1 (6.18)	55.2 (12.92)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	29.9 (3.05)	24.9 (2.83)	5.0 (1.16)	20.1 (2.45)	49.9 (3.52)
Black or African American, white	100.0	33.4 (7.44)	24.2 (6.42)	*9.1 (4.70)	*19.5 (6.24)	47.2 (8.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	36.6 (4.62)	33.2 (4.45)	*3.5 (1.47)	24.9 (4.00)	38.5 (4.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.4 (0.61)	10.5 (0.52)	5.8 (0.38)	12.9 (0.57)	70.8 (0.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	16.0 (0.78)	8.8 (0.62)	7.2 (0.54)	11.6 (0.67)	72.4 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	22.3 (0.33)	18.4 (0.31)	3.9 (0.14)	23.1 (0.32)	54.6 (0.40)
White, single race	100.0	22.7 (0.37)	19.0 (0.35)	3.7 (0.16)	25.0 (0.36)	52.3 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	21.5 (0.76)	16.7 (0.67)	4.7 (0.40)	14.3 (0.66)	64.2 (0.90)
Education[10]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.6 (0.76)	22.1 (0.72)	4.5 (0.34)	22.8 (0.74)	50.6 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	27.1 (0.58)	23.2 (0.55)	3.9 (0.25)	24.4 (0.59)	48.5 (0.69)
Some college	100.0	21.9 (0.57)	17.6 (0.52)	4.3 (0.27)	25.6 (0.60)	52.5 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	10.6 (0.42)	7.5 (0.35)	3.0 (0.24)	23.2 (0.60)	66.2 (0.66)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	27.9 (0.69)	22.8 (0.64)	5.1 (0.30)	18.5 (0.56)	53.6 (0.81)
$20,000 or more	100.0	20.3 (0.35)	16.3 (0.32)	3.9 (0.16)	22.6 (0.33)	57.1 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	26.9 (0.78)	22.1 (0.76)	4.8 (0.36)	21.6 (0.71)	51.5 (0.88)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	24.4 (0.71)	19.0 (0.67)	5.4 (0.41)	22.2 (0.69)	53.3 (0.84)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	21.0 (0.90)	17.1 (0.86)	3.9 (0.41)	21.9 (0.84)	57.0 (1.02)
$75,000 or more	100.0	15.1 (0.60)	11.8 (0.55)	3.3 (0.29)	23.2 (0.67)	61.7 (0.79)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor.	100.0	30.5 (1.09)	24.5 (1.01)	6.0 (0.51)	12.6 (0.67)	56.9 (1.26)
Near poor	100.0	26.9 (0.86)	21.7 (0.83)	5.3 (0.37)	19.3 (0.67)	53.7 (0.99)
Not poor	100.0	20.4 (0.40)	16.3 (0.38)	4.1 (0.19)	23.5 (0.39)	56.1 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	19.6 (0.37)	15.7 (0.35)	4.0 (0.18)	20.1 (0.36)	60.3 (0.47)
Medicaid.	100.0	34.3 (1.34)	28.4 (1.31)	5.8 (0.63)	15.3 (1.02)	50.4 (1.36)
Other.	100.0	31.0 (1.83)	26.6 (1.71)	4.4 (0.80)	24.1 (1.62)	44.9 (1.94)
Uninsured	100.0	35.1 (0.82)	28.7 (0.78)	6.4 (0.42)	12.4 (0.55)	52.5 (0.86)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.8 (0.50)	6.3 (0.45)	1.5 (0.20)	42.3 (1.02)	49.9 (1.03)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	14.7 (1.93)	12.3 (1.77)	*2.4 (0.83)	27.4 (2.59)	57.9 (2.96)
Medicare only	100.0	10.7 (0.90)	9.0 (0.84)	1.7 (0.35)	36.6 (1.49)	52.7 (1.52)
Other.	100.0	9.2 (1.59)	8.1 (1.53)	*1.1 (0.45)	45.3 (3.01)	45.5 (3.10)
Uninsured	100.0	*20.6 (8.30)	*11.7 (4.25)	*8.8 (8.15)	*14.9 (4.62)	64.5 (8.35)

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, 2003—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	17.9 (0.37)	14.7 (0.35)	3.2 (0.16)	25.1 (0.41)	57.0 (0.48)
Widowed.	100.0	12.6 (0.72)	10.4 (0.65)	2.2 (0.34)	30.6 (0.94)	56.8 (1.04)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	33.0 (0.79)	27.2 (0.76)	5.8 (0.42)	22.1 (0.68)	44.9 (0.86)
Never married.	100.0	24.6 (0.69)	18.8 (0.63)	5.8 (0.35)	10.1 (0.47)	65.3 (0.78)
Living with a partner.	100.0	38.9 (1.42)	32.9 (1.39)	6.0 (0.68)	18.2 (1.15)	42.9 (1.45)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	19.1 (0.41)	14.9 (0.37)	4.2 (0.20)	21.4 (0.42)	59.5 (0.53)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.6 (0.54)	18.5 (0.49)	4.1 (0.25)	22.5 (0.52)	54.9 (0.63)
Not in MSA	100.0	25.6 (0.71)	21.7 (0.72)	3.9 (0.29)	21.7 (0.65)	52.7 (0.89)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.3 (0.66)	16.6 (0.60)	3.7 (0.29)	24.3 (0.70)	55.4 (0.83)
Midwest	100.0	24.3 (0.63)	20.1 (0.59)	4.2 (0.29)	22.7 (0.66)	53.1 (0.80)
South	100.0	22.8 (0.52)	18.7 (0.50)	4.1 (0.23)	20.3 (0.45)	56.9 (0.65)
West	100.0	17.2 (0.57)	12.7 (0.51)	4.5 (0.29)	21.2 (0.59)	61.6 (0.69)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	22.1 (1.02)	13.7 (0.84)	8.4 (0.68)	16.4 (0.92)	61.5 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.3 (0.63)	7.2 (0.55)	3.1 (0.33)	9.1 (0.63)	80.6 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	24.3 (0.52)	20.6 (0.48)	3.7 (0.23)	28.0 (0.55)	47.6 (0.68)
White, single race, female	100.0	21.2 (0.47)	17.5 (0.45)	3.7 (0.22)	22.1 (0.44)	56.7 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	25.5 (1.25)	19.2 (1.09)	6.3 (0.73)	18.3 (1.18)	56.2 (1.52)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	18.3 (0.90)	14.8 (0.82)	3.5 (0.38)	11.1 (0.70)	70.6 (1.04)

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

[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 currently smoke. Every-day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day and some-day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

[3]Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but who 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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	24.7 (0.43)	7.7 (0.20)	6.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.25)	47.3 (0.44)
Total[5] (age-adjusted).	100.0	24.9 (0.43)	7.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.25)	47.2 (0.44)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.6 (0.50)	6.9 (0.26)	7.8 (0.27)	9.7 (0.32)	56.8 (0.57)
Female	100.0	31.3 (0.55)	8.5 (0.26)	5.2 (0.21)	15.8 (0.34)	38.6 (0.53)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	24.2 (0.53)	4.9 (0.22)	4.0 (0.19)	13.2 (0.35)	52.6 (0.58)
45–64 years	100.0	21.3 (0.57)	10.0 (0.37)	7.8 (0.34)	13.5 (0.42)	46.5 (0.67)
65–74 years	100.0	29.7 (1.06)	11.9 (0.71)	11.2 (0.70)	11.1 (0.69)	35.3 (1.17)
75 years and over	100.0	37.0 (1.09)	12.7 (0.74)	12.0 (0.70)	9.9 (0.64)	27.6 (1.09)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	24.8 (0.43)	7.7 (0.20)	6.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.25)	47.4 (0.45)
White.	100.0	22.3 (0.45)	7.6 (0.21)	6.6 (0.20)	12.8 (0.27)	49.9 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	35.1 (1.10)	9.5 (0.60)	5.8 (0.43)	13.9 (0.70)	34.7 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.9 (5.75)	7.6 (2.12)	11.4 (2.66)	12.0 (2.79)	38.8 (4.74)
Asian.	100.0	49.8 (2.03)	5.5 (0.87)	3.5 (0.78)	11.8 (1.22)	29.0 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	*24.5 (8.48)	*7.0 (4.92)	*11.6 (8.04)	*7.2 (5.32)	49.7 (11.92)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	22.1 (2.69)	10.6 (1.75)	10.0 (2.04)	15.3 (2.29)	41.1 (3.20)
Black or African American, white	100.0	25.4 (6.89)	*8.4 (4.26)	*6.9 (2.97)	*11.3 (4.40)	45.5 (8.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	17.8 (3.87)	7.6 (2.23)	12.5 (3.21)	18.5 (3.63)	42.8 (4.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.7 (0.89)	6.2 (0.42)	5.3 (0.38)	11.9 (0.55)	39.9 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.8 (1.08)	6.4 (0.56)	5.6 (0.51)	11.6 (0.68)	38.7 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	23.2 (0.47)	7.9 (0.22)	6.6 (0.21)	13.0 (0.27)	48.3 (0.49)
White, single race	100.0	20.1 (0.50)	7.8 (0.23)	6.8 (0.23)	13.0 (0.30)	51.5 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.2 (1.12)	9.6 (0.61)	5.9 (0.44)	13.9 (0.71)	34.5 (1.06)
Education[9]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.5 (0.87)	11.7 (0.54)	9.8 (0.51)	10.3 (0.53)	29.5 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	25.4 (0.72)	9.8 (0.42)	8.0 (0.38)	14.1 (0.51)	41.8 (0.75)
Some college	100.0	18.5 (0.57)	9.2 (0.40)	7.1 (0.41)	14.8 (0.48)	49.8 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	15.4 (0.55)	4.9 (0.32)	4.5 (0.28)	12.8 (0.49)	61.8 (0.73)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	33.9 (0.87)	9.9 (0.43)	8.5 (0.42)	11.0 (0.43)	35.6 (0.81)
$20,000 or more	100.0	21.6 (0.43)	7.2 (0.21)	5.9 (0.20)	13.5 (0.29)	51.1 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	26.9 (0.78)	7.9 (0.47)	7.5 (0.46)	14.0 (0.63)	42.8 (0.89)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	22.5 (0.75)	8.3 (0.47)	7.0 (0.43)	13.8 (0.59)	47.5 (0.91)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	18.2 (0.84)	7.0 (0.54)	6.4 (0.51)	15.6 (0.78)	52.6 (1.05)
$75,000 or more	100.0	14.2 (0.65)	5.4 (0.38)	4.0 (0.35)	12.5 (0.55)	63.5 (0.88)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor.	100.0	36.8 (1.38)	8.3 (0.58)	7.8 (0.60)	10.3 (0.63)	35.8 (1.25)
Near poor	100.0	31.1 (0.90)	9.3 (0.53)	7.7 (0.46)	14.0 (0.62)	37.2 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	18.0 (0.41)	7.0 (0.24)	6.0 (0.25)	13.5 (0.33)	55.0 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	19.9 (0.48)	6.4 (0.24)	4.9 (0.20)	13.9 (0.33)	54.3 (0.57)
Medicaid.	100.0	38.0 (1.43)	9.3 (0.70)	9.2 (0.77)	12.1 (0.92)	29.7 (1.29)
Other.	100.0	25.6 (1.85)	10.5 (1.29)	11.2 (1.17)	13.9 (1.29)	37.5 (2.03)
Uninsured.	100.0	29.1 (0.89)	7.0 (0.42)	5.5 (0.39)	11.8 (0.62)	45.3 (0.89)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	29.8 (0.96)	12.1 (0.67)	11.0 (0.60)	12.0 (0.66)	34.4 (1.03)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	51.8 (3.06)	15.1 (2.09)	14.3 (2.02)	6.9 (1.54)	11.5 (1.85)
Medicare only	100.0	38.0 (1.50)	12.2 (0.98)	12.2 (1.05)	8.1 (0.78)	28.2 (1.47)
Other.	100.0	27.9 (2.69)	11.3 (1.77)	13.0 (1.90)	9.1 (1.69)	37.6 (2.90)
Uninsured.	100.0	54.7 (8.45)	*11.2 (6.27)	*8.3 (3.77)	*6.9 (3.28)	*19.0 (5.94)

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, 2003—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]
		Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Marital status						
Married.	100.0	22.9 (0.50)	8.4 (0.27)	6.9 (0.26)	13.7 (0.33)	47.4 (0.56)
Widowed.	100.0	39.3 (1.10)	12.8 (0.74)	10.7 (0.67)	11.6 (0.68)	24.7 (0.92)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	19.3 (0.73)	9.3 (0.49)	8.5 (0.50)	15.5 (0.66)	46.4 (0.83)
Never married.	100.0	31.1 (0.92)	3.8 (0.26)	2.9 (0.22)	10.3 (0.53)	50.8 (0.92)
Living with a partner.	100.0	13.3 (1.00)	5.8 (0.66)	5.5 (0.63)	10.9 (0.97)	63.3 (1.51)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	24.5 (0.53)	6.9 (0.25)	5.0 (0.22)	12.8 (0.34)	50.0 (0.58)
Small MSA.	100.0	22.5 (0.73)	7.9 (0.38)	7.3 (0.36)	13.2 (0.42)	48.1 (0.74)
Not in MSA	100.0	28.8 (1.22)	9.3 (0.45)	8.4 (0.53)	12.7 (0.62)	39.8 (1.19)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.2 (0.75)	6.8 (0.40)	6.2 (0.37)	13.5 (0.60)	53.1 (0.95)
Midwest	100.0	19.2 (1.05)	8.3 (0.39)	7.2 (0.41)	13.3 (0.49)	50.8 (0.97)
South	100.0	30.8 (0.72)	8.4 (0.37)	6.1 (0.33)	12.4 (0.39)	41.7 (0.72)
West	100.0	25.9 (0.72)	6.6 (0.34)	6.4 (0.40)	12.7 (0.60)	47.7 (0.87)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	22.4 (1.16)	5.5 (0.56)	6.5 (0.57)	9.0 (0.76)	55.3 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	49.5 (1.19)	6.9 (0.60)	4.1 (0.48)	14.8 (0.81)	23.9 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	14.4 (0.55)	7.0 (0.30)	8.1 (0.33)	9.5 (0.37)	59.9 (0.71)
White, single race, female.	100.0	25.3 (0.65)	8.5 (0.30)	5.6 (0.27)	16.2 (0.42)	43.8 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	26.7 (1.49)	8.9 (0.88)	8.1 (0.81)	11.4 (1.06)	44.2 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	41.8 (1.43)	10.2 (0.79)	4.1 (0.45)	15.8 (0.94)	27.0 (1.25)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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?" "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/her lifetime or in any 1 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.

[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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 27.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
			Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]			
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	59.0 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	59.0 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
Sex						
Male	100.0	52.7 (0.64)	3.5 (0.22)	14.3 (0.38)	14.1 (0.39)	15.3 (0.39)
Female	100.0	64.8 (0.56)	2.2 (0.16)	10.2 (0.30)	12.7 (0.32)	10.1 (0.29)
Age						
18–44 years	100.0	50.1 (0.64)	3.2 (0.20)	15.3 (0.40)	16.5 (0.38)	14.8 (0.38)
45–64 years	100.0	62.3 (0.68)	3.0 (0.25)	10.8 (0.39)	12.3 (0.40)	11.5 (0.39)
65–74 years	100.0	76.2 (1.01)	1.0 (0.22)	5.8 (0.48)	7.6 (0.59)	9.3 (0.64)
75 years and over	100.0	86.3 (0.78)	0.9 (0.21)	3.8 (0.41)	3.4 (0.39)	5.6 (0.54)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	59.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.14)	12.2 (0.26)	13.4 (0.27)	12.6 (0.25)
White	100.0	58.0 (0.53)	2.9 (0.16)	12.3 (0.28)	13.8 (0.29)	12.9 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	65.5 (1.20)	2.1 (0.26)	10.9 (0.68)	11.5 (0.68)	10.1 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	65.6 (3.61)	*2.0 (1.02)	7.8 (2.14)	12.1 (2.56)	12.6 (3.24)
Asian	100.0	62.5 (1.91)	2.5 (0.71)	12.2 (1.25)	11.5 (1.22)	11.3 (1.18)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*29.5 (8.90)	*9.0 (5.66)	*26.2 (13.61)	*10.2 (5.95)	*25.1 (9.85)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	53.9 (3.31)	*1.8 (0.71)	15.7 (2.17)	12.8 (2.12)	15.8 (2.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	63.8 (7.66)	–	*11.5 (5.05)	*13.9 (4.95)	*10.9 (4.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	49.7 (5.19)	*3.3 (1.48)	18.4 (3.63)	*10.6 (3.54)	18.0 (3.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.1 (0.89)	2.3 (0.33)	10.6 (0.55)	9.7 (0.50)	10.3 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.9 (1.07)	2.5 (0.46)	10.5 (0.69)	9.3 (0.61)	9.8 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.9 (0.54)	2.9 (0.15)	12.4 (0.28)	13.9 (0.29)	12.9 (0.28)
White, single race	100.0	56.5 (0.58)	3.0 (0.17)	12.7 (0.31)	14.4 (0.32)	13.4 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	65.6 (1.23)	2.1 (0.26)	10.7 (0.69)	11.7 (0.69)	9.9 (0.63)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	81.4 (0.72)	1.4 (0.26)	6.0 (0.42)	4.5 (0.35)	6.7 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	69.2 (0.75)	1.7 (0.17)	9.2 (0.42)	8.7 (0.38)	11.2 (0.47)
Some college	100.0	56.9 (0.77)	3.4 (0.29)	12.5 (0.47)	14.5 (0.50)	12.7 (0.47)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	44.0 (0.80)	3.8 (0.30)	16.4 (0.53)	21.2 (0.61)	14.6 (0.49)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	72.5 (0.93)	1.7 (0.20)	8.1 (0.43)	8.1 (0.44)	9.7 (0.50)
$20,000 or more	100.0	54.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.16)	13.5 (0.31)	15.0 (0.31)	13.6 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	66.3 (0.88)	2.2 (0.25)	10.8 (0.56)	9.7 (0.49)	11.0 (0.56)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	56.9 (0.91)	3.1 (0.33)	13.5 (0.58)	13.6 (0.57)	12.9 (0.61)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	50.9 (1.16)	3.7 (0.44)	14.4 (0.76)	17.0 (0.78)	14.1 (0.73)
$75,000 or more	100.0	42.0 (0.95)	4.1 (0.35)	17.5 (0.64)	20.5 (0.72)	15.9 (0.59)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	70.4 (1.54)	1.5 (0.27)	9.0 (0.68)	8.3 (0.65)	10.7 (0.82)
Near poor	100.0	70.6 (0.90)	2.5 (0.29)	8.8 (0.55)	8.5 (0.51)	9.6 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	50.8 (0.63)	3.4 (0.20)	15.0 (0.38)	16.6 (0.38)	14.2 (0.35)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	49.8 (0.60)	3.4 (0.19)	15.1 (0.36)	17.3 (0.37)	14.4 (0.33)
Medicaid	100.0	76.9 (1.34)	2.5 (0.55)	6.5 (0.77)	5.9 (0.65)	8.2 (0.80)
Other	100.0	69.0 (2.20)	*2.4 (0.80)	8.4 (1.12)	9.8 (1.24)	10.4 (1.20)
Uninsured	100.0	62.7 (0.95)	2.6 (0.30)	11.5 (0.58)	10.0 (0.53)	13.1 (0.63)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	78.6 (0.90)	1.4 (0.22)	5.4 (0.43)	6.7 (0.51)	7.9 (0.61)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	94.2 (1.25)	*0.3 (0.22)	*1.8 (0.78)	*1.2 (0.56)	*2.6 (0.82)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (1.24)	*0.3 (0.17)	3.8 (0.62)	3.6 (0.58)	7.8 (0.87)
Other	100.0	79.3 (2.36)	*0.4 (0.38)	6.4 (1.30)	5.9 (1.33)	8.0 (1.61)
Uninsured	100.0	85.5 (5.23)	*1.7 (1.70)	*0.4 (0.44)	*6.6 (3.85)	*5.8 (3.31)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of leisure-time periods per week of vigorous physical activity lasting 10 minutes or more among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over[1]					
Marital status	Percent distribution (standard error)					
Married.	100.0	59.3 (0.60)	2.9 (0.19)	12.5 (0.33)	13.2 (0.33)	12.1 (0.33)
Widowed.	100.0	85.4 (0.77)	0.9 (0.19)	4.3 (0.41)	3.9 (0.39)	5.5 (0.50)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	63.8 (0.88)	2.2 (0.25)	10.0 (0.53)	12.0 (0.57)	12.0 (0.56)
Never married.	100.0	47.8 (0.93)	3.1 (0.30)	14.8 (0.67)	17.6 (0.63)	16.7 (0.62)
Living with a partner.	100.0	53.7 (1.54)	4.3 (0.70)	13.4 (1.06)	14.7 (1.05)	14.0 (0.98)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	56.7 (0.60)	2.9 (0.18)	12.7 (0.34)	14.8 (0.38)	12.9 (0.36)
Small MSA.	100.0	59.7 (0.95)	2.8 (0.26)	11.6 (0.47)	13.3 (0.45)	12.5 (0.45)
Not in MSA	100.0	63.2 (1.30)	2.6 (0.34)	12.0 (0.64)	10.2 (0.59)	12.0 (0.61)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	58.3 (0.93)	2.4 (0.26)	11.4 (0.54)	14.7 (0.61)	13.3 (0.60)
Midwest	100.0	56.9 (0.96)	3.5 (0.31)	13.4 (0.54)	13.4 (0.47)	12.7 (0.49)
South.	100.0	62.5 (0.90)	2.4 (0.22)	11.3 (0.40)	12.2 (0.47)	11.6 (0.41)
West	100.0	55.9 (1.03)	3.0 (0.33)	13.0 (0.63)	14.4 (0.54)	13.7 (0.61)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	60.4 (1.30)	2.3 (0.46)	13.5 (0.87)	11.4 (0.81)	12.4 (0.83)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	74.1 (1.01)	2.2 (0.45)	7.5 (0.60)	8.0 (0.60)	8.2 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	50.5 (0.76)	3.9 (0.28)	14.6 (0.45)	14.8 (0.46)	16.2 (0.48)
White, single race, female	100.0	61.9 (0.67)	2.2 (0.19)	10.9 (0.37)	14.1 (0.40)	10.9 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	57.6 (1.72)	2.2 (0.46)	13.0 (1.18)	14.1 (1.12)	13.2 (1.07)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	72.0 (1.32)	2.0 (0.30)	9.0 (0.77)	9.7 (0.78)	7.4 (0.65)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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 were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 29.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	2.0 (0.09)	39.0 (0.35)	35.8 (0.33)	23.2 (0.31)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.2 (0.35)	35.7 (0.33)	23.0 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	100.0	0.9 (0.11)	31.9 (0.49)	44.1 (0.50)	23.1 (0.44)
Female	100.0	3.0 (0.15)	45.8 (0.48)	27.8 (0.42)	23.4 (0.41)
Age					
18–44 years	100.0	2.5 (0.16)	43.6 (0.50)	33.2 (0.47)	20.7 (0.40)
45–64 years	100.0	0.9 (0.11)	31.8 (0.57)	38.5 (0.60)	28.7 (0.56)
65–74 years	100.0	1.6 (0.27)	33.3 (1.00)	39.9 (1.03)	25.2 (0.93)
75 years and over	100.0	3.7 (0.40)	43.7 (1.15)	37.3 (1.10)	15.3 (0.81)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	2.0 (0.09)	39.0 (0.35)	35.8 (0.33)	23.2 (0.31)
White.	100.0	1.9 (0.10)	39.2 (0.38)	36.5 (0.36)	22.4 (0.34)
Black or African American	100.0	1.1 (0.20)	30.5 (0.88)	34.7 (0.89)	33.7 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*2.2 (0.98)	31.4 (4.96)	33.5 (4.53)	32.9 (4.28)
Asian.	100.0	6.1 (1.07)	62.9 (1.97)	25.1 (1.73)	6.0 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	–	*35.1 (14.07)	35.2 (10.44)	*29.7 (10.41)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	*2.2 (0.97)	39.6 (3.47)	31.3 (3.59)	26.9 (3.04)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*1.9 (1.84)	35.2 (8.06)	*16.6 (5.24)	46.3 (8.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*2.2 (1.32)	40.2 (5.27)	29.5 (4.60)	28.0 (4.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.2 (0.19)	35.2 (0.83)	38.9 (0.86)	24.7 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.1 (0.21)	32.7 (1.04)	39.8 (1.06)	26.4 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	2.1 (0.10)	39.5 (0.38)	35.4 (0.36)	23.0 (0.34)
White, single race	100.0	2.1 (0.11)	39.8 (0.42)	36.0 (0.39)	22.1 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.1 (0.20)	30.7 (0.89)	34.6 (0.90)	33.6 (0.89)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.9 (0.23)	32.7 (0.81)	37.6 (0.82)	27.7 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	1.5 (0.17)	33.4 (0.65)	38.0 (0.67)	27.1 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	34.2 (0.65)	36.2 (0.64)	27.9 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.6 (0.16)	44.3 (0.71)	37.0 (0.69)	17.1 (0.55)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	2.8 (0.24)	40.4 (0.73)	32.2 (0.64)	24.6 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	100.0	1.7 (0.11)	38.6 (0.40)	36.6 (0.39)	23.1 (0.36)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	2.3 (0.26)	37.0 (0.79)	34.9 (0.82)	25.8 (0.74)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	1.9 (0.24)	37.3 (0.81)	35.2 (0.82)	25.6 (0.73)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	1.3 (0.30)	35.3 (1.02)	37.7 (1.00)	25.7 (0.99)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.21)	40.7 (0.82)	38.2 (0.80)	19.7 (0.67)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor.	100.0	3.0 (0.39)	40.7 (1.13)	31.4 (0.96)	24.9 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	2.1 (0.29)	37.2 (0.86)	34.2 (0.83)	26.5 (0.77)
Not poor	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	38.4 (0.47)	36.7 (0.46)	23.1 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.6 (0.12)	39.5 (0.46)	36.3 (0.44)	22.6 (0.39)
Medicaid.	100.0	2.3 (0.46)	33.9 (1.33)	29.6 (1.34)	34.2 (1.26)
Other.	100.0	2.6 (0.68)	33.4 (1.99)	34.3 (1.97)	29.7 (1.80)
Uninsured	100.0	2.5 (0.29)	40.7 (0.87)	33.3 (0.82)	23.5 (0.73)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.4 (0.30)	38.0 (0.97)	39.6 (0.95)	19.9 (0.83)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	4.3 (1.25)	32.2 (2.85)	34.9 (2.81)	28.6 (2.80)
Medicare only	100.0	2.8 (0.46)	40.0 (1.61)	37.5 (1.53)	19.7 (1.27)
Other.	100.0	*2.0 (0.85)	37.3 (2.92)	38.8 (3.00)	22.0 (2.50)
Uninsured	100.0	*3.1 (2.31)	56.6 (8.67)	24.1 (7.02)	*16.2 (5.88)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
			Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Marital status					
Married.	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	35.8 (0.44)	38.4 (0.44)	24.4 (0.41)
Widowed.	100.0	3.3 (0.38)	40.2 (1.05)	33.5 (1.00)	23.0 (0.92)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	1.9 (0.24)	36.7 (0.82)	35.7 (0.81)	25.7 (0.75)
Never married.	100.0	3.2 (0.31)	48.2 (0.85)	29.3 (0.76)	19.3 (0.61)
Living with a partner.	100.0	2.3 (0.49)	43.7 (1.44)	33.8 (1.40)	20.2 (1.17)
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	2.0 (0.14)	41.6 (0.51)	35.5 (0.48)	20.9 (0.42)
Small MSA.	100.0	2.1 (0.16)	37.9 (0.59)	35.6 (0.57)	24.3 (0.58)
Not in MSA	100.0	1.8 (0.20)	34.7 (0.83)	36.8 (0.74)	26.7 (0.73)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	1.9 (0.23)	40.8 (0.84)	35.2 (0.83)	22.1 (0.73)
Midwest	100.0	2.0 (0.20)	37.7 (0.75)	35.5 (0.67)	24.8 (0.65)
South	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	37.1 (0.55)	36.7 (0.53)	24.3 (0.52)
West	100.0	2.3 (0.23)	42.3 (0.76)	35.0 (0.72)	20.4 (0.60)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	1.0 (0.28)	30.5 (1.18)	45.4 (1.27)	23.1 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	1.4 (0.26)	40.2 (1.13)	31.9 (1.08)	26.4 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	0.8 (0.12)	31.0 (0.58)	45.2 (0.60)	23.0 (0.51)
White, single race, female	100.0	3.3 (0.18)	48.3 (0.58)	27.2 (0.50)	21.2 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	*1.0 (0.32)	30.6 (1.36)	40.0 (1.57)	28.4 (1.45)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	1.2 (0.25)	30.7 (1.27)	30.2 (1.14)	37.9 (1.28)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 31.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Type of place[1]				
				Total	Doctor's office or HMO[2]	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	13.6 (0.27)	86.4 (0.27)	100.0	80.6 (0.49)	16.2 (0.46)	2.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	100.0	13.6 (0.26)	86.4 (0.26)	100.0	80.3 (0.49)	16.5 (0.46)	2.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
Sex								
Male	100.0	18.1 (0.45)	81.9 (0.45)	100.0	79.5 (0.64)	16.3 (0.59)	3.4 (0.22)	0.8 (0.10)
Female	100.0	9.4 (0.28)	90.6 (0.28)	100.0	81.5 (0.52)	16.1 (0.51)	1.9 (0.13)	0.5 (0.07)
Age								
18–44 years.	100.0	19.5 (0.43)	80.5 (0.43)	100.0	77.3 (0.62)	19.0 (0.59)	2.9 (0.20)	0.8 (0.09)
45–64 years.	100.0	9.2 (0.34)	90.8 (0.34)	100.0	82.3 (0.60)	14.6 (0.56)	2.5 (0.20)	0.7 (0.10)
65–74 years	100.0	3.4 (0.35)	96.6 (0.35)	100.0	85.1 (0.87)	12.4 (0.82)	2.1 (0.32)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 years and over	100.0	2.9 (0.40)	97.1 (0.40)	100.0	87.2 (0.83)	11.0 (0.81)	1.4 (0.26)	0.4 (0.12)
Race								
1 race[5]	100.0	13.6 (0.28)	86.4 (0.28)	100.0	80.7 (0.49)	16.1 (0.45)	2.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
White.	100.0	13.3 (0.30)	86.7 (0.30)	100.0	81.9 (0.52)	15.6 (0.49)	1.9 (0.13)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	14.3 (0.74)	85.7 (0.74)	100.0	74.2 (1.10)	18.3 (0.92)	6.9 (0.57)	0.7 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	17.8 (3.26)	82.2 (3.26)	100.0	60.7 (5.71)	33.7 (5.47)	*5.4 (2.22)	*0.2 (0.16)
Asian.	100.0	17.8 (1.62)	82.2 (1.62)	100.0	77.6 (1.94)	18.3 (1.81)	3.0 (0.73)	*1.1 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	*6.4 (3.52)	93.6 (3.52)	100.0	61.4 (14.47)	*30.9 (15.08)	*4.7 (4.61)	*3.1 (3.11)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	15.5 (2.28)	84.5 (2.28)	100.0	69.1 (3.17)	26.0 (3.04)	*3.0 (0.99)	*1.9 (0.85)
Black or African American, white	100.0	27.1 (7.13)	72.9 (7.13)	100.0	71.3 (8.62)	*25.9 (8.46)	*2.8 (2.16)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.8 (3.66)	84.2 (3.66)	100.0	64.5 (5.24)	30.5 (5.08)	*1.4 (1.03)	*3.6 (1.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	28.1 (0.90)	71.9 (0.90)	100.0	68.3 (1.07)	26.8 (0.99)	4.5 (0.43)	0.4 (0.12)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.8 (1.11)	68.2 (1.11)	100.0	65.7 (1.42)	30.3 (1.33)	3.8 (0.51)	*0.3 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	11.5 (0.28)	88.5 (0.28)	100.0	82.0 (0.52)	15.0 (0.49)	2.3 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	10.8 (0.30)	89.2 (0.30)	100.0	83.6 (0.56)	14.1 (0.53)	1.6 (0.13)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	13.9 (0.74)	86.1 (0.74)	100.0	74.5 (1.11)	18.1 (0.93)	6.8 (0.57)	0.7 (0.15)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	18.2 (0.68)	81.8 (0.68)	100.0	72.4 (0.92)	22.7 (0.88)	4.4 (0.40)	0.5 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	12.8 (0.48)	87.2 (0.48)	100.0	81.2 (0.75)	15.2 (0.70)	3.0 (0.26)	0.5 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	10.2 (0.43)	89.8 (0.43)	100.0	82.6 (0.66)	14.9 (0.63)	1.9 (0.18)	0.7 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.2 (0.41)	91.8 (0.41)	100.0	86.7 (0.68)	11.4 (0.65)	1.2 (0.16)	0.6 (0.11)
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	100.0	19.0 (0.62)	81.0 (0.62)	100.0	68.5 (0.85)	25.5 (0.78)	5.1 (0.35)	1.0 (0.19)
$20,000 or more	100.0	12.0 (0.29)	88.0 (0.29)	100.0	83.3 (0.51)	14.0 (0.48)	2.1 (0.14)	0.6 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	18.7 (0.72)	81.3 (0.72)	100.0	75.7 (1.05)	19.9 (1.00)	3.5 (0.37)	1.0 (0.18)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	13.2 (0.60)	86.8 (0.60)	100.0	79.5 (0.89)	16.9 (0.83)	2.9 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	10.7 (0.71)	89.3 (0.71)	100.0	84.0 (0.95)	13.7 (0.88)	1.8 (0.34)	*0.4 (0.14)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	7.6 (0.49)	92.4 (0.49)	100.0	87.3 (0.72)	11.4 (0.70)	0.9 (0.17)	0.5 (0.11)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor.	100.0	20.7 (0.95)	79.3 (0.95)	100.0	62.0 (1.27)	31.7 (1.19)	5.3 (0.54)	1.1 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	19.6 (0.75)	80.4 (0.75)	100.0	71.2 (1.04)	23.6 (0.99)	4.4 (0.42)	0.9 (0.17)
Not poor	100.0	10.7 (0.32)	89.3 (0.32)	100.0	83.9 (0.58)	13.6 (0.54)	1.9 (0.16)	0.6 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under age 65 years:								
Private.	100.0	8.7 (0.29)	91.3 (0.29)	100.0	85.8 (0.49)	12.5 (0.47)	1.2 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
Medicaid.	100.0	6.6 (0.63)	93.4 (0.63)	100.0	61.6 (1.53)	33.5 (1.45)	4.3 (0.54)	*0.6 (0.29)
Other.	100.0	5.7 (0.94)	94.3 (0.94)	100.0	55.4 (2.83)	28.4 (2.23)	12.8 (1.87)	3.3 (0.63)
Uninsured.	100.0	45.1 (0.89)	54.9 (0.89)	100.0	56.5 (1.28)	33.3 (1.22)	8.4 (0.62)	1.8 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private.	100.0	2.0 (0.25)	98.0 (0.25)	100.0	89.0 (0.75)	9.9 (0.73)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.08)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.2 (0.68)	97.8 (0.68)	100.0	77.0 (2.61)	18.6 (2.38)	*3.8 (1.28)	*0.5 (0.27)
Medicare only	100.0	5.6 (0.73)	94.4 (0.73)	100.0	85.7 (1.20)	11.8 (1.07)	2.4 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.14)
Other.	100.0	*2.5 (0.85)	97.5 (0.85)	100.0	71.6 (2.80)	20.5 (2.54)	6.2 (1.29)	*1.7 (0.68)
Uninsured.	100.0	32.4 (8.38)	67.6 (8.38)	100.0	60.8 (8.77)	33.8 (8.40)	*3.1 (1.88)	*2.4 (2.36)

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, 2003—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
Marital status				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Married	100.0	10.1 (0.29)	89.9 (0.29)	100.0	83.1 (0.56)	14.7 (0.53)	1.7 (0.15)	0.5 (0.07)
Widowed	100.0	4.7 (0.51)	95.3 (0.51)	100.0	84.4 (0.86)	13.5 (0.82)	1.7 (0.28)	0.4 (0.12)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	15.5 (0.64)	84.5 (0.64)	100.0	78.5 (0.79)	15.7 (0.69)	4.9 (0.43)	0.9 (0.18)
Never married.	100.0	22.9 (0.76)	77.1 (0.76)	100.0	73.5 (0.89)	21.3 (0.82)	4.0 (0.37)	1.2 (0.20)
Living with a partner.	100.0	23.4 (1.23)	76.6 (1.23)	100.0	72.5 (1.59)	22.2 (1.51)	4.4 (0.68)	*0.8 (0.27)
Place of residence[13]								
Large MSA	100.0	13.9 (0.38)	86.1 (0.38)	100.0	83.6 (0.44)	12.9 (0.40)	2.8 (0.18)	0.7 (0.09)
Small MSA.	100.0	13.7 (0.47)	86.3 (0.47)	100.0	81.0 (0.93)	16.1 (0.82)	2.3 (0.25)	0.7 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	12.5 (0.70)	87.5 (0.70)	100.0	72.9 (1.57)	24.0 (1.57)	2.3 (0.30)	0.7 (0.13)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	9.5 (0.51)	90.5 (0.51)	100.0	87.7 (0.72)	9.4 (0.62)	2.3 (0.25)	0.6 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	11.9 (0.55)	88.1 (0.55)	100.0	73.2 (1.28)	23.3 (1.25)	2.7 (0.27)	0.9 (0.15)
South	100.0	14.8 (0.46)	85.2 (0.46)	100.0	83.8 (0.78)	12.8 (0.67)	2.9 (0.26)	0.5 (0.08)
West	100.0	17.3 (0.67)	82.7 (0.67)	100.0	76.7 (0.93)	20.5 (0.93)	2.0 (0.23)	0.8 (0.12)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	36.1 (1.29)	63.9 (1.29)	100.0	72.2 (1.61)	22.3 (1.50)	5.2 (0.71)	*0.4 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	19.8 (1.03)	80.2 (1.03)	100.0	65.1 (1.30)	30.5 (1.24)	4.0 (0.47)	*0.4 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	100.0	14.4 (0.48)	85.6 (0.48)	100.0	81.7 (0.73)	15.1 (0.68)	2.4 (0.22)	0.8 (0.12)
White, single race, female	100.0	7.5 (0.32)	92.5 (0.32)	100.0	85.2 (0.59)	13.3 (0.58)	1.0 (0.12)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	19.1 (1.35)	80.9 (1.35)	100.0	73.0 (1.67)	17.3 (1.39)	8.8 (1.01)	0.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.9 (0.80)	90.1 (0.80)	100.0	75.5 (1.23)	18.6 (1.11)	5.3 (0.59)	0.5 (0.16)

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 33.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	18.4 (0.30)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.30)	14.3 (0.24)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	18.5 (0.30)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.30)	14.4 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	100.0	25.8 (0.50)	19.5 (0.42)	24.7 (0.46)	19.6 (0.41)	10.4 (0.31)
Female	100.0	11.6 (0.30)	14.3 (0.32)	27.5 (0.42)	28.6 (0.42)	18.0 (0.34)
Age						
18–44 years.	100.0	23.9 (0.45)	19.8 (0.40)	26.8 (0.45)	18.5 (0.39)	11.0 (0.29)
45–64 years.	100.0	15.5 (0.46)	15.8 (0.43)	26.5 (0.52)	26.8 (0.53)	15.4 (0.42)
65–74 years.	100.0	7.3 (0.53)	10.1 (0.65)	24.3 (0.96)	37.3 (1.10)	21.0 (0.83)
75 years and over	100.0	6.2 (0.56)	7.8 (0.55)	21.6 (0.89)	38.9 (1.09)	25.6 (1.00)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	18.5 (0.31)	16.8 (0.27)	26.1 (0.32)	24.3 (0.31)	14.3 (0.24)
White.	100.0	18.0 (0.33)	16.6 (0.29)	26.1 (0.35)	24.7 (0.34)	14.6 (0.26)
Black or African American	100.0	18.9 (0.80)	17.0 (0.76)	26.5 (0.81)	23.7 (0.84)	13.9 (0.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.0 (4.22)	13.0 (3.27)	26.9 (3.71)	16.2 (3.38)	16.9 (3.65)
Asian.	100.0	26.6 (1.75)	21.8 (1.63)	26.2 (1.74)	17.1 (1.47)	8.3 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	39.4 (11.57)	*15.2 (7.38)	*28.7 (14.05)	*12.4 (6.16)	*4.3 (2.76)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	14.5 (2.11)	16.6 (2.34)	25.1 (2.71)	23.4 (2.75)	20.4 (2.77)
Black or African American, white	100.0	30.3 (7.04)	*15.3 (5.47)	30.5 (8.23)	17.9 (5.99)	*6.0 (2.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	11.4 (3.15)	16.2 (3.53)	22.9 (4.34)	28.3 (4.57)	21.3 (4.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	32.9 (0.93)	19.3 (0.74)	21.3 (0.70)	16.6 (0.64)	9.9 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.8 (1.15)	18.7 (0.90)	20.7 (0.86)	15.1 (0.78)	8.7 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	16.4 (0.31)	16.5 (0.28)	26.8 (0.35)	25.3 (0.33)	15.0 (0.26)
White, single race	100.0	15.5 (0.34)	16.2 (0.30)	26.9 (0.39)	26.0 (0.37)	15.4 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.7 (0.80)	16.9 (0.77)	26.7 (0.82)	23.9 (0.85)	13.8 (0.63)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	25.2 (0.78)	13.5 (0.57)	19.5 (0.68)	24.6 (0.78)	17.2 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	18.3 (0.55)	16.1 (0.49)	25.9 (0.58)	25.8 (0.56)	13.9 (0.46)
Some college	100.0	15.5 (0.54)	16.6 (0.51)	26.3 (0.62)	25.6 (0.58)	16.1 (0.52)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.1 (0.49)	17.9 (0.57)	29.9 (0.66)	25.4 (0.61)	13.7 (0.48)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	22.0 (0.61)	13.7 (0.48)	20.5 (0.60)	25.2 (0.68)	18.5 (0.56)
$20,000 or more	100.0	17.3 (0.35)	17.7 (0.32)	27.5 (0.36)	24.1 (0.35)	13.5 (0.27)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	21.0 (0.71)	16.0 (0.64)	22.9 (0.68)	24.3 (0.73)	15.8 (0.59)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	19.1 (0.73)	16.5 (0.62)	26.4 (0.72)	23.3 (0.69)	14.7 (0.57)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	16.6 (0.87)	19.3 (0.85)	27.5 (1.00)	25.0 (0.93)	11.5 (0.65)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	13.6 (0.59)	18.3 (0.65)	30.8 (0.78)	24.5 (0.70)	12.7 (0.55)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.	100.0	25.9 (1.03)	13.7 (0.71)	19.9 (0.87)	22.9 (0.98)	17.7 (0.76)
Near poor	100.0	22.3 (0.79)	15.5 (0.65)	21.2 (0.71)	24.1 (0.75)	17.0 (0.63)
Not poor	100.0	15.9 (0.39)	17.6 (0.36)	28.0 (0.44)	24.9 (0.42)	13.6 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under age 65 years:						
Private.	100.0	15.5 (0.37)	18.7 (0.35)	29.5 (0.41)	23.8 (0.40)	12.5 (0.29)
Medicaid.	100.0	12.2 (0.94)	10.3 (0.77)	21.0 (1.17)	27.4 (1.20)	29.2 (1.24)
Other.	100.0	10.4 (1.17)	12.0 (1.26)	25.3 (1.74)	29.6 (1.69)	22.6 (1.64)
Uninsured.	100.0	44.0 (0.87)	20.4 (0.70)	18.8 (0.69)	10.7 (0.52)	6.1 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private.	100.0	5.2 (0.42)	9.9 (0.56)	23.8 (0.84)	38.1 (0.91)	23.0 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	3.6 (0.94)	3.1 (0.73)	17.3 (2.38)	39.6 (2.67)	36.4 (2.81)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (0.97)	8.3 (0.84)	22.9 (1.31)	37.3 (1.51)	20.9 (1.26)
Other.	100.0	6.5 (1.40)	9.0 (1.80)	22.0 (2.44)	40.3 (2.89)	22.2 (2.45)
Uninsured.	100.0	42.5 (8.72)	*9.5 (3.74)	*16.5 (5.72)	24.6 (7.68)	*6.9 (4.26)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
			Number of office visits in the past 12 months[1]			
Marital status			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Married.	100.0	16.1 (0.39)	17.2 (0.37)	27.6 (0.43)	25.1 (0.41)	14.1 (0.32)
Widowed	100.0	8.9 (0.63)	9.3 (0.59)	21.0 (0.84)	37.0 (1.02)	23.9 (0.93)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	18.5 (0.66)	15.1 (0.61)	23.9 (0.73)	24.6 (0.74)	18.0 (0.62)
Never married.	100.0	27.1 (0.73)	18.8 (0.62)	25.2 (0.74)	18.5 (0.61)	10.4 (0.47)
Living with a partner	100.0	23.1 (1.21)	18.5 (1.11)	24.9 (1.28)	20.2 (1.21)	13.4 (1.00)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	19.9 (0.43)	17.2 (0.39)	25.8 (0.44)	23.9 (0.43)	13.1 (0.34)
Small MSA.	100.0	17.2 (0.52)	16.5 (0.46)	26.2 (0.50)	24.7 (0.58)	15.5 (0.44)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.0 (0.71)	16.4 (0.60)	26.8 (0.85)	24.5 (0.62)	15.3 (0.52)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	13.7 (0.58)	16.3 (0.61)	27.1 (0.75)	26.7 (0.72)	16.2 (0.59)
Midwest	100.0	16.7 (0.61)	17.7 (0.54)	26.9 (0.65)	25.1 (0.67)	13.6 (0.48)
South	100.0	19.2 (0.50)	16.4 (0.45)	26.2 (0.53)	24.0 (0.47)	14.2 (0.39)
West	100.0	23.7 (0.74)	17.0 (0.56)	24.1 (0.65)	21.4 (0.64)	13.7 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	43.7 (1.38)	20.9 (1.14)	17.1 (0.95)	11.4 (0.80)	6.8 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	21.5 (1.01)	17.5 (0.85)	25.8 (1.01)	22.2 (0.94)	13.1 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	22.2 (0.57)	19.1 (0.47)	25.8 (0.56)	21.8 (0.51)	11.1 (0.38)
White, single race, female	100.0	9.4 (0.33)	13.5 (0.38)	27.8 (0.52)	30.0 (0.51)	19.3 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	25.6 (1.32)	21.0 (1.29)	25.9 (1.34)	17.2 (1.11)	10.3 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	13.1 (0.95)	13.6 (0.89)	27.4 (1.06)	29.2 (1.20)	16.6 (0.88)

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution, as they do not meet the standard 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 were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 35.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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	70.7 (0.34)	12.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	70.6 (0.33)	12.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
Sex							
Male	100.0	62.6 (0.52)	14.1 (0.37)	10.2 (0.32)	7.1 (0.29)	3.7 (0.19)	2.4 (0.17)
Female	100.0	78.2 (0.40)	11.9 (0.29)	4.9 (0.20)	2.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)
Age							
18–44 years	100.0	63.2 (0.49)	15.5 (0.37)	9.6 (0.28)	6.6 (0.27)	2.7 (0.16)	2.4 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	74.2 (0.55)	11.9 (0.38)	6.5 (0.31)	3.9 (0.23)	2.4 (0.17)	1.1 (0.12)
65–74 years	100.0	86.8 (0.70)	7.0 (0.57)	2.7 (0.32)	1.7 (0.26)	1.2 (0.23)	0.6 (0.15)
75 years and over	100.0	89.1 (0.71)	6.2 (0.56)	2.3 (0.36)	1.0 (0.22)	1.0 (0.20)	0.5 (0.15)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	70.7 (0.35)	12.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.19)	4.9 (0.17)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.11)
White	100.0	71.3 (0.38)	12.7 (0.27)	7.3 (0.20)	4.7 (0.18)	2.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	70.8 (0.90)	13.5 (0.70)	7.7 (0.51)	5.1 (0.46)	1.6 (0.22)	1.3 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	63.7 (4.64)	12.4 (3.14)	13.2 (3.27)	6.4 (1.83)	*3.3 (1.62)	*1.1 (0.64)
Asian	100.0	57.0 (2.02)	17.5 (1.55)	9.5 (1.19)	7.0 (0.94)	3.4 (0.76)	5.6 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	61.5 (11.29)	*6.3 (4.70)	*17.0 (7.35)	*7.7 (7.31)	*4.4 (2.79)	*3.1 (3.06)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	72.3 (2.80)	13.8 (1.97)	5.6 (1.44)	6.4 (1.72)	*1.4 (0.71)	*0.5 (0.32)
Black or African American, white	100.0	66.2 (7.25)	*13.8 (5.00)	*8.4 (4.01)	*8.9 (4.30)	*2.1 (2.05)	*0.7 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	74.3 (4.40)	14.2 (3.07)	*3.5 (1.59)	*5.9 (2.49)	*2.1 (1.44)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.8 (0.96)	14.3 (0.63)	10.3 (0.53)	7.3 (0.46)	5.0 (0.37)	6.3 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	53.9 (1.23)	13.3 (0.72)	11.8 (0.72)	8.6 (0.60)	5.9 (0.49)	6.5 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	72.7 (0.36)	12.7 (0.27)	7.0 (0.20)	4.5 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	73.7 (0.40)	12.4 (0.29)	6.8 (0.22)	4.3 (0.19)	2.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	71.1 (0.91)	13.4 (0.72)	7.7 (0.52)	5.0 (0.47)	1.5 (0.22)	1.3 (0.24)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	66.5 (0.85)	11.2 (0.56)	8.3 (0.47)	5.7 (0.38)	4.7 (0.35)	3.7 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	71.5 (0.62)	12.3 (0.41)	7.1 (0.33)	5.2 (0.33)	2.7 (0.20)	1.2 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	74.0 (0.64)	11.9 (0.46)	7.3 (0.36)	4.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.18)	0.9 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.6 (0.61)	14.1 (0.51)	5.5 (0.32)	3.5 (0.26)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.14)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	69.4 (0.69)	11.6 (0.49)	7.4 (0.37)	5.7 (0.32)	3.8 (0.27)	2.2 (0.22)
$20,000 or more	100.0	71.2 (0.39)	13.3 (0.29)	7.3 (0.21)	4.6 (0.19)	2.0 (0.11)	1.6 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	69.0 (0.77)	11.4 (0.51)	8.4 (0.48)	6.0 (0.42)	2.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.28)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	69.7 (0.80)	13.7 (0.61)	7.1 (0.41)	5.1 (0.41)	2.5 (0.28)	1.9 (0.25)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	70.5 (0.94)	14.7 (0.78)	7.6 (0.58)	4.6 (0.47)	1.4 (0.24)	1.3 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	100.0	73.9 (0.72)	13.4 (0.58)	6.6 (0.43)	3.9 (0.34)	1.3 (0.21)	0.9 (0.15)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	100.0	64.8 (1.15)	12.8 (0.74)	9.0 (0.63)	6.4 (0.53)	4.2 (0.41)	2.9 (0.37)
Near poor	100.0	67.3 (0.88)	12.0 (0.57)	8.0 (0.50)	6.7 (0.48)	3.1 (0.28)	2.8 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	72.4 (0.44)	13.3 (0.35)	7.0 (0.25)	4.3 (0.21)	1.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	72.0 (0.44)	14.5 (0.33)	6.9 (0.24)	3.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.11)	1.2 (0.12)
Medicaid	100.0	81.1 (1.09)	9.5 (0.80)	4.5 (0.60)	2.6 (0.54)	1.2 (0.28)	1.1 (0.27)
Other	100.0	81.5 (1.47)	9.4 (1.08)	5.1 (0.82)	2.3 (0.66)	0.8 (0.29)	*0.8 (0.32)
Uninsured	100.0	43.7 (0.84)	15.2 (0.61)	15.4 (0.62)	13.0 (0.60)	7.8 (0.44)	4.9 (0.39)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	88.8 (0.63)	7.0 (0.54)	2.1 (0.25)	1.1 (0.19)	0.7 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.11)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	93.6 (1.32)	3.6 (1.06)	*1.2 (0.68)	*0.5 (0.28)	*0.6 (0.27)	*0.5 (0.33)
Medicare only	100.0	84.9 (1.12)	6.4 (0.74)	3.2 (0.55)	2.5 (0.50)	2.6 (0.50)	*0.5 (0.22)
Other	100.0	87.9 (1.97)	7.1 (1.58)	*2.0 (0.85)	–	*0.3 (0.30)	2.7 (0.96)
Uninsured	100.0	59.2 (8.71)	*2.1 (1.52)	*23.9 (8.72)	*9.9 (4.45)	*2.9 (1.84)	*2.0 (1.24)

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, 2003—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	72.7 (0.45)	13.1 (0.33)	6.6 (0.23)	4.0 (0.19)	2.0 (0.13)	1.6 (0.13)
Widowed	100.0	86.0 (0.72)	6.7 (0.52)	3.4 (0.40)	2.0 (0.30)	1.5 (0.25)	0.5 (0.14)
Divorced or separated	100.0	71.6 (0.76)	12.2 (0.53)	6.8 (0.42)	4.8 (0.35)	3.4 (0.32)	1.2 (0.18)
Never married	100.0	60.5 (0.79)	15.2 (0.59)	10.6 (0.51)	8.1 (0.49)	3.0 (0.24)	2.6 (0.28)
Living with a partner	100.0	66.1 (1.35)	12.1 (0.91)	10.6 (0.92)	6.5 (0.68)	2.8 (0.44)	1.9 (0.45)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	69.4 (0.50)	13.0 (0.34)	7.6 (0.27)	5.0 (0.23)	2.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	72.3 (0.62)	12.5 (0.43)	7.5 (0.30)	4.5 (0.27)	2.1 (0.18)	1.2 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	71.1 (0.72)	13.6 (0.62)	6.9 (0.43)	5.2 (0.44)	2.6 (0.22)	0.6 (0.13)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	75.5 (0.70)	13.0 (0.54)	5.9 (0.39)	2.9 (0.31)	1.6 (0.19)	1.0 (0.18)
Midwest	100.0	71.7 (0.63)	13.3 (0.47)	7.1 (0.39)	4.9 (0.33)	2.2 (0.20)	0.7 (0.13)
South	100.0	70.6 (0.61)	12.5 (0.43)	7.9 (0.31)	5.2 (0.27)	2.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.17)
West	100.0	65.0 (0.78)	13.3 (0.57)	8.4 (0.40)	6.0 (0.43)	3.2 (0.25)	4.0 (0.35)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	47.0 (1.36)	14.1 (0.94)	12.3 (0.84)	10.0 (0.75)	8.0 (0.65)	8.6 (0.77)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	67.2 (1.16)	14.5 (0.80)	8.1 (0.60)	4.4 (0.44)	2.0 (0.31)	3.8 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	66.1 (0.61)	13.7 (0.43)	9.5 (0.38)	6.6 (0.34)	3.0 (0.20)	1.1 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	80.7 (0.46)	11.2 (0.35)	4.2 (0.23)	2.3 (0.17)	1.1 (0.11)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	63.4 (1.44)	15.3 (1.17)	11.2 (0.94)	6.3 (0.76)	2.4 (0.43)	1.4 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	77.1 (1.09)	11.9 (0.83)	5.0 (0.55)	4.0 (0.59)	0.9 (0.19)	1.1 (0.29)

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

– 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 percents (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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 37.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 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	46.1 (0.38)	17.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.08)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	45.9 (0.38)	17.7 (0.27)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	43.5 (0.53)	17.0 (0.40)	13.0 (0.32)	12.1 (0.33)	12.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.13)
Female	100.0	48.4 (0.49)	18.3 (0.37)	11.7 (0.30)	10.3 (0.28)	10.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.08)
Age							
18–44 years.	100.0	43.6 (0.52)	19.8 (0.39)	14.0 (0.32)	12.3 (0.32)	8.4 (0.28)	1.8 (0.13)
45–64 years.	100.0	50.9 (0.60)	16.1 (0.44)	11.2 (0.37)	10.0 (0.35)	11.1 (0.38)	0.7 (0.10)
65–74 years.	100.0	46.5 (1.11)	13.3 (0.74)	10.0 (0.65)	10.2 (0.61)	19.6 (0.86)	0.4 (0.12)
75 years and over	100.0	41.7 (1.19)	14.3 (0.77)	7.8 (0.56)	9.7 (0.65)	25.9 (1.01)	0.6 (0.19)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	46.1 (0.38)	17.7 (0.28)	12.3 (0.21)	11.2 (0.22)	11.5 (0.24)	1.2 (0.08)
White.	100.0	47.9 (0.42)	17.0 (0.30)	11.9 (0.23)	10.8 (0.23)	11.3 (0.25)	1.1 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	34.2 (0.93)	21.6 (0.80)	15.6 (0.71)	13.4 (0.62)	13.5 (0.65)	1.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	37.7 (4.47)	19.8 (4.97)	11.3 (2.64)	20.3 (3.99)	9.4 (1.91)	*1.5 (0.85)
Asian.	100.0	42.1 (1.97)	20.9 (1.61)	12.6 (1.22)	10.7 (1.35)	9.8 (1.17)	3.9 (0.86)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	60.7 (10.61)	*8.8 (6.06)	*15.8 (6.44)	*3.1 (2.25)	*8.5 (5.00)	*3.1 (3.06)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	40.3 (3.06)	18.3 (2.44)	14.0 (2.14)	13.6 (2.29)	12.7 (1.91)	*1.1 (0.61)
Black or African American, white	100.0	41.2 (8.48)	21.3 (6.41)	17.6 (5.49)	*12.9 (5.27)	*5.7 (2.90)	*1.3 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	35.7 (5.09)	15.3 (3.38)	14.5 (3.20)	16.5 (3.61)	16.7 (3.35)	*1.3 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.0 (0.86)	17.1 (0.64)	15.7 (0.63)	16.1 (0.65)	14.2 (0.57)	5.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.6 (1.08)	15.3 (0.81)	16.6 (0.84)	17.7 (0.84)	15.8 (0.73)	7.0 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	48.2 (0.41)	17.7 (0.30)	11.8 (0.23)	10.5 (0.23)	11.2 (0.25)	0.6 (0.06)
White, single race.	100.0	50.7 (0.46)	17.0 (0.33)	11.2 (0.25)	10.0 (0.25)	10.9 (0.28)	0.3 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	34.3 (0.95)	21.6 (0.81)	15.7 (0.73)	13.2 (0.62)	13.5 (0.66)	1.7 (0.27)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	24.1 (0.76)	14.5 (0.63)	14.0 (0.59)	16.0 (0.59)	27.2 (0.84)	4.1 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	41.3 (0.62)	16.7 (0.49)	13.5 (0.43)	12.8 (0.46)	14.6 (0.48)	0.9 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	49.3 (0.69)	19.2 (0.53)	12.7 (0.45)	10.0 (0.40)	8.6 (0.36)	0.2 (0.05)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	63.9 (0.68)	17.2 (0.54)	8.3 (0.38)	6.5 (0.35)	3.8 (0.25)	0.3 (0.08)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	28.7 (0.71)	16.1 (0.56)	14.4 (0.47)	16.0 (0.47)	22.5 (0.67)	2.4 (0.21)
$20,000 or more	100.0	50.6 (0.44)	18.0 (0.32)	11.8 (0.25)	10.0 (0.25)	8.6 (0.23)	0.9 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	35.5 (0.83)	17.6 (0.65)	14.5 (0.56)	14.6 (0.61)	15.8 (0.63)	2.0 (0.24)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	44.1 (0.84)	18.6 (0.66)	14.4 (0.62)	12.3 (0.58)	9.5 (0.53)	1.2 (0.20)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	53.8 (1.06)	18.6 (0.84)	11.4 (0.65)	8.9 (0.64)	6.6 (0.55)	0.7 (0.21)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	63.7 (0.81)	17.5 (0.66)	8.1 (0.44)	6.4 (0.42)	4.1 (0.35)	*0.1 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor.	100.0	26.9 (1.13)	15.3 (0.80)	15.9 (0.73)	17.2 (0.79)	21.2 (0.94)	3.4 (0.40)
Near poor	100.0	28.3 (0.82)	17.4 (0.72)	14.7 (0.64)	17.4 (0.70)	19.7 (0.71)	2.5 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	53.6 (0.50)	18.0 (0.38)	11.2 (0.30)	9.1 (0.27)	7.6 (0.25)	0.5 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under age 65 years:							
Private.	100.0	55.1 (0.48)	19.2 (0.37)	11.4 (0.28)	8.2 (0.25)	5.7 (0.21)	0.4 (0.05)
Medicaid.	100.0	31.6 (1.23)	17.9 (1.09)	15.4 (1.03)	16.6 (1.01)	16.3 (1.05)	2.1 (0.40)
Other.	100.0	37.1 (1.92)	20.4 (1.67)	13.9 (1.28)	13.9 (1.37)	13.9 (1.23)	*0.7 (0.34)
Uninsured.	100.0	21.5 (0.72)	15.3 (0.61)	17.4 (0.60)	21.2 (0.71)	19.9 (0.66)	4.7 (0.38)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private.	100.0	50.6 (1.02)	14.1 (0.70)	8.4 (0.52)	8.3 (0.54)	18.2 (0.78)	0.3 (0.10)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.7 (2.36)	12.3 (1.93)	10.0 (1.59)	12.4 (1.84)	42.5 (2.83)	*1.1 (0.94)
Medicare only	100.0	32.8 (1.51)	13.2 (1.06)	9.6 (0.95)	13.6 (1.02)	30.1 (1.55)	0.7 (0.23)
Other.	100.0	45.6 (2.98)	14.1 (1.97)	10.0 (1.67)	11.0 (1.82)	18.7 (2.36)	*0.5 (0.32)
Uninsured.	100.0	27.6 (7.14)	*8.6 (4.37)	14.6 (4.81)	*7.1 (4.25)	36.5 (9.07)	*5.7 (3.22)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact[1]					
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago	More than 2 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	50.1 (0.49)	17.3 (0.36)	11.6 (0.29)	10.1 (0.27)	9.9 (0.29)	1.1 (0.09)
Widowed	100.0	36.9 (1.03)	13.4 (0.68)	9.5 (0.61)	10.9 (0.68)	28.4 (1.05)	0.9 (0.22)
Divorced or separated	100.0	40.4 (0.85)	18.2 (0.65)	13.8 (0.60)	12.6 (0.60)	14.4 (0.60)	0.7 (0.11)
Never married	100.0	42.9 (0.84)	19.7 (0.66)	14.1 (0.52)	12.1 (0.55)	9.2 (0.45)	2.0 (0.23)
Living with a partner	100.0	36.8 (1.44)	18.1 (1.15)	14.5 (1.06)	17.1 (1.09)	12.3 (0.92)	1.3 (0.28)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	100.0	48.3 (0.55)	18.5 (0.40)	12.1 (0.33)	10.3 (0.31)	9.2 (0.29)	1.6 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	47.6 (0.62)	16.6 (0.47)	11.9 (0.35)	11.2 (0.40)	11.7 (0.40)	1.0 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	38.5 (0.94)	17.4 (0.64)	13.5 (0.46)	13.3 (0.47)	16.7 (0.67)	0.7 (0.12)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	52.7 (0.86)	16.9 (0.61)	10.6 (0.46)	9.4 (0.48)	9.4 (0.49)	1.0 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	48.6 (0.72)	17.6 (0.57)	11.8 (0.41)	10.4 (0.42)	11.1 (0.41)	0.5 (0.10)
South	100.0	41.2 (0.64)	17.4 (0.47)	13.8 (0.38)	12.5 (0.36)	13.7 (0.45)	1.4 (0.14)
West	100.0	45.4 (0.82)	19.0 (0.59)	11.8 (0.46)	11.5 (0.51)	10.2 (0.44)	2.1 (0.22)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	27.7 (1.19)	16.1 (0.92)	14.9 (0.91)	17.4 (0.97)	16.0 (0.85)	8.0 (0.73)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.5 (1.15)	18.2 (0.85)	16.6 (0.85)	14.8 (0.82)	12.3 (0.71)	3.5 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	100.0	48.3 (0.65)	16.5 (0.48)	12.0 (0.37)	10.9 (0.37)	11.9 (0.38)	0.3 (0.07)
White, single race, female	100.0	52.9 (0.58)	17.5 (0.44)	10.4 (0.35)	9.1 (0.32)	9.9 (0.36)	0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.5 (1.40)	20.1 (1.24)	16.9 (1.19)	13.9 (1.03)	15.0 (1.06)	1.6 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	35.8 (1.20)	22.8 (1.04)	14.7 (0.87)	12.6 (0.77)	12.3 (0.76)	1.7 (0.35)

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

[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 percents (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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 39.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.4 (0.37)	64.6 (0.37)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	35.4 (0.36)	64.6 (0.36)
Sex			
Male	100.0	32.6 (0.52)	67.4 (0.52)
Female	100.0	38.0 (0.47)	62.0 (0.47)
Age			
18–44 years.	100.0	46.8 (0.53)	53.2 (0.53)
45–64 years.	100.0	29.3 (0.56)	70.7 (0.56)
65–74 years.	100.0	13.0 (0.73)	87.0 (0.73)
75 years and over	100.0	6.9 (0.63)	93.1 (0.63)
Race			
1 race[4]	100.0	35.2 (0.37)	64.8 (0.37)
White.	100.0	33.0 (0.39)	67.0 (0.39)
Black or African American	100.0	52.1 (1.09)	47.9 (1.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.9 (4.22)	60.1 (4.22)
Asian.	100.0	33.6 (1.92)	66.4 (1.92)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	100.0	35.6 (11.31)	64.4 (11.31)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	51.0 (3.06)	49.0 (3.06)
Black or African American, white	100.0	58.5 (8.20)	41.5 (8.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.7 (4.46)	55.3 (4.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	39.9 (0.88)	60.1 (0.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.7 (1.10)	62.3 (1.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	34.8 (0.40)	65.2 (0.40)
White, single race	100.0	32.0 (0.43)	68.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.7 (1.11)	48.3 (1.11)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.2 (0.78)	70.8 (0.78)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	30.6 (0.64)	69.4 (0.64)
Some college	100.0	40.3 (0.73)	59.7 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	40.7 (0.75)	59.3 (0.75)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	100.0	34.1 (0.70)	65.9 (0.70)
$20,000 or more	100.0	36.5 (0.43)	63.5 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	36.5 (0.82)	63.5 (0.82)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	38.1 (0.81)	61.9 (0.81)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	40.5 (1.03)	59.5 (1.03)
$75,000 or more	100.0	38.4 (0.82)	61.6 (0.82)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor.	100.0	40.1 (1.18)	59.9 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	37.0 (0.86)	63.0 (0.86)
Not poor	100.0	37.5 (0.49)	62.5 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	38.0 (0.46)	62.0 (0.46)
Medicaid.	100.0	55.7 (1.37)	44.3 (1.37)
Other.	100.0	47.7 (2.14)	52.3 (2.14)
Uninsured	100.0	41.7 (0.90)	58.3 (0.90)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	8.9 (0.58)	91.1 (0.58)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	15.7 (2.38)	84.3 (2.38)
Medicare only	100.0	9.9 (0.98)	90.1 (0.98)
Other.	100.0	15.4 (2.06)	84.6 (2.06)
Uninsured	100.0	23.3 (8.95)	76.7 (8.95)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over[1]		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Married.	100.0	34.6 (0.50)	65.4 (0.50)
Widowed.	100.0	13.4 (0.76)	86.6 (0.76)
Divorced or separated.	100.0	45.7 (0.84)	54.3 (0.84)
Never married.	100.0	34.5 (0.78)	65.5 (0.78)
Living with a partner	100.0	53.3 (1.54)	46.7 (1.54)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	100.0	38.4 (0.53)	61.6 (0.53)
Small MSA.	100.0	34.4 (0.70)	65.6 (0.70)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.1 (0.71)	69.9 (0.71)
Region			
Northeast	100.0	32.2 (0.86)	67.8 (0.86)
Midwest	100.0	31.1 (0.74)	68.9 (0.74)
South	100.0	39.3 (0.65)	60.7 (0.65)
West	100.0	36.7 (0.73)	63.3 (0.73)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	33.4 (1.24)	66.6 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	46.7 (1.18)	53.3 (1.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	100.0	30.1 (0.62)	69.9 (0.62)
White, single race, female	100.0	33.8 (0.54)	66.2 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	48.4 (1.69)	51.6 (1.69)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	54.3 (1.29)	45.7 (1.29)

[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 1999 version, "Have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage 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 percents, refer to table 41.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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