

# Vital and Health Statistics

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## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

Data From the National Health  
Interview Survey

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

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## Abstract

### Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 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. The presentation of percentages and percent distributions in both age-adjusted and unadjusted versions is new this year.

### 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 2002, data were collected for 31,044 adults for the Sample Adult questionnaire. The conditional response rate was 84.4%, and the final response rate was 74.4%. The health information for adults in this report was obtained from one randomly selected adult per family.

### Highlights

In 2002, 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 23% were former smokers. Based on their body mass index, 35% of adults were overweight, and 23% were obese.

**Keywords:** chronic conditions • disability • lifestyle • health utilization • mental health • HIV

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

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## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2002 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 (1) and for children under 18 years of age (2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and they replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented 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, and [“Appendix II”](#) contains Definitions of Terms used for this report.

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 to 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 the 1997–2002 data to



data from previous NHIS survey years 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 collecting data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and to Federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. In addition, the category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (NHOPHI), 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.

## Methods

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### 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 or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel

(although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for 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 visited each selected household and administered 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 who are 17 years of age and over and 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 2002 consisted of 36,161 households, which yielded 93,386 persons in 36,831 families. There were 36,787 adults eligible for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Data were collected for 31,044 adults; or a conditional response rate of 84.4%. 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 88.1%, yielding a final Sample Adult component response rate of 74.4% (14).

### Estimation Procedures

The Sample Adult weights were used to produce the national health estimates in this report. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all adults and for various subgroups of the adult population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. To make the presentation of the data more straightforward, counts for persons of unknown status with respect to health characteristics of interest are neither shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates). 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 he or she calculates percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

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

the case of family income, there is no income information for about 6% of sample adults in the 2002 survey, and about 14% 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.

## Age Adjustment

Beginning with these 2002 reports, 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 (16,17). 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. The tables 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 2002 estimates (See “[Appendix I](#)” for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in “[Appendix III](#)” to eliminate redundancy in the report.

## Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content,

format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2002 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted estimates shown in the “[Appendix III](#)” tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimated 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 (18).

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 NHIS from the NCHS Web site:

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

The Web site features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent NHISs, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data 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 is made up 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, and conferences.

## 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 to produce numbers

consistent with estimates of the adult civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, based on postcensal population estimates derived from the 1990 U.S. census.

## 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. Women were slightly more likely than men to have ever been told on two or more visits that they had hypertension.
- 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, American Indian or Alaska Native, 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.
- Nineteen percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white had ever been told they had heart disease compared with 12% of single-race white adults and 10% of American Indian or Alaska Native single-race adults. Nine percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white had ever been told they had a stroke compared with 2%

of single-race white adults and 3% of American Indian or Alaska Native single-race adults.

- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have ever been told they had heart disease than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanic adults. However, 30% of non-Hispanic black adults had ever been told they had hypertension, compared with 18% of Hispanic adults and 21% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- Thirty-three percent of single-race non-Hispanic black women reported hypertension compared with 20% of non-Hispanic white women and 19% of Hispanic women.
- Twenty-six percent of non-Hispanic black men reported hypertension compared with 21% of non-Hispanic white men and 17% of Hispanic men.
- Single-race non-Hispanic white men had the highest percentage of heart disease (including coronary heart disease) compared with other single-race sex-ethnicity groups.
- There was an inverse association between education and the presence of heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, and stroke; as educational level increased, the percentages of adults with these conditions decreased.
- Adults in families that were not poor were less likely to have ever been told they had heart disease (including coronary heart disease), hypertension, or a stroke than were adults in poor families.
- Among adults under age 65 years, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to have been told they had a stroke than those in other insurance categories. Similarly, among adults 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were the most likely to have been told they had a stroke.
- Adults who were widowed had the highest percentage of hypertension, and those who had never married had the lowest percentage of heart disease.

## Selected Respiratory Conditions (tables 3,4)

- Overall, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had emphysema. Eleven percent had ever been told they had asthma, and 7% still had asthma. Nine percent of adults had been told in the past 12 months that they had hay fever, 14% had been told they had sinusitis, and 4% had been told they had chronic bronchitis.
- Women were more likely than men to have been told they had asthma, hay fever, sinusitis, or chronic bronchitis.
- Although there was an inverse association with age and ever having had asthma, the percentage of adults who reported still having asthma declined only after age 75.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were less likely to have been told in the past 12 months that they had sinusitis compared with white adults and black adults.
- Twenty-two percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white had been told they had asthma compared with 12% of American Indian or Alaska Native single-race adults and 11% of single-race white adults. Sixteen percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white still had asthma compared with 9% of single-race American Indian or Alaska Native adults and 7% of single-race white 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.
- White non-Hispanic men and black non-Hispanic men were the most likely to report emphysema. White non-Hispanic women and black non-Hispanic women were the most likely to report asthma, sinusitis, and chronic emphysema. Non-Hispanic

white women were more likely to report still having asthma compared with non-Hispanic black women or Hispanic women, as well as to non-Hispanic white men, non-Hispanic black men, and Hispanic men. Non-Hispanic white women also reported the highest percentage of hay fever.

- 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. However, 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 years, those insured by Medicaid had higher percentages of emphysema, asthma, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis than those covered by other insurance. Similarly, among adults age 65 years 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 hay fever was higher in the West than in any other region of the United States.

## 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 single-race non-Hispanic white adults had ever been told they had some form of

cancer, compared with 3% of single-race non-Hispanic black adults and 3% of Hispanic adults.

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

- Overall, 7% of the adult population in the United States had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, 8% 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-one 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 25% reported chronic joint symptoms (i.e., 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 report an arthritis diagnosis or the presence of chronic joint symptoms.
- There was a positive relationship between age and both arthritis diagnosis and the presence of chronic joint symptoms. Fifty-one percent of adults 75 years and over reported an arthritis diagnosis compared with 8% of adults 18–44 years of age; 43% of adults 75 years and over had chronic joint symptoms compared with 18% of adults 18–44 years of age.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, American Indian and Alaska Native adults were more likely to have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes or an ulcer compared with white adults, black adults, and Asian adults. Asian adults were less likely to indicate arthritis or chronic joint symptoms than white adults, black adults, or American Indian or Alaska Native adults.

- Fifty-one percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white indicated the presence of chronic joint symptoms compared with 26% of single-race white adults and 32% of American Indian or Alaska Native single-race 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 whites and non-Hispanic blacks were more likely to report arthritis and chronic joint symptoms compared with Hispanic adults.
- There was an inverse relationship between diabetes and level of education: 11% of adults with less than a high school diploma reported 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 years, those covered by Medicaid reported the highest percentage of diabetes, ulcer, and liver disease. Among adults aged 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare reported the highest percentage of ulcers, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms. Adults aged 65 years and over who were covered by Medicaid and Medicare insurance and the uninsured reported the highest percentage of diabetes.
- More adults who were widowed reported diabetes or ulcers compared with adults with another marital status.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, Hispanic adult men and non-Hispanic black women were more likely to have been told they had diabetes compared with Hispanic women, non-Hispanic white men and women, and

non-Hispanic black men. Hispanic men were the least likely to report 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, 14% had experienced pain in the neck area, 26% had experienced pain in the lower back, and 5% had experienced pain in the face or jaw area.
- Women were more likely to experience pain (in the form of migraines, neck pain, lower back pain, or face or jaw pain) than men. Women were 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 5% of adults 75 years of age and over.
- Adults 18–44 years of age were less likely to have experienced pain in the lower back during the 3 months prior to the interview compared with older adults.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, Asian adults were less likely to report 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.
- Forty-six percent of adults who were both American Indian or Alaska Native and white experienced lower back pain in the 3 months prior to the interview compared with 27% of single-race white adults and 35% of American Indian or Alaska Native single-race adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma were more likely to report migraine headaches and lower back pain than were adults with higher education.
- Adults in poor and near-poor families were more likely to experience migraine headaches, pain in the neck, 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 years, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to report migraine headaches, neck pain, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw compared with those with other types of insurance or no insurance. Among adults age 65 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely to report migraine headaches, lower back pain, or pain in the face or jaw than those with other insurance or no insurance.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, Hispanic women, non-Hispanic white women, and non-Hispanic black women all report more than twice as much severe headache or migraine than men in the same racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black men report the lowest percentage of neck pain or lower back pain than 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.
- Nine 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 or American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Seven percent of Asian adults had experienced some form of vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses), compared with 9% of white adults, 12% of black adults, and 11% of American Indian or Alaska Native 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 9% 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; 18% 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.
- Sixteen percent of adults in poor families experienced vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) compared with 8% of adults in families that were not poor. The poor and near poor were more likely to have lost all their natural teeth than those who were not poor.
- Among adults under age 65 years, those covered by Medicaid were more likely to report 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 years and over, those covered by Medicaid and Medicare were more likely than those with Medicare, private, or other insurance to report vision trouble (even with glasses or contact lenses) or absence of all natural teeth.

- Adults not living in an MSA were more likely to report 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 single-race non-Hispanic white men had hearing trouble compared with other men or women. Single-race 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, and 6% felt hopeless, 5% felt worthless, and 12% felt like everything was an effort for all, most, or some of the time during the same time period.
- Thirteen percent of women felt sad for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 8% 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 Hispanics.
- 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 reporting these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to report these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Adults in poor families were at least two times 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 years, 31% 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 15% of those who were uninsured and 7% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 years who had Medicaid health care coverage were at least two times 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 years who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 18% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of sadness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 14% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 10% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 years and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were nearly two times 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 as those who had either Medicare-only health care coverage or private health insurance.

- Widowed and divorced adults were more likely to report feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort in the 30 days before the interview compared with adults who were married, never married, or living with a partner. Adults who were married were least likely to report these feelings.

### **Feelings of Nervousness or Restlessness (tables 15,16)**

- Overall, 15% of adults experienced feelings of nervousness, and 16% 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, adults who were American Indian or Alaska Native and white were more likely to have felt nervous or restless all, most, or some of the time in the 30 days before the interview compared with other adults. Single-race Asian adults reported the least feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with other single race groups.
- When results are considered by race and ethnicity, single-race non-Hispanic white adults were more likely than single race non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults to feel nervous or restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- There was an inverse association between level of education and feelings of nervousness or restlessness; the highest percentage

of adults reporting these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to report 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.
- Similarly, there was an inverse association between family income and feelings of nervousness or restlessness; adults reporting family income less than \$20,000 were most likely to report these feelings than those with higher family incomes.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 33% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 18% of those who were uninsured and 13% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 years 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 years who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 21% who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage or those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 years 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 report 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)

- 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 947 million bed days.
- 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 639 million work-loss days.
- Women 18 years of age and over 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 in this age group.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 7 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, and employed adults with less than a high school diploma had 6 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 9 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, and employed adults in poor families

averaged 6 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 17 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months for those who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage averaged 17 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 7 bed days per person for those who had Medicare-only health care coverage.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, single-race non-Hispanic black women reported 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic white women, 4 bed days per person for Hispanic women, 5 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic black men, 4 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic white men, and 2 bed days per person for Hispanic men.
- Among employed adults, single-race non-Hispanic black women averaged 6 work-loss days per person in the past 12 months, single-race non-Hispanic white women averaged 5 work-loss days, 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, 14% 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, and 9% had difficulty standing for 2 hours.
- Seventeen percent of women had at least one physical difficulty compared with 11% 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 difficulties 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 at age 75 years 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 17% of black adults, 14% of white adults, and 9% of Asian adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black adults found at least one of the nine physical activities very difficult or impossible to do compared with non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults.
- 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 reported 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, 26% were in good health, and 12% were in fair or poor health.
- Sixty-three percent of men were in excellent or very good health compared with 61% of women.
- There was an inverse relationship between health status and age; as age increased, the percentages of adults with excellent or very good health decreased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 64% of Asian adults and white adults had excellent or very good health compared with 52% of black adults and 54% of American Indian or Alaska Native 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 Hispanics.
- There was a positive relationship between health and level of education; 75% of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher reported excellent health compared with 41% of adults with less than a high school diploma. In contrast, 26% of adults with less than a high school diploma reported 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. However, adults in poor and near-poor families were more than twice as likely to have

fair or poor health compared with adults in families that were not poor.

- Among adults under age 65 years, 73% of those with private health insurance had excellent or very good health compared with 57% of adults under age 65 years without health insurance coverage and 34% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 53% 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 23% of those with private health insurance.
- Adults who were widowed, divorced, or separated were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who were married, living with a partner, or never married.
- Adults who did not live in a MSA were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults who lived in a MSA.
- Adults living in the South were more likely to have fair or poor health than adults living in other regions.
- Forty-eight percent of single-race non-Hispanic black women have excellent or very good health compared with 52% of Hispanic women, 65% of single-race non-Hispanic white women, 57% of non-Hispanic black men, 56% of Hispanic men, and 65% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty percent of non-Hispanic black women, 18% of Hispanic women, and 17% of non-Hispanic black men and Hispanic men have fair or poor health compared with 11% of non-Hispanic white women and men.

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

- The health status of 79% of adults with excellent or very good health in 2002 was about the same as 1 year ago, and the health status of 17% of adults with excellent or very



good health in 2002 had improved since 2001. The health status of 71% of adults with good health in 2002 was about the same as 1 year ago, the health status of 19% of them had improved since 2001, and 10% of them had worse health in 2002. Last, the health status of 55% of adults with fair or poor health in 2002 was about the same as 1 year ago, the health status of 15% had improved since 2001, and the health status of 30% was worse than in 2001.

## Current Cigarette Smoking Status (tables 24,25)

- Overall, 22% of adults 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers, 23% were former smokers, and 55% had never smoked.
- Twenty-five percent of men were current smokers compared with 20% of women.
- Sixty-one percent of women had never smoked cigarettes compared with 48% of men.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current smokers decreased, and the percentage of adults who were former smokers increased, up to age 75. Adults who were 18–44 years of age were more likely than adults 45 years of age or over to have never smoked.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 12% of Asian adults were current smokers compared with 23% of white adults, 21% of black adults, and 34% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to be every day smokers than either non-Hispanic black adults or Hispanics. However, Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely to smoke some days than were non-Hispanic white adults. Twenty-five percent of non-Hispanic white adults were former smokers compared with 17% of Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults. Fifty-two percent of non-Hispanic white adults had never smoked compared with 61% of non-Hispanic black adults and 67% of Hispanics.
- Adults with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely than other adults to be current smokers and were 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.
- Among adults under 65 years of age, 21% with private health insurance coverage were current smokers compared with 36% who were uninsured and 38% 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.
- Thirty-eight percent of adults who were living with a partner were current smokers compared with 34% of divorced or separated adults, 30% of widowed adults, 23% of never married adults, and 18% of married adults.
- Adults who did not live in a MSA were more likely to be current smokers than adults who lived in a MSA.
- Adults living in the West were less likely to be current or every-day smokers and more likely to be nonsmokers compared with adults living in other regions.
- Eleven percent of Hispanic women were current smokers compared with 18% of single race non-Hispanic black women and 22% of non-Hispanic white women. Among men, 21% of Hispanic men, 25% of non-Hispanic white men, and 26% of non-Hispanic black men were current smokers.

## Alcohol Drinking Status (tables 26,27)

- Overall, 48% of adults 18 years of age and over were current regular

drinkers, 13% were current infrequent drinkers, 7% were former regular drinkers, 8% were former infrequent drinkers, and 22% were lifetime abstainers.

- Fifty-nine 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 infrequent (current or former) drinkers or lifetime abstainers.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults who were current regular drinkers decreased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 43% of Asian adults were lifetime abstainers compared with 34% of black adults, 19% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults, and 19% of white adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 53% of non-Hispanic white adults were current regular drinkers compared with 37% of Hispanics and 33% of non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanics 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, 56% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 46% 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 more than twice as likely as those with private insurance to be lifetime abstainers.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 32% of those who had private health insurance coverage were current regular drinkers compared with 28% who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 13% who

had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.

- Fifty-six percent of adults living with a partner were current regular drinkers compared with 48% of married or divorced or separated adults, 47% of never-married adults, and 41% of widowed adults.
- Regionally, 28% of adults living in the South were lifetime abstainers in contrast to 23% of adults in the West and 17% of adults in the Midwest and Northeast.
- Fifty percent of Hispanic women and 42% of single-race non-Hispanic black women were lifetime abstainers compared with 22% of non-Hispanic white women. Forty-five percent of non-Hispanic white women were current regular drinkers compared with 24% of non-Hispanic black women and 23% of Hispanic women.
- Twenty-three percent of non-Hispanic black men and 21% of Hispanic men were lifetime abstainers compared with 12% of non-Hispanic white men. Fifty-three percent of Hispanic men and 45% of non-Hispanic black men were current regular drinkers compared with 62% of non-Hispanic white men.

## 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 approximately 25% 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 65% of women. Twenty-nine percent of men engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 22% of women.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 56%

percent of non-Hispanic white adults never engaged in leisure-time periods of vigorous physical activity compared with 68% of non-Hispanic black adults and 71% of Hispanic adults. Twenty-seven percent of non-Hispanic white adults engaged in such activities three or more times per week compared with 20% of non-Hispanic black adults and 18% of Hispanic adults.

- Educational attainment, family income, and nonpoverty status were inversely associated with engaging in 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 45% of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher and 53% of adults in families that were not poor. Thirty-five percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher and 29% 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.
- Twenty-eight percent of never-married adults engaged in periods of vigorous leisure-time physical activity three or more times per week compared with 22% of adults who were living with a partner, 25% of married adults, 24% of divorced or separated adults, and 22% of widowed adults.
- Adults who did not reside in a 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 a MSA (irrespective of size).
- Regionally, 62% 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 59% of adults in the Northeast and 57% of adults in the Midwest and West. Twenty-eight percent of adults in the West engaged in such activities three or more times per

week compared with 26% of adults in the Northeast and Midwest and 24% of adults in the South.

## Body Mass Index (tables 30,31)

- Based on their body mass index, 2% of adults 18 years of age and over were underweight, 40% were at a healthy weight, 35% were overweight (but not obese), and 23% were obese.
- Forty-seven percent of women were at a healthy weight compared with 32% of men. Forty-three percent of men were overweight (but not obese) compared with 27% of women. A slightly higher percentage of men were obese (24%) compared with women (23%).
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 60% of Asian adults were at a healthy weight compared with 41% of white adults, 29% of black adults, and 36% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults. Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native single race adults were more than four times as likely as Asian adults to be obese. White adults were at least three times as likely as Asian adults to be obese.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 35% of non-Hispanic black adults were obese compared with 25% of Hispanics and 22% of non-Hispanic white adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be overweight (but not necessarily obese) than either non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black adults.
- Thirty-two percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were at a healthy weight compared with 44% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree. Thirty percent of adults with less than a high school diploma were obese, in contrast to 17% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Thirty-two percent of adults under age 65 years who had Medicaid health care coverage were obese compared with 23% of adults under

age 65 years who had private health insurance and 25% of adults under age 65 years who were uninsured. However, among adults under age 65 years, those who had private health insurance were more likely to be overweight (but not obese) than adults who had Medicaid health care coverage.

- Adults who did not live in a MSA were more likely to be obese than adults who lived in a MSA (irrespective of the size of the MSA).
- Fifty-one percent of single-race non-Hispanic white women were at a healthy weight compared with 39% of Hispanic women, 29% of non-Hispanic black women, 32% of non-Hispanic white men, 30% of non-Hispanic black men, and 27% of Hispanic men. Forty percent of non-Hispanic black women were obese compared with 25% of Hispanic women, 20% of non-Hispanic white women, 29% of non-Hispanic black men, 26% of Hispanic men, and 23% of non-Hispanic white men.

## 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, 81% considered a doctor's office or HMO to be their usual place of care, 16% 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 slightly 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 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 ages 18–44 years to 9% among adults ages 45–64. As age increased among adults under 65 years of age with a usual place of care, the percentage of these adults who considered a doctor's office or HMO their usual place of health care increased.
- When results are considered by single race without regard to ethnicity, 19% of Asian adults were without a usual place of care compared with 13% of white adults. Among adults with a usual place of care, 53% of American Indian or Alaska Native adults considered a clinic or health center their usual place of care compared with 17% of black adults and Asian adults and 16% of white adults.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 25% of Hispanic adults did not have a usual place of care compared with 11% of non-Hispanic white adults and 13% of non-Hispanic blacks. 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 72% 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 who had a usual place of care and 2% of non-Hispanic white adults.
- 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, 45% of those who were uninsured did not have a usual place of health care compared with 9% of adults with private health care coverage and 9% of these adults with Medicaid health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 18% of those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage and a usual place of health care considered a clinic or health center their usual place of care compared with 10% of those who had private health insurance and a usual place of care and 11% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage and a usual place of care. Adults aged 65 years and over with Medicare-only health care coverage were more likely to not have a usual place of health care than were adults with private health care coverage.
- Married adults and widowed adults were more likely to have a usual place of health care than were adults who had never married, who were living with a partner, or who were divorced or separated. Among adults who had a usual place of care, married and widowed adults were more likely to consider a doctor's office or HMO their usual place of care than were divorced or separated adults, never-married adults, and adults living with a partner.
- Of those adults with a usual place of health care, adults who resided in a MSA were more likely to consider a doctor's office or HMO a usual place of health care than were adults who did not reside in a MSA; adults who did not reside in a MSA were more likely to consider a health center or clinic their usual place of care than were adults residing in a MSA.
- Sixteen 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 single-race non-Hispanic black men and 15% of

non-Hispanic white men. Nineteen percent of Hispanic women were without a usual place of care compared with 10% of non-Hispanic black women and 8% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 19% of adults 18 years of age and over did not make an office visit to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months, and 17% had one office visit, 26% had 2–3 visits, 25% had 4–9 visits, and 14% had 10 or more visits.
- Twenty-six percent of men and 13% of women had no office visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months. Nineteen percent of men and 15% of women had one office visit, 24% of men and 27% of women had 2–3 visits, 21% of men and 29% of women had 4–9 visits, and 11% of men and 18% of women had 10 or more visits.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, 31% of Hispanic adults did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 19% of non-Hispanic black adults and 17% of non-Hispanic white adults. Both non-Hispanic white and black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to have made four 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; 26% of adults with less than a high school diploma had no office visits compared with 13% of adults with at least a bachelor's degree.
- Adults with a lower family income were more likely than adults who had a higher family income to have not visited a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months.
- 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, 42% who were uninsured did not have any visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 17% of adults with private health care coverage and 12% of these adults 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.
- Thirteen 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 professional in the past 12 months compared with 7% of adults aged 65 years and over who had private health insurance coverage and 8% of adults aged 65 years and over 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.
- Never-married adults or adults who were living with a partner were more likely to have no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months than were married, widowed, divorced, or separated adults.
- Twenty-three percent of adults who lived in the West and 20% of adults in the South had no visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 17% of adults in the Midwest and 15% of those in the Northeast.
- Thirty-seven percent of Hispanic men did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 26% of single-race non-Hispanic black men

and 23% of non-Hispanic white men. Twenty-four percent of Hispanic women did not visit a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months compared with 12% of non-Hispanic black women and 10% of non-Hispanic white women.

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

- Overall, 69% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months; 14% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 8% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 5% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 3% had last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a doctor or other health professional.
- Seventy-six percent of women last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 13% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago. In contrast, 61% of men last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months, and 15% last contacted a doctor or other health professional more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago.
- 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 professional than were younger adults (under 65 years of age).
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, Hispanic adults were less likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other

health professional than either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults. Hispanic adults were at least four times as likely to have never had contact with a doctor or other health professional as non-Hispanic white adults and were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic black 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 2 years ago or to have never seen a doctor.
- Adults in families that were not poor were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than adults in poor or near-poor families.
- Adults under 65 years of age who were uninsured were much less likely than insured adults to have last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 82% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage last contacted a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 88% of those who had private health insurance and 87% of those who had Medicare and Medicaid health care coverage.
- Married and widowed adults were more likely to have had more recent contact (within the past 6 months) with a doctor or other health professional than were adults who were never married, living with a partner, divorced, or separated.
- Hispanic men were less likely to have seen a doctor or other health professional within the previous 6 months than non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white men, as well Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic white women. Six percent of Hispanic men had never seen or talked to a doctor or other health professional compared with less than 2% of non-Hispanic black men and 1% of non-Hispanic white men.

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

- Overall, 44% of adults 18 years of age and over last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months; 18% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 6 months ago, but not more than 1 year ago; 13% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 1 year ago, but not more than 2 years ago; 12% last contacted a dentist or other health professional more than 2 years ago, but not more than 5 years ago; and 13% last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional more than 5 years ago. One percent of adults had never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.
- Forty-seven percent of women last contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months compared with 41% of men. Men were two times 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 considerably more likely to have contacted a dentist or other dental health professional within the previous 6 months (48%) than either non-Hispanic black adults (31%) 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. Hispanic adults were at least four times as likely as either non-Hispanic white adults or non-Hispanic black adults to have never contacted a dentist or other dental health professional.
- 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, 52% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 29% of adults with Medicaid health care coverage and 21% of adults who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 48% of adults with private health care coverage had contact with a dentist or other dental professional within the past 6 months compared with 31% of adults who had Medicare-only health care coverage and 22% of adults who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage.
- Forty-eight percent of married adults had contacted a dentist or other dental health professional in the last 6 months compared with 42% of never married adults, 41% of widowed adults, 38% of divorced or separated adults, and 36% of adults who were living with a partner.
- Adults who did not live in a 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 a MSA.

## HIV Testing Status (tables 40,41)

- Overall, 34% of adults 18 years of age and over had ever been tested for HIV.
- Women were more likely than men to have ever been tested for HIV.
- HIV testing status was inversely related to age; as age increased, the percentage of adults who had ever been tested for HIV decreased.
- When considering results by single race without regard to ethnicity, 31% of Asian adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 32% of white adults, 47% of American

- Indian or Alaska Native adults, and 50% of black adults.
- When considering results by single race and ethnicity, 32% of non-Hispanic white adults had ever been tested for HIV compared with 34% of Hispanic adults and 50% of non-Hispanic black adults.
  - A higher percentage of adults who had some college and of those with at least a bachelor's degree had ever been tested for HIV compared with adults with less education.
  - Among adults under age 65 years, 52% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage had ever been tested for HIV compared with 40% of those who were uninsured and 38% of those who had private health insurance.
  - Forty-five percent of adults who were living with a partner and 45% of adults who were divorced or separated had ever been tested for HIV compared with 35% of married adults, 35% of widowed adults, and 30% of never married adults.
  - Adults who did not live in a MSA were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in a 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 Midwest were less likely to have ever been tested for HIV than adults who lived in the South, West, or Northeast.
  - Fifty-two percent of single-race non-Hispanic black women had ever been tested for HIV compared with 39% of Hispanic women and 35% of non-Hispanic white women. Forty-seven percent of non-Hispanic black men had ever been tested for HIV compared with 30% of non-Hispanic white men and 29% of Hispanic 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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
		Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
		All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
		Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>			
Total <sup>6</sup>	205,825	22,719	12,527	43,330	4,836
Sex					
Male	98,749	11,279	7,115	19,948	2,364
Female	107,076	11,439	5,412	23,381	2,472
Age					
18–44 years	108,114	4,322	966	7,995	422
45–64 years	64,650	8,186	4,548	18,704	1,598
65–74 years	17,809	4,664	3,312	8,792	1,126
75 years and over	15,252	5,547	3,701	7,838	1,690
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	203,490	22,375	12,309	42,864	4,721
White	166,362	19,519	10,769	34,821	3,881
Black or African American	23,499	2,000	1,093	6,186	566
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	84	*27	200	*31
Asian	7,270	518	256	941	*139
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	–	–	*5	*5
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,335	343	218	465	*115
Black or African American, white	269	*2	*2	*8	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	234	174	298	*115
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	1,294	771	3,149	367
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	724	441	1,807	221
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	21,424	11,757	40,180	4,469
White, single race	149,584	18,540	10,195	32,551	3,634
Black or African American, single race	23,065	1,985	1,086	6,115	559
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	5,120	3,524	9,514	1,582
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	52,556	6,782	3,938	14,345	1,576
Some college	48,091	5,480	2,871	10,471	1,001
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	4,214	1,964	7,785	527
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	37,369	5,747	3,589	10,356	1,619
\$20,000 or more	155,166	15,400	8,089	29,835	2,911
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	3,837	2,389	6,802	941
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	3,260	1,862	6,159	655
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	1,881	874	4,228	231
\$75,000 or more	41,572	3,509	1,342	6,602	445
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	16,743	2,047	1,339	3,828	581
Near poor	26,223	3,426	2,068	6,139	980
Not poor	112,809	11,400	5,879	21,748	1,963
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	124,786	8,601	3,496	18,738	1,019
Medicaid	11,165	1,486	751	2,750	515
Other	4,541	806	535	1,586	262
Uninsured	31,374	1,562	702	3,541	224
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,318	6,526	4,397	10,348	1,801
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	711	478	1,157	229
Medicare only	8,028	2,220	1,569	3,829	567
Other	2,237	701	532	1,085	212
Uninsured	406	*40	*26	169	*7

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
		Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
		All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Marital status					
Married . . . . .	118,960	13,628	7,737	26,048	2,579
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	3,608	2,274	6,611	1,160
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	2,792	1,568	5,412	604
Never married . . . . .	39,981	1,829	538	3,708	280
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	829	381	1,463	190
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	9,078	4,898	17,650	1,791
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	8,171	4,440	15,212	1,883
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	5,470	3,190	10,467	1,162
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	4,228	2,304	8,010	989
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	5,772	3,017	10,471	1,098
South . . . . .	76,113	8,650	5,022	17,594	1,738
West . . . . .	39,748	4,069	2,184	7,254	1,011
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	610	389	1,407	179
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	684	381	1,742	189
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	9,404	5,895	15,499	1,739
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	9,136	4,301	17,052	1,895
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	822	527	2,342	310
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	1,163	559	3,773	249

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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").

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.



**Table 2. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	11.2 (0.20)	6.2 (0.15)	21.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.10)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11.1 (0.22)	6.1 (0.16)	21.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	12.2 (0.30)	7.8 (0.25)	20.9 (0.37)	2.6 (0.16)
Female . . . . .	10.5 (0.26)	4.9 (0.18)	21.4 (0.34)	2.2 (0.12)
Age <sup>7</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.0 (0.19)	0.9 (0.09)	7.4 (0.25)	0.4 (0.05)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.7 (0.38)	7.1 (0.31)	29.0 (0.56)	2.5 (0.19)
65–74 years . . . . .	26.3 (0.91)	18.7 (0.80)	49.6 (1.02)	6.4 (0.51)
75 years and over . . . . .	36.6 (1.08)	24.5 (0.96)	51.8 (1.08)	11.1 (0.72)
Race				
1 race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	11.2 (0.20)	6.2 (0.15)	21.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.10)
White . . . . .	11.5 (0.23)	6.3 (0.17)	20.4 (0.29)	2.3 (0.10)
Black or African American . . . . .	9.9 (0.55)	5.6 (0.41)	29.8 (0.71)	2.9 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	9.7 (2.49)	*3.6 (1.85)	21.2 (3.76)	*4.6 (1.94)
Asian . . . . .	9.0 (1.31)	5.0 (0.94)	16.7 (1.45)	*2.4 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	—	—	*5.2 (4.96)	*5.2 (4.96)
2 or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	16.4 (2.00)	10.8 (1.62)	22.4 (2.22)	5.8 (1.52)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*0.5 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.55)	*2.0 (1.39)	—
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	18.6 (2.64)	13.3 (2.25)	23.6 (3.27)	8.5 (2.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.7 (0.52)	4.8 (0.43)	18.2 (0.68)	2.4 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.9 (0.73)	5.1 (0.61)	18.4 (0.88)	2.4 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.6 (0.22)	6.3 (0.16)	21.6 (0.28)	2.4 (0.10)
White, single race . . . . .	11.8 (0.24)	6.4 (0.18)	20.7 (0.31)	2.3 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	9.9 (0.55)	5.7 (0.42)	29.9 (0.72)	2.9 (0.31)
Education <sup>11</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	14.3 (0.53)	9.9 (0.46)	28.9 (0.71)	4.4 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	12.3 (0.40)	7.1 (0.30)	26.1 (0.54)	2.8 (0.22)
Some college . . . . .	12.9 (0.45)	7.1 (0.37)	23.8 (0.58)	2.5 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11.2 (0.46)	5.9 (0.35)	19.2 (0.54)	1.6 (0.22)
Family income <sup>13</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	13.4 (0.44)	8.2 (0.36)	25.2 (0.57)	3.8 (0.26)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	11.0 (0.26)	6.0 (0.19)	20.4 (0.29)	2.2 (0.13)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	12.3 (0.51)	7.5 (0.42)	22.4 (0.67)	3.0 (0.30)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	11.9 (0.54)	7.1 (0.46)	21.2 (0.63)	2.5 (0.28)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	10.1 (0.83)	5.2 (0.67)	21.4 (0.90)	1.4 (0.32)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	11.2 (0.66)	5.6 (0.54)	18.9 (0.73)	2.3 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	14.0 (0.69)	9.4 (0.62)	26.1 (0.84)	4.1 (0.41)
Near poor . . . . .	12.4 (0.53)	7.5 (0.43)	23.1 (0.65)	3.6 (0.34)
Not poor . . . . .	11.4 (0.30)	6.3 (0.24)	20.6 (0.34)	2.2 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	6.6 (0.21)	2.6 (0.13)	14.2 (0.29)	0.8 (0.07)
Medicaid . . . . .	14.3 (0.95)	7.5 (0.73)	26.3 (1.18)	5.1 (0.61)
Other . . . . .	12.4 (1.36)	7.7 (0.99)	25.0 (1.80)	4.0 (0.78)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.6 (0.41)	2.7 (0.30)	13.3 (0.54)	0.9 (0.18)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	32.4 (0.93)	21.9 (0.84)	51.3 (0.98)	9.0 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	36.0 (2.83)	24.2 (2.36)	58.4 (2.85)	11.6 (1.59)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.8 (1.37)	19.7 (1.19)	48.0 (1.47)	7.1 (0.72)
Other . . . . .	32.1 (2.90)	24.2 (2.49)	48.8 (2.77)	9.6 (1.66)
Uninsured . . . . .	*11.3 (4.53)	*8.7 (4.28)	40.5 (7.32)	*2.3 (1.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
Heart disease <sup>2</sup>				
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	11.4 (0.28)	6.5 (0.22)	20.9 (0.36)	2.2 (0.14)
Widowed . . . . .	12.0 (1.48)	6.0 (0.43)	30.3 (2.27)	4.8 (1.42)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	12.9 (0.57)	7.1 (0.42)	23.8 (0.69)	2.9 (0.30)
Never married . . . . .	9.4 (0.66)	4.3 (0.46)	20.7 (0.77)	2.1 (0.36)
Living with a partner . . . . .	12.5 (1.75)	8.2 (1.52)	22.1 (1.54)	4.9 (1.43)
<b>Place of residence<sup>16</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	10.3 (0.29)	5.7 (0.21)	19.7 (0.36)	2.1 (0.14)
Small MSA . . . . .	11.8 (0.37)	6.4 (0.25)	21.9 (0.47)	2.7 (0.19)
Not in MSA . . . . .	12.3 (0.45)	7.1 (0.38)	23.5 (0.61)	2.5 (0.20)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	10.5 (0.43)	5.7 (0.33)	19.7 (0.54)	2.4 (0.24)
Midwest . . . . .	11.7 (0.44)	6.2 (0.31)	21.1 (0.45)	2.3 (0.19)
South . . . . .	11.6 (0.32)	6.8 (0.25)	23.3 (0.50)	2.4 (0.16)
West . . . . .	10.7 (0.47)	5.8 (0.33)	18.9 (0.51)	2.7 (0.22)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.8 (0.82)	5.2 (0.65)	16.7 (1.05)	2.6 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	7.6 (0.64)	4.4 (0.53)	19.2 (0.90)	2.1 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	13.1 (0.36)	8.2 (0.28)	21.2 (0.44)	2.5 (0.18)
White, single race, female . . . . .	10.9 (0.31)	4.9 (0.21)	20.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.9 (0.80)	6.4 (0.68)	26.4 (1.14)	3.6 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	10.1 (0.69)	5.2 (0.49)	32.5 (0.98)	2.3 (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.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>16</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 3. Frequencies of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever	Still			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	3,131	21,927	13,963	18,225	29,222	9,114
Sex							
Male	98,749	1,822	9,151	4,940	7,971	10,251	2,892
Female	107,076	1,310	12,776	9,022	10,254	18,971	6,222
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	287	12,454	7,438	9,211	13,420	3,761
45–64 years	64,650	1,272	6,836	4,592	7,007	11,487	3,563
65–74 years	17,809	862	1,487	1,141	1,249	2,505	978
75 years and over	15,252	710	1,150	793	759	1,810	811
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	3,039	21,466	13,640	18,017	28,784	8,909
White	166,362	2,802	17,513	11,132	15,247	24,404	7,523
Black or African American	23,499	192	2,839	1,914	1,658	3,323	1,065
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	*16	153	109	55	112	*63
Asian	7,270	*5	573	294	604	499	*125
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	–	*53	*26	*13	*5	*21
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	*92	461	323	208	438	205
Black or African American, white	269	–	*73	*48	*19	*15	*12
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	*87	227	173	108	238	145
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	79	1,652	933	1,425	1,860	630
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	46	782	460	766	958	379
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	3,052	20,274	13,030	16,800	27,362	8,484
White, single race	14,9584	2,753	16,331	10,459	14,311	23,134	7,060
Black or African American, single race	23,065	192	2,775	1,878	1,624	3,233	1,045
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	1,159	2,704	1,903	1,769	3,747	1,809
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	1,008	4,904	3,240	4,248	7,728	2,857
Some college	48,091	630	5,416	3,536	4,859	7,827	2,420
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	250	4,663	2,886	5,538	7,508	1,225
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	1,191	4,907	3,320	2,903	5,430	2,492
\$20,000 or more	155,166	1,712	15,938	9,924	14,427	22,199	6,034
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	519	3,160	2,089	2,370	4,339	1,630
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	393	3,585	2,107	2,893	4,670	1,378
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	234	2,278	1,423	2,573	3,618	1,073
\$75,000 or more	41,572	155	4,420	2,751	4,274	6,251	1,080
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	16,743	482	2,395	1,621	1,296	2,314	1,269
Near poor	26,223	617	3,049	1,929	1,963	3,981	1,511
Not poor	112,809	1,183	11,845	7,399	11,146	16,928	4,445
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	759	13,413	8,289	12,656	18,982	4,485
Medicaid	11,165	409	2,154	1,524	1,067	1,978	1,092
Other	4,541	167	544	360	449	764	340
Uninsured	31,374	219	3,077	1,814	2,029	3,116	1,384
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	906	1,595	1,136	1,254	2,743	1,082
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	163	238	197	125	340	184
Medicare only	8,028	360	615	454	463	984	401
Other	2,237	140	167	133	135	196	94
Uninsured	406	–	*11	*11	*23	*36	*28

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
		Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
			Ever	Still			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
<b>Marital status</b>							
Married . . . . .	118,960	1,626	1,0815	6,956	10,901	17,354	4,567
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	563	1,228	933	889	2,157	913
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	586	2,868	1,929	2,245	3,809	1,584
Never married . . . . .	39,981	174	5,196	3,072	3,001	4,163	1,274
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	168	1,776	1,046	1,161	1,691	764
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,2</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	987	9,998	6,340	8,634	12,140	3,434
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	1,178	7,285	4,567	5,971	10,326	3,325
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	966	4,644	3,056	3,621	6,756	2,354
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	598	4,335	2,974	3,779	5,386	1,530
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	865	5,452	3,468	3,928	6,552	2,011
South . . . . .	76,113	1,240	7,430	4,730	5,879	12,748	4,076
West . . . . .	39,748	428	4,710	2,792	4,640	4,536	1,497
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	*36	668	337	567	685	221
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	43	984	595	858	1,175	409
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	1,610	6,938	3,767	6,293	8,198	2,228
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	1,143	9,393	6,692	8,018	14,936	4,833
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	119	963	538	653	974	300
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	74	1,812	1,340	971	2,260	746

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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").

<sup>12</sup> 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, 2002.

**Table 4. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever	Still			
			Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.5 (0.07)	10.6 (0.21)	6.8 (0.17)	8.8 (0.20)	14.1 (0.24)	4.4 (0.14)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.5 (0.07)	10.7 (0.22)	6.8 (0.17)	8.9 (0.20)	14.2 (0.25)	4.4 (0.14)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	2.0 (0.12)	9.2 (0.28)	5.0 (0.22)	8.0 (0.28)	10.4 (0.32)	3.0 (0.17)
Female . . . . .	1.2 (0.09)	12.0 (0.30)	8.4 (0.25)	9.6 (0.26)	17.7 (0.34)	5.8 (0.22)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.3 (0.05)	11.5 (0.31)	6.9 (0.24)	8.5 (0.27)	12.4 (0.31)	3.5 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.15)	10.6 (0.36)	7.1 (0.29)	10.9 (0.37)	17.8 (0.46)	5.5 (0.27)
65–74 years . . . . .	4.9 (0.45)	8.4 (0.58)	6.4 (0.52)	7.1 (0.52)	14.1 (0.73)	5.5 (0.48)
75 years and over . . . . .	4.7 (0.45)	7.6 (0.58)	5.2 (0.45)	5.0 (0.46)	11.9 (0.70)	5.3 (0.50)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1.5 (0.07)	10.5 (0.21)	6.7 (0.17)	8.8 (0.20)	14.1 (0.24)	4.4 (0.14)
White . . . . .	1.6 (0.08)	10.6 (0.24)	6.7 (0.19)	9.1 (0.23)	14.6 (0.28)	4.5 (0.15)
Black or African American . . . . .	1.1 (0.21)	11.9 (0.59)	8.0 (0.48)	7.0 (0.47)	14.5 (0.61)	4.5 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*1.4 (0.82)	12.0 (2.39)	8.6 (2.20)	*4.4 (1.39)	8.8 (2.04)	*5.0 (1.80)
Asian . . . . .	*0.1 (0.06)	7.8 (1.08)	4.2 (0.81)	8.2 (1.03)	6.8 (0.92)	*1.7 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	*14.5 (5.82)	*7.2 (4.46)	*3.5 (2.68)	*5.2 (4.96)	*9.6 (5.89)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	4.4 (1.20)	19.4 (2.47)	13.5 (1.95)	8.9 (1.51)	19.3 (2.57)	8.9 (1.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	*23.9 (7.88)	*11.7 (3.86)	*4.5 (2.60)	*5.9 (3.36)	*2.8 (1.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	6.8 (1.79)	21.5 (4.06)	16.4 (3.30)	10.3 (2.50)	21.2 (3.69)	13.2 (3.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	0.5 (0.10)	7.4 (0.48)	4.2 (0.35)	6.8 (0.44)	8.7 (0.56)	3.1 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	0.5 (0.13)	5.7 (0.58)	3.5 (0.42)	6.3 (0.57)	7.9 (0.77)	3.3 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.6 (0.08)	11.1 (0.24)	7.1 (0.19)	9.1 (0.21)	14.8 (0.27)	4.6 (0.15)
White, single race . . . . .	1.7 (0.09)	11.0 (0.27)	7.0 (0.21)	9.6 (0.25)	15.4 (0.30)	4.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	1.1 (0.21)	11.8 (0.59)	8.0 (0.48)	7.0 (0.47)	14.4 (0.61)	4.5 (0.37)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	3.5 (0.29)	9.7 (0.51)	6.7 (0.42)	6.3 (0.44)	12.8 (0.62)	6.3 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	1.8 (0.16)	9.4 (0.42)	6.2 (0.32)	8.1 (0.37)	14.6 (0.47)	5.4 (0.29)
Some college . . . . .	1.5 (0.16)	11.0 (0.40)	7.3 (0.33)	9.9 (0.40)	16.1 (0.50)	5.1 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.8 (0.13)	9.8 (0.42)	6.1 (0.33)	11.2 (0.42)	15.4 (0.52)	2.7 (0.23)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	3.1 (0.23)	13.7 (0.53)	9.2 (0.42)	8.1 (0.41)	14.8 (0.56)	6.9 (0.37)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	1.2 (0.09)	10.2 (0.25)	6.3 (0.19)	9.1 (0.23)	14.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.15)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.22)	10.7 (0.53)	7.1 (0.44)	8.2 (0.48)	14.8 (0.58)	5.6 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	1.5 (0.21)	11.0 (0.53)	6.5 (0.42)	8.9 (0.47)	14.5 (0.56)	4.4 (0.34)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.2 (0.26)	9.2 (0.60)	5.8 (0.50)	10.2 (0.59)	15.0 (0.84)	4.9 (0.58)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	*0.7 (0.23)	10.1 (0.53)	6.3 (0.42)	9.5 (0.50)	13.9 (0.59)	2.9 (0.35)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	3.5 (0.36)	14.6 (0.82)	10.0 (0.65)	8.1 (0.59)	14.6 (0.80)	8.3 (0.64)
Near poor . . . . .	2.4 (0.25)	11.7 (0.60)	7.4 (0.47)	7.7 (0.48)	15.6 (0.67)	5.9 (0.41)
Not poor . . . . .	1.2 (0.10)	10.3 (0.28)	6.4 (0.22)	9.5 (0.27)	14.7 (0.34)	4.0 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.6 (0.06)	10.8 (0.28)	6.7 (0.22)	10.1 (0.28)	15.1 (0.33)	3.5 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	4.1 (0.54)	19.4 (1.08)	13.8 (0.93)	9.7 (0.82)	18.2 (1.13)	10.1 (0.85)
Other . . . . .	2.2 (0.41)	11.7 (1.47)	7.4 (1.24)	9.5 (1.53)	14.6 (1.47)	6.0 (0.97)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.8 (0.15)	9.7 (0.55)	5.8 (0.42)	6.9 (0.45)	10.5 (0.52)	4.6 (0.37)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.5 (0.40)	7.9 (0.55)	5.6 (0.45)	6.2 (0.45)	13.5 (0.65)	5.3 (0.46)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	8.1 (1.62)	12.0 (1.85)	9.9 (1.70)	6.2 (1.22)	17.2 (2.01)	9.2 (1.66)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.5 (0.61)	7.7 (0.79)	5.7 (0.70)	5.8 (0.70)	12.3 (0.96)	5.0 (0.62)
Other . . . . .	6.2 (1.25)	7.6 (1.41)	6.2 (1.26)	6.4 (1.57)	8.9 (1.53)	4.5 (1.18)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	*3.0 (2.11)	*3.0 (2.11)	*4.9 (2.45)	*7.3 (3.60)	*5.8 (2.81)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>						
	Emphysema	Asthma			Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever	Still				
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
<b>Marital status</b>							
Married . . . . .	1.3 (0.10)	9.1 (0.28)	5.8 (0.23)	9.0 (0.27)	14.2 (0.33)	3.7 (0.17)	
Widowed . . . . .	*3.8 (1.35)	12.3 (2.17)	8.9 (1.74)	10.6 (2.13)	15.8 (2.23)	7.2 (1.48)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	2.5 (0.27)	13.5 (0.61)	9.0 (0.50)	10.1 (0.51)	17.2 (0.67)	7.4 (0.50)	
Never married . . . . .	1.3 (0.25)	12.0 (0.57)	7.6 (0.48)	7.7 (0.43)	12.8 (0.68)	4.2 (0.39)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	2.1 (0.49)	14.3 (1.13)	8.7 (0.89)	9.2 (0.79)	14.0 (1.14)	7.2 (1.15)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,3</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	1.1 (0.10)	10.5 (0.30)	6.7 (0.24)	9.0 (0.29)	12.8 (0.33)	3.7 (0.18)	
Small MSA . . . . .	1.7 (0.13)	10.6 (0.38)	6.6 (0.29)	8.7 (0.33)	15.0 (0.44)	4.8 (0.24)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.1 (0.19)	11.2 (0.46)	7.3 (0.39)	8.5 (0.46)	15.9 (0.59)	5.5 (0.36)	
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	1.5 (0.17)	11.0 (0.52)	7.5 (0.42)	9.5 (0.49)	13.5 (0.52)	3.8 (0.27)	
Midwest . . . . .	1.8 (0.17)	10.9 (0.48)	6.9 (0.36)	7.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.54)	4.0 (0.29)	
South . . . . .	1.7 (0.12)	9.8 (0.33)	6.2 (0.27)	7.7 (0.30)	16.7 (0.41)	5.4 (0.25)	
West . . . . .	1.1 (0.12)	11.8 (0.46)	7.0 (0.36)	11.6 (0.44)	11.4 (0.48)	3.8 (0.27)	
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	*0.5 (0.16)	6.1 (0.76)	3.1 (0.44)	5.7 (0.63)	7.0 (0.83)	2.2 (0.52)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	0.4 (0.13)	8.6 (0.60)	5.3 (0.49)	7.9 (0.59)	10.5 (0.71)	3.8 (0.42)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.2 (0.15)	9.7 (0.35)	5.3 (0.27)	8.7 (0.36)	11.3 (0.40)	3.1 (0.20)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	1.3 (0.11)	12.2 (0.37)	8.7 (0.30)	10.4 (0.34)	19.2 (0.43)	6.1 (0.27)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.7 (0.43)	9.1 (0.86)	5.0 (0.64)	6.1 (0.72)	9.7 (0.85)	2.8 (0.49)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	0.7 (0.18)	14.0 (0.78)	10.4 (0.71)	7.6 (0.55)	18.1 (0.84)	5.9 (0.54)	

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years), for persons under age 65 years, and two age groups (65–74 years and 75 years and over) for persons aged 65 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

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 <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
				Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	98,749	107,076	14,381	2,186	1,243	1,501
Sex							
Male	98,749	98,749	...	6,195	*29	...	1,501
Female	107,076	...	107,076	8,186	2,157	1,243	...
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	53,298	54,815	2,140	159	652	–
45–64 years	64,650	31,299	33,352	5,096	803	467	295
65–74 years	17,809	8,151	9,658	3,516	507	*71	613
75 years and over	15,252	6,001	9,251	3,629	717	*54	593
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	97,707	105,783	14,174	2,154	1,189	1,498
White	166,362	80,150	86,213	13,257	1,967	1,066	1,337
Black or African American	23,499	10,495	13,004	644	120	*71	134
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	506	645	*75	*5	*35	–
Asian	7,270	3,983	3,287	98	*50	–	*17
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	158	93	*10	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	1,043	1,292	207	*32	*54	*3
Black or African American, white	269	106	163	*10	*2	*4	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	496	608	140	*24	*39	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	11,145	11,546	479	78	*50	*40
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	7,108	6,745	264	*34	*44	*21
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	87,604	95,530	13,902	2,108	1,193	1,460
White, single race	149,584	71,855	77,729	12,886	1,902	1,035	1,313
Black or African American, single race	23,065	10,292	12,773	637	120	*71	127
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	13,175	15,073	2,542	397	258	342
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	24,338	28,218	4,419	747	349	477
Some college	48,091	21,942	26,149	3,786	625	382	350
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	24,492	22,706	3,252	391	184	329
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	15,331	22,038	3,017	574	301	256
\$20,000 or more	155,166	77,623	77,542	10,334	1,433	892	1,056
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	14,619	15,052	2,490	428	194	324
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	16,025	15,789	2,168	235	187	281
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	12,201	11,783	1,284	210	166	*57
\$75,000 or more	41,572	21,296	20,276	2,106	280	212	118
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	16,743	6,817	9,926	1,013	176	175	*24
Near poor	26,223	11,903	14,320	1,840	338	174	217
Not poor	112,809	57,346	55,463	7,581	1,096	659	737
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	60,986	63,800	5,420	794	723	230
Medicaid	11,165	3,689	7,476	674	69	166	*12
Other	4,541	2,351	2,191	344	*35	*10	*35
Uninsured	31,374	17,131	14,243	787	*60	220	*12
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	8,768	11,550	4,881	865	88	829
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	609	1,380	330	64	*4	*44
Medicare only	8,028	3,366	4,662	1,463	237	*32	228
Other	2,237	1,265	971	439	*46	–	96
Uninsured	406	131	275	*13	–	–	*8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—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 <sup>1</sup>			
				Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Marital status			Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	118,960	59,720	59,240	8,986	1,179	646	1,085
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	2,282	10,811	2,274	607	77	197
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	8,513	12,690	1,742	245	307	148
Never married . . . . .	39,981	21,911	18,070	842	97	98	*44
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	6,016	5,962	517	*56	*98	*27
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	45,296	49,493	5,496	854	459	552
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	33,545	35,238	5,310	814	402	455
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	19,908	22,345	3,576	518	382	494
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	18,674	21,017	2,667	443	183	272
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	24,100	26,173	3,692	594	257	411
South . . . . .	76,113	36,537	39,576	5,390	738	522	534
West . . . . .	39,748	19,439	20,309	2,633	411	281	284
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	11,145	...	205	*6	...	*40
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	...	11,546	274	71	*50	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	71,855	...	5,650	*8	...	1,313
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	...	77,729	7,237	1,893	1,035	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	10,292	...	254	*14	...	127
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	...	12,773	383	106	*71	...

... Category not applicable.

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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").

<sup>12</sup> 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, 2002.



**Table 6. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	1.2 (0.10)	1.8 (0.12)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.06)	1.2 (0.10)	1.5 (0.11)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	6.9 (0.24)	*0.0 (0.01)	. . .	1.8 (0.12)
Female . . . . .	7.5 (0.21)	2.0 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)	. . .
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	1.2 (0.15)	–
45–64 years . . . . .	7.9 (0.32)	1.2 (0.12)	1.4 (0.20)	0.9 (0.16)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.8 (0.83)	2.9 (0.36)	*0.7 (0.22)	7.5 (0.86)
75 years and over . . . . .	23.9 (0.91)	4.7 (0.44)	*0.6 (0.20)	9.9 (1.05)
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	1.1 (0.10)	1.8 (0.12)
White . . . . .	7.8 (0.18)	1.1 (0.07)	1.3 (0.12)	1.8 (0.13)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.4 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.6 (0.17)	2.0 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*9.0 (2.75)	*0.3 (0.35)	*4.1 (2.89)	–
Asian . . . . .	2.2 (0.66)	*1.3 (0.54)	–	*1.1 (0.82)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*2.7 (2.63)	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	9.3 (1.66)	*1.5 (0.81)	*4.3 (1.40)	*0.3 (0.32)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	10.9 (1.37)	8.9 (0.00)	*1.5 (1.50)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	12.7 (2.82)	*2.4 (1.90)	*6.7 (2.62)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3.0 (0.33)	0.6 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.18)	*0.8 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.0 (0.42)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.7 (0.31)	*0.7 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.5 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	1.3 (0.11)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race . . . . .	8.2 (0.19)	1.2 (0.07)	1.4 (0.13)	1.9 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.4 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.6 (0.17)	1.9 (0.41)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	6.9 (0.39)	1.0 (0.13)	1.9 (0.44)	1.9 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	8.0 (0.31)	1.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.19)	2.2 (0.29)
Some college . . . . .	9.2 (0.38)	1.6 (0.17)	1.4 (0.22)	2.3 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8.7 (0.41)	1.0 (0.15)	0.7 (0.15)	1.8 (0.27)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	6.8 (0.31)	1.2 (0.13)	1.5 (0.24)	1.4 (0.23)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	7.5 (0.20)	1.1 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)	1.8 (0.15)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	7.7 (0.43)	1.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.25)	1.9 (0.31)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	8.1 (0.45)	0.9 (0.19)	1.1 (0.24)	2.2 (0.33)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	6.8 (0.63)	1.1 (0.27)	*1.5 (0.47)	*0.9 (0.35)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	6.9 (0.55)	0.8 (0.17)	0.9 (0.20)	*1.5 (0.47)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	6.7 (0.51)	1.2 (0.22)	1.7 (0.34)	*0.4 (0.19)
Near poor . . . . .	6.4 (0.38)	1.1 (0.15)	1.3 (0.26)	1.8 (0.29)
Not poor . . . . .	7.8 (0.25)	1.1 (0.11)	1.1 (0.13)	1.7 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	4.1 (0.16)	0.6 (0.06)	1.1 (0.13)	0.3 (0.07)
Medicaid . . . . .	6.3 (0.65)	0.7 (0.17)	2.2 (0.50)	*0.3 (0.19)
Other . . . . .	5.2 (0.92)	*0.4 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.24)	*0.8 (0.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	2.9 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.08)	1.6 (0.28)	*0.1 (0.08)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	24.1 (0.83)	4.3 (0.41)	0.8 (0.21)	9.6 (0.89)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	16.8 (2.06)	3.3 (0.91)	*0.3 (0.29)	*7.3 (3.01)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.3 (1.14)	3.0 (0.49)	*0.7 (0.31)	7.0 (1.24)
Other . . . . .	20.1 (2.42)	*2.2 (0.79)	–	8.1 (2.10)
Uninsured . . . . .	*2.2 (1.28)	–	–	*3.9 (2.90)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	7.5 (0.23)	0.9 (0.08)	1.1 (0.14)	1.7 (0.15)
Widowed . . . . .	8.3 (1.15)	2.1 (0.56)	*0.3 (0.13)	2.8 (0.61)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	8.3 (0.47)	1.2 (0.19)	2.5 (0.35)	1.9 (0.38)
Never married . . . . .	5.2 (0.50)	0.9 (0.22)	*0.6 (0.23)	*1.2 (0.49)
Living with a partner . . . . .	8.2 (1.36)	*0.5 (0.21)	*2.1 (0.83)	*1.7 (1.07)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	6.3 (0.23)	1.0 (0.09)	0.9 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)
Small MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.27)	1.2 (0.11)	1.2 (0.18)	1.6 (0.20)
Not in MSA . . . . .	8.0 (0.34)	1.2 (0.14)	1.8 (0.30)	2.5 (0.27)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	6.6 (0.39)	1.1 (0.15)	0.9 (0.22)	1.6 (0.26)
Midwest . . . . .	7.5 (0.29)	1.2 (0.14)	1.0 (0.18)	2.0 (0.28)
South . . . . .	7.2 (0.26)	1.0 (0.10)	1.3 (0.19)	1.7 (0.18)
West . . . . .	7.0 (0.34)	1.1 (0.14)	1.4 (0.23)	1.8 (0.29)
Sex and Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.1 (0.52)	*0.1 (0.07)	...	*0.8 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	3.0 (0.43)	0.9 (0.24)	*0.5 (0.18)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.28)	*0.0 (0.01)	...	1.9 (0.14)
White, single race, female . . . . .	8.6 (0.26)	2.2 (0.13)	1.4 (0.13)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	3.4 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.10)	...	1.9 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.4 (0.44)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.6 (0.17)	...

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, whereas the denominators for calculating breast cancer percents encompass all adults. The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup> 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, 2002.

**Table 7. Frequencies of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>					
Total <sup>5</sup>	205,825	13,391	15,632	2,609	2,426	42,704	51,416
Sex							
Male	98,749	6,826	7,199	1,104	1,187	16,835	23,016
Female	107,076	6,565	8,432	1,505	1,239	25,869	28,400
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	2,080	5,598	658	821	8,469	17,090
45–64 years	64,650	6,030	5,850	944	1,237	18,523	20,807
65–74 years	17,809	3,029	2,189	417	236	7,948	6,972
75 years and over	15,252	2,252	1,995	590	132	7,765	6,548
Race							
1 race <sup>6</sup>	203,490	13,202	15,355	2,556	2,386	42,180	50,553
White	166,362	10,358	12,949	2,140	1,989	36,302	42,965
Black or African American	23,499	2,080	1,550	314	216	4,509	5,529
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	126	179	*8	*19	265	334
Asian	7,270	363	409	*12	*127	531	876
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	–	*9	–	–	*26	*23
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,335	189	277	*53	*40	525	863
Black or African American, white	269	*4	*17	*2	–	*15	49
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	133	201	*46	*29	341	571
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	1,542	1,077	445	330	2,648	3,648
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	1,022	617	266	197	1,468	2,210
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	11,849	14,554	2,164	2,096	40,056	47,768
White, single race	149,584	9,153	12,204	1,791	1,706	34,325	40,413
Black or African American, single race	23,065	2,029	1,529	306	216	4,464	5,413
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	3,642	3,426	897	532	8,464	8,930
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	52,556	4,341	4,386	761	727	13,428	15,234
Some college	48,091	3,134	4,297	549	710	11,214	13,222
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	1,880	2,580	294	329	8,192	10,572
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	3,422	3,733	1,101	715	9,894	10,978
\$20,000 or more	155,166	8,918	10,884	1,274	1,584	29,976	37,483
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	2,588	2,732	437	432	6,835	7,975
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	1,819	2,546	302	370	6,363	8,370
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	1,254	1,604	132	246	4,272	5,549
\$75,000 or more	41,572	1,543	2,155	131	360	6,683	9,005
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor	16,743	1,335	1,749	540	420	3,586	4,452
Near poor	26,223	2,280	2,500	586	365	6,061	7,218
Not poor	112,809	6,189	7,818	745	1,228	22,047	27,772
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	5,408	7,446	648	1,034	19,353	26,929
Medicaid	11,165	1,088	1,441	377	431	2,739	3,255
Other	4,541	540	520	214	180	1,597	1,777
Uninsured	31,374	1,059	1,996	349	407	3,240	5,844
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	3,118	2,630	518	217	9,878	8,562
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	490	301	144	43	1,178	969
Medicare only	8,028	1,159	933	259	62	3,446	2,950
Other	2,237	399	287	*66	*45	1,078	913
Uninsured	406	111	*33	*15	–	110	103

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected diseases and conditions					
		Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	8,482	9,122	1,244	1,201	25,037	30,087
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	1,837	1,564	548	231	6,240	5,382
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	1,590	2,227	400	470	6,030	6,778
Never married . . . . .	39,981	959	1,707	268	334	3,461	6,176
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	495	997	147	187	1,900	2,909
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	5,585	5,717	1,119	1,066	17,229	20,545
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	4,606	5,330	800	905	15,390	18,303
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	3,199	4,585	690	455	10,085	12,568
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	2,429	2,324	373	541	8,401	9,373
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	2,998	4,118	507	425	11,335	13,919
South . . . . .	76,113	5,537	6,253	1,106	855	15,743	18,657
West . . . . .	39,748	2,427	2,937	623	605	7,226	9,467
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	779	440	222	181	911	1,546
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	763	637	223	148	1,737	2,102
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	4,864	5,694	762	860	13,930	18,410
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	4,289	6,510	1,029	847	20,395	22,002
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	756	703	114	*79	1,401	2,115
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	1,273	826	192	137	3,063	3,298

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

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

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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”).

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	6.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.9 (0.27)	25.1 (0.32)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	6.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.8 (0.31)	25.1 (0.34)
Sex						
Male	7.3 (0.25)	7.5 (0.28)	1.2 (0.11)	1.2 (0.11)	17.8 (0.37)	23.8 (0.46)
Female	6.1 (0.20)	7.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.09)	23.7 (0.36)	26.3 (0.38)
Age <sup>6</sup>						
18–44 years	1.9 (0.12)	5.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.07)	0.8 (0.08)	7.8 (0.25)	15.8 (0.36)
45–64 years	9.5 (0.35)	9.1 (0.37)	1.5 (0.14)	1.9 (0.17)	28.8 (0.57)	32.3 (0.60)
65–74 years	17.3 (0.77)	12.3 (0.68)	2.3 (0.32)	1.3 (0.22)	44.9 (1.07)	39.5 (1.02)
75 years and over	15.0 (0.79)	13.1 (0.77)	3.9 (0.43)	0.9 (0.17)	51.2 (1.06)	43.3 (1.07)
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup>	6.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.9 (0.27)	25.0 (0.32)
White	6.1 (0.17)	7.7 (0.22)	1.3 (0.08)	1.2 (0.07)	21.3 (0.30)	25.5 (0.36)
Black or African American	10.1 (0.52)	7.1 (0.44)	1.5 (0.20)	1.0 (0.17)	22.2 (0.74)	25.5 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.0 (3.19)	17.5 (3.55)	*0.7 (0.40)	*2.6 (1.53)	27.1 (4.05)	32.2 (4.16)
Asian	6.3 (1.00)	6.3 (1.07)	*0.2 (0.15)	*1.7 (0.65)	9.5 (1.24)	14.0 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	*2.5 (2.46)	–	–	23.2 (6.80)	*18.5 (7.68)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	9.4 (1.76)	12.4 (1.88)	*2.7 (1.02)	*1.8 (0.64)	24.2 (2.55)	38.4 (3.25)
Black or African American, white	*5.2 (4.87)	*19.8 (7.24)	*2.7 (2.78)	–	*3.6 (1.92)	*18.0 (7.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.8 (3.10)	18.9 (3.26)	*3.6 (1.72)	*2.6 (1.18)	28.8 (4.03)	50.7 (4.88)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	9.4 (0.60)	5.7 (0.44)	2.4 (0.35)	1.7 (0.26)	15.8 (0.67)	19.2 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.5 (0.86)	5.7 (0.61)	2.6 (0.56)	1.7 (0.40)	15.9 (0.86)	20.0 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.4 (0.16)	7.9 (0.21)	1.2 (0.07)	1.1 (0.07)	21.5 (0.29)	25.9 (0.35)
White, single race	5.8 (0.17)	8.0 (0.23)	1.2 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	21.9 (0.33)	26.4 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race	10.0 (0.52)	7.1 (0.45)	1.5 (0.20)	1.0 (0.18)	22.3 (0.74)	25.4 (0.85)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	11.4 (0.53)	11.2 (0.60)	2.9 (0.29)	2.0 (0.25)	25.2 (0.71)	28.9 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	8.0 (0.33)	8.2 (0.37)	1.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.15)	24.4 (0.54)	28.3 (0.60)
Some college	7.2 (0.36)	9.3 (0.40)	1.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.16)	25.3 (0.59)	28.8 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.8 (0.32)	6.0 (0.33)	0.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.12)	20.1 (0.55)	24.2 (0.64)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	8.7 (0.37)	9.9 (0.46)	2.9 (0.23)	2.1 (0.22)	24.2 (0.64)	28.3 (0.65)
\$20,000 or more	6.2 (0.19)	7.3 (0.21)	0.9 (0.08)	1.0 (0.08)	20.4 (0.32)	24.7 (0.36)
\$20,000–\$34,999	8.8 (0.46)	9.2 (0.50)	1.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.20)	22.5 (0.65)	26.8 (0.77)
\$35,000–\$54,999	6.5 (0.42)	8.5 (0.49)	1.2 (0.21)	1.2 (0.19)	22.0 (0.66)	27.4 (0.76)
\$55,000–\$74,999	6.5 (0.60)	7.1 (0.59)	*0.6 (0.21)	1.0 (0.22)	20.6 (0.91)	24.9 (0.99)
\$75,000 or more	4.6 (0.47)	5.9 (0.54)	*0.5 (0.16)	0.9 (0.19)	19.2 (0.75)	23.2 (0.81)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor	9.5 (0.65)	11.2 (0.66)	3.6 (0.44)	2.9 (0.40)	24.6 (0.94)	29.2 (0.97)
Near poor	9.1 (0.49)	9.8 (0.59)	2.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.20)	22.9 (0.71)	28.0 (0.81)
Not poor	6.0 (0.23)	7.2 (0.25)	0.8 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	20.8 (0.36)	25.2 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	4.1 (0.16)	5.8 (0.21)	0.5 (0.06)	0.8 (0.08)	14.8 (0.31)	21.0 (0.39)
Medicaid	10.6 (0.77)	13.5 (1.02)	3.5 (0.46)	4.1 (0.52)	26.4 (1.18)	30.7 (1.30)
Other	7.6 (0.98)	9.6 (1.34)	3.4 (0.70)	2.7 (0.55)	27.0 (1.97)	33.8 (2.40)
Uninsured	4.1 (0.38)	6.8 (0.48)	1.3 (0.24)	1.4 (0.24)	12.2 (0.57)	20.3 (0.73)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	15.6 (0.72)	13.0 (0.70)	2.6 (0.31)	1.1 (0.19)	48.9 (1.02)	42.6 (0.97)
Medicaid and Medicare	25.3 (2.28)	15.2 (1.87)	7.3 (1.42)	2.2 (0.59)	59.7 (2.73)	49.0 (2.75)
Medicare only	14.7 (1.01)	11.7 (0.99)	3.2 (0.55)	0.8 (0.21)	43.2 (1.47)	37.0 (1.47)
Other	18.0 (2.08)	13.1 (2.19)	*3.0 (0.92)	*1.9 (0.78)	49.3 (2.94)	41.9 (2.85)
Uninsured	26.0 (6.19)	*7.9 (3.97)	*2.6 (1.54)	–	27.7 (6.44)	20.0 (4.76)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	6.8 (0.23)	7.6 (0.26)	1.1 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)	20.3 (0.37)	24.6 (0.42)
Widowed . . . . .	10.0 (1.54)	13.5 (2.35)	2.1 (0.33)	*2.2 (0.66)	28.5 (2.49)	27.3 (2.58)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	6.8 (0.40)	10.4 (0.57)	1.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.23)	26.6 (0.71)	30.7 (0.81)
Never married . . . . .	5.6 (0.51)	6.6 (0.60)	1.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.19)	17.5 (0.79)	22.5 (0.83)
Living with a partner . . . . .	6.7 (1.24)	8.3 (0.89)	1.3 (0.30)	1.4 (0.31)	23.5 (1.86)	29.6 (1.88)
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	6.3 (0.22)	6.2 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	19.2 (0.37)	22.3 (0.41)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.7 (0.26)	7.7 (0.36)	1.2 (0.11)	1.3 (0.13)	22.2 (0.50)	26.6 (0.58)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.3 (0.39)	10.6 (0.53)	1.6 (0.15)	1.0 (0.15)	22.7 (0.61)	29.0 (0.80)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	6.0 (0.32)	5.8 (0.35)	0.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.19)	20.6 (0.57)	23.1 (0.63)
Midwest . . . . .	6.2 (0.29)	8.3 (0.36)	1.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.11)	22.8 (0.54)	27.9 (0.67)
South . . . . .	7.4 (0.28)	8.3 (0.35)	1.5 (0.10)	1.1 (0.11)	21.0 (0.47)	24.8 (0.54)
West . . . . .	6.3 (0.37)	7.5 (0.46)	1.6 (0.21)	1.5 (0.16)	18.8 (0.57)	24.1 (0.72)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	10.5 (1.06)	5.4 (0.71)	2.6 (0.68)	1.9 (0.49)	11.6 (0.97)	16.7 (1.05)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	8.6 (0.71)	6.2 (0.60)	2.3 (0.33)	1.4 (0.23)	19.3 (0.88)	21.3 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	6.7 (0.28)	7.9 (0.33)	1.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.12)	19.1 (0.45)	25.5 (0.57)
White, single race, female . . . . .	5.1 (0.21)	8.1 (0.29)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.10)	24.4 (0.43)	27.2 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.7 (0.79)	7.4 (0.77)	1.4 (0.30)	*0.8 (0.26)	16.5 (1.01)	22.3 (1.30)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	11.0 (0.70)	6.9 (0.58)	1.6 (0.29)	1.1 (0.22)	26.6 (0.93)	27.8 (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.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see “Appendix I”). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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 intended categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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”). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
	Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>				
Total <sup>6</sup>	205,825	31,066	28,401	54,325	9,535
Sex					
Male	98,749	9,235	11,556	23,991	2,774
Female	107,076	21,831	16,845	30,334	6,761
Age					
18–44 years	108,114	19,051	12,872	25,628	5,056
45–64 years	64,650	9,836	10,892	19,225	3,353
65–74 years	17,809	1,396	2,514	5,120	658
75 years and over	15,252	784	2,123	4,353	468
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	203,490	30,424	27,888	53,527	9,281
White	166,362	25,109	23,683	44,905	7,844
Black or African American	23,499	3,622	2,700	5,541	917
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	300	201	395	131
Asian	7,270	652	569	1,353	*131
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*17	*52	*71	–
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,335	642	513	798	254
Black or African American, white	269	*41	*29	74	*24
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	409	296	494	159
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	3,143	2,907	5,331	936
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	1,769	1,571	3,054	555
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	27,923	25,494	48,994	8,599
White, single race	149,584	22,893	21,621	41,135	7,254
Black or African American, single race	23,065	3,549	2,629	5,418	912
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	4,671	4,758	9,063	1,404
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	52,556	8,173	7,958	15,042	2,519
Some college	48,091	7,768	7,921	13,891	2,638
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	5,530	5,469	10,299	1,674
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	37,369	6,934	6,149	11,697	2,270
\$20,000 or more	155,166	22,459	20,657	39,532	6,680
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	5,032	4,539	8,794	1,598
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	5,299	4,577	8,370	1,409
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	3,493	3,091	5,994	1,181
\$75,000 or more	41,572	5,267	5,090	9,822	1,571
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	16,743	3,767	2,816	5,110	1,102
Near poor	26,223	4,657	4,118	7,910	1,543
Not poor	112,809	16,185	15,161	28,922	4,939
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	124,786	18,835	15,871	30,006	5,213
Medicaid	11,165	3,333	2,456	4,444	1,254
Other	4,541	977	1,119	1,879	417
Uninsured	31,374	5,622	4,226	8,385	1,473
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,318	1,210	2,837	6,049	624
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	277	321	701	130
Medicare only	8,028	526	1,063	2,039	264
Other	2,237	137	380	572	99
Uninsured	406	*30	*36	98	*9

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Marital status					
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	16,723	16,464	31,220	4,940
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	1,263	1,867	3,990	545
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	4,372	4,127	6,746	1,412
Never married . . . . .	39,981	6,163	3,863	8,424	1,785
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	2,497	2,029	3,881	839
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	12,739	11,756	23,208	3,837
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	10,816	9,867	18,734	3,532
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	7,511	6,778	12,383	2,166
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	5,471	5,586	10,944	1,434
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	7,670	6,726	13,798	2,316
South . . . . .	76,113	11,760	10,004	18,566	3,670
West . . . . .	39,748	6,165	6,084	11,017	2,115
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	944	1,192	2,358	308
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	2,198	1,714	2,972	628
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	6,854	8,886	18,513	2,094
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	16,039	12,735	22,622	5,160
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	994	920	1,986	289
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	2,554	1,709	3,432	623

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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").

<sup>15</sup> 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, 2002.



**Table 10. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.0 (0.26)	13.8 (0.25)	26.4 (0.32)	4.6 (0.15)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.1 (0.26)	13.8 (0.26)	26.5 (0.33)	4.6 (0.15)
<b>Sex</b>				
Male . . . . .	9.2 (0.30)	11.7 (0.34)	24.3 (0.45)	2.8 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	20.6 (0.40)	15.7 (0.34)	28.3 (0.43)	6.3 (0.23)
<b>Age<sup>7</sup></b>				
18–44 years . . . . .	17.6 (0.38)	11.9 (0.33)	23.7 (0.43)	4.7 (0.20)
45–64 years . . . . .	15.3 (0.44)	16.9 (0.46)	29.8 (0.58)	5.2 (0.29)
65–74 years . . . . .	7.9 (0.60)	14.2 (0.76)	28.8 (0.97)	3.7 (0.41)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.2 (0.47)	14.0 (0.76)	28.7 (1.03)	3.1 (0.38)
<b>Race</b>				
1 race <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	14.9 (0.26)	13.7 (0.25)	26.3 (0.32)	4.6 (0.15)
White . . . . .	15.2 (0.30)	14.2 (0.28)	26.9 (0.36)	4.7 (0.17)
Black or African American . . . . .	14.9 (0.64)	11.7 (0.60)	24.0 (0.84)	3.8 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	25.1 (3.86)	18.4 (4.20)	35.0 (4.46)	10.8 (2.65)
Asian . . . . .	8.4 (0.99)	8.0 (1.04)	19.0 (1.59)	*1.7 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*4.5 (2.40)	*21.5 (11.10)	*26.8 (10.76)	–
2 or more races <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	27.2 (2.90)	22.7 (2.43)	34.4 (2.74)	10.9 (1.63)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*16.2 (7.25)	*13.3 (6.98)	20.0 (5.25)	*5.7 (2.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	38.3 (4.51)	26.5 (3.65)	45.5 (4.24)	14.3 (2.86)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>10</sup> and race</b>				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.6 (0.59)	13.6 (0.64)	24.3 (0.81)	4.4 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	12.7 (0.78)	12.4 (0.82)	23.2 (1.08)	4.2 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.3 (0.29)	13.8 (0.28)	26.7 (0.35)	4.7 (0.17)
White, single race . . . . .	15.6 (0.32)	14.3 (0.31)	27.4 (0.39)	4.9 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	14.9 (0.64)	11.6 (0.60)	23.9 (0.85)	3.9 (0.36)
<b>Education<sup>11</sup></b>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.0 (0.69)	16.6 (0.64)	31.8 (0.81)	5.0 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	15.9 (0.52)	15.1 (0.51)	28.6 (0.59)	4.8 (0.30)
Some college . . . . .	15.5 (0.44)	16.3 (0.49)	28.9 (0.64)	5.4 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11.0 (0.42)	11.7 (0.47)	22.2 (0.59)	3.3 (0.23)
<b>Family income<sup>13</sup></b>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	20.3 (0.66)	17.1 (0.59)	31.8 (0.79)	6.4 (0.41)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	14.1 (0.28)	13.3 (0.29)	25.5 (0.35)	4.2 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	17.4 (0.69)	15.5 (0.60)	29.9 (0.74)	5.5 (0.41)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	16.0 (0.62)	14.4 (0.58)	26.4 (0.74)	4.3 (0.33)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	13.2 (0.66)	12.9 (0.75)	25.0 (0.94)	4.7 (0.47)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	11.6 (0.52)	11.9 (0.61)	23.3 (0.79)	3.6 (0.33)
<b>Poverty status<sup>14</sup></b>				
Poor . . . . .	22.8 (0.97)	17.8 (0.85)	31.7 (1.14)	6.8 (0.57)
Near poor . . . . .	18.4 (0.75)	16.7 (0.72)	30.9 (0.86)	6.1 (0.45)
Not poor . . . . .	13.9 (0.32)	13.4 (0.33)	25.7 (0.41)	4.3 (0.19)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>15</sup></b>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	15.3 (0.33)	12.6 (0.33)	23.9 (0.40)	4.2 (0.18)
Medicaid . . . . .	30.3 (1.36)	22.8 (1.04)	40.6 (1.42)	11.6 (1.02)
Other . . . . .	20.7 (1.87)	19.4 (1.71)	34.9 (2.33)	7.7 (1.20)
Uninsured . . . . .	17.8 (0.69)	14.0 (0.64)	27.4 (0.80)	4.7 (0.33)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	5.9 (0.50)	14.0 (0.71)	29.9 (0.87)	3.1 (0.33)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	13.9 (1.84)	16.2 (2.14)	35.4 (2.52)	6.5 (1.28)
Medicare only . . . . .	6.6 (0.75)	13.3 (0.98)	25.5 (1.27)	3.3 (0.55)
Other . . . . .	6.0 (1.39)	16.9 (2.36)	25.3 (2.34)	4.3 (1.25)
Uninsured . . . . .	*5.4 (2.29)	*6.6 (2.82)	20.6 (5.23)	*1.7 (1.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	14.2 (0.33)	13.7 (0.35)	26.0 (0.41)	4.1 (0.18)
Widowed . . . . .	21.7 (3.06)	16.9 (2.68)	35.8 (3.21)	7.6 (2.06)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	20.6 (0.72)	18.6 (0.66)	31.0 (0.83)	6.7 (0.45)
Never married . . . . .	13.7 (0.58)	11.4 (0.60)	22.7 (0.77)	4.6 (0.37)
Living with a partner . . . . .	19.2 (1.35)	19.4 (1.57)	34.3 (1.81)	7.7 (1.14)
<b>Place of residence<sup>16</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	13.2 (0.33)	12.4 (0.33)	24.6 (0.45)	4.0 (0.19)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.8 (0.49)	14.3 (0.47)	27.2 (0.53)	5.1 (0.29)
Not in MSA . . . . .	18.1 (0.65)	15.8 (0.62)	29.2 (0.87)	5.1 (0.42)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	13.9 (0.59)	14.0 (0.56)	27.4 (0.74)	3.6 (0.28)
Midwest . . . . .	15.2 (0.51)	13.4 (0.45)	27.5 (0.63)	4.6 (0.33)
South . . . . .	15.4 (0.47)	13.2 (0.45)	24.5 (0.54)	4.8 (0.27)
West . . . . .	15.3 (0.49)	15.3 (0.58)	27.7 (0.75)	5.3 (0.33)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.1 (0.73)	11.3 (0.98)	21.5 (1.22)	3.0 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	18.8 (0.87)	15.7 (0.83)	26.8 (1.01)	5.7 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	9.6 (0.36)	12.3 (0.40)	25.7 (0.54)	2.9 (0.22)
White, single race, female . . . . .	21.4 (0.50)	16.2 (0.42)	28.9 (0.52)	6.7 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.2 (0.83)	9.1 (0.86)	19.5 (1.24)	2.7 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19.5 (0.90)	13.6 (0.86)	27.3 (1.05)	4.8 (0.53)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>16</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	30,826	19,069	17,177
Sex				
Male	98,749	17,904	7,742	7,432
Female	107,076	12,922	11,327	9,745
Age				
18–44 years	108,114	7,222	6,151	2,517
45–64 years	64,650	11,324	7,135	5,472
65–74 years	17,809	5,282	2,578	4,253
75 years and over	15,252	6,999	3,205	4,935
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	30,285	18,727	16,986
White	166,362	27,436	15,170	14,535
Black or African American	23,499	1,759	2,514	1,833
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	211	98	*98
Asian	7,270	553	461	252
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*18	*32	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	541	342	191
Black or African American, white	269	*28	*24	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	387	189	133
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	1,522	1,690	1,314
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	1,018	937	642
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	29,304	17,379	15,863
White, single race	149,584	26,358	14,021	13,530
Black or African American, single race	23,065	1,720	2,496	1,810
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	6,005	4,573	6,388
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	9,651	5,537	5,724
Some college	48,091	7,765	4,499	2,886
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	6,011	3,085	1,391
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$20,000	37,369	6,912	5,389	6,151
\$20,000 or more	155,166	21,743	12,453	9,630
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	5,201	3,365	3,344
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	4,657	2,955	2,141
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	3,188	1,695	1,048
\$75,000 or more	41,572	4,814	2,466	1,215
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor	16,743	2,677	2,429	2,259
Near poor	26,223	4,319	3,412	3,509
Not poor	112,809	16,253	8,991	6,701
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	124,786	13,252	8,019	4,852
Medicaid	11,165	1,345	1,864	1,248
Other	4,541	1,006	797	538
Uninsured	31,374	2,844	2,573	1,297
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	20,318	7,798	3,372	4,861
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	766	454	901
Medicare only	8,028	2,680	1,376	2,537
Other	2,237	920	454	760
Uninsured	406	79	*111	119

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
		Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Married . . . . .	118,960	18,826	10,055	8,656
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	4,299	2,623	4,271
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	3,493	2,776	2,275
Never married . . . . .	39,981	2,728	2,550	1,246
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	1,439	1,039	710
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	11,115	7,486	6,246
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	11,321	6,575	5,882
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	8,390	5,008	5,049
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	4,851	3,165	3,130
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	8,590	4,634	4,243
South . . . . .	76,113	10,963	7,493	6,685
West . . . . .	39,748	6,423	3,777	3,119
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	875	679	562
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	647	1,011	751
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	15,509	5,704	6,109
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	10,849	8,317	7,421
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	824	957	622
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	896	1,539	1,188

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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").

<sup>12</sup> 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, 2002.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.2 (0.25)	9.3 (0.20)	8.6 (0.18)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.0 (0.28)	9.3 (0.21)	8.4 (0.19)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	19.1 (0.37)	8.1 (0.28)	8.1 (0.27)
Female . . . . .	11.8 (0.29)	10.4 (0.27)	8.9 (0.25)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.7 (0.26)	5.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.15)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.5 (0.50)	11.0 (0.36)	8.5 (0.33)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.7 (0.98)	14.5 (0.78)	24.0 (0.88)
75 years and over . . . . .	46.0 (1.07)	21.1 (0.84)	32.5 (1.05)
Race			
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	15.1 (0.25)	9.3 (0.20)	8.5 (0.18)
White . . . . .	16.2 (0.29)	9.0 (0.23)	8.5 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.8 (0.53)	11.7 (0.68)	10.0 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	24.0 (3.83)	11.4 (2.85)	11.9 (3.40)
Asian . . . . .	10.4 (1.10)	7.1 (1.11)	5.6 (0.90)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*12.3 (8.07)	*8.9 (7.78)	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	24.9 (2.46)	15.1 (2.15)	9.4 (1.53)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*12.9 (7.10)	*11.2 (5.44)	*0.8 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	33.1 (3.96)	16.2 (3.49)	10.5 (2.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.7 (0.53)	9.0 (0.60)	8.3 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	10.4 (0.74)	8.6 (0.78)	7.3 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.8 (0.27)	9.4 (0.22)	8.6 (0.19)
White, single race . . . . .	16.9 (0.31)	9.1 (0.25)	8.6 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8.8 (0.53)	11.8 (0.69)	10.0 (0.47)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	82.8 (0.64)	85.6 (0.60)	17.5 (0.58)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	82.3 (0.48)	89.7 (0.43)	10.3 (0.34)
Some college . . . . .	82.2 (0.50)	90.1 (0.38)	7.0 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	84.5 (0.53)	92.5 (0.41)	3.6 (0.27)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	16.2 (0.53)	13.9 (0.52)	13.8 (0.49)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	15.2 (0.30)	8.4 (0.23)	7.0 (0.20)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	16.9 (0.61)	11.3 (0.54)	10.7 (0.48)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	16.5 (0.59)	9.7 (0.51)	7.6 (0.46)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	16.3 (0.83)	8.3 (0.69)	5.6 (0.60)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	14.3 (0.70)	7.5 (0.59)	4.7 (0.50)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	17.8 (0.80)	15.9 (0.77)	15.6 (0.76)
Near poor . . . . .	15.6 (0.65)	13.2 (0.60)	12.4 (0.56)
Not poor . . . . .	15.8 (0.35)	8.4 (0.26)	6.9 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	10.2 (0.29)	6.3 (0.22)	3.7 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	12.7 (0.94)	17.4 (1.06)	12.2 (0.88)
Other . . . . .	16.8 (1.70)	14.4 (1.57)	8.1 (1.25)
Uninsured . . . . .	10.2 (0.53)	9.3 (0.50)	5.0 (0.43)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	38.7 (0.95)	16.7 (0.74)	24.1 (0.87)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	38.8 (2.53)	23.0 (2.16)	45.7 (2.76)
Medicare only . . . . .	33.4 (1.37)	17.1 (1.16)	31.8 (1.41)
Other . . . . .	42.0 (2.91)	20.3 (2.39)	34.6 (2.75)
Uninsured . . . . .	25.6 (6.65)	26.8 (7.19)	35.8 (7.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
Marital status			
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	15.6 (0.33)	8.3 (0.26)	7.3 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	14.4 (1.85)	12.7 (1.90)	12.9 (0.97)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.6 (0.63)	12.7 (0.61)	11.1 (0.53)
Never married . . . . .	12.6 (0.69)	8.9 (0.55)	7.8 (0.59)
Living with a partner . . . . .	19.0 (1.67)	9.2 (1.03)	10.0 (1.48)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	12.5 (0.31)	8.2 (0.27)	7.3 (0.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	16.4 (0.47)	9.5 (0.34)	8.5 (0.34)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.0 (0.62)	11.5 (0.55)	11.2 (0.45)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	12.0 (0.48)	7.8 (0.40)	7.7 (0.38)
Midwest . . . . .	17.3 (0.51)	9.3 (0.40)	8.7 (0.39)
South . . . . .	14.7 (0.46)	9.9 (0.37)	9.0 (0.30)
West . . . . .	16.7 (0.49)	9.7 (0.43)	8.2 (0.43)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11.1 (0.90)	7.7 (0.96)	7.5 (0.94)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.9 (0.62)	10.1 (0.70)	8.8 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	21.5 (0.46)	7.9 (0.33)	8.5 (0.32)
White, single race, female . . . . .	12.9 (0.37)	10.2 (0.33)	8.6 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10.1 (0.82)	10.4 (0.93)	8.0 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	7.9 (0.64)	12.9 (0.95)	11.3 (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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see “Appendix I”). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup> Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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”). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup> 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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics							
		Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	5,838	15,745	4,264	8,246	3,981	6,606	9,678	15,135
Sex									
Male	98,749	2,001	6,133	1,565	3,229	1,407	2,920	4,090	5,958
Female	107,076	3,836	9,612	2,699	5,017	2,574	3,686	5,588	9,177
Age									
18–44 years	108,114	2,903	7,775	2,078	4,212	1,752	3,355	5,086	8,014
45–64 years	64,650	2,083	5,269	1,640	2,897	1,632	2,236	3,186	4,872
65–74 years	17,809	463	1,420	266	548	265	496	693	1,196
75 years and over	15,252	388	1,281	280	589	332	519	714	1,052
Race									
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	5,731	15,401	4,181	8,049	3,877	6,449	9,440	14,834
White	166,362	4,410	11,937	3,312	6,364	3,126	5,168	7,197	12,055
Black or African American	23,499	882	2,271	481	1,088	490	781	1,613	1,835
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	*48	111	80	*69	*53	72	146	107
Asian	7,270	*129	456	*84	248	*80	203	202	475
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*9	*19	*5	*14	*11	–	*8	*29
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	106	344	83	197	105	157	238	301
Black or African American, white	269	*3	*44	*4	*22	*4	*17	*15	*18
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	*60	196	*68	112	*76	*83	140	162
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	831	2,064	665	1,038	490	849	1,040	1,338
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	456	1,197	377	635	313	497	669	740
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	5,006	13,681	3,598	7,208	3,491	5,757	8,638	13,797
White, single race	149,584	3,875	10,610	2,899	5,657	2,799	4,613	6,546	11,144
Black or African American, single race	23,065	859	2,243	470	1,068	479	768	1,557	1,814
Education <sup>7</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	1,496	3,623	1,130	1,743	1,149	1,386	2,187	2,591
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	1,748	4,523	1,231	2,396	1,256	1,778	2,979	3,950
Some college	48,091	1,223	3,453	876	1,870	678	1,609	1,977	3,889
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	443	2,055	416	1,032	340	845	1,045	2,633
Family income <sup>9</sup>									
Less than \$20,000	37,369	2,167	4,727	1,599	2,785	1,528	2,145	3,238	4,043
\$20,000 or more	155,166	3,299	10,128	2,410	5,039	2,191	4,172	5,922	10,479
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	1,095	2,800	785	1,479	820	1,231	2,009	2,371
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	810	2,551	530	1,254	442	1,055	1,366	2,479
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	456	1,288	303	715	273	493	899	1,459
\$75,000 or more	41,572	352	1,802	313	767	281	712	706	2,538
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>									
Poor	16,743	1,095	2,453	889	1,507	861	1,081	1,726	1,940
Near poor	26,223	1,120	2,973	787	1,587	773	1,386	2,000	2,509
Not poor	112,809	2,126	6,911	1,470	3,468	1,381	2,821	3,847	7,726
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>									
Under age 65 years:									
Private	124,786	1,910	7,117	1,400	3,320	1,305	2,743	3,759	8,111
Medicaid	11,165	1,272	2,007	905	1,489	816	957	1,682	1,639
Other	4,541	295	740	252	361	274	268	565	447
Uninsured	31,374	1,489	3,127	1,147	1,904	978	1,579	2,231	2,631
Age 65 years and over:									
Private	20,318	457	1,530	314	580	371	600	802	1,343
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	65	275	*52	121	59	96	191	171
Medicare only	8,028	231	625	107	276	95	229	247	569
Other	2,237	*70	224	*48	132	*42	*56	132	107
Uninsured	406	*20	*42	*26	*24	*30	*31	*32	*45

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Selected mental health characteristics							
		Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married . . . . .	118,960	2,357	7,451	1,742	3,565	1,735	2,786	4,344	7,631
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	582	1,511	351	687	373	561	781	1,164
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	1,184	2,488	877	1,625	741	1,166	1,677	2,130
Never married . . . . .	39,981	1,304	3,044	967	1,664	793	1,503	1,983	3,187
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	390	1,230	319	686	334	562	882	991
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	2,603	6,876	1,842	3,335	1,577	2,812	3,975	6,236
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	2,005	5,319	1,539	2,808	1,326	2,194	3,277	5,339
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	1,229	3,550	882	2,103	1,078	1,600	2,427	3,560
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	1,260	3,001	763	1,470	646	1,207	1,578	2,734
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	1,229	3,677	885	1,849	795	1,480	2,367	3,822
South . . . . .	76,113	2,318	6,053	1,672	3,279	1,796	2,519	3,896	5,533
West . . . . .	39,748	1,030	3,014	944	1,648	745	1,400	1,836	3,046
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	214	786	170	391	141	331	405	443
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	617	1,278	495	647	349	518	635	895
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	1,459	4,114	1,183	2,230	1,046	2,120	2,895	4,479
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	2,415	6,496	1,717	3,427	1,754	2,493	3,651	6,666
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	252	853	146	400	159	308	629	670
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	607	1,390	325	668	320	460	927	1,144

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.



**Table 14. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics							
	Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>	
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	2.9 (0.12)	7.8(0.19)	2.1 (0.09)	4.1 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	3.3 (0.12)	4.8 (0.16)	7.5(0.19)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	2.9 (0.12)	7.8 (0.19)	2.1 (0.10)	4.1 (0.13)	2.0(0.10)	3.3 (0.12)	4.8 (0.16)	7.5 (0.19)
Sex								
Male	2.1 (0.14)	6.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.12)	3.3 (0.18)	1.4(0.12)	3.0 (0.18)	4.2 (0.21)	6.1 (0.25)
Female	3.6 (0.17)	9.1 (0.27)	2.6 (0.14)	4.8 (0.19)	2.4(0.15)	3.5 (0.17)	5.3 (0.21)	8.7 (0.26)
Age <sup>4</sup>								
18–44 years	2.7 (0.16)	7.3 (0.24)	2.0 (0.13)	4.0(0.18)	1.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.20)	7.5 (0.27)
45–64 years	3.3 (0.22)	8.3 (0.33)	2.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.25)	2.6(0.18)	3.5 (0.23)	5.0 (0.26)	7.7 (0.34)
65–74 years	2.7 (0.36)	8.1 (0.58)	1.5 (0.27)	3.1 (0.37)	1.5(0.29)	2.8 (0.35)	4.0 (0.44)	6.9 (0.54)
75 years and over	2.6 (0.33)	8.7 (0.57)	1.9 (0.29)	4.0(0.45)	2.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.43)	4.9 (0.47)	7.2 (0.57)
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	2.9 (0.12)	7.7 (0.19)	2.1 (0.10)	4.0 (0.13)	1.9(0.10)	3.2 (0.12)	4.7 (0.15)	7.4 (0.19)
White	2.7 (0.13)	7.3 (0.20)	2.0 (0.11)	3.9 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)	3.1(0.13)	4.4 (0.16)	7.4 (0.22)
Black or African American	3.7 (0.37)	10.0 (0.59)	2.0 (0.25)	4.9(0.37)	2.1 (0.25)	3.4 (0.35)	6.8 (0.48)	8.1 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.8 (1.31)	9.0 (2.22)	6.4 (1.73)	*6.5(2.01)	*4.2 (1.50)	*6.8 (2.12)	13.6 (3.22)	9.5 (2.32)
Asian	*1.9 (0.66)	6.6 (0.99)	*1.3 (0.62)	3.6 (0.73)	*1.2(0.59)	2.9 (0.68)	3.3 (0.92)	6.7 (1.07)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*2.5 (2.46)	*9.0 (7.09)	*1.5(1.51)	*7.7 (5.46)	*6.7 (5.13)	–	*2.2 (2.23)	*11.8 (6.07)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	4.9 (1.22)	15.6 (2.10)	4.0 (1.07)	8.9(1.80)	5.0 (1.39)	7.0 (1.54)	10.8 (1.85)	13.3 (2.10)
Black or African American, white	*0.9 (0.87)	*24.0 (7.83)	*1.0(0.99)	*8.0 (3.61)	*1.0 (0.99)	*6.6 (3.68)	*3.8 (2.19)	*6.9 (3.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.1 (1.68)	18.0 (3.38)	6.0(1.66)	9.6 (2.62)	*6.3 (2.09)	7.5 (2.21)	12.3 (2.64)	15.5 (3.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	4.1 (0.37)	9.5(0.53)	3.2 (0.33)	5.1 (0.43)	2.5 (0.30)	4.1 (0.41)	5.1 (0.46)	6.0(0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.5 (0.41)	9.1 (0.68)	2.9 (0.36)	5.1(0.58)	2.6 (0.39)	4.2 (0.60)	5.2 (0.62)	5.7 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.8 (0.13)	7.6 (0.20)	2.0 (0.10)	4.0(0.14)	1.9 (0.10)	3.2 (0.13)	4.8 (0.17)	7.7 (0.21)
White, single race	2.6 (0.14)	7.2 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	1.9(0.12)	3.1 (0.14)	4.4 (0.17)	7.6 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	3.7 (0.37)	10.0 (0.59)	2.0(0.26)	4.9 (0.37)	2.1 (0.26)	3.4 (0.35)	6.7 (0.49)	8.2 (0.50)
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	5.6 (0.38)	13.4(0.65)	4.3 (0.36)	6.4 (0.41)	4.3 (0.36)	5.1 (0.39)	8.2 (0.54)	9.3(0.51)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	3.4 (0.27)	8.7 (0.36)	2.4 (0.21)	4.6(0.28)	2.4 (0.22)	3.4 (0.24)	5.8 (0.32)	7.7 (0.37)
Some college	2.5 (0.20)	7.2 (0.33)	1.8 (0.16)	3.8 (0.24)	1.4(0.14)	3.4 (0.23)	4.1 (0.25)	8.0 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.0 (0.13)	4.6 (0.29)	0.9 (0.13)	2.1(0.19)	0.7 (0.11)	1.8 (0.18)	2.3 (0.20)	5.6 (0.32)
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	6.4 (0.39)	13.3 (0.56)	4.8(0.34)	8.2 (0.44)	4.5 (0.33)	6.2 (0.39)	9.4 (0.49)	11.6 (0.52)
\$20,000 or more	2.1 (0.13)	6.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.10)	3.3 (0.14)	1.4(0.11)	2.7 (0.13)	3.9 (0.16)	6.8 (0.21)
\$20,000–\$34,999	3.8 (0.38)	9.6 (0.52)	2.7 (0.29)	5.2 (0.37)	2.8(0.32)	4.3 (0.35)	6.9 (0.48)	8.2 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$54,999	2.6 (0.27)	8.1 (0.48)	1.6 (0.21)	3.9 (0.35)	1.4(0.23)	3.4 (0.31)	4.3 (0.35)	7.8 (0.46)
\$55,000–\$74,999	2.0 (0.31)	5.4 (0.52)	1.3 (0.25)	3.2 (0.50)	1.3(0.26)	2.5 (0.51)	4.0 (0.44)	6.2 (0.66)
\$75,000 or more	0.9 (0.22)	4.3 (0.36)	0.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.22)	0.8(0.22)	1.7 (0.24)	1.9 (0.30)	5.9 (0.41)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	7.0 (0.50)	15.3 (0.80)	5.7 (0.47)	9.7(0.67)	5.6 (0.49)	6.9 (0.59)	11.0 (0.67)	12.1 (0.73)
Near poor	4.6 (0.37)	11.8 (0.64)	3.3 (0.34)	6.4 (0.45)	3.2(0.33)	5.6 (0.44)	8.0 (0.55)	9.9 (0.51)
Not poor	1.9 (0.14)	6.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.16)	1.2(0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	3.5 (0.18)	6.9 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.5 (0.12)	5.7(0.21)	1.1 (0.10)	2.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)	2.2 (0.13)	3.1 (0.16)	6.6(0.23)
Medicaid	12.0 (0.93)	19.0 (1.08)	8.6 (0.74)	14.1 (0.95)	7.9(0.76)	9.2 (0.79)	15.9 (1.08)	15.5 (0.97)
Other	6.6 (1.33)	14.0 (1.57)	5.0 (1.03)	7.6 (1.24)	5.2 (1.19)	5.7(1.13)	11.6 (1.50)	9.1 (1.42)
Uninsured	5.1 (0.36)	10.3 (0.53)	4.0 (0.34)	6.6 (0.46)	3.5(0.32)	5.5 (0.44)	7.5 (0.47)	8.7 (0.50)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.3 (0.28)	7.7 (0.51)	1.6 (0.26)	2.9(0.38)	1.9 (0.29)	3.0 (0.37)	4.1 (0.38)	6.8 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	3.4 (0.88)	14.6 (1.86)	*2.8 (0.84)	6.6(1.35)	3.0 (0.81)	5.1 (1.23)	10.1 (1.54)	9.1 (1.57)
Medicare only	3.0 (0.48)	8.1 (0.77)	1.4 (0.31)	3.6 (0.55)	1.2(0.32)	3.0 (0.47)	3.2 (0.51)	7.4 (0.73)
Other	*3.1 (1.09)	10.3 (1.71)	*2.2 (0.76)	6.0 (1.44)	*1.8(0.70)	*3.0 (1.06)	6.3 (1.51)	5.2 (1.35)
Uninsured	*5.7 (3.03)	*9.1 (3.70)	*6.8 (3.21)	*6.9 (3.29)	*8.9(3.81)	*7.0 (3.17)	*8.0 (3.42)	*10.4 (3.93)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics								
	Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>		
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Married . . . . .	2.0 (0.14)	6.3 (0.23)	1.5 (0.12)	3.0 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	2.4 (0.14)	3.7 (0.18)	6.5 (0.25)	
Widowed . . . . .	7.6 (1.96)	12.9 (2.08)	*4.6 (1.54)	7.4 (1.74)	*4.8 (1.64)	4.8 (1.38)	8.4 (1.93)	9.8 (1.83)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.5 (0.40)	11.9 (0.60)	3.9 (0.34)	7.5(0.46)	3.3 (0.31)	5.6 (0.40)	8.2 (0.49)	9.7 (0.53)	
Never married . . . . .	3.8 (0.38)	7.9 (0.47)	2.9 (0.33)	4.0 (0.31)	2.4(0.29)	3.8 (0.32)	5.2 (0.44)	8.1 (0.51)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	2.9 (0.49)	9.7 (0.88)	2.6 (0.47)	5.4(0.67)	2.9 (0.56)	5.6 (1.20)	6.9 (0.90)	7.6 (0.90)	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	2.8 (0.16)	7.4 (0.26)	2.0(0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	1.7 (0.13)	3.0 (0.17)	4.3 (0.20)	6.7 (0.25)	
Small MSA . . . . .	3.0 (0.19)	7.8 (0.34)	2.3 (0.17)	4.1 (0.23)	2.0(0.16)	3.2 (0.21)	4.8 (0.28)	7.9 (0.35)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.0 (0.35)	8.5 (0.47)	2.1 (0.24)	5.1 (0.35)	2.6(0.27)	3.8 (0.30)	5.9 (0.41)	8.6 (0.49)	
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	3.2 (0.28)	7.7 (0.42)	1.9 (0.20)	3.8(0.28)	1.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.26)	4.0 (0.32)	7.1 (0.41)	
Midwest . . . . .	2.5 (0.21)	7.4 (0.36)	1.8 (0.17)	3.7 (0.26)	1.6(0.17)	3.0 (0.25)	4.8 (0.31)	7.7 (0.40)	
South . . . . .	3.1 (0.22)	8.1 (0.33)	2.2 (0.17)	4.4 (0.22)	2.4(0.18)	3.4 (0.20)	5.2 (0.27)	7.4 (0.32)	
West . . . . .	2.6 (0.24)	7.7 (0.42)	2.4 (0.21)	4.2 (0.33)	1.9(0.20)	3.6 (0.29)	4.7 (0.36)	7.8 (0.45)	
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.4 (0.51)	7.2 (0.72)	1.8(0.50)	3.9 (0.63)	1.6 (0.48)	3.4 (0.60)	4.2 (0.77)	4.3 (0.52)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.7 (0.56)	11.5 (0.79)	4.6 (0.46)	6.1(0.58)	3.4 (0.41)	4.7 (0.55)	5.9 (0.54)	7.7 (0.60)	
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.1 (0.17)	5.8(0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	3.2 (0.20)	1.5 (0.14)	3.0 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	6.3(0.30)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.1 (0.20)	8.4 (0.31)	2.2 (0.17)	4.5(0.23)	2.3 (0.19)	3.2 (0.19)	4.7 (0.23)	8.7 (0.33)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.5 (0.41)	8.6 (0.85)	1.4(0.31)	4.2 (0.56)	1.5 (0.35)	3.1 (0.47)	6.1 (0.72)	6.9 (0.76)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.54)	11.1 (0.73)	2.5(0.35)	5.4 (0.51)	2.5 (0.37)	3.7 (0.48)	7.2 (0.64)	9.2 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 15. Frequencies of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
		All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	205,825	8,251	22,577	9,879	22,543
Sex					
Male . . . . .	98,749	3,034	8,801	4,161	9,778
Female . . . . .	107,076	5,217	13,776	5,717	12,765
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	108,114	3,834	12,414	5,166	12,145
45–64 years . . . . .	64,650	3,142	7,062	3,533	7,217
65–74 years . . . . .	17,809	646	1,738	613	1,797
75 years and over . . . . .	15,252	629	1,363	567	1,384
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	203,490	8,064	22,179	9,686	22,095
White . . . . .	166,362	6,803	18,610	8,130	18,478
Black or African American . . . . .	23,499	822	2,341	1,099	2,486
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,150	*69	157	90	180
Asian . . . . .	7,270	110	477	*119	450
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	251	–	*23	–	*20
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,335	187	398	193	448
Black or African American, white . . . . .	269	*4	*29	*20	*37
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,104	132	213	122	244
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	22,691	988	2,103	1,052	1,959
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	13,853	579	1,266	628	1,177
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	183,134	7,263	20,474	8,827	20,584
White, single race . . . . .	149,584	6,114	17,213	7,389	17,209
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	23,065	805	2,293	1,081	2,401
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,248	2,182	3,157	2,080	3,312
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	52,556	2,360	5,660	2,734	5,595
Some college . . . . .	48,091	1,647	5,553	2,195	5,935
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	47,197	942	4,854	1,118	4,417
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	37,369	2,978	5,316	3,106	5,390
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	155,166	4,760	16,312	6,186	16,163
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	29,671	1,689	3,356	1,879	3,570
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	31,814	1,068	3,826	1,493	3,704
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	23,984	662	2,314	814	2,574
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	41,572	726	4,189	1,231	3,948
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	16,743	1,613	2,550	1,655	2,586
Near poor . . . . .	26,223	1,584	3,306	1,819	3,378
Not poor . . . . .	112,809	3,393	12,132	4,480	12,126
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	124,786	3,120	13,051	4,400	12,802
Medicaid . . . . .	11,165	1,566	1,923	1,606	2,088
Other . . . . .	4,541	476	822	494	747
Uninsured . . . . .	31,374	1,799	3,642	2,178	3,633
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	20,318	726	1,933	650	1,932
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	1,989	140	262	136	212
Medicare only . . . . .	8,028	329	676	314	744
Other . . . . .	2,237	*68	186	*57	239
Uninsured . . . . .	406	*12	*29	*23	*49

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
		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 <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	3,907	11,850	4,670	11,483
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	704	1,394	658	1,510
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	1,608	3,037	1,656	3,143
Never married . . . . .	39,981	1,433	4,516	1,999	4,696
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	594	1,732	887	1,658
Place of residence <sup>1,2</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	3,126	9,374	3,873	9,098
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	3,018	7,906	3,646	8,023
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	2,107	5,297	2,360	5,423
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	1,539	4,609	1,827	4,283
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	1,884	6,089	2,468	5,989
South . . . . .	76,113	3,378	7,709	3,955	8,093
West . . . . .	39,748	1,450	4,169	1,629	4,177
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	331	793	404	761
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	657	1,310	648	1,198
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	2,331	6,755	3,319	7,557
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	3,783	10,458	4,069	9,652
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	274	810	347	1,022
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	532	1,483	734	1,379

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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”).

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	4.1 (0.14)	11.2 (0.21)	4.9 (0.16)	11.1 (0.23)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	4.1 (0.14)	11.2 (0.21)	4.9 (0.16)	11.2 (0.23)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	3.1 (0.18)	9.0 (0.29)	4.2 (0.22)	10.1 (0.31)
Female . . . . .	4.9 (0.19)	13.1 (0.31)	5.4 (0.22)	12.1 (0.30)
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.6 (0.18)	11.7 (0.31)	4.9 (0.22)	11.4 (0.31)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.9 (0.25)	11.1 (0.37)	5.6 (0.30)	11.4 (0.38)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.7 (0.40)	10.0 (0.61)	3.5 (0.39)	10.3 (0.64)
75 years and over . . . . .	4.3 (0.42)	9.3 (0.62)	3.9 (0.42)	9.4 (0.63)
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4.0 (0.14)	11.1 (0.21)	4.8 (0.16)	11.0 (0.23)
White . . . . .	4.1 (0.16)	11.4 (0.24)	5.0 (0.19)	11.3 (0.25)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.5 (0.33)	10.2 (0.53)	4.7 (0.38)	10.8 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	5.6 (1.67)	13.6 (3.11)	7.0 (1.93)	17.0 (3.05)
Asian . . . . .	1.8 (0.49)	6.7 (0.92)	*2.1 (0.72)	6.6 (1.09)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	*10.1 (7.35)	–	*9.2 (5.62)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	8.5 (1.57)	17.6 (2.54)	8.4 (1.53)	19.7 (2.40)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*1.1 (1.14)	*9.8 (4.20)	*5.1 (2.35)	*11.9 (4.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	11.9 (2.62)	20.1 (4.06)	11.4 (2.65)	22.9 (3.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.8 (0.42)	9.6 (0.53)	5.0 (0.43)	9.1 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.7 (0.57)	9.6 (0.68)	5.0 (0.62)	9.4 (0.78)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.0 (0.15)	11.4 (0.23)	4.9 (0.18)	11.5 (0.24)
White, single race . . . . .	4.1 (0.17)	11.8 (0.26)	5.0 (0.20)	11.8 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.5 (0.34)	10.1 (0.53)	4.7 (0.39)	10.7 (0.60)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.9 (0.49)	11.4 (0.55)	7.8 (0.50)	11.9 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	4.6 (0.27)	11.0 (0.40)	5.3 (0.31)	10.9 (0.43)
Some college . . . . .	3.4 (0.23)	11.5 (0.42)	4.5 (0.30)	12.4 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	2.0 (0.20)	10.2 (0.43)	2.4 (0.21)	9.4 (0.40)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	8.7 (0.48)	15.0 (0.56)	9.1 (0.50)	15.3 (0.53)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	3.1 (0.14)	10.6 (0.24)	4.0 (0.17)	10.5 (0.26)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	5.9 (0.43)	11.5 (0.54)	6.6 (0.47)	12.2 (0.58)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	3.3 (0.31)	11.9 (0.54)	4.7 (0.36)	11.5 (0.53)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.8 (0.35)	9.1 (0.60)	3.5 (0.38)	10.7 (0.70)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	2.0 (0.29)	9.9 (0.52)	3.0 (0.35)	9.1 (0.49)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	10.6 (0.72)	15.7 (0.87)	10.5 (0.78)	16.0 (0.81)
Near poor . . . . .	6.5 (0.46)	12.9 (0.60)	7.4 (0.49)	13.3 (0.62)
Not poor . . . . .	3.0 (0.16)	10.7 (0.28)	4.0 (0.20)	10.7 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.5 (0.14)	10.6 (0.28)	3.6 (0.18)	10.4 (0.28)
Medicaid . . . . .	14.9 (1.04)	17.8 (1.02)	15.3 (1.03)	19.6 (1.06)
Other . . . . .	8.9 (1.36)	17.2 (1.93)	9.8 (1.44)	14.8 (1.62)
Uninsured . . . . .	6.3 (0.44)	12.0 (0.57)	7.3 (0.48)	12.0 (0.56)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	3.7 (0.36)	9.7 (0.57)	3.3 (0.35)	9.7 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	7.3 (1.19)	13.7 (1.77)	7.1 (1.49)	11.2 (1.58)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.2 (0.58)	8.7 (0.81)	4.1 (0.59)	9.6 (0.85)
Other . . . . .	*3.1 (0.96)	8.2 (1.59)	*2.5 (0.85)	10.8 (1.83)
Uninsured . . . . .	*4.1 (2.81)	*5.5 (2.73)	*6.3 (3.20)	*10.5 (3.80)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Marital status				
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	3.3 (0.17)	10.1 (0.29)	3.9 (0.20)	9.8 (0.29)
Widowed . . . . .	8.4 (2.04)	13.0 (2.10)	8.1 (2.01)	13.1 (2.07)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	7.2 (0.43)	14.9 (0.62)	7.6 (0.46)	15.1 (0.61)
Never married . . . . .	4.4 (0.42)	10.9 (0.55)	5.0 (0.38)	11.4 (0.61)
Living with a partner . . . . .	5.2 (0.88)	15.1 (1.54)	6.5 (0.70)	14.2 (1.27)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.17)	10.1 (0.29)	4.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	4.4 (0.26)	11.7 (0.36)	5.4 (0.32)	11.8 (0.42)
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.0 (0.35)	12.9 (0.54)	5.7 (0.38)	13.2 (0.52)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	3.9 (0.28)	11.8 (0.60)	4.6 (0.34)	11.0 (0.52)
Midwest . . . . .	3.8 (0.26)	12.3 (0.42)	5.0 (0.32)	12.1 (0.46)
South . . . . .	4.5 (0.25)	10.3 (0.32)	5.3 (0.29)	10.8 (0.38)
West . . . . .	3.7 (0.30)	10.7 (0.44)	4.2 (0.32)	10.7 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.61)	7.4 (0.78)	3.8 (0.61)	7.3 (0.77)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.1 (0.54)	11.6 (0.75)	6.0 (0.55)	10.8 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.35)	4.7 (0.27)	10.7 (0.37)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.9 (0.23)	13.8 (0.38)	5.4 (0.27)	12.7 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.7 (0.51)	7.8 (0.79)	3.4 (0.57)	10.4 (0.97)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.2 (0.43)	11.9 (0.73)	5.8 (0.55)	11.0 (0.71)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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 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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup>	147,474	638,545	4.4 (0.16)	205,825	947,246	4.7 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	77,817	322,731	4.2 (0.25)	98,749	366,430	3.8 (0.23)
Female	69,658	315,813	4.6 (0.20)	107,076	580,816	5.5 (0.24)
Age						
18–44 years	92,464	361,845	4.0 (0.17)	108,114	368,595	3.5 (0.18)
45–64 years	49,612	259,451	5.3 (0.34)	64,650	370,559	5.9 (0.34)
65–74 years	4,478	13,564	3.1 (0.49)	17,809	92,077	5.3 (0.61)
75 years and over	920	*3,684	*4.0 (2.01)	15,252	116,015	7.8 (0.90)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	145,801	629,712	4.4 (0.16)	203,490	925,337	4.6 (0.17)
White	118,761	500,148	4.3 (0.18)	166,362	735,923	4.5 (0.18)
Black or African American	16,869	85,599	5.2 (0.48)	23,499	140,457	6.2 (0.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native	845	*6,687	*8.2 (2.97)	1,150	*16,697	*14.8 (4.53)
Asian	5,474	21,294	4.0 (1.09)	7,270	14,938	2.1 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	219	*907	*4.1 (2.59)	251	*212	*0.8 (0.38)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	1,673	8,833	5.3 (1.04)	2,335	21,909	9.6 (2.54)
Black or African American, white	234	*1,253	*5.4 (1.99)	269	*902	*3.4 (1.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	661	*3,158	*4.8 (1.76)	1,104	*14,431	*13.4 (4.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	16,335	60,321	3.7 (0.33)	22,691	71,693	3.2 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,118	37,282	3.7 (0.40)	13,853	37,536	2.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	131,140	578,224	4.5 (0.18)	183,134	875,553	4.9 (0.19)
White, single race	106,779	458,637	4.3 (0.19)	149,584	684,132	4.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	16,540	84,893	5.3 (0.48)	23,065	139,734	6.3 (0.64)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	13,495	75,030	5.6 (0.60)	28,248	219,794	8.0 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	35,165	213,531	6.2 (0.46)	52,556	282,939	5.5 (0.39)
Some college	36,615	180,368	5.0 (0.30)	48,091	248,712	5.2 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	38,949	106,606	2.8 (0.16)	47,197	119,864	2.6 (0.19)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	18,664	104,563	5.7 (0.57)	37,369	314,475	8.6 (0.56)
\$20,000 or more	121,261	513,248	4.3 (0.17)	155,166	577,182	3.8 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999	19,960	99,896	5.0 (0.43)	29,671	163,145	5.6 (0.47)
\$35,000–\$54,999	24,929	124,159	5.0 (0.36)	31,814	135,306	4.3 (0.40)
\$55,000–\$74,999	20,657	93,073	4.5 (0.48)	23,984	69,381	2.9 (0.31)
\$75,000 or more	36,138	116,021	3.2 (0.22)	41,572	87,810	2.1 (0.18)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	8,971	53,788	6.1 (0.96)	16,743	152,111	9.3 (0.79)
Near poor	15,957	79,868	5.0 (0.46)	26,223	180,348	7.0 (0.60)
Not poor	91,381	382,815	4.2 (0.18)	112,809	375,889	3.4 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	109,339	467,291	4.3 (0.18)	124,786	364,074	3.0 (0.15)
Medicaid	4,972	33,860	6.9 (1.51)	11,165	176,719	16.6 (1.60)
Other	2,235	12,251	5.6 (1.55)	4,541	86,269	19.5 (2.64)
Uninsured	24,829	104,516	4.3 (0.40)	31,374	108,044	3.5 (0.30)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	3,618	12,144	3.4 (0.67)	20,318	107,241	5.4 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	117	*448	*3.8 (2.02)	1,989	32,198	17.1 (4.24)
Medicare only	1,204	*2,767	*2.3 (0.90)	8,028	52,396	6.7 (1.19)
Other	317	*1,725	*5.4 (3.05)	2,237	11,357	5.2 (1.43)
Uninsured	135	*163	*1.2 (0.85)	406	*4,821	*12.2 (7.07)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Employed persons			All persons		
	All employed persons 18 years of age and over	Work-loss days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Work-loss days per person	All persons 18 years of age and over	Bed days in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Bed days per person
Marital status						
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>						
Married . . . . .	86,180	358,951	4.2 (0.21)	118,960	468,249	4.0 (0.20)
Widowed . . . . .	2,741	14,029	5.2 (0.91)	13,093	112,346	8.8 (0.93)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	15,867	96,847	6.2 (0.49)	21,203	161,660	7.8 (0.64)
Never married . . . . .	31,996	109,519	3.5 (0.26)	39,981	151,228	3.8 (0.36)
Living with a partner . . . . .	10,229	58,455	5.8 (0.69)	11,978	52,563	4.5 (0.60)
Place of residence <sup>1,2</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	69,471	290,015	4.2 (0.21)	94,789	373,897	4.0 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	49,080	220,820	4.6 (0.26)	68,784	358,994	5.3 (0.31)
Not in MSA . . . . .	28,924	127,710	4.5 (0.45)	42,253	214,355	5.2 (0.40)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	28,232	119,217	4.3 (0.35)	39,691	153,528	4.0 (0.35)
Midwest . . . . .	37,791	172,635	4.6 (0.37)	50,273	229,543	4.6 (0.33)
South . . . . .	53,260	232,319	4.4 (0.27)	76,113	385,428	5.2 (0.31)
West . . . . .	28,193	114,375	4.1 (0.29)	39,748	178,747	4.6 (0.36)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	9,355	30,404	3.3 (0.40)	11,145	26,471	2.4 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6,980	29,917	4.4 (0.54)	11,546	45,222	4.0 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	56,310	236,167	4.2 (0.29)	71,855	275,669	3.9 (0.29)
White, single race, female . . . . .	50,469	222,470	4.5 (0.23)	77,729	408,463	5.4 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7,756	34,700	4.6 (0.72)	10,292	47,293	4.8 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	8,784	50,193	5.9 (0.67)	12,773	92,441	7.5 (0.90)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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)?"

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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").

<sup>12</sup> 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, 2002.



**Table 18. Frequencies of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>												
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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		
Total <sup>4</sup>	205,825	28,319	12,437	9,621	16,455	6,309	16,265	4,797	3,475	7,772	11,516		
		28,319	12,437	9,621	16,455	6,309	16,265	4,797	3,475	7,772	11,516		
					Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	98,749	10,097	4,581	3,282	5,949	2,214	5,898	1,598	1,290	2,284	3,550		
Female	107,076	18,222	7,856	6,339	10,506	4,095	10,367	3,199	2,185	5,488	7,966		
<b>Age</b>													
18–44 years	108,114	5,599	1,719	1,288	2,761	1,687	2,659	668	466	1,159	2,108		
45–64 years	64,650	11,272	4,488	3,742	6,470	2,927	6,605	2,198	1,414	3,057	4,617		
65–74 years	17,809	4,750	2,280	1,624	2,666	716	2,930	673	560	1,248	1,812		
75 years and over	15,252	6,697	3,950	2,966	4,558	980	4,071	1,258	1,035	2,308	2,979		
<b>Race</b>													
1 race <sup>5</sup>	203,490	27,850	12,215	9,439	16,229	6,197	15,962	4,691	3,414	7,634	11,331		
White	166,362	23,168	10,014	7,488	13,324	5,033	13,334	3,901	2,713	5,974	9,170		
Black or African American	23,499	3,472	1,710	1,576	2,142	861	1,990	601	528	1,199	1,599		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	227	*108	*71	137	*49	89	*36	*29	*71	*78		
Asian	7,270	469	183	108	335	*129	225	*43	*30	193	223		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*22	–	*10	–	–	*10	*10	*10	*10	*22		
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,335	469	222	182	226	112	303	106	*61	139	185		
Black or African American, white	269	*10	–	–	*4	*3	*5	–	–	–	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	338	183	142	181	*82	225	89	*34	109	143		
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>													
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	2,105	855	826	1,143	524	1,238	372	356	809	1,047		
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	1,297	518	459	666	295	773	198	185	490	632		
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	26,214	11,581	8,795	15,312	5,785	15,027	4,425	3,119	6,964	10,470		
White, single race	149,584	21,675	9,427	6,909	12,537	4,673	12,484	3,650	2,482	5,403	8,423		
Black or African American, single race	23,065	3,444	1,689	1,553	2,127	849	1,964	601	517	1,186	1,586		
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>													
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	7,883	4,315	3,544	4,952	1,808	4,802	1,481	1,146	2,539	3,594		
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	52,556	9,216	4,206	3,143	5,474	2,059	5,385	1,782	1,121	2,641	3,850		
Some college	48,091	6,566	2,364	1,910	3,582	1,600	3,590	1,052	768	1,717	2,480		
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	3,407	1,150	696	1,797	576	1,905	394	314	622	1,211		
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>													
Less than \$20,000	37,369	9,602	4,989	4,261	6,301	2,489	5,968	2,065	1,581	3,327	4,640		
\$20,000 or more	155,166	16,744	6,528	4,619	8,944	3,430	9,138	2,335	1,610	3,841	6,101		
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	4,816	2,185	1,597	2,636	1,068	2,693	749	499	1,135	1,831		
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	3,740	1,375	980	2,014	699	1,955	484	296	746	1,211		
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	2,007	637	509	998	417	993	290	169	424	767		
\$75,000 or more	41,572	2,659	805	371	1,234	492	1,459	281	228	599	951		

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>										
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>											
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	16,743	3,951	1,943	1,749	2,548	1,215	2,417	852	676	1,393	1,921
Near poor . . . . .	26,223	5,182	2,623	2,066	3,262	1,247	3,156	1,075	751	1,595	2,350
Not poor . . . . .	112,809	11,593	4,270	2,951	5,967	2,187	6,164	1,522	1,006	2,465	4,092
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>											
Under age 65 years:											
Private . . . . .	124,786	9,366	2,802	2,061	4,567	2,191	5,026	1,314	840	1,931	3,213
Medicaid . . . . .	11,165	3,237	1,712	1,493	2,198	1,124	1,810	816	582	1,231	1,688
Other . . . . .	4,541	1,528	823	699	1,112	532	979	416	215	512	774
Uninsured . . . . .	31,374	2,703	852	762	1,323	744	1,421	321	237	526	1,035
Age 65 years and over:											
Private . . . . .	20,318	6,805	3,506	2,450	4,238	924	4,049	889	830	1,790	2,582
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	1,989	1,037	656	561	758	198	721	313	190	492	572
Medicare only . . . . .	8,028	2,701	1,566	1,183	1,625	447	1,672	584	455	950	1,223
Other . . . . .	2,237	776	441	357	527	118	496	139	116	281	360
Uninsured . . . . .	406	95	*51	*41	*59	*9	*55	*6	—	*33	*48
Marital status											
Married . . . . .	118,960	14,888	6,084	4,531	8,354	3,427	8,654	2,352	1,608	3,753	5,788
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	5,193	2,816	2,254	3,275	807	3,080	1,060	782	1,789	2,398
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	4,288	2,063	1,665	2,606	1,214	2,540	826	628	1,289	1,910
Never married . . . . .	39,981	2,632	1,039	787	1,521	601	1,350	316	313	668	974
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	1,284	414	366	676	250	626	240	142	266	440
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	10,839	4,499	3,268	6,196	2,317	5,928	1,644	1,218	2,958	4,081
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	10,365	4,697	3,709	5,941	2,202	6,201	1,725	1,251	2,860	4,387
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	7,114	3,240	2,644	4,318	1,790	4,136	1,429	1,006	1,955	3,048
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	5,142	2,237	1,591	3,062	1,060	2,881	832	550	1,399	1,878
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	6,921	2,986	2,141	4,043	1,423	3,914	994	767	1,679	2,615
South . . . . .	76,113	11,158	5,167	4,384	6,441	2,703	6,602	2,044	1,477	3,136	4,838
West . . . . .	39,748	5,098	2,047	1,505	2,909	1,124	2,868	927	682	1,558	2,185
Sex and ethnicity											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	748	276	260	404	197	451	112	122	239	320
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	1,357	580	566	740	327	787	260	234	570	726
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	7,836	3,641	2,489	4,674	1,671	4,563	1,289	948	1,606	2,602
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	13,839	5,786	4,420	7,863	3,002	7,921	2,360	1,535	3,797	5,821
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	1,096	520	392	654	246	638	132	173	297	459
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	2,349	1,168	1,161	1,473	603	1,326	469	344	889	1,127

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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”).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 19. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	14.0 (0.24)	6.5 (0.16)	4.9 (0.14)	8.5 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.2 (0.19)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	4.0 (0.13)	6.0 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	13.8 (0.26)	6.2 (0.17)	4.7 (0.14)	8.1 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.8 (0.13)	5.8 (0.17)
Sex										
Male	10.9 (0.32)	5.3 (0.23)	3.7 (0.19)	6.8 (0.26)	2.3 (0.16)	6.5 (0.26)	1.7 (0.12)	1.4 (0.11)	2.5 (0.16)	4.0 (0.20)
Female	16.7 (0.32)	7.6 (0.22)	6.0 (0.20)	10.0 (0.25)	3.8 (0.16)	9.6 (0.25)	2.9 (0.14)	2.0 (0.12)	5.2 (0.19)	7.8 (0.24)
Age <sup>5</sup>										
18–44 years	5.2 (0.21)	1.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.09)	2.6 (0.14)	1.6 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.06)	0.4 (0.05)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.13)
45–64 years	17.5 (0.49)	7.1 (0.30)	5.8 (0.29)	10.2 (0.38)	4.6 (0.27)	10.3 (0.41)	3.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.27)	7.3 (0.33)
65–74 years	26.8 (0.93)	13.3 (0.72)	9.4 (0.57)	15.6 (0.76)	4.1 (0.39)	16.8 (0.76)	3.8 (0.37)	3.2 (0.35)	7.2 (0.51)	10.8 (0.66)
75 years and over	44.4 (1.11)	29.0 (1.03)	21.0 (0.89)	32.9 (1.14)	6.6 (0.56)	27.9 (0.98)	8.5 (0.58)	6.9 (0.58)	16.2 (0.84)	22.4 (1.01)
Race										
1 race <sup>6</sup>	13.9 (0.24)	6.5 (0.16)	4.9 (0.14)	8.4 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.1 (0.19)	2.3 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.9 (0.13)	6.0 (0.17)
White	13.6 (0.26)	6.2 (0.17)	4.5 (0.15)	8.1 (0.20)	3.0 (0.13)	7.9 (0.21)	2.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.6 (0.14)	5.7 (0.18)
Black or African American	17.1 (0.70)	9.6 (0.56)	8.6 (0.56)	11.5 (0.61)	4.1 (0.38)	10.1 (0.56)	3.1 (0.32)	2.8 (0.34)	6.4 (0.53)	8.8 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.1 (3.46)	11.6 (2.78)	*7.1 (2.27)	13.7 (2.82)	*6.4 (2.42)	9.1 (2.66)	*3.6 (1.59)	*3.0 (1.44)	*7.7 (2.47)	*8.3 (2.65)
Asian	8.9 (1.19)	3.8 (0.90)	2.8 (0.75)	6.5 (1.13)	*2.1 (0.76)	4.5 (1.00)	*1.0 (0.47)	*0.6 (0.28)	4.2 (0.91)	4.4 (0.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*13.4 (8.46)	–	*10.1 (7.78)	–	–	*10.1 (7.78)	*10.1 (7.78)	*10.1 (7.78)	*10.1 (7.78)	*13.4 (8.46)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	22.0 (2.44)	11.5 (2.03)	8.8 (1.74)	10.8 (1.96)	5.3 (1.24)	14.5 (2.09)	5.1 (1.30)	*2.8 (0.96)	6.5 (1.52)	8.9 (1.78)
Black or African American, white	*6.5 (4.96)	–	–	*5.7 (5.35)	*0.7 (0.75)	*1.4 (1.02)	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.2 (3.68)	15.7 (2.83)	11.9 (2.67)	15.6 (3.11)	6.6 (1.90)	19.0 (3.09)	7.5 (2.04)	*2.8 (1.15)	9.3 (2.42)	12.2 (2.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	12.4 (0.60)	5.6 (0.44)	5.4 (0.44)	7.3 (0.49)	2.9 (0.33)	7.7 (0.50)	2.4 (0.27)	2.2 (0.29)	5.2 (0.46)	6.6 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.7 (0.87)	6.4 (0.62)	5.7 (0.61)	8.0 (0.67)	3.1 (0.51)	8.9 (0.74)	2.3 (0.38)	2.2 (0.41)	5.7 (0.68)	7.4 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.2 (0.26)	6.6 (0.17)	4.9 (0.15)	8.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.13)	8.2 (0.21)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.9 (0.14)	6.0 (0.18)
White, single race	13.8 (0.28)	6.3 (0.18)	4.5 (0.16)	8.3 (0.22)	3.0 (0.14)	8.0 (0.22)	2.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.5 (0.14)	5.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	17.2 (0.70)	9.6 (0.56)	8.6 (0.56)	11.5 (0.61)	4.1 (0.38)	10.1 (0.56)	3.1 (0.32)	2.7 (0.34)	6.4 (0.54)	8.8 (0.62)
Education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma	23.8 (0.71)	13.4 (0.55)	10.8 (0.49)	15.2 (0.58)	6.0 (0.42)	14.5 (0.58)	4.4 (0.32)	3.3 (0.26)	7.6 (0.43)	11.5 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	16.8 (0.48)	8.0 (0.35)	5.9 (0.29)	10.3 (0.39)	3.9 (0.27)	9.9 (0.39)	3.3 (0.22)	2.0 (0.18)	5.0 (0.28)	7.4 (0.34)
Some college	15.0 (0.46)	5.9 (0.30)	4.6 (0.28)	8.5 (0.37)	3.4 (0.26)	8.5 (0.38)	2.4 (0.20)	1.8 (0.18)	4.0 (0.25)	5.9 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1 (0.42)	3.6 (0.29)	2.1 (0.22)	5.3 (0.35)	1.5 (0.17)	5.2 (0.35)	1.1 (0.16)	0.9 (0.15)	1.9 (0.23)	3.5 (0.31)
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$20,000	23.8 (0.68)	12.6 (0.48)	10.8 (0.44)	16.3 (0.56)	6.9 (0.40)	15.0 (0.54)	5.3 (0.33)	4.0 (0.28)	8.6 (0.44)	12.5 (0.54)
\$20,000 or more	11.8 (0.26)	5.0 (0.19)	3.5 (0.16)	6.6 (0.20)	2.3 (0.12)	6.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.10)	2.9 (0.14)	4.5 (0.18)
\$20,000–\$34,999	16.2 (0.63)	7.5 (0.45)	5.4 (0.37)	9.0 (0.48)	3.7 (0.34)	9.0 (0.49)	2.6 (0.27)	1.7 (0.22)	3.8 (0.32)	6.4 (0.43)
\$35,000–\$54,999	13.1 (0.56)	5.3 (0.41)	3.6 (0.33)	7.5 (0.47)	2.2 (0.23)	7.0 (0.44)	1.7 (0.21)	1.1 (0.19)	2.7 (0.29)	4.4 (0.35)
\$55,000–\$74,999	11.1 (0.78)	4.4 (0.60)	3.0 (0.51)	6.0 (0.66)	2.1 (0.41)	5.1 (0.54)	1.8 (0.33)	*1.1 (0.42)	3.0 (0.50)	4.5 (0.57)
\$75,000 or more	9.2 (0.65)	3.6 (0.50)	1.6 (0.34)	4.6 (0.59)	1.3 (0.21)	5.5 (0.54)	0.9 (0.21)	*1.0 (0.34)	2.6 (0.46)	3.8 (0.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 19. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>										
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Poor . . . . .	26.9 (1.02)	14.6 (0.76)	12.8 (0.67)	18.4 (0.83)	8.5 (0.68)	17.2 (0.86)	6.0 (0.49)	4.6 (0.42)	10.1 (0.67)	14.2 (0.81)
Near poor . . . . .	19.5 (0.68)	10.0 (0.51)	7.9 (0.46)	12.7 (0.57)	5.0 (0.43)	12.1 (0.57)	4.2 (0.35)	2.9 (0.31)	6.1 (0.38)	9.4 (0.52)
Not poor . . . . .	11.4 (0.29)	4.6 (0.20)	3.1 (0.17)	6.2 (0.23)	2.0 (0.13)	6.2 (0.23)	1.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.11)	2.6 (0.16)	4.3 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	7.1 (0.23)	2.1 (0.12)	1.5 (0.10)	3.5 (0.16)	1.7 (0.11)	3.8 (0.18)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.07)	1.5 (0.10)	2.5 (0.14)
Medicaid . . . . .	30.8 (1.22)	17.5 (0.99)	14.8 (0.96)	21.8 (1.08)	10.9 (1.01)	17.9 (1.09)	8.0 (0.85)	5.7 (0.58)	12.3 (1.00)	17.3 (1.15)
Other . . . . .	25.1 (1.98)	14.2 (1.51)	11.1 (1.27)	18.5 (1.63)	9.4 (1.22)	15.7 (1.54)	6.5 (0.88)	3.4 (0.62)	8.8 (1.23)	13.4 (1.45)
Uninsured . . . . .	9.9 (0.56)	3.3 (0.31)	3.0 (0.30)	5.1 (0.40)	2.7 (0.30)	5.3 (0.42)	1.3 (0.19)	0.9 (0.17)	2.1 (0.25)	3.9 (0.34)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	33.9 (0.95)	18.9 (0.80)	12.8 (0.64)	22.6 (0.88)	4.6 (0.40)	20.6 (0.81)	4.5 (0.39)	4.2 (0.41)	9.3 (0.57)	14.2 (0.73)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	53.5 (2.73)	38.1 (2.85)	31.7 (2.54)	42.8 (2.92)	10.4 (1.61)	38.6 (2.91)	16.7 (1.95)	10.0 (1.63)	27.6 (2.58)	33.7 (2.70)
Medicare only . . . . .	34.0 (1.41)	21.5 (1.30)	15.9 (1.07)	22.0 (1.26)	5.7 (0.69)	21.8 (1.24)	7.5 (0.74)	5.8 (0.65)	12.6 (0.94)	17.4 (1.17)
Other . . . . .	35.6 (2.72)	21.7 (2.31)	16.9 (2.11)	25.5 (2.62)	5.5 (1.26)	23.2 (2.37)	6.5 (1.53)	5.4 (1.29)	13.3 (1.87)	17.6 (2.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	27.3 (6.90)	*18.9 (7.29)	*16.8 (6.78)	*20.4 (6.95)	*1.6 (1.59)	*12.3 (4.64)	*1.0 (1.04)	–	*12.9 (5.37)	*17.0 (5.84)
Marital status										
Married . . . . .	12.3 (0.30)	5.4 (0.21)	3.9 (0.17)	7.2 (0.25)	2.8 (0.17)	7.2 (0.24)	1.9 (0.12)	1.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.16)	5.0 (0.21)
Widowed . . . . .	26.4 (2.85)	11.5 (1.92)	11.7 (2.21)	17.0 (2.31)	7.0 (1.88)	14.7 (2.34)	4.3 (0.86)	3.0 (0.77)	7.8 (1.22)	14.3 (2.33)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	19.4 (0.72)	10.1 (0.54)	7.7 (0.47)	12.3 (0.60)	5.2 (0.40)	11.7 (0.56)	3.6 (0.33)	2.6 (0.27)	6.0 (0.44)	8.9 (0.53)
Never married . . . . .	13.8 (0.77)	6.8 (0.64)	5.4 (0.54)	8.9 (0.67)	2.3 (0.31)	8.0 (0.62)	1.8 (0.28)	1.6 (0.25)	4.4 (0.47)	5.8 (0.57)
Living with a partner . . . . .	16.7 (1.65)	6.0 (1.19)	5.8 (1.12)	10.2 (1.57)	2.4 (0.54)	8.0 (1.08)	3.1 (0.72)	*1.9 (0.57)	3.6 (0.77)	5.6 (0.89)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	12.3 (0.31)	5.5 (0.21)	3.9 (0.18)	7.4 (0.25)	2.5 (0.15)	6.9 (0.24)	1.9 (0.12)	1.4 (0.11)	3.5 (0.17)	5.0 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.0 (0.40)	7.1 (0.31)	5.5 (0.27)	8.8 (0.32)	3.2 (0.21)	9.1 (0.32)	2.5 (0.18)	1.8 (0.16)	4.2 (0.24)	6.7 (0.30)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.1 (0.69)	7.7 (0.38)	6.1 (0.34)	10.1 (0.49)	4.1 (0.36)	9.4 (0.55)	3.2 (0.26)	2.3 (0.22)	4.5 (0.33)	7.3 (0.47)
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	12.6 (0.51)	5.7 (0.36)	4.0 (0.27)	7.8 (0.39)	2.6 (0.25)	7.2 (0.37)	2.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.16)	3.5 (0.27)	4.9 (0.32)
Midwest . . . . .	14.0 (0.50)	6.4 (0.30)	4.4 (0.27)	8.5 (0.36)	2.9 (0.23)	8.0 (0.39)	2.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.16)	3.5 (0.25)	5.6 (0.31)
South . . . . .	15.0 (0.41)	7.5 (0.28)	6.2 (0.26)	9.1 (0.33)	3.6 (0.23)	9.1 (0.35)	2.8 (0.18)	2.0 (0.15)	4.4 (0.23)	6.9 (0.32)
West . . . . .	13.3 (0.56)	5.7 (0.39)	4.1 (0.32)	8.0 (0.45)	2.9 (0.27)	7.7 (0.42)	2.4 (0.23)	1.8 (0.22)	4.2 (0.30)	6.0 (0.39)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	9.9 (0.92)	4.3 (0.65)	4.2 (0.70)	5.9 (0.76)	2.4 (0.52)	6.5 (0.78)	1.7 (0.38)	1.6 (0.38)	3.6 (0.63)	4.8 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14.5 (0.79)	6.8 (0.57)	6.5 (0.55)	8.5 (0.64)	3.4 (0.40)	8.8 (0.65)	2.9 (0.39)	2.7 (0.39)	6.5 (0.64)	8.3 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race, male . . . . .	10.9 (0.37)	5.3 (0.26)	3.6 (0.21)	6.8 (0.29)	2.3 (0.19)	6.4 (0.29)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)	3.7 (0.22)
White, single race, female . . . . .	16.4 (0.37)	7.1 (0.25)	5.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.29)	3.7 (0.20)	9.4 (0.30)	2.8 (0.16)	1.8 (0.13)	4.6 (0.20)	7.4 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	12.5 (0.95)	6.9 (0.75)	5.1 (0.67)	8.2 (0.85)	2.8 (0.52)	7.5 (0.84)	1.6 (0.32)	2.1 (0.44)	3.6 (0.57)	5.5 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.6 (0.96)	11.7 (0.74)	11.0 (0.80)	13.9 (0.84)	5.1 (0.51)	12.0 (0.71)	4.2 (0.47)	3.2 (0.45)	8.4 (0.77)	11.3 (0.87)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 20. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent/very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	128,106	52,451	25,042
Sex				
Male	98,749	63,221	24,206	11,235
Female	107,076	64,885	28,246	13,807
Age				
18–44 years	108,114	79,463	22,653	5,922
45–64 years	64,650	36,050	18,232	10,286
65–74 years	17,809	7,372	6,209	4,197
75 years and over	15,252	5,221	5,358	4,636
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	126,747	51,794	24,739
White	166,362	105,465	41,471	19,275
Black or African American	23,499	12,777	6,702	3,978
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	657	318	175
Asian	7,270	4,950	1,719	592
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	171	*49	*31
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	1,359	657	303
Black or African American, white	269	199	*43	*27
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	524	375	197
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	13,217	6,337	3,124
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	7,920	4,110	1,809
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	114,889	46,115	21,918
White, single race	149,584	95,588	36,844	17,007
Black or African American, single race	23,065	12,512	6,628	3,884
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	10,635	9,336	8,225
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	28,072	16,375	8,079
Some college	48,091	31,229	11,833	4,962
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	36,661	8,257	2,247
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$20,000	37,369	16,560	11,446	9,285
\$20,000 or more	155,166	104,185	37,166	13,710
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	15,907	9,038	4,705
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	20,621	8,241	2,924
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	16,893	5,571	1,521
\$75,000 or more	41,572	32,785	7,008	1,771
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor	16,743	7,704	4,940	4,081
Near poor	26,223	13,182	7,851	5,159
Not poor	112,809	78,298	25,659	8,800
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private	124,786	90,544	26,562	7,617
Medicaid	11,165	3,901	3,516	3,723
Other	4,541	1,853	1,249	1,434
Uninsured	31,374	18,681	9,281	3,370
Age 65 years and over:				
Private	20,318	8,253	7,436	4,603
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	383	547	1,058
Medicare only	8,028	2,951	2,723	2,326
Other	2,237	818	726	693
Uninsured	406	159	110	137

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
		Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
Marital status				
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	118,960	76,148	29,412	13,308
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	5,152	4,261	3,640
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	11,255	6,023	3,878
Never married . . . . .	39,981	27,467	9,440	3,051
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	7,702	3,175	1,093
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	61,930	22,961	9,815
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	42,815	17,408	8,483
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	23,361	12,083	6,744
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	24,970	10,238	4,417
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	32,192	12,781	5,255
South . . . . .	76,113	45,562	19,610	10,882
West . . . . .	39,748	25,382	9,823	4,487
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	6,804	2,941	1,389
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	6,413	3,395	1,734
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	46,692	17,287	7,832
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	48,896	19,557	9,175
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	6,085	2,671	1,518
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	6,427	3,957	2,366

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	62.2 (0.36)	25.5 (0.30)	12.3 (0.23)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.38)	25.5 (0.31)	12.2 (0.24)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	63.3 (0.49)	24.8 (0.44)	11.9 (0.32)
Female . . . . .	100.0	61.1 (0.46)	26.3 (0.39)	12.6 (0.30)
Age <sup>4</sup>				
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 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.36)	25.5 (0.30)	12.2 (0.23)
White . . . . .	100.0	64.0 (0.40)	24.7 (0.34)	11.3 (0.25)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	52.0 (0.91)	28.9 (0.86)	19.1 (0.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (4.44)	28.3 (3.92)	18.0 (3.27)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (1.86)	25.2 (1.74)	10.4 (1.27)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	62.2 (9.10)	*13.3 (5.27)	24.5 (7.15)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (2.76)	29.0 (2.79)	14.4 (1.90)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	68.1 (6.65)	23.2 (5.85)	*8.7 (3.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	50.1 (4.29)	33.7 (4.08)	16.2 (2.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	54.1 (0.89)	28.8 (0.83)	17.1 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	52.3 (1.19)	30.5 (1.08)	17.3 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (0.39)	25.0 (0.32)	11.8 (0.25)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	64.9 (0.43)	24.2 (0.36)	10.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	51.9 (0.92)	29.1 (0.87)	19.0 (0.75)
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (0.90)	32.7 (0.87)	26.3 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	54.4 (0.65)	30.8 (0.60)	14.8 (0.48)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	63.6 (0.65)	25.3 (0.58)	11.1 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	75.3 (0.60)	18.8 (0.55)	5.9 (0.37)
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	45.5 (0.77)	30.0 (0.71)	24.5 (0.67)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	66.2 (0.39)	24.3 (0.35)	9.4 (0.25)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	53.6 (0.80)	30.4 (0.80)	15.9 (0.65)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	63.3 (0.77)	26.7 (0.74)	10.0 (0.52)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	67.9 (0.99)	24.3 (0.93)	7.9 (0.68)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	76.0 (0.82)	17.6 (0.70)	6.4 (0.59)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	42.9 (1.09)	29.6 (1.05)	27.5 (0.97)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (0.88)	29.9 (0.87)	20.4 (0.68)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	68.3 (0.45)	23.2 (0.40)	8.5 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	73.3 (0.40)	20.9 (0.36)	5.8 (0.21)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (1.20)	31.1 (1.37)	35.1 (1.32)
Other . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (2.42)	26.5 (2.05)	22.3 (1.68)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	57.1 (0.84)	30.4 (0.84)	12.6 (0.60)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	40.6 (1.09)	36.6 (1.02)	22.8 (0.93)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (2.11)	27.5 (2.39)	53.3 (2.81)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (1.48)	34.0 (1.37)	29.0 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (2.83)	32.8 (2.57)	31.0 (2.56)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	35.4 (7.71)	25.5 (6.27)	39.1 (7.35)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	100.0	64.8 (0.46)	24.3 (0.41)	10.9 (0.29)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	48.8 (3.17)	30.9 (3.13)	20.3 (2.33)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	54.6 (0.86)	28.0 (0.79)	17.4 (0.65)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	59.7 (0.91)	27.2 (0.87)	13.1 (0.71)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	58.4 (1.81)	30.6 (1.76)	11.0 (1.08)
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	64.5 (0.48)	24.6 (0.43)	10.9 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	62.5 (0.62)	25.3 (0.53)	12.2 (0.40)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	56.4 (0.93)	28.4 (0.69)	15.2 (0.61)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (0.77)	25.6 (0.74)	10.9 (0.47)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	63.9 (0.73)	25.5 (0.60)	10.6 (0.41)
South . . . . .	100.0	59.8 (0.63)	25.8 (0.50)	14.5 (0.45)
West . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (0.74)	25.0 (0.62)	11.5 (0.44)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (1.36)	27.4 (1.22)	16.5 (1.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	52.2 (1.17)	30.0 (1.16)	17.8 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	65.3 (0.57)	23.9 (0.50)	10.8 (0.37)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	64.5 (0.56)	24.5 (0.48)	11.0 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	56.5 (1.47)	26.1 (1.34)	17.4 (1.06)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	48.4 (1.14)	31.4 (1.04)	20.2 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>										
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	22,639	100,387	4,753	9,570	37,378	5,290	3,529	13,468	7,911
Sex										
Male	98,749	10,692	50,079	2,272	4,486	17,306	2,320	1,363	6,323	3,499
Female	107,076	11,947	50,307	2,481	5,083	20,072	2,970	2,165	7,145	4,412
Age										
18–44 years	108,114	14,691	61,598	2,992	4,758	15,695	2,132	931	3,374	1,590
45–64 years	64,650	6,335	28,454	1,151	3,138	13,030	1,966	1,529	5,215	3,488
65–74 years	17,809	1,006	6,069	280	1,015	4,551	620	657	2,278	1,246
75 years and over	15,252	607	4,265	330	659	4,101	572	411	2,601	1,586
Race										
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	22,326	99,370	4,724	9,422	36,980	5,178	3,488	13,319	7,808
White	166,362	18,006	83,318	3,863	7,351	29,822	4,147	2,638	10,224	6,311
Black or African American	23,499	2,570	9,709	477	1,324	4,689	665	607	2,273	1,082
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	154	480	*23	*97	180	*41	*25	89	*62
Asian	7,270	904	3,799	219	327	1,190	164	*81	353	152
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*38	*133	–	*12	*28	*9	–	*25	*6
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	312	1,017	*29	147	398	112	*40	149	103
Black or African American, white	269	*39	154	*5	*4	*35	*4	*4	*9	*13
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	132	377	*15	*94	203	*78	*32	94	*64
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	2,597	10,165	440	1,249	4,597	484	579	1,714	810
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	1,564	6,074	276	813	3,036	260	300	1,065	440
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	20,041	90,222	4,313	8,320	32,780	4,806	2,950	11,754	7,101
White, single race	149,584	16,173	75,584	3,568	6,444	26,412	3,843	2,229	8,976	5,722
Black or African American, single race	23,065	2,535	9,478	477	1,307	4,643	654	589	2,203	1,076
Education <sup>7</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	1,763	8,412	437	1,441	6,984	863	960	4,550	2,689
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	4,423	22,635	906	2,824	11,951	1,562	1,059	4,485	2,490
Some college	48,091	5,815	24,097	1,286	2,308	8,200	1,312	934	2,365	1,631
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	6,486	28,737	1,388	1,692	5,496	1,014	281	1,113	853
Family income <sup>9</sup>										
Less than \$20,000	37,369	2,843	12,997	692	1,943	8,227	1,254	1,175	4,776	3,281
\$20,000 or more	155,166	18,638	81,525	3,827	7,091	26,270	3,668	2,159	7,441	4,085
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	3,154	12,126	597	1,588	6,452	969	722	2,484	1,484
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	3,834	15,955	801	1,720	5,702	791	560	1,565	799
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	2,776	13,382	729	1,098	3,911	556	240	857	424
\$75,000 or more	41,572	6,188	25,415	1,160	1,372	4,860	738	320	958	493

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 22. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to health status 1 year ago among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
		Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
		Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>								
Poor	16,743	1,404	5,980	321	817	3,548	563	519	2,001	1,543
Near poor	26,223	2,541	10,078	549	1,467	5,557	814	711	2,749	1,688
Not poor	112,809	14,330	60,908	2,976	4,974	17,990	2,603	1,526	4,756	2,514
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	124,786	16,459	70,770	3,138	5,359	18,543	2,572	1,313	4,196	2,082
Medicaid	11,165	997	2,749	142	723	2,367	393	542	1,785	1,363
Other	4,541	296	1,471	*86	237	899	112	167	743	522
Uninsured	31,374	3,175	14,666	742	1,550	6,683	1,004	428	1,826	1,098
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	20,318	1,055	6,784	378	1,104	5,549	757	558	2,580	1,439
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	*78	293	*12	94	421	*33	105	553	400
Medicare only	8,028	360	2,455	137	342	2,061	301	289	1,289	731
Other	2,237	120	646	*53	103	518	101	117	391	185
Uninsured	406	—	128	*31	*31	*79	—	—	*57	*70
Marital status										
Married	118,960	12,804	60,566	2,592	5,226	21,231	2,829	1,798	7,324	4,152
Widowed	13,093	789	4,068	276	561	3,155	533	452	1,814	1,331
Divorced or separated	21,203	2,271	8,447	513	1,225	3,977	798	612	1,902	1,336
Never married	39,981	5,355	21,109	957	1,915	6,690	816	488	1,789	753
Living with a partner	11,978	1,402	5,880	402	619	2,224	310	179	594	321
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>										
Large MSA	94,789	11,060	48,309	2,393	4,038	16,452	2,365	1,473	5,452	2,819
Small MSA	68,784	7,729	33,348	1,626	3,425	12,098	1,830	1,230	4,347	2,855
Not in MSA	42,253	3,849	18,730	734	2,107	8,829	1,094	825	3,669	2,237
Region										
Northeast	39,691	4,651	19,254	998	1,815	7,316	1,087	635	2,414	1,322
Midwest	50,273	5,236	25,757	1,117	2,355	9,028	1,344	720	2,904	1,600
South	76,113	7,879	35,903	1,623	3,494	14,216	1,827	1,416	5,741	3,678
West	39,748	4,872	19,473	1,015	1,906	6,818	1,032	758	2,409	1,311
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	11,145	1,312	5,298	191	538	2,229	174	220	836	333
Hispanic or Latina, female	11,546	1,285	4,866	250	711	2,369	310	359	879	476
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	71,855	7,525	37,388	1,644	3,149	12,327	1,766	854	4,352	2,593
White, single race, female	77,729	8,648	38,196	1,923	3,294	14,085	2,077	1,374	4,624	3,129
Black or African American, single race, male	10,292	1,182	4,617	266	522	1,905	235	230	850	432
Black or African American, single race, female	12,773	1,353	4,861	212	786	2,738	418	359	1,353	644

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>This table is based on a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say [subject name's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Proxy responses were allowed for adults not taking part in this portion of the

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

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 23. Age-adjusted 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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard errors)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	17.3 (0.33)	78.9 (0.37)	3.8 (0.17)	18.8 (0.54)	71.2 (0.63)	10.0 (0.40)	15.0 (0.83)	55.1 (1.06)	30.0 (0.92)
Total <sup>3</sup> (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	16.6 (0.47)	79.7 (0.53)	3.7 (0.27)	19.1 (0.81)	71.4 (0.93)	9.5 (0.59)	13.0 (1.24)	57.4 (1.75)	29.6 (1.49)
Female	18.0 (0.44)	78.1 (0.49)	3.9 (0.23)	18.6 (0.67)	70.9 (0.78)	10.5 (0.53)	16.7 (1.14)	53.1 (1.41)	30.3 (1.26)
Age <sup>4</sup>									
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 <sup>5</sup>	17.2 (0.33)	79.0 (0.37)	3.8 (0.17)	18.8 (0.54)	71.3 (0.63)	9.9 (0.40)	15.0 (0.83)	55.1 (1.06)	29.9 (0.94)
White	16.8 (0.36)	79.5 (0.39)	3.8 (0.18)	18.5 (0.62)	71.6 (0.72)	9.9 (0.46)	14.9 (1.01)	53.8 (1.30)	31.3 (1.16)
Black or African American	19.0 (1.07)	77.6 (1.20)	3.5 (0.53)	19.5 (1.34)	70.6 (1.52)	9.9 (1.03)	14.6 (1.65)	59.9 (2.18)	25.6 (1.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	29.8 (4.63)	67.5 (4.95)	*2.7 (1.79)	26.9 (6.97)	61.7 (7.21)	*11.5 (4.95)	*16.8 (7.21)	51.0 (8.69)	*32.2 (10.30)
Asian	18.0 (1.92)	77.0 (2.20)	5.0 (1.24)	19.5 (3.26)	71.4 (3.65)	9.1 (2.18)	*9.2 (3.03)	60.5 n(9.08)	30.3 (8.67)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*14.4 (6.68)	85.6 (6.68)	-	*24.7 (16.98)	*56.6 (21.02)	*18.7 (16.85)	-	89.3 (9.39)	*10.7 (9.39)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	22.3 (3.47)	75.5 (3.60)	*2.1 (1.20)	20.8 (4.90)	62.0 (5.26)	17.2 (4.40)	*17.3 (7.38)	48.0 (8.25)	34.7 (7.51)
Black or African American, white	*14.0 (4.96)	84.1 (5.16)	*1.9 (1.41)	32.8 (0.00)	60.7 (6.19)	*6.4 (6.19)	*11.5 (10.19)	*23.4 (11.47)	65.1 (12.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	24.9 (5.91)	72.3 (6.09)	*2.8 (2.04)	*23.4 (7.18)	52.8 (7.45)	23.7 (6.31)	*21.4 (12.66)	56.7 (13.03)	21.9 (4.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	19.2 (1.22)	77.1 (1.30)	3.7 (0.74)	19.9 (1.32)	71.9 (1.48)	8.2 (0.91)	19.2 (2.05)	57.1 (2.37)	23.7 (1.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	20.2 (1.94)	75.2 (1.99)	4.7 (1.29)	20.4 (1.66)	72.4 (1.87)	7.1 (1.16)	17.0 (2.36)	60.6 (2.89)	22.3 (2.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.1 (0.35)	79.1 (0.39)	3.8 (0.18)	18.8 (0.59)	70.8 (0.69)	10.4 (0.45)	14.1 (0.92)	54.5 (1.20)	31.3 (1.08)
White, single race	16.7 (0.38)	79.5 (0.41)	3.8 (0.19)	18.5 (0.68)	71.0 (0.80)	10.4 (0.51)	14.1 (1.11)	53.0 (1.48)	32.9 (1.34)
Black or African American, single race	19.1 (1.08)	77.4 (1.21)	3.5 (0.54)	19.5 (1.35)	70.7 (1.53)	9.8 (1.03)	14.7 (1.68)	59.4 (2.23)	25.9 (1.97)
Education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than a high school diploma	16.8 (1.08)	79.3 (1.15)	3.9 (0.54)	16.0 (1.21)	75.2 (1.36)	8.8 (0.86)	11.7 (1.28)	57.3 (1.79)	31.0 (1.60)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	15.6 (0.64)	81.2 (0.69)	3.2 (0.31)	18.0 (1.00)	72.4 (1.11)	9.6 (0.69)	13.0 (1.25)	56.3 (2.11)	30.8 (1.90)
Some college	18.2 (0.66)	77.5 (0.73)	4.4 (0.42)	19.6 (1.06)	69.1 (1.27)	11.2 (0.87)	19.7 (1.85)	48.8 (2.22)	31.4 (1.89)
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.9 (0.62)	79.2 (0.67)	3.9 (0.32)	21.0 (1.33)	66.9 (1.55)	12.1 (1.07)	14.2 (2.33)	48.0 (3.64)	37.8 (3.46)
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Less than \$20,000	17.2 (0.84)	78.8 (0.93)	4.0 (0.45)	17.7 (1.01)	71.2 (1.20)	11.1 (0.88)	13.0 (1.06)	52.9 (1.59)	34.1 (1.47)
\$20,000 or more	17.5 (0.37)	78.8 (0.42)	3.8 (0.20)	19.6 (0.67)	70.6 (0.78)	9.8 (0.48)	16.6 (1.21)	55.4 (1.52)	28.0 (1.31)
\$20,000–\$34,999	19.5 (0.91)	76.8 (0.97)	3.8 (0.45)	17.9 (1.19)	71.2 (1.30)	11.0 (0.94)	16.7 (2.07)	54.2 (2.65)	29.1 (2.29)
\$35,000–\$54,999	19.1 (0.84)	77.2 (0.91)	3.7 (0.40)	21.4 (1.49)	69.0 (1.65)	9.6 (0.93)	18.7 (2.39)	54.7 (2.88)	26.5 (2.39)
\$55,000–\$74,999	16.2 (0.96)	79.8 (1.06)	4.0 (0.52)	19.3 (1.59)	70.4 (1.90)	10.3 (1.35)	15.8 (3.51)	58.2 (4.64)	26.0 (3.91)
\$75,000 or more	17.6 (0.74)	77.9 (1.02)	4.5 (0.74)	19.6 (1.63)	69.0 (1.92)	11.4 (1.27)	17.8 (3.58)	58.6 (4.43)	23.6 (3.45)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Age-adjusted 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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard errors)									
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>									
Poor . . . . .	17.8 (1.44)	78.2 (1.62)	3.9 (0.87)	16.8 (1.41)	71.7 (1.71)	11.5 (1.27)	13.0 (1.51)	51.3 (2.26)	35.7 (2.16)
Near poor . . . . .	18.7 (1.06)	76.8 (1.15)	4.5 (0.60)	18.9 (1.30)	70.6 (1.52)	10.5 (1.04)	14.2 (1.81)	55.2 (2.42)	30.6 (2.12)
Not poor . . . . .	17.8 (0.43)	78.2 (0.50)	3.9 (0.23)	20.1 (0.80)	69.9 (0.94)	10.0 (0.57)	17.9 (1.53)	56.2 (1.97)	25.9 (1.52)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>									
<b>Under age 65 years:</b>									
Private . . . . .	18.2 (0.40)	78.3 (0.43)	3.5 (0.20)	20.9 (0.77)	69.7 (0.91)	9.4 (0.55)	17.6 (1.66)	55.9 (1.98)	26.5 (1.82)
Medicaid . . . . .	25.8 (2.18)	71.3 (2.20)	2.9 (0.60)	20.2 (2.02)	68.9 (2.22)	10.9 (1.45)	15.5 (1.83)	50.3 (2.59)	34.2 (2.34)
Other . . . . .	16.4 (2.61)	79.1 (2.77)	*4.5 (1.44)	18.4 (3.81)	72.6 (4.24)	9.0 (2.48)	14.4 (3.94)	51.5 (6.10)	34.2 (5.72)
Uninsured . . . . .	16.6 (0.89)	79.6 (0.96)	3.8 (0.48)	16.4 (1.21)	72.5 (1.44)	11.1 (1.01)	12.2 (1.55)	57.1 (2.42)	30.7 (2.25)
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>									
Private . . . . .	12.8 (0.97)	82.4 (1.14)	4.9 (0.66)	14.8 (1.13)	74.9 (1.38)	10.2 (0.94)	12.5 (1.33)	56.2 (2.08)	31.3 (1.95)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	*20.1 (6.48)	76.5 (6.45)	*3.4 (1.72)	17.0 (3.85)	76.8 (4.09)	*6.2 (1.93)	9.9 (2.09)	52.3 (4.00)	37.8 (3.77)
Medicare only . . . . .	12.1 (1.58)	83.3 (1.87)	4.6 (1.14)	12.7 (1.72)	76.2 (2.21)	11.1 (1.64)	13.0 (2.05)	55.5 (2.83)	31.5 (2.61)
Other . . . . .	13.7 (3.23)	79.6 (3.90)	*6.8 (2.51)	14.2 (3.49)	71.8 (4.49)	13.9 (3.62)	15.8 (3.53)	57.2 (4.83)	27.0 (4.20)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	87.7 (9.69)	*12.3 (9.69)	*29.9 (14.14)	70.1 (14.14)	–	–	43.7 (10.43)	56.3 (10.43)
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married . . . . .	16.6 (0.44)	79.8 (0.50)	3.6 (0.25)	18.5 (0.75)	72.0 (0.86)	9.5 (0.53)	14.0 (1.20)	56.1 (1.63)	29.9 (1.57)
Widowed . . . . .	23.9 (3.88)	73.4 (3.92)	*2.7 (0.85)	*16.3 (5.00)	67.5 (6.10)	*16.2 (5.00)	*22.0 (7.93)	47.1 (8.88)	30.9 (6.86)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	19.4 (0.86)	76.0 (0.98)	4.6 (0.54)	21.3 (1.43)	64.9 (1.61)	13.8 (1.17)	15.8 (1.75)	48.4 (2.25)	35.8 (2.23)
Never married . . . . .	18.4 (1.07)	77.6 (1.21)	4.1 (0.52)	18.6 (1.29)	72.5 (1.51)	8.9 (0.96)	15.7 (1.90)	58.1 (2.49)	26.2 (2.18)
Living with a partner . . . . .	15.5 (1.33)	79.4 (1.54)	5.1 (0.93)	19.9 (2.92)	70.7 (3.18)	9.4 (1.86)	17.0 (3.48)	54.6 (4.84)	28.5 (4.00)
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	17.3 (0.46)	78.8 (0.51)	3.9 (0.24)	18.2 (0.76)	71.7 (0.86)	10.1 (0.57)	15.5 (1.27)	57.6 (1.69)	26.9 (1.44)
Small MSA . . . . .	17.7 (0.59)	78.3 (0.66)	3.9 (0.30)	20.5 (1.00)	69.0 (1.22)	10.5 (0.78)	16.9 (1.57)	51.0 (1.93)	32.0 (1.64)
Not in MSA . . . . .	16.3 (0.81)	80.5 (0.86)	3.3 (0.41)	17.7 (1.14)	73.1 (1.26)	9.1 (0.80)	11.4 (1.29)	56.7 (1.70)	31.9 (1.71)
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	18.1 (0.81)	78.0 (0.86)	3.9 (0.37)	18.4 (1.30)	70.9 (1.50)	10.6 (0.95)	14.7 (1.78)	55.5 (2.61)	29.8 (2.50)
Midwest . . . . .	16.2 (0.59)	80.3 (0.66)	3.5 (0.31)	18.9 (1.08)	70.6 (1.39)	10.5 (0.87)	15.0 (1.79)	57.7 (2.54)	27.3 (2.16)
South . . . . .	16.9 (0.58)	79.4 (0.65)	3.7 (0.31)	18.4 (0.87)	72.4 (0.99)	9.2 (0.60)	13.6 (1.23)	54.1 (1.50)	32.3 (1.23)
West . . . . .	18.6 (0.71)	77.1 (0.80)	4.3 (0.40)	19.8 (1.20)	69.7 (1.28)	10.5 (0.98)	18.0 (2.12)	54.0 (2.44)	28.0 (2.23)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	20.3 (2.34)	76.1 (2.45)	*3.6 (1.21)	18.7 (2.01)	75.0 (2.26)	6.2 (1.14)	16.2 (2.84)	62.6 (3.55)	21.3 (2.84)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	18.9 (1.28)	77.3 (1.44)	3.8 (0.68)	21.0 (1.78)	69.3 (1.94)	9.7 (1.30)	21.8 (2.79)	52.8 (3.03)	25.5 (2.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	15.9 (0.53)	80.5 (0.60)	3.6 (0.29)	19.3 (1.02)	70.5 (1.18)	10.2 (0.76)	12.1 (1.61)	55.5 (2.39)	32.4 (2.05)
White, single race, female . . . . .	17.5 (0.52)	78.5 (0.57)	4.0 (0.27)	17.8 (0.84)	71.5 (1.00)	10.7 (0.68)	15.8 (1.52)	50.8 (1.86)	33.4 (1.84)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	18.1 (1.56)	77.9 (1.75)	4.0 (0.82)	19.2 (2.24)	72.1 (2.57)	8.7 (1.65)	15.0 (2.88)	58.9 (3.74)	26.1 (3.32)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.2 (1.34)	76.8 (1.46)	3.1 (0.59)	19.7 (1.69)	69.7 (1.92)	10.6 (1.28)	14.4 (2.02)	59.6 (3.08)	25.9 (2.67)

\* 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.

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

<sup>2</sup>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."

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.



**Table 24. Frequency distributions of current cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
			Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>			
Total <sup>6</sup>	205,825	45,821	37,495	8,327	46,019	111,817
Sex						
Male	98,749	24,624	20,023	4,602	25,784	47,201
Female	107,076	21,197	17,472	3,725	20,235	64,616
Age						
18–44 years	108,114	28,252	22,453	5,799	14,018	64,765
45–64 years	64,650	14,542	12,386	2,156	18,790	30,643
65–74 years	17,809	2,088	1,815	273	7,412	8,090
75 years and over	15,252	940	841	98	5,800	8,318
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup>	203,490	45,073	36,943	8,129	45,487	110,773
White	166,362	37,651	31,215	6,436	40,040	87,042
Black or African American	23,499	5,152	4,015	1,137	3,578	14,371
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	425	333	*91	256	470
Asian	7,270	951	798	153	848	5,352
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*68	*36	*32	*47	136
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,335	749	551	198	532	1,044
Black or African American, white	269	77	72	*5	*24	169
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	416	319	*97	319	369
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	3,749	2,444	1,304	3,374	15,391
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	2,214	1,299	915	1,930	9,620
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	42,073	35,050	7,022	42,646	96,426
White, single race	149,584	34,930	29,443	5,487	37,568	75,625
Black or African American, single race	23,065	5,086	3,953	1,133	3,516	14,065
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	7,743	6,619	1,125	6,855	13,436
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	52,556	14,281	12,252	2,029	13,117	24,622
Some college	48,091	10,765	8,940	1,825	12,526	24,473
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	4,862	3,458	1,405	11,216	30,790
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	37,369	10,827	8,815	2,012	7,077	19,159
\$20,000 or more	155,166	32,580	26,628	5,952	36,284	85,033
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	8,100	6,743	1,357	6,639	14,802
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	8,290	6,787	1,503	7,401	15,978
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	5,424	4,586	838	5,483	12,987
\$75,000 or more	41,572	5,740	4,457	1,283	10,255	25,376
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor	16,743	5,476	4,414	1,061	2,522	8,663
Near poor	26,223	7,341	6,052	1,289	4,992	13,783
Not poor	112,809	23,452	19,191	4,262	27,682	61,150
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	124,786	25,643	20,439	5,204	26,129	71,981
Medicaid	11,165	4,199	3,583	615	1,452	5,372
Other	4,541	1,343	1,154	189	1,179	1,997
Uninsured	31,374	11,378	9,479	1,899	3,987	15,569
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,318	1,579	1,381	197	8,588	9,931
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	320	304	*16	580	1,079
Medicare only	8,028	798	682	116	2,999	4,100
Other	2,237	299	265	*34	942	959
Uninsured	406	*20	*16	*4	86	295

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Cigarette smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>5</sup>						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	118,960	21,065	17,538	3,527	31,129	65,604
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	1,850	1,601	248	4,019	7,065
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	7,379	6,248	1,131	4,857	8,776
Never married . . . . .	39,981	10,229	7,665	2,564	3,824	25,558
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	5,170	4,326	844	2,106	4,586
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	18,782	14,711	4,071	20,154	54,652
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	15,800	13,108	2,693	16,386	36,012
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	11,240	9,676	1,563	9,480	21,153
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	8,139	6,773	1,367	9,782	21,154
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	12,729	10,535	2,195	11,226	25,912
South . . . . .	76,113	17,925	14,766	3,159	15,809	41,591
West . . . . .	39,748	7,028	5,421	1,607	9,203	23,160
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	2,503	1,589	914	2,110	6,415
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	1,246	855	391	1,263	8,976
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	18,130	15,343	2,786	20,762	32,221
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	16,800	14,100	2,700	16,806	43,404
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	2,735	2,110	625	1,908	5,465
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	2,351	1,843	508	1,608	8,600

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke. Every-day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day, and some-day smokers are current smokers who smoke on some days.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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").

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	22.4 (0.32)	18.3 (0.30)	4.1 (0.13)	22.6 (0.28)	55.0 (0.38)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	100.0	22.5 (0.32)	18.4 (0.30)	4.1 (0.14)	22.6 (0.30)	54.9 (0.39)
Sex						
Male	100.0	24.7 (0.45)	20.1 (0.43)	4.6 (0.20)	27.2 (0.41)	48.0 (0.53)
Female	100.0	20.1 (0.39)	16.6 (0.36)	3.5 (0.17)	18.9 (0.36)	61.0 (0.48)
Age <sup>7</sup>						
18–44 years	100.0	26.4 (0.47)	21.0 (0.45)	5.4 (0.21)	13.1 (0.33)	60.5 (0.54)
45–64 years	100.0	22.7 (0.48)	19.4 (0.44)	3.4 (0.21)	29.4 (0.55)	47.9 (0.61)
65–74 years	100.0	11.9 (0.63)	10.3 (0.60)	1.6 (0.22)	42.1 (1.02)	46.0 (1.03)
75 years and over	100.0	6.2 (0.51)	5.6 (0.51)	0.7 (0.15)	38.5 (1.03)	55.2 (1.05)
Race						
1 race <sup>8</sup>	100.0	22.0 (0.32)	18.2 (0.30)	4.0 (0.14)	22.6 (0.28)	55.1 (0.38)
White	100.0	23.0 (0.37)	19.0 (0.34)	4.0 (0.15)	23.8 (0.31)	53.1 (0.43)
Black or African American	100.0	21.7 (0.74)	17.0 (0.71)	4.7 (0.38)	17.1 (0.68)	61.2 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.1 (3.64)	26.0 (3.40)	8.0 (2.12)	25.8 (3.55)	40.1 (4.65)
Asian	100.0	12.5 (1.31)	10.7 (1.22)	1.9 (0.53)	12.9 (1.31)	74.5 (1.71)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*26.5 (9.75)	*17.6 (7.48)	*8.9 (7.78)	*17.5 (7.60)	56.0 (10.87)
2 or more races <sup>9</sup>	100.0	31.6 (2.65)	23.3 (2.41)	8.3 (1.73)	24.3 (2.56)	44.1 (2.86)
Black or African American, white	100.0	30.2 (5.69)	20.6 (5.66)	9.6 (0.71)	24.9 (6.01)	44.9 (6.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	39.5 (4.46)	30.6 (4.27)	*8.9 (3.18)	27.4 (4.36)	33.1 (3.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.8 (0.60)	10.6 (0.53)	5.2 (0.35)	17.1 (0.72)	67.1 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	15.1 (0.72)	9.2 (0.64)	5.9 (0.49)	16.6 (0.97)	68.3 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.3 (0.35)	19.4 (0.33)	3.9 (0.15)	23.2 (0.30)	53.5 (0.42)
White, single race	100.0	24.0 (0.40)	20.2 (0.38)	3.8 (0.17)	24.5 (0.33)	51.5 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	21.8 (0.74)	17.0 (0.71)	4.8 (0.39)	17.0 (0.69)	61.1 (0.90)
Education <sup>11</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	31.0 (0.80)	26.4 (0.80)	4.6 (0.39)	21.2 (0.64)	47.8 (0.88)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	100.0	28.1 (0.60)	24.1 (0.55)	4.0 (0.27)	24.4 (0.57)	47.4 (0.68)
Some college	100.0	21.5 (0.54)	17.9 (0.52)	3.6 (0.23)	27.6 (0.61)	50.8 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.9 (0.41)	7.2 (0.35)	2.8 (0.21)	25.9 (0.59)	64.1 (0.67)
Family income <sup>13</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	31.7 (0.75)	25.9 (0.73)	5.8 (0.37)	17.6 (0.51)	50.7 (0.80)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	20.5 (0.35)	16.8 (0.32)	3.7 (0.15)	24.3 (0.33)	55.2 (0.43)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	28.2 (0.70)	23.4 (0.67)	4.7 (0.33)	21.7 (0.62)	50.1 (0.84)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	25.1 (0.74)	20.6 (0.72)	4.5 (0.34)	25.0 (0.73)	49.9 (0.86)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	20.8 (0.78)	17.6 (0.73)	3.2 (0.34)	25.6 (0.96)	53.6 (1.14)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	12.9 (0.62)	10.1 (0.55)	2.8 (0.27)	26.4 (0.78)	60.7 (0.89)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>						
Poor	100.0	32.7 (1.12)	26.5 (1.08)	6.1 (0.56)	16.6 (0.77)	50.7 (1.21)
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (0.80)	24.4 (0.73)	5.1 (0.40)	18.5 (0.65)	52.1 (0.90)
Not poor	100.0	20.1 (0.40)	16.5 (0.38)	3.7 (0.17)	25.6 (0.37)	54.3 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	100.0	20.8 (0.42)	16.5 (0.37)	4.3 (0.19)	20.4 (0.36)	58.7 (0.49)
Medicaid	100.0	38.3 (1.33)	32.8 (1.29)	5.5 (0.61)	13.7 (0.89)	48.1 (1.41)
Other	100.0	27.5 (1.93)	23.5 (1.95)	4.0 (0.79)	20.4 (1.74)	52.1 (2.19)
Uninsured	100.0	36.4 (0.82)	30.4 (0.79)	6.0 (0.39)	14.2 (0.63)	49.4 (0.83)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	7.8 (0.49)	6.8 (0.47)	1.0 (0.17)	42.7 (0.95)	49.5 (0.94)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	15.9 (2.05)	15.1 (2.04)	*0.8 (0.39)	29.3 (2.42)	54.7 (2.67)
Medicare only	100.0	10.1 (0.88)	8.7 (0.81)	1.5 (0.33)	38.0 (1.49)	51.9 (1.50)
Other	100.0	13.3 (2.02)	11.8 (1.96)	*1.5 (0.58)	41.9 (3.19)	44.8 (3.17)
Uninsured	100.0	*4.6 (2.19)	*3.9 (2.12)	*0.7 (0.51)	21.0 (5.64)	74.4 (5.99)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.39)	14.8 (0.35)	3.0 (0.16)	25.6 (0.39)	56.6 (0.49)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	29.8 (3.18)	24.6 (3.12)	5.2 (1.48)	19.1 (2.08)	51.1 (3.33)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (0.81)	29.4 (0.79)	5.3 (0.36)	22.3 (0.72)	43.0 (0.88)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (0.76)	17.8 (0.72)	5.3 (0.36)	15.6 (0.79)	61.3 (0.97)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (1.44)	32.1 (1.39)	6.1 (0.72)	25.2 (1.67)	36.6 (1.72)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.41)	15.4 (0.37)	4.2 (0.19)	22.1 (0.40)	58.2 (0.53)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.56)	19.2 (0.52)	4.0 (0.23)	23.8 (0.46)	53.0 (0.67)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (0.85)	23.6 (0.81)	3.8 (0.31)	21.8 (0.71)	50.8 (0.93)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.67)	17.4 (0.63)	3.5 (0.31)	24.6 (0.64)	54.5 (0.85)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.78)	21.0 (0.69)	4.4 (0.33)	22.7 (0.53)	52.0 (0.82)
South . . . . .	100.0	23.6 (0.52)	19.4 (0.50)	4.2 (0.20)	21.1 (0.45)	55.3 (0.65)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (0.52)	13.6 (0.48)	4.0 (0.26)	23.6 (0.66)	58.7 (0.77)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (0.94)	13.9 (0.82)	7.1 (0.57)	23.4 (1.23)	55.5 (1.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (0.71)	7.4 (0.61)	3.3 (0.40)	11.9 (0.74)	77.5 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	25.5 (0.56)	21.6 (0.53)	4.0 (0.24)	28.7 (0.48)	45.7 (0.63)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (0.50)	18.8 (0.47)	3.7 (0.22)	21.2 (0.45)	56.3 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (1.28)	20.6 (1.23)	5.9 (0.68)	21.6 (1.19)	52.0 (1.52)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	18.3 (0.88)	14.3 (0.80)	4.0 (0.44)	13.7 (0.82)	68.0 (1.11)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 and over: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

<sup>16</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 26. Frequency distributions of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
			Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			
Total <sup>5</sup>	205,825	44,478	16,756	13,537	26,678	97,791
Sex						
Male	98,749	14,234	6,919	7,706	9,369	56,955
Female	107,076	30,244	9,837	5,830	17,308	40,835
Age						
18–44 years	108,114	22,587	5,738	4,186	13,871	58,243
45–64 years	64,650	11,867	6,300	5,211	9,323	29,946
65–74 years	17,809	4,780	2,553	2,133	1,997	5,777
75 years and over	15,252	5,244	2,164	2,007	1,486	3,825
Race						
1 race <sup>6</sup>	203,490	44,061	16,560	13,324	26,221	96,792
White	166,362	31,680	13,183	11,335	21,442	83,585
Black or African American	23,499	7,542	2,539	1,494	3,041	7,948
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	222	134	*122	110	550
Asian	7,270	2,935	345	137	862	2,657
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*60	*13	*8	*26	*143
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,335	416	195	212	457	999
Black or African American, white	269	*89	*15	*12	*25	124
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	204	115	148	252	362
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	8,030	1,421	1,045	2,749	8,718
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	4,837	845	603	1,559	5,565
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	36,448	15,334	12,491	23,929	89,073
White, single race	149,584	25,512	12,190	10,565	19,635	77,135
Black or African American, single race	23,065	7,412	2,537	1,465	2,934	7,800
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	9,462	3,564	3,033	2,931	8,397
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	52,556	11,591	5,363	4,158	7,747	21,875
Some college	48,091	7,988	4,316	3,181	7,569	23,823
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	6,526	2,629	2,426	5,622	29,124
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	37,369	11,736	3,914	3,348	4,051	13,260
\$20,000 or more	155,166	28,680	11,782	9,179	21,194	80,331
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	7,430	2,804	2,318	4,098	12,419
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	5,913	2,920	1,832	4,690	15,890
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	3,781	1,889	1,369	3,474	13,094
\$75,000 or more	41,572	5,265	1,972	2,125	5,155	26,455
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor	16,743	5,393	1,589	1,352	2,003	6,032
Near poor	26,223	7,869	2,563	2,338	3,391	9,559
Not poor	112,809	17,854	8,436	6,615	15,334	62,724
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	124,786	21,145	8,199	6,045	17,384	68,693
Medicaid	11,165	3,893	1,226	1,008	1,463	3,181
Other	4,541	1,044	452	582	703	1,571
Uninsured	31,374	8,201	2,133	1,710	3,551	14,388
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,318	5,461	2,896	2,483	2,425	6,411
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	1,046	246	275	102	264
Medicare only	8,028	2,736	1,159	952	708	2,177
Other	2,237	583	337	364	180	698
Uninsured	406	188	*67	*48	*53	*47

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, 2000—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	118,960	23,943	10,566	8,177	16,510	56,290
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	4,770	1,862	1,393	1,630	3,059
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	3,723	1,950	1,822	3,011	10,002
Never married . . . . .	39,981	10,597	1,605	1,357	4,023	21,034
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	1,374	757	765	1,456	7,186
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	20,693	6,466	5,332	12,109	47,024
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	13,439	6,051	4,726	9,042	33,605
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	10,346	4,239	3,479	5,526	17,162
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	6,510	2,656	2,452	5,702	20,671
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	8,428	4,076	3,665	6,513	26,082
South . . . . .	76,113	20,475	7,229	4,931	9,609	31,771
West . . . . .	39,748	9,065	2,795	2,489	4,853	19,266
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	2,349	595	658	1,062	6,017
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	5,680	826	387	1,687	2,701
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	8,182	4,945	6,023	6,628	43,715
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	17,330	7,245	4,542	13,007	33,420
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	2,319	1,102	751	996	4,666
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	5,093	1,435	714	1,938	3,134

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

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

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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").

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.8 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	48.4 (0.39)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	13.3 (0.25)	48.6 (0.40)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.42)	7.4 (0.29)	8.3 (0.28)	9.7 (0.33)	58.5 (0.50)
Female . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.45)	9.3 (0.27)	5.5 (0.22)	16.5 (0.35)	39.1 (0.50)
<b>Age<sup>6</sup></b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (0.46)	5.4 (0.22)	4.0 (0.20)	13.1 (0.32)	55.1 (0.54)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.53)	10.0 (0.36)	8.2 (0.34)	14.7 (0.46)	47.3 (0.64)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.00)	14.7 (0.75)	12.3 (0.70)	11.5 (0.73)	33.2 (1.05)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (1.09)	14.6 (0.81)	13.5 (0.77)	10.0 (0.68)	25.7 (1.03)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	13.1 (0.25)	48.5 (0.39)
White . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.38)	8.0 (0.23)	6.8 (0.20)	13.1 (0.28)	51.5 (0.44)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	33.6 (0.97)	12.0 (0.65)	7.5 (0.57)	13.1 (0.70)	33.1 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	19.1 (3.95)	15.1 (3.04)	12.3 (3.31)	8.3 (2.24)	43.7 (4.02)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	43.2 (1.97)	5.5 (0.98)	2.6 (0.72)	11.6 (1.27)	35.8 (1.91)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (9.01)	*3.7 (3.56)	*2.2 (2.23)	*7.2 (3.19)	51.7 (9.52)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (2.29)	9.0 (1.56)	10.1 (1.79)	20.0 (2.31)	42.0 (2.58)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	21.5 (5.00)	*3.7 (2.13)	*2.9 (2.06)	*12.3 (5.99)	58.5 (7.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	18.3 (3.50)	10.0 (2.26)	12.0 (2.38)	23.3 (3.73)	35.9 (4.03)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>9</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.93)	7.3 (0.51)	5.5 (0.42)	12.5 (0.64)	37.2 (0.82)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (1.16)	7.5 (0.69)	5.9 (0.59)	11.4 (0.81)	38.1 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	20.4 (0.38)	8.5 (0.23)	6.9 (0.19)	13.3 (0.27)	49.9 (0.42)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (0.40)	8.1 (0.25)	7.0 (0.22)	13.4 (0.30)	53.2 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	33.7 (0.99)	12.1 (0.65)	7.4 (0.58)	12.8 (0.67)	33.1 (0.87)
<b>Education<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (0.85)	11.8 (0.58)	9.6 (0.50)	11.3 (0.63)	33.5 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.61)	10.2 (0.41)	7.9 (0.37)	15.1 (0.50)	43.3 (0.67)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.52)	9.4 (0.43)	7.0 (0.38)	15.8 (0.51)	49.4 (0.72)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	14.4 (0.54)	6.2 (0.38)	5.7 (0.35)	11.9 (0.48)	61.1 (0.74)
<b>Family income<sup>12</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (0.77)	10.4 (0.44)	8.6 (0.40)	11.2 (0.43)	37.9 (0.81)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	19.2 (0.37)	8.0 (0.24)	6.3 (0.20)	13.7 (0.29)	51.9 (0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (0.79)	9.4 (0.52)	7.8 (0.45)	14.1 (0.61)	42.7 (0.84)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (0.70)	9.7 (0.51)	6.1 (0.40)	14.7 (0.61)	49.9 (0.87)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	16.0 (0.85)	8.7 (0.73)	6.0 (0.51)	13.9 (0.70)	54.7 (1.07)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	13.8 (0.68)	5.4 (0.48)	6.1 (0.52)	11.4 (0.54)	62.8 (0.97)
<b>Poverty status<sup>13</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.12)	10.5 (0.65)	9.1 (0.62)	11.8 (0.71)	34.9 (1.15)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (0.86)	9.9 (0.58)	9.1 (0.50)	13.4 (0.62)	37.2 (0.83)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.39)	7.9 (0.27)	6.2 (0.23)	13.5 (0.32)	55.4 (0.49)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>14</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (0.41)	6.5 (0.23)	4.8 (0.19)	14.1 (0.33)	56.4 (0.50)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (1.37)	11.7 (0.85)	9.8 (0.83)	13.4 (0.87)	28.7 (1.22)
Other . . . . .	100.0	24.7 (2.22)	8.6 (1.18)	9.4 (1.22)	19.1 (2.20)	36.7 (2.66)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	27.0 (0.81)	7.6 (0.52)	6.2 (0.44)	11.5 (0.55)	46.1 (0.94)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	27.6 (0.91)	14.6 (0.75)	12.5 (0.67)	12.2 (0.68)	32.1 (0.97)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (2.73)	12.7 (1.86)	14.1 (1.84)	5.3 (1.18)	13.4 (1.90)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (1.53)	14.9 (1.09)	12.2 (0.98)	9.1 (0.85)	28.0 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (2.69)	15.5 (2.26)	16.4 (2.00)	8.0 (1.61)	31.7 (2.97)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (7.74)	*15.1 (5.15)	*13.7 (6.26)	*10.2 (5.11)	*10.7 (4.00)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.43)	9.0 (0.29)	6.9 (0.25)	14.1 (0.36)	48.3 (0.51)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (2.92)	9.5 (1.60)	5.0 (0.62)	14.9 (2.11)	40.9 (3.15)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.69)	8.8 (0.52)	8.5 (0.50)	14.2 (0.59)	48.2 (0.86)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	27.2 (0.91)	6.9 (0.59)	7.1 (0.61)	10.9 (0.56)	46.6 (0.88)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (1.33)	8.1 (1.10)	11.0 (1.41)	11.5 (0.92)	55.9 (1.75)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.47)	7.2 (0.26)	6.0 (0.24)	13.0 (0.34)	50.2 (0.53)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.9 (0.61)	8.9 (0.37)	6.9 (0.33)	13.4 (0.45)	49.9 (0.69)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (0.95)	10.0 (0.59)	8.2 (0.43)	13.4 (0.56)	42.2 (1.00)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (0.68)	6.8 (0.41)	6.2 (0.35)	14.7 (0.56)	54.1 (0.85)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (0.71)	8.3 (0.40)	7.5 (0.36)	13.2 (0.50)	52.6 (0.79)
South . . . . .	100.0	27.6 (0.66)	9.7 (0.40)	6.6 (0.32)	12.8 (0.42)	42.4 (0.65)
West . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (0.70)	7.3 (0.38)	6.5 (0.38)	12.4 (0.51)	49.3 (0.83)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (1.27)	7.0 (0.84)	7.5 (0.77)	10.1 (0.98)	52.6 (1.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	50.4 (1.18)	7.8 (0.70)	3.8 (0.42)	14.8 (0.83)	22.6 (0.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	11.7 (0.44)	7.0 (0.34)	8.5 (0.34)	9.4 (0.39)	62.3 (0.60)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (0.53)	9.1 (0.32)	5.8 (0.27)	17.2 (0.44)	44.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (1.37)	12.0 (1.08)	9.3 (0.90)	10.0 (0.93)	44.6 (1.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	41.5 (1.24)	12.2 (0.77)	6.2 (0.65)	15.2 (0.86)	24.0 (0.94)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

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

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	119,634	6,022	24,914	26,655	24,911
Sex						
Male	98,749	50,771	3,374	14,147	13,884	14,675
Female	107,076	68,863	2,648	10,768	12,771	10,236
Age						
18–44 years	108,114	52,714	3,901	16,583	17,183	15,671
45–64 years	64,650	40,137	1,746	6,957	7,718	6,931
65–74 years	17,809	13,513	238	1,038	1,174	1,566
75 years and over	15,252	13,270	138	336	580	743
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	118,456	5,942	24,587	26,234	24,603
White	166,362	94,939	4,967	20,527	22,177	20,825
Black or African American	23,499	15,094	585	2,515	2,583	2,257
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	713	*21	*77	*78	234
Asian	7,270	4,393	287	892	856	693
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	166	–	*29	*26	*30
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	1,178	80	327	421	309
Black or African American, white	269	111	*3	*62	*61	*26
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	644	*48	128	135	149
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	15,369	419	2,351	2,040	2,132
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	9,364	249	1,443	1,196	1,374
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	104,265	5,604	22,563	24,615	22,779
White, single race	149,584	83,279	4,670	18,905	20,722	19,355
Black or African American, single race	23,065	14,842	569	2,419	2,551	2,218
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	23,044	372	1,451	1,154	1,821
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	35,412	1,263	5,008	4,479	5,384
Some college	48,091	26,867	1,595	6,230	6,894	5,694
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	20,254	1,892	8,013	9,455	7,083
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	37,369	27,175	618	2,856	2,788	3,465
\$20,000 or more	155,166	83,864	5,174	20,835	22,758	20,288
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	19,443	731	2,978	2,974	3,278
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	17,666	987	4,425	4,279	4,139
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	12,212	985	3,661	3,666	3,254
\$75,000 or more	41,572	17,538	1,789	7,021	8,429	6,341
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	16,743	11,821	360	1,447	1,331	1,655
Near poor	26,223	18,280	540	2,310	2,222	2,662
Not poor	112,809	57,307	4,131	16,684	18,050	15,490
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	124,786	60,999	4,608	18,721	21,241	17,151
Medicaid	11,165	8,616	143	738	599	942
Other	4,541	3,215	93	468	335	420
Uninsured	31,374	19,548	779	3,532	2,613	4,017
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,318	15,828	258	1,071	1,223	1,625
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	1,856	*2	*21	*23	*73
Medicare only	8,028	6,854	*77	179	351	469
Other	2,237	1,802	*39	87	148	125
Uninsured	406	370	–	*15	*8	*13

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons 18 years of age and over	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>						
Marital status						
Married . . . . .	118,960	69,003	3,693	15,198	15,219	13,618
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	11,004	148	444	626	735
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	13,386	529	2,083	2,580	2,230
Never married . . . . .	39,981	19,103	1,327	5,492	6,695	6,791
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	6,842	312	1,648	1,473	1,497
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	53,292	2,791	11,717	13,612	11,848
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	39,589	2,182	8,591	8,905	8,209
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	26,753	1,049	4,607	4,138	4,855
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	23,134	1,133	4,418	5,082	5,092
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	28,226	1,583	7,041	6,725	5,963
South . . . . .	76,113	46,126	2,147	8,442	9,127	8,609
West . . . . .	39,748	22,148	1,159	5,014	5,721	5,248
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	6,738	239	1,500	1,112	1,341
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	8,632	180	852	928	790
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	35,539	2,689	10,554	10,495	11,216
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	47,741	1,980	8,351	10,227	8,139
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	5,617	249	1,281	1,543	1,389
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	9,225	320	1,139	1,009	829

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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”).

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	59.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.12)	12.3 (0.26)	13.1 (0.25)	12.3 (0.26)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	59.2 (0.49)	3.0 (0.12)	12.3 (0.26)	13.2 (0.26)	12.3 (0.26)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	53.1 (0.60)	3.4 (0.20)	14.3 (0.36)	14.1 (0.37)	15.0 (0.38)
Female	100.0	65.0 (0.55)	2.5 (0.15)	10.4 (0.31)	12.3 (0.31)	9.8 (0.29)
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>						
18–44 years	100.0	49.7 (0.64)	3.7 (0.19)	15.6 (0.39)	16.2 (0.38)	14.8 (0.37)
45–64 years	100.0	63.2 (0.67)	2.7 (0.22)	11.0 (0.40)	12.2 (0.40)	10.9 (0.39)
65–74 years	100.0	77.1 (0.98)	1.4 (0.26)	5.9 (0.52)	6.7 (0.53)	8.9 (0.68)
75 years and over	100.0	88.1 (0.78)	0.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.33)	3.8 (0.47)	4.9 (0.53)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	59.4 (0.48)	3.0 (0.13)	12.3 (0.26)	13.1 (0.26)	12.3 (0.26)
White	100.0	57.6 (0.54)	3.1 (0.14)	12.7 (0.29)	13.7 (0.29)	12.9 (0.29)
Black or African American	100.0	67.4 (0.97)	2.4 (0.29)	10.3 (0.59)	10.6 (0.60)	9.3 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	65.2 (4.54)	*1.8 (0.98)	6.1 (1.83)	*6.2 (2.14)	20.7 (3.86)
Asian	100.0	64.7 (1.81)	3.6 (0.74)	11.5 (1.14)	11.1 (1.18)	9.0 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	76.8 (6.10)	–	*7.8 (4.19)	*7.2 (4.06)	*8.2 (3.68)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	52.6 (2.76)	3.3 (0.96)	13.7 (1.90)	17.3 (2.26)	13.0 (1.77)
Black or African American, white	100.0	38.2 (5.75)	*4.4 (4.23)	*22.3 (8.32)	*18.3 (5.93)	*16.8 (7.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	55.9 (4.21)	*4.8 (1.93)	12.4 (2.73)	13.6 (3.30)	13.4 (2.67)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.1 (0.85)	1.7 (0.24)	9.6 (0.53)	8.4 (0.47)	9.2 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	71.2 (1.15)	1.6 (0.29)	9.6 (0.66)	7.9 (0.59)	9.6 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.7 (0.52)	3.1 (0.14)	12.6 (0.28)	13.8 (0.28)	12.8 (0.28)
White, single race	100.0	55.7 (0.58)	3.2 (0.16)	13.2 (0.32)	14.4 (0.32)	13.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	67.5 (0.99)	2.4 (0.30)	10.1 (0.58)	10.7 (0.61)	9.3 (0.56)
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	80.7 (0.84)	1.5 (0.24)	6.1 (0.46)	4.7 (0.42)	7.1 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	68.0 (0.71)	2.5 (0.22)	10.0 (0.40)	8.9 (0.38)	10.6 (0.44)
Some college	100.0	58.3 (0.77)	3.2 (0.25)	12.5 (0.47)	14.2 (0.45)	11.8 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	46.0 (0.75)	3.8 (0.28)	16.3 (0.51)	19.3 (0.56)	14.6 (0.50)
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	72.1 (0.86)	1.8 (0.21)	8.3 (0.43)	8.0 (0.50)	9.9 (0.46)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	55.8 (0.52)	3.3 (0.15)	13.2 (0.29)	14.5 (0.30)	13.1 (0.31)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	65.9 (0.86)	2.5 (0.28)	10.2 (0.54)	10.2 (0.51)	11.2 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	57.3 (0.94)	3.0 (0.28)	13.6 (0.58)	13.2 (0.56)	13.0 (0.60)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	54.2 (1.08)	3.9 (0.42)	14.3 (0.71)	14.5 (0.72)	13.1 (0.77)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	45.4 (0.94)	4.2 (0.36)	15.9 (0.60)	19.4 (0.70)	15.1 (0.65)
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>						
Poor	100.0	73.4 (1.22)	2.1 (0.31)	8.0 (0.63)	7.4 (0.62)	9.1 (0.60)
Near poor	100.0	70.1 (0.87)	2.0 (0.27)	8.9 (0.52)	8.6 (0.53)	10.4 (0.59)
Not poor	100.0	52.5 (0.58)	3.6 (0.19)	14.5 (0.34)	15.7 (0.35)	13.7 (0.37)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>						
<b>Under age 65 years:</b>						
Private	100.0	49.1 (0.57)	3.8 (0.18)	15.5 (0.36)	17.5 (0.37)	14.1 (0.34)
Medicaid	100.0	78.6 (1.15)	1.3 (0.27)	6.5 (0.71)	5.2 (0.60)	8.4 (0.79)
Other	100.0	64.0 (2.64)	*2.9 (0.94)	11.7 (1.67)	9.6 (1.57)	11.8 (1.65)
Uninsured	100.0	65.7 (0.93)	2.4 (0.29)	11.0 (0.57)	8.3 (0.47)	12.6 (0.61)
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>						
Private	100.0	79.3 (0.89)	1.3 (0.23)	5.3 (0.44)	6.1 (0.48)	8.1 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	94.0 (1.52)	*0.1 (0.08)	*1.0 (0.63)	*1.2 (0.48)	*3.7 (1.31)
Medicare only	100.0	86.4 (1.09)	*1.0 (0.33)	2.3 (0.43)	4.4 (0.65)	5.9 (0.76)
Other	100.0	82.4 (2.23)	*1.9 (0.82)	3.7 (1.07)	6.3 (1.48)	5.6 (1.37)
Uninsured	100.0	92.5 (3.08)	–	*3.8 (2.63)	*1.4 (1.01)	*2.3 (1.35)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	58.9 (0.61)	3.2 (0.17)	13.1 (0.34)	13.1 (0.34)	11.7 (0.34)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	71.0 (3.24)	*0.5 (0.16)	*5.9 (1.87)	11.7 (2.31)	10.9 (2.20)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	63.6 (0.86)	2.6 (0.29)	10.5 (0.55)	12.5 (0.59)	10.9 (0.56)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	59.2 (0.85)	2.7 (0.26)	10.5 (0.46)	13.9 (0.58)	13.7 (0.58)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	63.0 (1.75)	2.4 (0.45)	12.7 (1.29)	9.7 (0.80)	12.1 (1.22)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.9 (0.55)	2.9 (0.17)	12.3 (0.33)	14.3 (0.36)	12.5 (0.34)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	58.5 (0.92)	3.2 (0.24)	12.8 (0.45)	13.2 (0.43)	12.2 (0.47)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	63.8 (1.24)	2.6 (0.26)	11.4 (0.69)	10.3 (0.66)	12.0 (0.61)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (0.97)	3.0 (0.28)	11.5 (0.57)	13.2 (0.61)	13.2 (0.58)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	57.2 (1.00)	3.2 (0.26)	14.1 (0.55)	13.5 (0.57)	12.0 (0.52)
South . . . . .	100.0	62.1 (0.87)	2.9 (0.19)	11.3 (0.38)	12.2 (0.40)	11.5 (0.46)
West . . . . .	100.0	56.8 (0.81)	2.9 (0.30)	12.6 (0.61)	14.4 (0.50)	13.2 (0.47)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	64.5 (1.35)	1.9 (0.37)	12.5 (0.94)	9.1 (0.67)	12.0 (0.96)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (1.04)	1.5 (0.30)	6.8 (0.59)	7.8 (0.64)	6.8 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (0.73)	3.8 (0.25)	15.0 (0.45)	15.0 (0.46)	16.0 (0.47)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	60.9 (0.67)	2.7 (0.19)	11.4 (0.40)	13.9 (0.40)	11.0 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	58.8 (1.60)	2.3 (0.47)	11.9 (0.95)	14.2 (1.08)	12.8 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	74.7 (1.08)	2.5 (0.37)	8.6 (0.68)	7.8 (0.61)	6.4 (0.57)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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”). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**Table 30. Frequency distributions of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	4,008	77,222	68,657	46,023
Sex					
Male	98,749	985	30,457	41,371	23,070
Female	107,076	3,023	46,765	27,286	22,953
Age					
18–44 years	108,114	2,549	45,512	32,879	22,034
45–64 years	64,650	655	19,674	23,940	17,008
65–74 years	17,809	291	5,394	6,698	4,650
75 years and over	15,252	514	6,642	5,140	2,330
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	3,948	76,317	67,958	45,407
White	166,362	3,107	63,643	56,244	35,487
Black or African American	23,499	375	6,641	7,652	7,853
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	*16	419	330	343
Asian	7,270	412	3,986	1,846	479
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	—	*76	74	*89
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	*59	905	699	616
Black or African American, white	269	*2	106	*60	72
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	*38	387	356	318
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	268	6,974	8,195	5,196
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	118	3,774	4,993	3,504
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	3,740	70,248	60,462	40,827
White, single race	149,584	2,888	58,579	50,155	31,707
Black or African American, single race	23,065	375	6,462	7,552	7,708
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	478	8,570	9,725	7,790
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	970	17,242	18,054	13,798
Some college	48,091	739	16,510	16,728	12,233
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	774	19,830	16,966	8,016
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	37,369	1,048	14,366	10,846	9,125
\$20,000 or more	155,166	2,758	58,104	53,767	34,323
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	548	10,752	9,758	7,557
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	588	11,699	11,079	7,569
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	433	8,458	8,814	5,683
\$75,000 or more	41,572	695	16,582	14,987	8,263
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor	16,743	487	6,531	4,754	4,271
Near poor	26,223	730	9,348	8,191	6,962
Not poor	112,809	1,865	42,683	40,122	25,183
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	124,786	2,121	47,720	42,631	27,315
Medicaid	11,165	350	3,838	2,920	3,294
Other	4,541	*84	1,382	1,661	1,249
Uninsured	31,374	634	11,866	9,484	6,980
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	20,318	434	7,639	7,410	4,118
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	*41	666	598	520
Medicare only	8,028	245	2,879	2,847	1,684
Other	2,237	*59	707	844	548
Uninsured	406	*24	114	118	98

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
		Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status					
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	1,732	41,003	43,156	27,308
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	406	5,249	3,874	2,936
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	386	7,415	7,013	5,445
Never married . . . . .	39,981	1,197	18,429	10,756	7,733
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	278	4,954	3,684	2,524
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	2,011	36,272	31,815	19,399
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	1,341	25,477	23,248	15,894
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	656	15,474	13,595	10,730
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	768	14,791	13,619	7,918
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	872	18,728	17,080	11,768
South . . . . .	76,113	1,519	28,283	24,731	18,438
West . . . . .	39,748	850	15,419	13,227	7,899
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	58	2,808	4,753	2,656
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	209	4,167	3,441	2,540
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	645	22,267	30,780	16,729
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	2,244	36,312	19,375	14,978
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	120	2,977	4,031	2,917
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	255	3,485	3,521	4,791

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	2.1 (0.10)	39.6 (0.34)	35.0 (0.34)	23.4 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.4 (0.34)	35.0 (0.34)	23.5 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	100.0	1.1 (0.12)	32.0 (0.48)	43.1 (0.52)	23.8 (0.46)
Female	100.0	3.0 (0.17)	46.9 (0.48)	27.1 (0.41)	22.9 (0.39)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
18–44 years	100.0	2.5 (0.16)	44.2 (0.51)	31.9 (0.49)	21.4 (0.43)
45–64 years	100.0	1.1 (0.13)	32.1 (0.54)	39.1 (0.58)	27.8 (0.53)
65–74 years	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	31.7 (0.95)	39.3 (1.02)	27.3 (0.95)
75 years and over	100.0	3.5 (0.39)	45.4 (1.13)	35.1 (1.05)	15.9 (0.78)
Race					
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	2.1 (0.10)	39.6 (0.34)	35.0 (0.34)	23.3 (0.31)
White	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	40.5 (0.38)	35.3 (0.37)	22.2 (0.34)
Black or African American	100.0	1.7 (0.24)	29.4 (0.85)	34.1 (0.96)	34.8 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*2.2 (1.42)	36.1 (5.11)	30.4 (5.68)	31.3 (4.42)
Asian	100.0	5.6 (0.99)	59.9 (2.09)	27.5 (1.77)	7.0 (1.03)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	-	33.2 (9.64)	36.4 (8.33)	*30.4 (9.62)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	*2.6 (0.86)	39.1 (2.97)	30.9 (2.65)	27.4 (2.72)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*0.5 (0.55)	47.1 (9.34)	*28.1 (9.02)	*24.3 (7.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*3.3 (1.36)	36.0 (4.54)	31.9 (4.27)	28.8 (4.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	1.4 (0.25)	33.4 (0.89)	39.8 (0.89)	25.4 (0.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	1.0 (0.24)	29.6 (1.13)	40.5 (1.11)	28.9 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	2.2 (0.11)	40.4 (0.36)	34.3 (0.36)	23.1 (0.34)
White, single race	100.0	2.1 (0.12)	41.4 (0.40)	34.7 (0.40)	21.9 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	1.8 (0.24)	29.2 (0.87)	34.3 (0.99)	34.8 (0.97)
Education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	1.5 (0.20)	32.1 (0.85)	36.7 (0.88)	29.7 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	2.0 (0.21)	34.6 (0.63)	35.9 (0.67)	27.5 (0.62)
Some college	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	36.1 (0.70)	36.4 (0.67)	25.8 (0.62)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.7 (0.17)	43.6 (0.72)	37.3 (0.70)	17.4 (0.53)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	2.9 (0.25)	40.4 (0.72)	30.3 (0.64)	26.4 (0.65)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.12)	39.4 (0.39)	36.1 (0.39)	22.7 (0.36)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	1.9 (0.29)	37.4 (0.83)	34.0 (0.82)	26.8 (0.78)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	37.9 (0.81)	36.2 (0.76)	24.0 (0.75)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	1.8 (0.30)	37.5 (1.05)	37.7 (1.04)	23.0 (0.88)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	1.7 (0.24)	42.2 (0.90)	36.3 (0.89)	19.8 (0.73)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor	100.0	3.0 (0.42)	39.4 (1.06)	30.1 (1.00)	27.6 (0.99)
Near poor	100.0	2.8 (0.33)	36.1 (0.85)	32.6 (0.86)	28.5 (0.81)
Not poor	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	39.4 (0.46)	36.5 (0.44)	22.4 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	40.3 (0.45)	35.3 (0.43)	22.6 (0.40)
Medicaid	100.0	3.4 (0.51)	36.2 (1.44)	28.2 (1.29)	32.3 (1.27)
Other	100.0	*2.1 (0.67)	36.7 (2.43)	35.0 (2.43)	26.2 (2.38)
Uninsured	100.0	2.0 (0.26)	40.0 (0.89)	33.0 (0.90)	25.0 (0.78)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.26)	39.1 (0.96)	37.8 (0.90)	20.9 (0.81)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	*2.3 (0.83)	36.7 (2.57)	32.6 (2.89)	28.4 (2.51)
Medicare only	100.0	3.2 (0.53)	37.6 (1.49)	37.2 (1.47)	22.0 (1.22)
Other	100.0	*3.1 (1.18)	33.8 (2.95)	38.4 (2.91)	24.7 (2.50)
Uninsured	100.0	*9.9 (6.37)	33.8 (7.61)	31.8 (6.89)	24.5 (6.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 31. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
<b>Marital status</b>					
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.13)	37.1 (0.47)	37.7 (0.48)	23.6 (0.42)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	*2.6 (1.14)	38.6 (3.27)	28.7 (3.02)	30.1 (3.06)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.26)	38.1 (0.84)	34.0 (0.84)	25.9 (0.75)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	2.7 (0.31)	44.0 (0.91)	29.7 (0.85)	23.6 (0.85)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.34)	41.7 (1.84)	33.7 (1.96)	22.9 (1.50)
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.15)	40.5 (0.50)	35.6 (0.49)	21.6 (0.42)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.18)	38.8 (0.58)	35.1 (0.60)	24.0 (0.53)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.19)	38.7 (0.77)	33.4 (0.75)	26.3 (0.84)
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.26)	40.2 (0.80)	36.5 (0.83)	21.1 (0.64)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.19)	38.7 (0.65)	35.2 (0.64)	24.3 (0.59)
South . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.17)	38.9 (0.56)	33.9 (0.57)	25.1 (0.58)
West . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.22)	41.3 (0.79)	35.3 (0.72)	21.0 (0.61)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	*0.6 (0.18)	27.4 (1.26)	46.2 (1.35)	25.7 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.42)	39.4 (1.20)	33.5 (1.18)	25.1 (1.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	0.9 (0.13)	32.1 (0.57)	43.5 (0.61)	23.4 (0.53)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.20)	50.5 (0.56)	26.1 (0.48)	20.3 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.37)	30.1 (1.38)	40.0 (1.60)	28.6 (1.39)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.32)	28.6 (1.07)	29.5 (1.09)	39.7 (1.23)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

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 <sup>1</sup>			
				Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>							
Total <sup>4</sup>	205,825	27,654	176,827	141,705	27,479	4,765	1,250
Sex							
Male	98,749	17,587	80,452	63,561	12,554	2,681	676
Female	107,076	10,067	96,375	78,143	14,925	2,084	575
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	20,850	86,500	66,324	15,610	2,644	800
45–64 years	64,650	5,600	58,700	48,345	8,267	1,345	354
65–74 years	17,809	793	16,916	14,353	2,016	438	*54
75 years and over	15,252	410	14,711	12,683	1,586	338	*42
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup>	203,490	27,243	174,910	140,305	27,046	4,720	1,224
White	166,362	20,787	144,582	118,323	21,173	2,889	941
Black or African American	23,499	3,347	19,918	14,668	3,460	1,361	171
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	174	976	372	543	*39	*19
Asian	7,270	1,500	5,663	4,458	911	167	*75
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*57	194	154	*32	*5	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,335	410	1,917	1,400	433	*45	*27
Black or African American, white	269	83	186	147	*32	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	160	944	644	229	*42	*24
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	6,374	16,204	11,271	3,816	715	84
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	4,369	9,433	6,420	2,504	286	*45
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	21,280	160,623	130,434	23,663	4,050	1,167
White, single race	149,584	16,028	132,674	109,859	18,486	2,449	888
Black or African American, single race	23,065	3,258	19,574	14,441	3,377	1,333	171
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	4,922	23,164	16,963	4,757	976	122
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	52,556	5,943	46,284	37,334	6,970	1,336	206
Some college	48,091	5,252	42,641	34,840	6,136	1,040	352
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	4,442	42,544	36,716	4,747	526	303
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	7,207	30,009	20,773	6,896	1,613	359
\$20,000 or more	155,166	18,454	135,873	112,312	18,853	2,803	827
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	5,193	24,328	18,550	4,466	890	201
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	4,265	27,427	22,010	4,284	704	173
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	2,670	21,244	17,844	2,849	280	123
\$75,000 or more	41,572	3,196	38,222	32,654	4,608	527	210
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor	16,743	3,668	13,011	8,345	3,508	800	177
Near poor	26,223	5,034	21,129	15,247	4,490	1,019	155
Not poor	112,809	12,215	100,142	83,056	13,791	1,900	670
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	10,761	113,401	96,066	14,675	1,319	603
Medicaid	11,165	1,016	10,117	6,413	3,033	556	*51
Other	4,541	274	4,258	2,374	1,175	486	209
Uninsured	31,374	14,200	16,840	9,398	4,883	1,590	292
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	542	19,643	17,313	1,998	262	*13
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	57	1,917	1,447	349	92	*12
Medicare only	8,028	332	7,643	6,622	805	154	*36
Other	2,237	100	2,117	1,492	358	227	*30
Uninsured	406	167	239	124	*68	*39	*4

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, 2002—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 <sup>1</sup>			
				Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	11,886	106,354	88,090	14,910	1,875	566
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	695	12,329	10,542	1,454	242	58
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	3,240	17,821	13,668	2,962	822	211
Never married . . . . .	39,981	8,553	31,147	22,851	6,210	1,333	339
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	3,171	8,743	6,217	1,894	458	77
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	12,840	81,227	66,898	10,432	2,448	584
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	9,409	58,955	48,141	8,569	1,411	436
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	5,404	36,645	26,666	8,478	906	230
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	3,841	35,491	30,821	3,129	1,056	184
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	5,861	44,240	31,894	10,588	1,101	344
South . . . . .	76,113	11,606	63,920	53,074	7,927	1,717	453
West . . . . .	39,748	6,345	33,175	25,915	5,835	890	270
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	3,967	7,106	5,046	1,489	312	*39
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	2,407	9,098	6,225	2,327	403	45
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	10,344	61,051	49,577	8,877	1,516	504
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	5,685	71,623	60,282	9,609	933	385
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	1,967	8,215	5,914	1,392	668	103
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	1,291	11,358	8,527	1,986	665	*68

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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 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." 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."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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").

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	13.5 (0.25)	86.5 (0.25)	100.0	80.6 (0.44)	15.9 (0.41)	2.8 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	13.5 (0.26)	86.5 (0.26)	100.0	80.9 (0.44)	15.7 (0.40)	2.7 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Sex								
Male	100.0	17.6 (0.39)	82.4 (0.39)	100.0	79.8 (0.57)	16.0 (0.52)	3.4 (0.21)	0.9 (0.10)
Female	100.0	9.6 (0.26)	90.4 (0.26)	100.0	81.3 (0.48)	15.8 (0.44)	2.2 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)
Age <sup>5</sup>								
18–44 years	100.0	19.4 (0.40)	80.6 (0.40)	100.0	77.7 (0.59)	18.3 (0.54)	3.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	8.7 (0.33)	91.3 (0.33)	100.0	82.9 (0.56)	14.2 (0.52)	2.3 (0.19)	0.6 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	4.5 (0.45)	95.5 (0.45)	100.0	85.1 (0.81)	12.0 (0.73)	2.6 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 years and over	100.0	2.7 (0.31)	97.3 (0.31)	100.0	86.6 (0.87)	10.8 (0.82)	2.3 (0.31)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race								
1 race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	13.5 (0.25)	86.5 (0.25)	100.0	80.7 (0.44)	15.8 (0.41)	2.8 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
White	100.0	12.9 (0.28)	87.1 (0.28)	100.0	82.2 (0.50)	15.1 (0.46)	2.1 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	13.5 (0.64)	86.5 (0.64)	100.0	74.8 (0.99)	17.4 (0.82)	7.0 (0.53)	0.8 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	13.4 (2.61)	86.6 (2.61)	100.0	40.2 (5.65)	52.9 (5.61)	*5.1 (2.24)	*1.8 (1.05)
Asian	100.0	19.4 (1.60)	80.6 (1.60)	100.0	79.3 (1.96)	16.6 (1.83)	2.9 (0.78)	*1.2 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*15.5 (5.82)	84.5 (5.82)	100.0	79.7 (9.85)	*18.5 (9.67)	*1.9 (1.90)	–
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	16.7 (1.98)	83.3 (1.98)	100.0	73.6 (2.60)	22.6 (2.48)	*2.4 (1.09)	*1.4 (0.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	23.2 (5.98)	76.8 (5.98)	100.0	83.7 (6.53)	*16.3 (6.53)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	16.1 (3.27)	83.9 (3.27)	100.0	67.2 (4.38)	25.1 (4.17)	*4.8 (2.39)	*2.9 (1.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.3 (0.77)	74.7 (0.77)	100.0	71.5 (1.09)	23.6 (1.04)	4.4 (0.40)	0.5 (0.14)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.9 (1.06)	72.1 (1.06)	100.0	70.5 (1.51)	26.1 (1.51)	2.9 (0.38)	*0.5 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.9 (0.25)	88.1 (0.25)	100.0	81.6 (0.46)	15.1 (0.43)	2.6 (0.14)	0.8 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	11.2 (0.28)	88.8 (0.28)	100.0	83.0 (0.52)	14.4 (0.48)	1.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	13.4 (0.65)	86.6 (0.65)	100.0	74.9 (1.00)	17.3 (0.83)	7.0 (0.53)	0.8 (0.17)
Education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	20.6 (0.77)	79.4 (0.77)	100.0	71.5 (1.09)	23.3 (1.01)	4.7 (0.43)	*0.6 (0.24)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	11.9 (0.44)	88.1 (0.44)	100.0	80.8 (0.68)	15.7 (0.63)	3.0 (0.23)	0.5 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	10.4 (0.40)	89.6 (0.40)	100.0	82.5 (0.65)	14.3 (0.61)	2.4 (0.23)	0.8 (0.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	8.8 (0.37)	91.2 (0.37)	100.0	86.9 (0.62)	11.1 (0.59)	1.2 (0.18)	0.7 (0.12)
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	100.0	20.9 (0.65)	79.1 (0.65)	100.0	67.2 (0.94)	25.6 (0.92)	5.9 (0.41)	1.4 (0.20)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	11.7 (0.27)	88.3 (0.27)	100.0	83.3 (0.48)	14.0 (0.45)	2.1 (0.14)	0.6 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	17.9 (0.63)	82.1 (0.63)	100.0	75.9 (0.93)	19.3 (0.83)	3.9 (0.36)	0.9 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	12.7 (0.54)	87.3 (0.54)	100.0	81.2 (0.89)	15.6 (0.85)	2.6 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	10.3 (0.62)	89.7 (0.62)	100.0	85.1 (0.84)	13.0 (0.79)	1.4 (0.26)	0.5 (0.14)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	7.5 (0.43)	92.5 (0.43)	100.0	85.9 (0.80)	12.2 (0.77)	1.4 (0.22)	0.5 (0.12)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>								
Poor	100.0	20.5 (0.94)	79.5 (0.94)	100.0	65.1 (1.29)	27.2 (1.31)	6.3 (0.58)	1.4 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	19.8 (0.72)	80.2 (0.72)	100.0	71.7 (1.02)	22.5 (0.95)	5.1 (0.43)	0.8 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	10.6 (0.29)	89.4 (0.29)	100.0	83.6 (0.54)	13.9 (0.51)	1.9 (0.15)	0.7 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	8.9 (0.27)	91.1 (0.27)	100.0	85.1 (0.47)	13.2 (0.44)	1.2 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	8.8 (0.73)	91.2 (0.73)	100.0	63.9 (1.49)	30.0 (1.41)	5.5 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.19)
Other	100.0	7.1 (1.28)	92.9 (1.28)	100.0	55.1 (2.72)	28.6 (2.42)	11.4 (1.69)	4.9 (1.17)
Uninsured	100.0	44.5 (0.86)	55.5 (0.86)	100.0	58.8 (1.28)	29.8 (1.17)	9.7 (0.71)	1.8 (0.28)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.7 (0.32)	97.3 (0.32)	100.0	88.4 (0.74)	10.2 (0.73)	1.3 (0.23)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.8 (0.86)	97.2 (0.86)	100.0	76.4 (2.42)	18.2 (2.36)	4.8 (1.37)	*0.6 (0.46)
Medicare only	100.0	4.2 (0.51)	95.8 (0.51)	100.0	86.9 (1.23)	10.6 (1.13)	2.0 (0.40)	*0.5 (0.21)
Other	100.0	4.4 (1.11)	95.6 (1.11)	100.0	70.8 (2.64)	16.5 (2.13)	11.2 (1.82)	*1.4 (0.59)
Uninsured	100.0	41.5 (7.96)	58.5 (7.96)	100.0	51.8 (9.58)	31.5 (9.60)	*15.4 (6.73)	*1.3 (1.27)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Marital status								
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)								
Married . . . . .	100.0	10.5 (0.31)	89.5 (0.31)	100.0	83.2 (0.51)	14.4 (0.49)	1.8 (0.14)	0.6 (0.08)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (2.07)	89.0 (2.07)	100.0	78.1 (3.19)	16.5 (2.91)	*2.8 (1.00)	*2.5 (1.57)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	15.9 (0.66)	84.1 (0.66)	100.0	76.9 (0.88)	17.3 (0.79)	4.6 (0.43)	1.2 (0.24)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	17.0 (0.58)	83.0 (0.58)	100.0	75.6 (0.93)	18.8 (0.84)	4.6 (0.41)	1.0 (0.19)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.07)	79.3 (1.07)	100.0	73.8 (1.76)	20.6 (1.67)	4.6 (0.68)	*1.0 (0.40)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.33)	86.7 (0.33)	100.0	83.2 (0.46)	13.1 (0.43)	3.1 (0.18)	0.7 (0.09)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (0.45)	86.1 (0.45)	100.0	81.8 (0.68)	15.0 (0.59)	2.5 (0.24)	0.8 (0.11)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.64)	86.7 (0.64)	100.0	73.0 (1.50)	23.7 (1.44)	2.6 (0.34)	0.7 (0.12)
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	10.0 (0.52)	90.0 (0.52)	100.0	87.3 (0.66)	9.1 (0.55)	3.1 (0.29)	0.5 (0.12)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	11.7 (0.46)	88.3 (0.46)	100.0	72.3 (1.06)	24.3 (1.02)	2.5 (0.23)	0.8 (0.13)
South . . . . .	100.0	15.3 (0.45)	84.7 (0.45)	100.0	83.8 (0.71)	12.7 (0.62)	2.7 (0.26)	0.7 (0.11)
West . . . . .	100.0	15.9 (0.56)	84.1 (0.56)	100.0	78.5 (0.99)	17.9 (0.99)	2.8 (0.27)	0.8 (0.15)
Sex and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (1.21)	68.6 (1.21)	100.0	73.6 (1.59)	21.5 (1.52)	4.4 (0.61)	*0.5 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	19.3 (0.84)	80.7 (0.84)	100.0	69.9 (1.32)	25.1 (1.25)	4.5 (0.48)	0.5 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	14.8 (0.45)	85.2 (0.45)	100.0	81.6 (0.66)	15.0 (0.60)	2.5 (0.22)	0.8 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	7.7 (0.31)	92.3 (0.31)	100.0	84.2 (0.56)	13.8 (0.52)	1.4 (0.16)	0.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (1.11)	82.2 (1.11)	100.0	73.1 (1.48)	17.3 (1.29)	8.4 (0.93)	1.2 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (0.68)	90.3 (0.68)	100.0	76.1 (1.14)	17.4 (0.95)	5.9 (0.56)	*0.6 (0.19)

\* 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.

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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 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." 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."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	38,413	33,616	51,514	49,630	28,585
Sex						
Male	98,749	25,415	18,614	23,373	19,586	9,923
Female	107,076	12,998	15,002	28,141	30,044	18,662
Age						
18-44 years	108,114	25,787	20,507	27,657	20,116	12,202
45-64 years	64,650	9,797	10,034	16,581	17,075	9,801
65-74 years	17,809	1,628	1,811	4,142	6,595	3,239
75 years and over	15,252	1,201	1,264	3,135	5,843	3,343
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	37,985	33,219	51,053	49,002	28,224
White	166,362	29,814	26,795	41,888	40,821	23,991
Black or African American	23,499	4,443	3,777	6,118	5,713	2,807
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	266	232	183	218	211
Asian	7,270	1,894	1,416	1,829	1,331	603
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	89	*61	*8	*65	*24
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	428	397	461	628	361
Black or African American, white	269	*32	*52	67	72	40
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	174	182	211	306	192
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	7,416	3,998	4,439	4,016	2,456
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	5,127	2,443	2,515	2,144	1,426
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	30,997	29,617	47,076	45,614	26,129
White, single race	149,584	24,102	23,953	38,644	37,858	22,250
Black or African American, single race	23,065	4,361	3,670	6,012	5,603	2,783
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	6,342	3,614	5,616	7,401	4,575
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	9,744	8,272	12,678	13,159	7,652
Some college	48,091	8,199	7,941	12,460	11,499	7,226
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	6,454	8,392	13,201	12,420	6,121
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	37,369	8,381	4,809	7,638	9,090	6,776
\$20,000 or more	155,166	27,487	26,731	40,970	37,748	20,018
\$20,000-\$34,999	29,671	6,454	4,654	6,558	7,345	4,330
\$35,000-\$54,999	31,814	6,266	5,518	7,882	7,492	4,386
\$55,000-\$74,999	23,984	4,289	4,223	6,625	5,824	2,852
\$75,000 or more	41,572	5,788	7,508	12,428	10,492	4,946
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	16,743	4,180	2,310	3,384	3,707	2,989
Near poor	26,223	6,258	4,027	5,461	6,065	4,107
Not poor	112,809	18,968	19,331	30,481	28,256	14,720
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private	124,786	20,206	23,145	35,161	29,235	15,139
Medicaid	11,165	1,333	1,092	2,242	2,832	3,369
Other	4,541	598	468	919	1,300	1,190
Uninsured	31,374	13,229	5,695	5,760	3,696	2,248
Age 65 years and over:						
Private	20,318	1,302	1,865	4,608	8,039	4,004
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	161	121	230	742	685
Medicare only	8,028	1,013	862	1,757	2,787	1,380
Other	2,237	193	177	578	785	458
Uninsured	406	146	*44	98	56	*47

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Married . . . . .	118,960	19,563	19,894	30,961	29,978	16,304
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	1,328	1,220	2,770	4,609	2,790
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	4,093	3,049	4,717	5,013	3,910
Never married . . . . .	39,981	10,288	7,377	10,276	7,457	3,952
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	2,994	1,971	2,695	2,484	1,600
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	18,340	15,832	24,466	21,967	12,577
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	12,386	10,933	16,744	17,236	9,840
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	7,686	6,851	10,304	10,427	6,169
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	5,541	5,691	10,185	10,850	6,602
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	8,686	8,888	13,079	12,275	6,733
South . . . . .	76,113	15,009	12,166	19,315	17,925	9,818
West . . . . .	39,748	9,177	6,872	8,935	8,580	5,433
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	4,591	2,194	1,950	1,490	786
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	2,825	1,804	2,488	2,526	1,670
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	16,274	13,359	17,813	15,277	7,874
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	7,828	10,594	20,831	22,581	14,376
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	2,773	1,955	2,456	1,969	871
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	1,588	1,715	3,556	3,634	1,912

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. In addition, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>						
	Total	None	1	2-3	4-9	10 or more	
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.6 (0.26)	25.5 (0.29)	24.7 (0.29)	14.2 (0.24)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.7 (0.26)	25.5 (0.29)	24.6 (0.30)	14.2 (0.24)	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	100.0	25.8 (0.46)	18.9 (0.38)	24.0 (0.41)	20.7 (0.40)	10.5 (0.30)	
Female	100.0	12.5 (0.30)	14.4 (0.34)	26.9 (0.41)	28.5 (0.41)	17.8 (0.35)	
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>							
18-44 years	100.0	24.3 (0.44)	19.3 (0.38)	26.0 (0.42)	18.9 (0.38)	11.5 (0.29)	
45-64 years	100.0	15.5 (0.44)	15.9 (0.44)	26.2 (0.53)	27.0 (0.53)	15.5 (0.45)	
65-74 years	100.0	9.3 (0.65)	10.4 (0.65)	23.8 (0.90)	37.9 (1.06)	18.6 (0.83)	
75 years and over	100.0	8.1 (0.59)	8.5 (0.62)	21.2 (0.86)	39.5 (1.09)	22.6 (0.93)	
<b>Race</b>							
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.6 (0.26)	25.5 (0.29)	24.6 (0.29)	14.2 (0.24)	
White	100.0	18.5 (0.32)	16.5 (0.29)	25.6 (0.32)	24.8 (0.33)	14.6 (0.27)	
Black or African American	100.0	18.5 (0.74)	15.8 (0.71)	26.3 (0.85)	26.3 (0.85)	13.1 (0.59)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	22.2 (3.48)	19.8 (3.74)	15.6 (3.19)	22.4 (4.18)	20.0 (3.66)	
Asian	100.0	25.6 (1.74)	19.8 (1.75)	25.3 (1.67)	20.0 (1.66)	9.4 (1.34)	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	39.6 (9.64)	24.8 (8.41)	*2.4 (1.71)	*22.8 (9.84)	*10.4 (5.95)	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	18.2 (2.25)	17.6 (2.44)	20.4 (2.48)	27.6 (2.75)	16.2 (2.18)	
Black or African American, white	100.0	19.5 (4.69)	*13.0 (4.80)	16.5 (4.33)	41.0 (5.54)	10.0 (3.15)	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	16.7 (3.06)	18.1 (3.75)	18.9 (3.77)	28.8 (3.94)	17.5 (3.29)	
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.6 (0.85)	16.7 (0.72)	20.1 (0.73)	20.4 (0.74)	12.2 (0.60)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.6 (1.09)	16.8 (0.98)	19.2 (0.94)	18.2 (0.95)	12.2 (0.83)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.4 (0.30)	16.6 (0.28)	26.2 (0.32)	25.3 (0.32)	14.5 (0.26)	
White, single race	100.0	16.8 (0.34)	16.5 (0.31)	26.4 (0.35)	25.3 (0.35)	15.0 (0.29)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.5 (0.75)	15.7 (0.72)	26.4 (0.86)	26.3 (0.86)	13.2 (0.60)	
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	26.1 (0.80)	14.0 (0.64)	20.3 (0.74)	24.2 (0.74)	15.4 (0.63)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	19.5 (0.52)	16.4 (0.49)	24.6 (0.58)	25.0 (0.56)	14.6 (0.47)	
Some college	100.0	16.6 (0.51)	16.3 (0.50)	26.1 (0.62)	25.3 (0.56)	15.7 (0.49)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	13.3 (0.48)	17.1 (0.56)	27.7 (0.63)	28.0 (0.64)	13.9 (0.51)	
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>							
Less than \$20,000	100.0	24.1 (0.67)	13.4 (0.49)	20.8 (0.60)	23.3 (0.57)	18.4 (0.58)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	17.6 (0.32)	17.1 (0.30)	26.6 (0.35)	25.3 (0.35)	13.4 (0.27)	
\$20,000-\$34,999	100.0	22.5 (0.70)	16.0 (0.63)	22.3 (0.70)	24.5 (0.65)	14.6 (0.58)	
\$35,000-\$54,999	100.0	19.1 (0.69)	16.9 (0.62)	25.0 (0.71)	24.9 (0.71)	14.1 (0.59)	
\$55,000-\$74,999	100.0	17.3 (0.85)	16.4 (0.72)	26.8 (0.96)	26.4 (1.01)	13.0 (0.76)	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	13.6 (0.60)	16.9 (0.64)	29.3 (0.80)	27.4 (0.84)	12.8 (0.65)	
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>							
Poor	100.0	24.2 (0.97)	13.2 (0.73)	20.1 (0.86)	23.1 (0.90)	19.3 (0.83)	
Near poor	100.0	24.8 (0.82)	15.5 (0.66)	20.8 (0.75)	22.8 (0.69)	16.0 (0.66)	
Not poor	100.0	16.6 (0.36)	16.8 (0.35)	27.1 (0.40)	26.0 (0.39)	13.5 (0.32)	
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>							
<b>Under age 65 years:</b>							
Private	100.0	16.7 (0.35)	19.0 (0.35)	28.6 (0.40)	23.5 (0.38)	12.2 (0.30)	
Medicaid	100.0	12.0 (0.85)	9.8 (0.80)	20.3 (1.10)	26.2 (1.25)	31.7 (1.25)	
Other	100.0	16.0 (2.13)	11.0 (1.64)	22.7 (2.18)	26.8 (2.08)	23.5 (2.04)	
Uninsured	100.0	42.4 (0.86)	18.4 (0.68)	19.2 (0.66)	12.4 (0.58)	7.7 (0.47)	
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>							
Private	100.0	6.5 (0.51)	9.4 (0.58)	23.2 (0.82)	40.6 (1.05)	20.3 (0.82)	
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	8.2 (1.68)	6.2 (1.44)	11.8 (1.76)	38.5 (2.88)	35.3 (3.06)	
Medicare only	100.0	13.0 (1.04)	11.1 (1.02)	22.5 (1.28)	35.7 (1.51)	17.7 (1.14)	
Other	100.0	9.0 (1.71)	7.7 (1.53)	26.0 (2.57)	36.3 (2.85)	21.1 (2.30)	
Uninsured	100.0	43.8 (7.78)	*10.1 (3.75)	22.8 (6.00)	*13.0 (4.57)	*10.3 (3.50)	

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (0.37)	17.1 (0.36)	26.4 (0.40)	25.3 (0.40)	14.0 (0.33)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (2.54)	15.8 (2.63)	25.8 (3.04)	24.7 (2.44)	17.6 (2.23)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	20.5 (0.76)	14.8 (0.62)	23.2 (0.71)	23.5 (0.73)	18.1 (0.68)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.73)	16.0 (0.65)	25.2 (0.85)	22.9 (0.85)	13.6 (0.68)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	21.3 (1.14)	15.4 (1.31)	25.0 (1.86)	23.7 (1.88)	14.7 (1.44)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.42)	16.7 (0.38)	26.1 (0.44)	24.1 (0.42)	13.7 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.6 (0.52)	16.3 (0.44)	24.9 (0.49)	25.6 (0.53)	14.6 (0.43)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.63)	16.8 (0.60)	24.9 (0.65)	24.7 (0.66)	14.7 (0.55)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	14.5 (0.60)	14.8 (0.60)	26.2 (0.70)	27.7 (0.67)	16.8 (0.59)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.58)	17.8 (0.55)	26.3 (0.52)	24.8 (0.60)	13.6 (0.48)
South . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.46)	16.3 (0.42)	26.0 (0.50)	24.2 (0.50)	13.3 (0.38)
West . . . . .	100.0	23.3 (0.73)	17.5 (0.57)	22.8 (0.65)	22.3 (0.61)	14.1 (0.52)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (1.25)	18.6 (1.11)	18.3 (1.05)	17.2 (1.14)	8.8 (0.92)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (1.01)	15.0 (0.87)	21.9 (1.04)	23.9 (1.00)	15.4 (0.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.3 (0.55)	19.0 (0.47)	25.2 (0.50)	21.5 (0.47)	11.1 (0.35)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	10.4 (0.35)	14.2 (0.40)	27.6 (0.50)	29.1 (0.50)	18.8 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	26.0 (1.20)	18.4 (1.15)	24.6 (1.29)	21.1 (1.29)	10.0 (0.84)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	12.4 (0.78)	13.4 (0.77)	28.0 (1.11)	30.3 (1.15)	15.9 (0.84)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. In addition, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	140,382	28,198	16,381	10,396	5,286	2,632
Sex							
Male	98,749	59,212	14,539	10,522	7,504	3,913	1,613
Female	107,076	81,169	13,660	5,858	2,892	1,373	1,019
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	65,721	17,504	11,236	7,295	3,200	1,784
45–64 years	64,650	46,683	8,229	4,267	2,526	1,558	620
65–74 years	17,809	14,904	1,441	495	336	341	108
75 years and over	15,252	13,074	1,024	382	239	188	121
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	138,752	27,883	16,212	10,270	5,243	2,594
White	166,362	115,221	22,227	12,926	8,137	4,093	1,949
Black or African American	23,499	15,703	3,464	1,700	1,117	613	374
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	633	263	149	*53	*47	*3
Asian	7,270	4,296	1,026	868	506	267	148
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	120	78	*15	*15	*10	*13
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	1,630	315	169	126	*43	*37
Black or African American, white	269	174	*65	*10	*6	—	*14
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	797	126	84	*51	*37	*8
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	12,183	3,461	2,394	1,875	1,344	1,138
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	7,056	2,008	1,627	1,282	992	705
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	128,199	24,737	13,987	8,521	3,942	1,494
White, single race	149,584	106,407	19,751	11,183	6,758	2,975	957
Black or African American, single race	23,065	15,412	3,384	1,669	1,099	613	365
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	19,031	3,070	2,122	1,617	1,360	734
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	35,986	7,310	3,949	2,581	1,565	530
Some college	48,091	33,574	6,640	3,697	2,366	1,065	396
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	34,043	6,597	3,278	1,831	565	360
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	25,616	4,040	2,891	2,195	1,500	731
\$20,000 or more	155,166	106,019	22,330	12,588	7,534	3,401	1,747
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	19,704	3,889	2,581	1,829	965	542
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	21,477	4,617	2,472	1,926	789	333
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	16,366	3,622	1,946	1,125	509	305
\$75,000 or more	41,572	29,658	6,048	3,440	1,252	538	301
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	16,743	10,902	1,939	1,557	928	800	443
Near poor	26,223	16,959	3,507	2,293	1,701	1,007	589
Not poor	112,809	78,771	16,014	8,922	5,148	2,190	1,036
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	86,176	19,073	9,974	5,206	1,953	1,147
Medicaid	11,165	8,771	1,150	594	211	104	172
Other	4,541	3,621	388	303	123	*57	*22
Uninsured	31,374	13,408	5,004	4,531	4,231	2,600	1,061
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	17,596	1,539	439	266	184	69
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	1,713	87	*62	*6	*58	*35
Medicare only	8,028	6,465	698	285	234	168	*71
Other	2,237	1,913	118	*50	*47	52	*27
Uninsured	406	234	*23	*36	*21	*58	*27

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	83,254	16,438	8,832	5,107	2,463	1,472
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	10,968	955	405	312	213	99
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	14,557	2,749	1,722	1,098	653	217
Never married . . . . .	39,981	24,035	6,100	4,195	2,905	1,518	722
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	7,303	1,874	1,160	934	430	110
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	63,059	13,709	7,722	4,663	2,393	1,719
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	48,068	8,936	5,291	3,489	1,667	658
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	29,255	5,554	3,368	2,243	1,226	255
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	28,887	5,029	2,649	1,431	679	334
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	34,613	7,313	3,922	2,492	1,237	260
South . . . . .	76,113	51,364	10,398	6,119	4,071	2,082	1,153
West . . . . .	39,748	25,518	5,458	3,691	2,402	1,288	885
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	4,838	1,665	1,358	1,278	1,049	747
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	7,345	1,796	1,036	596	295	391
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	45,538	10,400	7,301	5,021	2,175	548
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	60,869	9,351	3,882	1,736	800	409
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	5,895	1,661	1,064	794	441	189
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	9,517	1,723	605	305	172	176

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics. In addition, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	69.1 (0.33)	13.9 (0.23)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	69.1 (0.33)	13.9 (0.24)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
Sex							
Male	100.0	61.4 (0.49)	14.8 (0.36)	10.6 (0.31)	7.6 (0.28)	4.0 (0.19)	1.6 (0.14)
Female	100.0	76.4 (0.39)	13.0 (0.31)	5.6 (0.22)	2.7 (0.15)	1.3 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
Age <sup>4</sup>							
18–44 years	100.0	61.6 (0.49)	16.4 (0.35)	10.5 (0.29)	6.8 (0.26)	3.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	73.1 (0.56)	12.9 (0.40)	6.7 (0.30)	4.0 (0.24)	2.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.13)
65–74 years	100.0	84.6 (0.73)	8.2 (0.56)	2.8 (0.36)	1.9 (0.28)	1.9 (0.30)	0.6 (0.16)
75 years and over	100.0	87.0 (0.75)	6.8 (0.57)	2.5 (0.34)	1.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.27)	0.8 (0.22)
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	69.1 (0.33)	13.9 (0.24)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
White	100.0	69.6 (0.37)	13.6 (0.26)	8.0 (0.21)	5.0 (0.18)	2.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	69.9 (0.92)	14.4 (0.69)	7.0 (0.47)	4.5 (0.38)	2.6 (0.28)	1.6 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	58.1 (5.16)	20.3 (3.62)	12.9 (3.23)	*4.7 (1.92)	*3.7 (1.52)	*0.2 (0.21)
Asian	100.0	62.1 (1.86)	14.0 (1.31)	11.2 (1.24)	6.8 (0.98)	3.8 (0.80)	2.1 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	48.8 (10.23)	36.7 (8.52)	*4.1 (3.90)	*4.1 (2.38)	*2.7 (2.71)	*3.7 (3.58)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	71.0 (2.52)	13.2 (1.92)	7.0 (1.31)	5.4 (1.22)	*2.0 (0.78)	*1.5 (0.71)
Black or African American, white	100.0	73.9 (6.28)	15.7 (4.79)	*2.4 (1.82)	*4.6 (3.85)	–	*3.4 (1.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	70.8 (3.74)	11.9 (2.97)	8.3 (2.33)	*4.7 (1.80)	*3.4 (1.79)	*0.8 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.4 (0.88)	14.8 (0.63)	10.0 (0.57)	7.4 (0.44)	5.8 (0.49)	4.7 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	55.9 (1.17)	13.7 (0.76)	10.9 (0.80)	8.1 (0.60)	6.9 (0.71)	4.5 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.6 (0.35)	13.8 (0.26)	7.8 (0.20)	4.8 (0.17)	2.2 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	71.3 (0.40)	13.6 (0.29)	7.8 (0.23)	4.7 (0.19)	2.0 (0.12)	0.7 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	69.8 (0.92)	14.4 (0.70)	7.0 (0.47)	4.6 (0.39)	2.6 (0.29)	1.6 (0.25)
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	64.2 (0.87)	11.9 (0.59)	8.6 (0.51)	6.7 (0.46)	5.5 (0.40)	3.1 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	68.5 (0.61)	14.4 (0.44)	7.8 (0.39)	5.2 (0.31)	3.1 (0.22)	1.0 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	71.5 (0.60)	13.5 (0.44)	7.4 (0.36)	4.7 (0.30)	2.1 (0.19)	0.8 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	74.2 (0.61)	13.5 (0.48)	6.6 (0.34)	3.8 (0.26)	1.1 (0.13)	0.7 (0.12)
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	100.0	67.6 (0.72)	11.4 (0.45)	8.3 (0.41)	6.4 (0.39)	4.2 (0.31)	2.1 (0.23)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	69.7 (0.38)	14.3 (0.28)	8.0 (0.22)	4.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	66.1 (0.78)	13.4 (0.56)	9.0 (0.50)	6.3 (0.42)	3.3 (0.29)	1.8 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	68.9 (0.79)	14.3 (0.59)	7.5 (0.45)	5.8 (0.41)	2.4 (0.26)	1.0 (0.17)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	70.5 (0.96)	14.2 (0.71)	7.5 (0.52)	4.7 (0.49)	2.0 (0.28)	1.1 (0.20)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	73.6 (0.74)	13.7 (0.58)	8.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.26)	1.2 (0.18)	0.6 (0.14)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor	100.0	67.2 (1.08)	11.2 (0.65)	8.9 (0.62)	5.4 (0.50)	4.8 (0.53)	2.5 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	64.3 (0.86)	13.6 (0.65)	9.0 (0.53)	6.7 (0.48)	4.1 (0.35)	2.2 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	71.0 (0.42)	14.0 (0.31)	7.8 (0.26)	4.5 (0.19)	1.9 (0.12)	0.9 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	69.4 (0.43)	15.6 (0.32)	8.2 (0.25)	4.3 (0.19)	1.6 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid	100.0	80.2 (1.11)	10.2 (0.84)	5.3 (0.61)	1.9 (0.34)	0.9 (0.22)	1.5 (0.33)
Other	100.0	77.1 (2.28)	9.5 (1.62)	8.6 (1.92)	3.1 (0.85)	*1.1 (0.40)	*0.6 (0.36)
Uninsured	100.0	44.3 (0.85)	16.0 (0.61)	14.3 (0.59)	13.5 (0.63)	8.5 (0.48)	3.3 (0.31)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	87.6 (0.61)	7.6 (0.51)	2.2 (0.27)	1.3 (0.20)	0.9 (0.20)	0.3 (0.12)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	87.3 (2.15)	4.4 (1.00)	*3.2 (1.24)	*0.3 (0.22)	*3.0 (1.27)	*1.7 (0.80)
Medicare only	100.0	81.6 (1.15)	8.8 (0.87)	3.6 (0.55)	3.0 (0.54)	2.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.32)
Other	100.0	86.6 (1.98)	5.4 (1.30)	*2.3 (0.94)	*2.3 (0.92)	2.2 (0.80)	*1.2 (0.58)
Uninsured	100.0	48.8 (6.97)	*9.2 (4.42)	*12.6 (6.11)	*5.9 (3.38)	*12.2 (5.77)	*11.4 (6.35)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>2</sup> (standard error)</b>					
Married . . . . .	100.0	70.3 (0.44)	14.2 (0.32)	7.7 (0.27)	4.5 (0.20)	2.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.11)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	72.0 (3.07)	13.9 (2.57)	7.5 (2.10)	3.7 (1.10)	*2.5 (1.08)	0.5 (0.15)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (0.86)	13.2 (0.59)	8.5 (0.57)	5.5 (0.41)	3.1 (0.31)	1.1 (0.19)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	66.1 (0.83)	13.9 (0.62)	7.7 (0.39)	6.5 (0.41)	4.4 (0.46)	1.4 (0.17)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	66.6 (1.53)	14.4 (1.21)	8.4 (0.75)	6.6 (0.72)	3.2 (0.52)	0.9 (0.30)
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	68.1 (0.47)	14.5 (0.35)	8.1 (0.27)	4.9 (0.21)	2.5 (0.15)	1.8 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	70.4 (0.59)	13.2 (0.39)	7.8 (0.32)	5.2 (0.31)	2.5 (0.18)	1.0 (0.14)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.1 (0.77)	13.5 (0.55)	8.3 (0.44)	5.5 (0.38)	2.9 (0.29)	0.6 (0.14)
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	73.7 (0.72)	13.0 (0.51)	7.0 (0.42)	3.7 (0.30)	1.8 (0.19)	0.9 (0.15)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	69.6 (0.68)	14.6 (0.51)	7.8 (0.36)	5.0 (0.34)	2.5 (0.24)	0.5 (0.11)
South . . . . .	100.0	68.4 (0.56)	13.8 (0.40)	8.1 (0.30)	5.4 (0.28)	2.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	65.3 (0.72)	13.8 (0.47)	9.3 (0.47)	6.1 (0.37)	3.3 (0.27)	2.2 (0.24)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (1.38)	14.3 (0.92)	11.5 (0.94)	9.9 (0.72)	9.3 (0.98)	6.2 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	65.8 (1.11)	15.1 (0.87)	8.5 (0.67)	4.9 (0.49)	2.5 (0.34)	3.2 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	63.8 (0.60)	14.7 (0.43)	10.4 (0.37)	7.2 (0.33)	3.1 (0.21)	0.8 (0.11)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	78.5 (0.47)	12.5 (0.37)	5.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.17)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	61.0 (1.42)	15.9 (1.17)	9.9 (0.83)	7.3 (0.73)	4.3 (0.57)	1.7 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	77.0 (0.97)	13.3 (0.78)	4.6 (0.45)	2.4 (0.36)	1.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.27)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons age 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		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")	
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>							
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,825	89,244	35,466	25,652	24,717	25,357	1,908
Sex							
Male	98,749	39,979	16,478	12,642	13,169	13,514	1,251
Female	107,076	49,265	18,988	13,010	11,548	11,843	657
Age							
18–44 years	108,114	44,635	20,454	15,452	14,146	10,175	1,577
45–64 years	64,650	31,222	10,540	7,314	6,893	7,474	210
65–74 years	17,809	7,784	2,324	1,684	2,018	3,640	*30
75 years and over	15,252	5,603	2,147	1,202	1,661	4,068	91
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	203,490	88,358	35,062	25,277	24,413	25,050	1,889
White	166,362	76,265	27,944	19,384	19,002	20,185	1,214
Black or African American	23,499	7,287	4,396	3,833	3,642	3,375	248
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	336	228	256	156	160	*14
Asian	7,270	2,865	1,403	1,021	811	578	304
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	251	*52	*84	*26	*29	*37	*22
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	2,335	886	403	375	304	307	*18
Black or African American, white	269	122	53	*44	*35	*14	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,104	411	112	203	141	211	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	6,920	4,118	3,189	3,372	3,653	1,021
Mexican or Mexican American	13,853	3,778	2,270	1,923	2,193	2,636	840
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,134	82,324	31,347	22,462	21,345	21,705	887
White, single race	149,584	71,299	24,948	17,109	16,542	17,373	301
Black or African American, single race	23,065	7,085	4,332	3,775	3,590	3,326	248
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	28,248	6,434	3,712	3,561	4,902	8,376	730
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	52,556	20,260	8,882	7,058	6,994	8,164	254
Some college	48,091	22,952	8,561	6,159	5,264	4,484	179
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,197	28,623	8,095	4,483	3,472	1,980	130
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	37,369	10,205	5,975	5,274	5,932	8,705	607
\$20,000 or more	155,166	74,014	27,339	18,661	17,165	14,935	1,098
\$20,000–\$34,999	29,671	10,309	4,850	4,096	4,701	5,115	381
\$35,000–\$54,999	31,814	13,310	6,001	4,452	3,975	3,572	218
\$55,000–\$74,999	23,984	12,063	4,334	2,743	2,539	2,048	111
\$75,000 or more	41,572	25,118	7,204	4,337	2,721	1,785	144
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	16,743	4,345	2,544	2,667	2,788	3,857	315
Near poor	26,223	7,183	4,479	3,723	4,134	5,985	466
Not poor	112,809	56,804	19,910	13,462	11,510	9,791	526
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	124,786	64,596	23,579	14,953	11,408	8,394	483
Medicaid	11,165	3,203	1,912	1,758	1,879	1,956	162
Other	4,541	1,546	832	661	729	702	*4
Uninsured	31,374	6,313	4,559	5,312	6,801	6,506	1,135
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	20,318	9,629	2,809	1,694	1,852	3,881	*29
Medicaid and Medicare	1,989	425	172	180	218	925	*8
Medicare only	8,028	2,409	1,141	802	1,222	2,173	*49
Other	2,237	847	292	170	275	567	*27
Uninsured	406	60	*44	*35	93	147	*8

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		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")	
<b>Marital status</b>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Married . . . . .	118,960	56,420	20,405	13,912	12,739	12,671	1,019
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	4,464	1,740	1,329	1,659	3,515	50
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	8,052	3,478	2,791	2,883	3,600	102
Never married . . . . .	39,981	16,037	7,659	5,969	5,284	3,750	612
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	4,114	2,098	1,546	2,078	1,782	121
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	42,564	17,705	11,869	10,653	8,969	1,164
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	31,185	10,845	8,182	8,227	8,793	492
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	15,495	6,916	5,600	5,837	7,595	251
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	19,303	6,651	4,297	4,122	4,112	226
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	22,941	9,426	5,875	5,455	5,719	243
South . . . . .	76,113	29,303	12,560	10,436	10,222	11,536	850
West . . . . .	39,748	17,697	6,827	5,044	4,919	3,989	589
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	3,092	1,756	1,515	1,791	2,087	689
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	3,827	2,363	1,675	1,581	1,566	331
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	31,848	11,886	8,762	8,882	9,279	215
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	39,451	13,061	8,346	7,659	8,094	87
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	3,032	1,811	1,519	1,827	1,627	129
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	4,052	2,520	2,256	1,762	1,699	119

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		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")	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	17.5 (0.26)	12.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.7 (0.24)	1.0 (0.07)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	44.1 (0.40)	17.5 (0.26)	12.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.5 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Sex							
Male	100.0	41.1 (0.55)	16.9 (0.38)	12.9 (0.35)	13.5 (0.35)	14.3 (0.38)	1.3 (0.12)
Female	100.0	46.7 (0.49)	18.1 (0.36)	12.4 (0.29)	11.0 (0.28)	11.1 (0.27)	0.6 (0.07)
Age <sup>4</sup>							
18–44 years	100.0	41.9 (0.51)	19.2 (0.38)	14.5 (0.34)	13.3 (0.33)	9.6 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)
45–64 years	100.0	49.1 (0.65)	16.6 (0.44)	11.5 (0.39)	10.8 (0.37)	11.7 (0.40)	0.3 (0.06)
65–74 years	100.0	44.5 (1.17)	13.3 (0.72)	9.6 (0.56)	11.5 (0.67)	20.8 (0.88)	*0.2 (0.07)
75 years and over	100.0	37.9 (1.10)	14.5 (0.80)	8.1 (0.56)	11.2 (0.68)	27.5 (1.02)	0.6 (0.21)
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	44.0 (0.40)	17.5 (0.26)	12.6 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.6 (0.24)	1.0 (0.07)
White	100.0	46.3 (0.46)	17.1 (0.29)	11.9 (0.26)	11.7 (0.26)	12.2 (0.27)	0.8 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.3 (0.99)	18.8 (0.71)	16.5 (0.78)	16.1 (0.75)	16.3 (0.72)	1.0 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.4 (4.24)	18.4 (3.43)	22.2 (3.93)	14.2 (2.89)	15.7 (3.53)	*1.1 (0.95)
Asian	100.0	40.4 (2.01)	19.5 (1.70)	14.6 (1.42)	12.3 (1.34)	8.4 (1.14)	4.8 (0.99)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	23.0 (8.57)	34.4 (9.26)	*7.0 (3.71)	*15.4 (8.23)	*14.0 (6.55)	*6.2 (3.96)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	38.8 (2.87)	17.0 (2.25)	15.8 (1.91)	13.3 (1.99)	14.4 (1.96)	*0.7 (0.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	44.3 (8.48)	27.6 (7.49)	16.1 (5.94)	*8.6 (3.28)	*3.5 (1.74)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	37.0 (4.43)	11.0 (2.88)	19.9 (3.38)	12.9 (3.12)	19.2 (3.48)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.6 (0.86)	18.3 (0.69)	13.8 (0.58)	15.0 (0.62)	17.3 (0.74)	4.0 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	28.3 (1.05)	16.5 (0.88)	13.9 (0.73)	15.8 (0.81)	20.1 (1.01)	5.4 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.5 (0.43)	17.5 (0.28)	12.5 (0.25)	11.9 (0.25)	12.0 (0.25)	0.5 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	48.1 (0.50)	17.1 (0.31)	11.8 (0.27)	11.3 (0.28)	11.5 (0.28)	0.2 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.0 (0.98)	18.9 (0.71)	16.6 (0.78)	16.2 (0.76)	16.3 (0.72)	1.0 (0.19)
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.4 (0.76)	13.9 (0.63)	13.7 (0.60)	18.4 (0.70)	27.6 (0.80)	3.1 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	39.1 (0.66)	17.3 (0.49)	13.8 (0.46)	13.6 (0.46)	15.7 (0.48)	0.5 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	48.4 (0.68)	17.8 (0.51)	12.6 (0.45)	11.1 (0.40)	9.8 (0.40)	0.4 (0.07)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.4 (0.70)	17.1 (0.53)	9.3 (0.41)	7.3 (0.36)	4.5 (0.31)	0.3 (0.09)
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	100.0	28.2 (0.80)	16.2 (0.55)	14.8 (0.52)	16.6 (0.56)	22.4 (0.66)	1.7 (0.18)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	48.2 (0.45)	17.7 (0.30)	12.0 (0.27)	11.2 (0.26)	10.2 (0.26)	0.7 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	34.7 (0.80)	16.6 (0.61)	14.1 (0.62)	16.2 (0.64)	17.1 (0.70)	1.3 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	42.8 (0.80)	18.9 (0.65)	13.8 (0.58)	12.3 (0.54)	11.6 (0.57)	0.6 (0.12)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	50.8 (1.12)	17.8 (0.80)	11.0 (0.67)	10.6 (0.71)	9.1 (0.71)	*0.7 (0.25)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	60.0 (0.95)	16.9 (0.67)	10.2 (0.57)	7.5 (0.55)	5.0 (0.46)	0.4 (0.16)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor	100.0	25.9 (1.10)	14.9 (0.72)	15.8 (0.76)	16.6 (0.79)	25.1 (1.02)	1.8 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	27.6 (0.80)	17.1 (0.66)	14.6 (0.61)	16.2 (0.69)	22.7 (0.79)	1.8 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	50.5 (0.51)	17.6 (0.35)	11.8 (0.32)	10.3 (0.29)	9.2 (0.29)	0.5 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private	100.0	52.1 (0.49)	19.2 (0.35)	12.2 (0.31)	9.3 (0.26)	6.7 (0.24)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	29.3 (1.25)	17.5 (1.04)	15.9 (1.02)	17.2 (1.02)	18.6 (1.08)	1.5 (0.32)
Other	100.0	37.4 (2.71)	20.3 (2.27)	14.3 (1.53)	15.6 (1.84)	12.3 (1.45)	*0.2 (0.18)
Uninsured	100.0	20.9 (0.74)	14.5 (0.62)	17.2 (0.66)	22.0 (0.74)	22.1 (0.72)	3.3 (0.29)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	48.2 (1.00)	14.2 (0.71)	8.5 (0.51)	9.3 (0.58)	19.6 (0.81)	*0.1 (0.08)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	21.9 (2.29)	8.7 (1.46)	9.4 (1.52)	11.2 (1.80)	48.3 (2.93)	*0.4 (0.26)
Medicare only	100.0	30.9 (1.51)	14.6 (1.14)	10.3 (0.86)	15.7 (1.06)	27.9 (1.41)	*0.6 (0.30)
Other	100.0	38.6 (2.93)	13.8 (2.17)	7.4 (1.38)	12.5 (2.06)	26.5 (2.55)	*1.3 (0.73)
Uninsured	100.0	15.8 (5.55)	*13.4 (5.52)	*8.3 (3.21)	21.4 (7.24)	37.7 (8.41)	*3.4 (3.01)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		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")	
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>2</sup> (standard error)</b>					
Married . . . . .	100.0	47.5 (0.52)	17.5 (0.35)	12.0 (0.32)	11.0 (0.30)	11.0 (0.31)	1.0 (0.09)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	40.5 (3.35)	11.8 (1.62)	11.8 (2.02)	18.7 (2.81)	16.2 (2.33)	*1.0 (0.90)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.84)	16.8 (0.67)	13.3 (0.59)	13.8 (0.60)	17.8 (0.71)	0.5 (0.10)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	42.3 (1.00)	17.0 (0.64)	13.3 (0.59)	13.0 (0.63)	13.1 (0.70)	1.4 (0.27)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (1.94)	16.8 (1.40)	11.9 (1.02)	16.1 (1.27)	18.5 (1.63)	0.8 (0.21)
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.7 (0.55)	18.9 (0.41)	12.7 (0.33)	11.5 (0.32)	10.0 (0.30)	1.2 (0.11)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (0.68)	16.1 (0.40)	12.1 (0.40)	12.2 (0.39)	13.0 (0.43)	0.7 (0.10)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (0.96)	16.7 (0.62)	13.6 (0.55)	14.1 (0.56)	17.8 (0.63)	0.6 (0.11)
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (0.96)	17.2 (0.62)	11.2 (0.53)	10.7 (0.51)	10.5 (0.48)	0.6 (0.12)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	46.1 (0.78)	18.9 (0.53)	11.8 (0.40)	11.0 (0.42)	11.7 (0.48)	0.5 (0.10)
South . . . . .	100.0	39.0 (0.65)	16.8 (0.44)	13.9 (0.41)	13.6 (0.40)	15.6 (0.45)	1.1 (0.12)
West . . . . .	100.0	45.3 (0.81)	17.5 (0.54)	12.9 (0.52)	12.6 (0.52)	10.3 (0.44)	1.5 (0.18)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	29.0 (1.25)	16.3 (1.04)	13.2 (0.82)	15.5 (0.94)	20.5 (1.24)	5.4 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (1.15)	20.3 (0.92)	14.4 (0.79)	14.2 (0.80)	14.4 (0.83)	2.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	44.7 (0.66)	16.8 (0.45)	12.4 (0.43)	12.7 (0.41)	13.1 (0.44)	0.3 (0.08)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	51.5 (0.61)	17.3 (0.44)	11.2 (0.34)	10.0 (0.34)	10.0 (0.31)	0.1 (0.03)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	30.0 (1.48)	17.5 (1.13)	15.0 (1.06)	18.6 (1.31)	17.8 (1.17)	1.2 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	32.0 (1.19)	20.0 (0.99)	17.9 (0.99)	14.3 (0.80)	15.0 (0.87)	0.9 (0.21)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.



**Table 40. Frequency distributions of human immunodeficiency virus testing status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>	
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	205,825	68,216	129,389
Sex			
Male . . . . .	98,749	30,121	64,298
Female . . . . .	107,076	38,094	65,091
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	108,114	48,302	56,215
45–64 years . . . . .	64,650	16,988	44,788
65–74 years . . . . .	17,809	2,023	14,863
75 years and over . . . . .	15,252	903	13,524
Race			
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	203,490	67,205	128,193
White . . . . .	166,362	50,669	109,228
Black or African American . . . . .	23,499	11,668	10,732
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,150	557	562
Asian . . . . .	7,270	2,265	4,645
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	251	69	182
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,335	1,011	1,197
Black or African American, white . . . . .	269	123	146
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,104	384	619
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	22,691	8,216	13,606
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	13,853	4,544	8,815
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	183,134	60,000	115,784
White, single race . . . . .	149,584	44,884	98,924
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	23,065	11,462	10,532
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,248	7,167	19,688
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	52,556	15,208	35,332
Some college . . . . .	48,091	18,774	27,651
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	47,197	18,147	27,364
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	37,369	11,932	23,952
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	155,166	53,198	96,468
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	29,671	10,030	18,857
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	31,814	11,845	19,164
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	23,984	8,789	14,613
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	41,572	15,488	24,908
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	16,743	6,478	9,781
Near poor . . . . .	26,223	9,143	16,440
Not poor . . . . .	112,809	40,002	69,741
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	124,786	44,704	76,019
Medicaid . . . . .	11,165	5,507	4,951
Other . . . . .	4,541	2,155	2,195
Uninsured . . . . .	31,374	12,646	17,399
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	20,318	1,540	17,679
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	1,989	261	1,654
Medicare only . . . . .	8,028	811	6,827
Other . . . . .	2,237	273	1,822
Uninsured . . . . .	406	38	339

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>	
		Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status			
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Married . . . . .	118,960	38,553	75,639
Widowed . . . . .	13,093	1,467	10,907
Divorced or separated . . . . .	21,203	8,858	11,591
Never married . . . . .	39,981	13,065	25,540
Living with a partner . . . . .	11,978	6,112	5,473
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	94,789	34,110	56,576
Small MSA . . . . .	68,784	22,365	43,750
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,253	11,741	29,063
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	39,691	12,718	25,132
Midwest . . . . .	50,273	14,149	34,174
South . . . . .	76,113	27,610	45,875
West . . . . .	39,748	13,738	24,209
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	11,145	3,425	7,311
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	11,546	4,791	6,295
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,855	20,226	48,479
White, single race, female . . . . .	77,729	24,658	50,444
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,292	4,763	5,018
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,773	6,699	5,514

<sup>1</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. 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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	34.4 (0.35)	65.6 (0.35)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	34.5 (0.37)	65.5 (0.37)
Sex			
Male	100.0	31.3 (0.50)	68.7 (0.50)
Female	100.0	37.6 (0.47)	62.4 (0.47)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
18–44 years	100.0	46.2 (0.53)	53.8 (0.53)
45–64 years	100.0	27.5 (0.56)	72.5 (0.56)
65–74 years	100.0	12.0 (0.67)	88.0 (0.67)
75 years and over	100.0	6.3 (0.52)	93.7 (0.52)
Race			
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	34.3 (0.35)	65.7 (0.35)
White	100.0	32.2 (0.37)	67.8 (0.37)
Black or African American	100.0	49.5 (1.02)	50.5 (1.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	46.8 (5.00)	53.2 (5.00)
Asian	100.0	30.5 (1.86)	69.5 (1.86)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	22.9 (7.43)	77.1 (7.43)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	42.7 (2.78)	57.3 (2.78)
Black or African American, white	100.0	40.2 (8.67)	59.8 (8.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	40.0 (4.05)	60.0 (4.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.0 (0.83)	66.0 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	30.0 (1.09)	70.0 (1.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.5 (0.38)	65.5 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	32.2 (0.40)	67.8 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	49.6 (1.02)	50.4 (1.02)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	31.0 (0.88)	69.0 (0.88)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	31.3 (0.61)	68.7 (0.61)
Some college	100.0	38.1 (0.61)	61.9 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	37.0 (0.65)	63.0 (0.65)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$20,000	100.0	35.9 (0.86)	64.1 (0.86)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	34.6 (0.40)	65.4 (0.40)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	35.4 (0.81)	64.6 (0.81)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	36.4 (0.77)	63.6 (0.77)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	34.8 (0.92)	65.2 (0.92)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	36.5 (0.85)	63.5 (0.85)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor	100.0	37.9 (1.18)	62.1 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	36.2 (0.95)	63.8 (0.95)
Not poor	100.0	35.4 (0.45)	64.6 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private	100.0	37.8 (0.48)	62.2 (0.48)
Medicaid	100.0	51.7 (1.41)	48.3 (1.41)
Other	100.0	57.1 (2.49)	42.9 (2.49)
Uninsured	100.0	40.3 (0.89)	59.7 (0.89)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private	100.0	7.9 (0.52)	92.1 (0.52)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	13.3 (1.87)	86.7 (1.87)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (1.00)	89.4 (1.00)
Other	100.0	12.6 (2.07)	87.4 (2.07)
Uninsured	100.0	10.6 (3.80)	89.4 (3.80)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
Marital status			
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Married . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (0.45)	64.8 (0.45)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	35.2 (3.35)	64.8 (3.35)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (0.83)	55.2 (0.83)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (0.85)	69.6 (0.85)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	45.3 (1.63)	54.7 (1.63)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.50)	63.2 (0.50)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (0.59)	66.0 (0.59)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	29.8 (0.87)	70.2 (0.87)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.80)	65.6 (0.80)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	29.1 (0.66)	70.9 (0.66)
South . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (0.60)	62.6 (0.60)
West . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (0.70)	64.4 (0.70)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (1.21)	70.6 (1.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	38.8 (1.07)	61.2 (1.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	29.6 (0.58)	70.4 (0.58)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.55)	65.1 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	46.9 (1.65)	53.1 (1.65)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (1.13)	47.9 (1.13)

<sup>1</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus. 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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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"). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups for persons under age 65 years (0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for persons aged 65 years and over (65–74 years and 75 years and over).

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

# 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 2002 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. 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 (18). 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:

$$\text{Relative standard error} = (\text{SE}/\text{Est})100,$$

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. Bureau of the Census (16,17). 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:

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

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

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i,$$

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 different estimates. For this reason,

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

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
<b>Distribution #1 (tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41)</b>		
<b>18 years and over</b>	<b>203,851</b>	<b>1.000000</b>
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
<b>Distribution #2 (tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41—Education)</b>		
<b>25 years and over</b>	<b>177,593</b>	<b>1.000000</b>
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
<b>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)</b>		
<b>18–44 years</b>	<b>169,141</b>	<b>1.000000</b>
18–44 years	108,150	0.639406
45–64 years	60,991	0.360593
<b>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)</b>		
<b>65 years and over</b>	<b>34,710</b>	<b>1.000000</b>
18–44 years	18,136	0.522501
45–64 years	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.

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 (17). 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/>.

## 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 with respect to 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

**Table II. Weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percents of adults (18 years of age and over) with unknown health information: National Health Interview Survey, 2002**

Variable	Weighted count	Weighted percent
Total heart disease (tables 1,2)	460	0.2
Coronary heart disease (tables 1,2)	502	0.2
Hypertension (tables 1,2)	577	0.3
Stroke (tables 1,2)	312	0.2
Emphysema (tables 3,4)	290	0.1
Asthma (tables 3,4)	289	0.1
Hay fever (tables 3,4)	412	0.2
Sinusitis (tables 3,4)	442	0.2
Chronic bronchitis (tables 3,4)	338	0.2
Any cancer (tables 5,6)	277	0.1
Breast cancer (tables 5,6)	354	0.2
Cervical cancer (tables 5,6)(women only)	183	0.2
Prostate cancer (tables 5,6)(men only)	171	0.2
Diabetes <sup>1</sup> (tables 7,8)	1,885	0.9
Ulcers (tables 7,8)	400	0.2
Kidney disease (tables 7,8)	281	0.1
Liver disease (tables 7,8)	315	0.2
Arthritis diagnosis (tables 7,8)	694	0.3
Chronic joint symptoms (tables 7,8)	770	0.4
Migraine or severe headaches (tables 9,10)	448	0.2
Pain in neck (tables 9,10)	459	0.2
Pain in lower back (tables 9,10)	459	0.2
Pain in face or jaw (tables 9,10)	491	0.2
Hearing problems (tables 11,12)	169	0.1
Vision problems (tables 11,12)	163	0.1
Absence of all natural teeth (tables 11,12)	531	0.3
Sadness (tables 13,14)	3,857	1.9
Hopelessness (tables 13,14)	3,853	1.9
Worthlessness (tables 13,14)	3,951	1.9
Everything is an effort (tables 13,14)	4,016	2.0
Nervousness (tables 15,16)	3,778	1.8
Restlessness (tables 15,16)	3,904	1.9
Work-loss days (table 17)	2,149	1.5
Bed days (table 17)	3,955	1.9
Any difficulty in physical functioning <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	531	0.3
Difficulty walking quarter mile <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	4,606	2.2
Difficulty climbing 10 steps <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	2,622	1.3
Difficulty standing 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	3,588	1.7
Difficulty sitting 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	1,367	0.7
Difficulty stooping, bending, or kneeling <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	2,009	1.0
Difficulty reaching over one’s head <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	1,137	0.6
Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle small objects <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	728	0.4
Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	2,472	1.2
Difficulty pushing or pulling large object <sup>2</sup> (tables 18,19)	5,542	2.7
Current health status (tables 20,23)	226	0.1
Change in health status since last year (tables 22,23)	694	0.3
Current cigarette smoking status (tables 24,25)	2,167	1.1
Alcohol drinking status (tables 26,27)	4,490	2.2
Current drinking frequency or amount (tables 26,27)	1,990	1.0
Former drinking frequency or amount (tables 26,27)	107	0.1
Leisure-time vigorous physical activity (tables 28,29)	3,688	1.8
Body mass index (tables 30,31)	9,915	4.8
Usual place of health care (tables 32,33)	1,345	0.7
Type of usual place of health care (tables 32,33)	1,628	0.9
Office visits to doctor in past 12 months (tables 34,35)	4,068	2.0
Length of time since last physician contact (tables 36,37)	2,550	1.2
Length of time since last dentist contact (tables 38,39)	3,483	1.7
HIV <sup>3</sup> testing status (tables 40,41)	8,220	4.0

<sup>1</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “borderline.”

<sup>2</sup>Unknown includes those who respond “do not do this activity.”

<sup>3</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

weighted percents of adults with unknown information with respect to poverty status and family income,

education, health insurance, and marital status.

The Income and Assets section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument

**Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percents of adults with unknown information for selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2002**

Variable of interest	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Poverty status (total population 18 years and over) (tables 1–41) . . . . .	50,050	24.3
Poverty status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17) . . . . .	31,166	21.1
Family income (total population 18 years and over) (tables 1–41) . . . . .	13,290	6.5
Family income (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17) . . . . .	7,550	5.1
Education (persons 25 years of age and over) (tables 1–41) . . . . .	2,380	1.3
Education (employed persons 25 years of age and over) (table 17) . . . . .	1,182	0.9
Health insurance (persons 18–64 years of age) (tables 1–41) . . . . .	897	0.5
Health insurance (persons 65 years of age and over) (tables 1–41) . . . . .	83	0.3
Health insurance (employed persons 18–64 years of age) (table 17) . . . . .	702	0.5
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) . . . . .	610	0.3
Marital status (employed persons 18 years of age and over) (table 17) . . . . .	462	0.3

allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family’s total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 to \$999,995). Respondents who do not know or refuse to state an amount are 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 refuse to answer or say that they do not know, they are not asked any more questions about their family income. Those respondents who reply to the “above-below \$20,000” question are then handed one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and are asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family’s combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall in one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (68% of the 2002 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family’s income was either \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000 (19% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (9% of the sample) (weighted results). Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$20,000 are included in the “Less than \$20,000” category under “Family Income” in the tables along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate

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

A re-coded 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 2000 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. Last, “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 or 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 24% of the

U.S. adult population (weighted results). Similarly, 7% of the adult sample is missing information on income, and 24% of the adult sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

## Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed 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 percents being compared and  $S_a$  and  $S_b$  are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percents. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance was 1.96.

## Appendix II

### Definitions of Selected Terms

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#### 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 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, even though 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, 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—including, wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the family), pensions, government payments, child support/alimony, dividends, and help from relatives—is included. 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. It also includes 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, Children's Health Insurance Program, 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 only by 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 gender 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 gender, 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 in defining 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 2002 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 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").

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.

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
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.

## Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

*Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms*—In 2002, there were major changes to core questions about arthritis and joint symptoms. Questions about joint symptoms have been altered to exclude the respondent's back and neck. The reference period has been changed from "past 12 months" to "past 30 days," and chronic joint symptoms are now 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." Estimates for adults with self-reported arthritis diagnosis and self-reported chronic joint symptoms are shown separately in [tables 7](#) and [8](#).

*Asthma*—This report includes estimates based on a new NHIS question asking adults if they currently have asthma, 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*—This is 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 2002 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*—This 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, 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*—This 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, etc.) Other health care professional includes physician assistants, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

*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*—This is 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.

## Sample Adult Behavior Terms

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

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

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

*Former regular drinker*—Had 12 drinks or more in 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 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 lifetime.

In 2002, a change was made in the calculation of the "Former infrequent" and "Current infrequent" drinker categories. Prior to this year, 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, and 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.  $BMI = \text{weight (in kg)} / [\text{height (in m)}]^2$ . For both sexes, underweight is defined as a BMI of 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; and obese is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

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

*Current smoker*—There are two categories of current smokers: those persons who smoke every day and those who 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 not 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. This question for 2002 is slightly different than the one used in 1997–1999 that asked about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus testing status (not HIV).

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

*Number of visits to a doctor or other health professional in the past 12 months*—This is the number of visits to a doctor's office, clinic, or other place that the respondent has made in the past 12 months regarding personal health. Overnight hospital stays, hospital

emergency room visits, home visits, and telephone calls are excluded.

*Time since last dental contact—*

This refers to 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 if 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 healthcare was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. These places include a walk-in clinic, doctor’s office, clinic, health center, health maintenance organization (HMO), hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or VA health care facility.

# Appendix III

## Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

**Table IV. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>			Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>	Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11.1 (0.22)	6.1 (0.16)	21.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.10)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	11.2 (0.20)	6.2 (0.15)	21.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.10)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	11.4 (0.31)	7.2 (0.25)	20.3 (0.39)	2.4 (0.15)
Female . . . . .	10.7 (0.28)	5.1 (0.19)	21.9 (0.38)	2.3 (0.13)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	4.0 (0.19)	0.9 (0.09)	7.4 (0.25)	0.4 (0.05)
45–64 years . . . . .	12.7 (0.38)	7.1 (0.31)	29.0 (0.56)	2.5 (0.19)
65–74 years . . . . .	26.3 (0.91)	18.7 (0.80)	49.6 (1.02)	6.4 (0.51)
75 years and over . . . . .	36.6 (1.08)	24.5 (0.96)	51.8 (1.08)	11.1 (0.72)
Race				
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	11.0 (0.22)	6.1 (0.16)	21.1 (0.27)	2.3 (0.10)
White . . . . .	11.8 (0.26)	6.5 (0.19)	21.0 (0.31)	2.3 (0.11)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.5 (0.50)	4.7 (0.36)	26.4 (0.79)	2.4 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	7.3 (2.06)	*2.4 (1.10)	17.4 (3.40)	*2.7 (1.13)
Asian . . . . .	7.1 (1.12)	3.5 (0.67)	13.0 (1.30)	*1.9 (0.66)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	—	—	*2.1 (2.03)	*2.0 (1.99)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	14.7 (2.05)	9.4 (1.56)	20.0 (2.37)	4.9 (1.41)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*0.8 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.85)	*3.0 (2.14)	—
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	21.2 (3.39)	15.7 (2.98)	27.2 (4.11)	10.4 (2.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	5.7 (0.39)	3.4 (0.32)	13.9 (0.56)	1.6 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	5.2 (0.49)	3.2 (0.39)	13.1 (0.67)	1.6 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11.7 (0.24)	6.4 (0.18)	22.0 (0.30)	2.4 (0.11)
White, single race . . . . .	12.4 (0.28)	6.8 (0.21)	21.8 (0.34)	2.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8.6 (0.51)	4.7 (0.36)	26.6 (0.79)	2.4 (0.27)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.2 (0.66)	12.5 (0.55)	33.8 (0.78)	5.6 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	12.9 (0.45)	7.5 (0.34)	27.4 (0.58)	3.0 (0.23)
Some college . . . . .	11.4 (0.41)	6.0 (0.32)	21.8 (0.56)	2.1 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8.9 (0.39)	4.2 (0.26)	16.5 (0.50)	1.1 (0.15)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	15.4 (0.52)	9.6 (0.42)	27.8 (0.69)	4.3 (0.28)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	9.9 (0.25)	5.2 (0.18)	19.3 (0.30)	1.9 (0.11)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	13.0 (0.57)	8.1 (0.48)	23.0 (0.74)	3.2 (0.32)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	10.3 (0.51)	5.9 (0.39)	19.4 (0.64)	2.1 (0.23)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	7.8 (0.53)	3.7 (0.39)	17.6 (0.76)	1.0 (0.19)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	8.5 (0.45)	3.2 (0.28)	15.9 (0.56)	1.1 (0.19)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	12.2 (0.67)	8.0 (0.57)	22.9 (0.94)	3.5 (0.35)
Near poor . . . . .	13.1 (0.56)	7.9 (0.45)	23.5 (0.70)	3.7 (0.33)
Not poor . . . . .	10.1 (0.29)	5.2 (0.21)	19.3 (0.34)	1.7 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	6.9 (0.22)	2.8 (0.15)	15.0 (0.31)	0.8 (0.08)
Medicaid . . . . .	13.4 (0.95)	6.8 (0.70)	24.7 (1.26)	4.6 (0.59)
Other . . . . .	17.9 (1.70)	11.9 (1.35)	35.2 (2.21)	5.8 (1.09)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.0 (0.37)	2.2 (0.25)	11.3 (0.49)	0.7 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IV. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected circulatory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected circulatory diseases <sup>1</sup>			
	Heart disease <sup>2</sup>		Hypertension <sup>4</sup>	Stroke
	All types	Coronary <sup>3</sup>		
Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>				
Private . . . . .	32.3 (0.94)	21.8 (0.84)	51.2 (0.98)	8.9 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	35.9 (2.83)	24.1 (2.36)	58.4 (2.88)	11.6 (1.58)
Medicare only . . . . .	27.8 (1.37)	19.7 (1.20)	48.0 (1.47)	7.1 (0.72)
Other . . . . .	31.4 (2.89)	23.8 (2.46)	48.8 (2.77)	9.5 (1.65)
Uninsured . . . . .	*10.2 (3.78)	*6.6 (3.16)	42.8 (7.35)	*1.8 (1.31)
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married . . . . .	11.5 (0.31)	6.5 (0.23)	22.0 (0.38)	2.2 (0.14)
Widowed . . . . .	27.7 (0.91)	17.5 (0.79)	50.9 (1.00)	8.9 (0.62)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	13.2 (0.55)	7.4 (0.42)	25.6 (0.72)	2.9 (0.28)
Never married . . . . .	4.6 (0.31)	1.3 (0.14)	9.3 (0.41)	0.7 (0.11)
Living with a partner . . . . .	6.9 (0.74)	3.2 (0.48)	12.2 (0.91)	1.6 (0.34)
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	9.6 (0.29)	5.2 (0.20)	18.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.13)
Small MSA . . . . .	11.9 (0.43)	6.5 (0.30)	22.2 (0.48)	2.7 (0.20)
Not in MSA . . . . .	13.0 (0.49)	7.6 (0.44)	24.8 (0.68)	2.8 (0.23)
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	10.7 (0.47)	5.8 (0.37)	20.3 (0.61)	2.5 (0.26)
Midwest . . . . .	11.5 (0.47)	6.0 (0.33)	20.9 (0.52)	2.2 (0.20)
South . . . . .	11.4 (0.37)	6.6 (0.28)	23.2 (0.50)	2.3 (0.16)
West . . . . .	10.3 (0.48)	5.5 (0.33)	18.3 (0.53)	2.5 (0.21)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.5 (0.55)	3.5 (0.46)	12.7 (0.84)	1.6 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.9 (0.53)	3.3 (0.42)	15.1 (0.77)	1.6 (0.31)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>				
White, single race, male . . . . .	13.1 (0.40)	8.2 (0.32)	21.6 (0.48)	2.4 (0.18)
White, single race, female . . . . .	11.8 (0.34)	5.5 (0.24)	22.0 (0.45)	2.4 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.0 (0.70)	5.1 (0.59)	22.8 (1.16)	3.0 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	9.1 (0.63)	4.4 (0.43)	29.7 (1.09)	2.0 (0.30)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, or any other heart condition or disease.

<sup>3</sup>Coronary heart disease includes coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, or heart attack.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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").

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.

**Table V. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever	Still			
			Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	1.5 (0.07)	10.7(0.22)	6.8 (0.17)	8.9 (0.20)	14.2 (0.25)	4.4 (0.14)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.5(0.07)	10.6 (0.21)	6.8 (0.17)	8.8 (0.20)	14.1 (0.24)	4.4 (0.14)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	1.8 (0.11)	9.3 (0.29)	5.0 (0.22)	8.1(0.29)	10.4 (0.32)	2.9 (0.17)
Female . . . . .	1.2 (0.09)	11.9 (0.30)	8.4(0.25)	9.6 (0.27)	17.8 (0.34)	5.8 (0.22)
<b>Age</b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	0.3 (0.05)	11.5 (0.31)	6.9 (0.24)	8.5(0.27)	12.4 (0.31)	3.5 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.15)	10.6(0.36)	7.1 (0.29)	10.9 (0.37)	17.8 (0.46)	5.5 (0.27)
65–74 years . . . . .	4.9(0.45)	8.4 (0.58)	6.4 (0.52)	7.1 (0.52)	14.1 (0.73)	5.5 (0.48)
75 years and over . . . . .	4.7 (0.45)	7.6 (0.58)	5.2 (0.45)	5.0 (0.46)	11.9(0.70)	5.3 (0.50)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1.5 (0.07)	10.6 (0.22)	6.7 (0.17)	8.9 (0.20)	14.2 (0.25)	4.4 (0.14)
White . . . . .	1.7(0.09)	10.5 (0.24)	6.7 (0.19)	9.2 (0.23)	14.7 (0.28)	4.5 (0.16)
Black or African American . . . . .	0.8 (0.15)	12.1 (0.60)	8.2 (0.50)	7.1 (0.48)	14.2(0.59)	4.5 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*1.4 (0.88)	13.3(2.68)	9.5 (2.46)	*4.8 (1.52)	9.7 (2.23)	*5.4 (1.97)
Asian . . . . .	*0.1(0.06)	7.9 (1.08)	4.1 (0.74)	8.3 (1.04)	6.9 (0.93)	*1.7 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	*21.0 (8.39)	*10.4 (6.42)	*5.1(3.89)	*2.0 (1.99)	*8.4 (5.23)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3.9 (1.14)	19.8(2.59)	13.8 (2.09)	9.0 (1.53)	18.8 (2.54)	8.8 (1.70)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	27.1 (6.90)	*18.0 (6.00)	*7.0 (4.01)	*5.7(3.02)	*4.3 (2.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	7.9 (2.30)	20.6(3.94)	15.6 (3.05)	9.9 (2.38)	21.6 (3.68)	13.1 (3.01)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	0.3 (0.07)	7.3 (0.44)	4.1 (0.32)	6.3 (0.39)	8.2 (0.50)	2.8(0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	0.3 (0.09)	5.7 (0.52)	3.3 (0.37)	5.5(0.49)	6.9 (0.62)	2.7 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.7 (0.08)	11.1(0.24)	7.1 (0.19)	9.2 (0.22)	15.0 (0.27)	4.6 (0.15)
White, single race . . . . .	1.8 (0.10)	10.9 (0.26)	7.0 (0.21)	9.6 (0.25)	15.5 (0.30)	4.7(0.17)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	0.8 (0.16)	12.1 (0.60)	8.2(0.50)	7.1 (0.48)	14.1 (0.60)	4.5 (0.38)
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	4.1 (0.32)	9.6(0.48)	6.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.41)	13.3 (0.61)	6.4 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	1.9 (0.17)	9.3 (0.41)	6.2 (0.32)	8.1(0.37)	14.7 (0.47)	5.4 (0.29)
Some college . . . . .	1.3 (0.13)	11.3 (0.41)	7.4 (0.34)	10.1 (0.41)	16.3(0.49)	5.0 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	0.5 (0.09)	9.9 (0.42)	6.1 (0.33)	11.8(0.44)	15.9 (0.54)	2.6 (0.21)
<b>Family income<sup>9</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	3.2 (0.23)	13.1 (0.49)	8.9 (0.39)	7.8 (0.38)	14.6(0.53)	6.7 (0.35)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	1.1 (0.08)	10.3 (0.25)	6.4 (0.20)	9.3 (0.24)	14.3(0.28)	3.9 (0.15)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	1.8 (0.22)	10.7 (0.53)	7.1 (0.43)	8.0 (0.46)	14.6(0.57)	5.5 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	1.2 (0.17)	11.3 (0.54)	6.6 (0.43)	9.1 (0.49)	14.7(0.56)	4.3 (0.34)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.0 (0.20)	9.5 (0.59)	5.9 (0.49)	10.7 (0.59)	15.1(0.72)	4.5 (0.42)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	0.4 (0.09)	10.6 (0.52)	6.6 (0.41)	10.3 (0.50)	15.1(0.61)	2.6 (0.26)
<b>Poverty status<sup>10</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	2.9 (0.31)	14.3 (0.78)	9.7 (0.62)	7.7 (0.55)	13.8(0.77)	7.6 (0.59)
Near poor . . . . .	2.4 (0.24)	11.6 (0.59)	7.4 (0.45)	7.5 (0.46)	15.2(0.64)	5.8 (0.39)
Not poor . . . . .	1.0 (0.08)	10.5 (0.29)	6.6 (0.23)	9.9 (0.28)	15.0(0.34)	3.9 (0.17)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>11</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	0.6 (0.07)	10.8 (0.28)	6.7 (0.22)	10.2 (0.28)	15.2(0.33)	3.6 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	3.7 (0.52)	19.3 (1.10)	13.7 (0.94)	9.6 (0.82)	17.7(1.12)	9.8 (0.84)
Other . . . . .	3.7 (0.72)	12.0 (1.35)	7.9 (1.12)	9.9 (1.28)	16.9(1.48)	7.5 (1.11)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.7 (0.13)	9.8 (0.54)	5.8 (0.41)	6.5 (0.42)	9.9(0.49)	4.4 (0.35)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	4.5 (0.40)	7.9 (0.55)	5.6 (0.46)	6.2 (0.45)	13.6(0.65)	5.3 (0.46)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	8.2 (1.66)	12.0 (1.87)	9.9 (1.72)	6.3(1.23)	17.2 (2.00)	9.3 (1.70)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.5 (0.61)	7.7 (0.79)	5.7 (0.70)	5.8 (0.70)	12.3(0.96)	5.0 (0.62)
Other . . . . .	6.3 (1.26)	7.5 (1.37)	6.0 (1.21)	6.1 (1.49)	8.8 (1.52)	4.2(1.09)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	*2.8 (2.12)	*2.8 (2.12)	*5.8 (3.02)	*8.9 (4.67)	*7.0(3.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table V. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected respiratory diseases among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected respiratory conditions <sup>1</sup>					
	Emphysema	Asthma		Hay fever	Sinusitis	Chronic bronchitis
		Ever	Still			
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	1.4 (0.10)	9.1 (0.28)	5.9 (0.22)	9.2 (0.27)	14.6(0.33)	3.8 (0.18)
Widowed . . . . .	4.3 (0.41)	9.4 (0.57)	7.1 (0.53)	6.8 (0.50)	16.5(0.76)	7.0 (0.51)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	2.8 (0.28)	13.5 (0.57)	9.1 (0.47)	10.6(0.51)	18.0 (0.66)	7.5 (0.46)
Never married . . . . .	0.4 (0.08)	13.0 (0.52)	7.7 (0.41)	7.5 (0.39)	10.4(0.46)	3.2 (0.26)
Living with a partner . . . . .	1.4 (0.30)	14.8 (1.05)	8.8 (0.80)	9.7(0.80)	14.1 (0.97)	6.4 (0.76)
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,2</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	1.0 (0.09)	10.6 (0.31)	6.7 (0.24)	9.1 (0.30)	12.8(0.34)	3.6 (0.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	1.7 (0.13)	10.6 (0.38)	6.7 (0.29)	8.7 (0.33)	15.0(0.45)	4.8 (0.25)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.3 (0.20)	11.0 (0.46)	7.2 (0.38)	8.6 (0.46)	16.0(0.59)	5.6 (0.35)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	1.5 (0.18)	10.9 (0.52)	7.5 (0.41)	9.5 (0.50)	13.6(0.53)	3.9 (0.28)
Midwest . . . . .	1.7 (0.17)	10.9 (0.48)	6.9 (0.36)	7.8 (0.40)	13.1(0.54)	4.0 (0.29)
South . . . . .	1.6 (0.12)	9.8 (0.33)	6.2 (0.27)	7.7 (0.30)	16.8(0.41)	5.4 (0.25)
West . . . . .	1.1 (0.12)	11.9 (0.46)	7.0 (0.36)	11.7 (0.45)	11.4(0.48)	3.8 (0.27)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	*0.3 (0.10)	6.0 (0.63)	3.0 (0.43)	5.1(0.51)	6.1 (0.65)	2.0 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	0.4 (0.11)	8.5 (0.58)	5.2 (0.47)	7.4(0.55)	10.2 (0.69)	3.5 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.2 (0.15)	9.7 (0.35)	5.3 (0.27)	8.8(0.36)	11.4 (0.40)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race, female . . . . .	1.5 (0.12)	12.1 (0.36)	8.6 (0.30)	10.3(0.33)	19.3 (0.42)	6.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.2 (0.29)	9.4 (0.89)	5.2(0.67)	6.4 (0.75)	9.5 (0.85)	2.9 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	0.6 (0.14)	14.2 (0.80)	10.5 (0.72)	7.6 (0.56)	17.7(0.83)	5.8 (0.54)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.



**Table VI. Crude percents (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	7.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.06)	1.2 (0.10)	1.5 (0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	7.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	1.2 (0.10)	1.8 (0.12)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	6.3 (0.24)	*0.0 (0.01)	. . .	1.5 (0.11)
Female . . . . .	7.7 (0.23)	2.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.10)	. . .
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	2.0 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	1.2 (0.15)	–
45–64 years . . . . .	7.9 (0.32)	1.2 (0.12)	1.4 (0.20)	0.9 (0.16)
65–74 years . . . . .	19.8 (0.83)	2.9 (0.36)	*0.7 (0.22)	7.5 (0.86)
75 years and over . . . . .	23.9 (0.91)	4.7 (0.44)	*0.6 (0.20)	9.9 (1.05)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	7.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.06)	1.1 (0.10)	1.5 (0.11)
White . . . . .	8.0 (0.19)	1.2 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	1.7 (0.13)
Black or African American . . . . .	2.7 (0.30)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*6.5 (2.53)	*0.4 (0.40)	*5.4 (3.84)	–
Asian . . . . .	1.3 (0.40)	*0.7 (0.30)	–	*0.4 (0.31)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*3.9 (3.83)	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	8.9 (1.61)	*1.4 (0.82)	*4.2 (1.40)	*0.3 (0.31)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*3.6 (2.20)	*0.6 (0.64)	*2.3 (2.32)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	12.7 (2.70)	*2.2 (1.63)	*6.5 (2.57)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2.1 (0.23)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	1.9 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7.6 (0.18)	1.2 (0.07)	1.3 (0.11)	1.7 (0.12)
White, single race . . . . .	8.6 (0.21)	1.3 (0.08)	1.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	2.8 (0.30)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.6 (0.17)	1.2 (0.26)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	9.0 (0.46)	1.4 (0.18)	1.7 (0.36)	2.6 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	8.4 (0.34)	1.4 (0.14)	1.2 (0.18)	2.0 (0.26)
Some college . . . . .	7.9 (0.35)	1.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.23)	1.6 (0.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	6.9 (0.35)	0.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.17)	1.3 (0.20)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	8.1 (0.36)	1.5 (0.16)	1.4 (0.21)	1.7 (0.27)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	6.7 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	1.2 (0.12)	1.4 (0.12)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	8.4 (0.49)	1.4 (0.21)	1.3 (0.25)	2.2 (0.35)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	6.8 (0.40)	0.7 (0.15)	1.2 (0.25)	1.8 (0.28)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5.4 (0.43)	0.9 (0.18)	1.4 (0.35)	*0.5 (0.15)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	5.1 (0.34)	0.7 (0.12)	1.0 (0.24)	0.6 (0.16)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	6.1 (0.48)	1.1 (0.20)	1.8 (0.36)	*0.4 (0.15)
Near poor . . . . .	7.0 (0.40)	1.3 (0.18)	1.2 (0.24)	1.8 (0.31)
Not poor . . . . .	6.7 (0.23)	1.0 (0.09)	1.2 (0.14)	1.3 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	4.3 (0.17)	0.6 (0.06)	1.1 (0.13)	0.4 (0.07)
Medicaid . . . . .	6.0 (0.62)	0.6 (0.16)	2.2 (0.52)	*0.3 (0.19)
Other . . . . .	7.6 (1.14)	*0.8 (0.41)	*0.5 (0.36)	*1.5 (0.54)
Uninsured . . . . .	2.5 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.06)	1.5 (0.27)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	24.1 (0.83)	4.3 (0.41)	0.8 (0.21)	9.5 (0.89)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	16.7 (2.06)	3.2 (0.89)	*0.3 (0.30)	*7.3 (2.94)
Medicare only . . . . .	18.3 (1.14)	3.0 (0.49)	*0.7 (0.30)	6.8 (1.21)
Other . . . . .	19.7 (2.41)	*2.1 (0.73)	–	7.6 (1.95)
Uninsured . . . . .	*3.1 (1.80)	–	–	*6.4 (4.68)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VI. Crude percents (with standard errors) of cancer among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected type of cancer <sup>1</sup>			
	Any cancer	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	7.6 (0.24)	1.0 (0.09)	1.1 (0.14)	1.8 (0.17)
Widowed . . . . .	17.4 (0.75)	4.7 (0.42)	0.7 (0.19)	8.6 (1.26)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	8.2 (0.43)	1.2 (0.17)	2.4 (0.32)	1.7 (0.29)
Never married . . . . .	2.1 (0.18)	0.2 (0.06)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.07)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.3 (0.59)	*0.5 (0.20)	*1.6 (0.51)	*0.5 (0.23)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	5.8 (0.22)	0.9 (0.08)	0.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.14)
Small MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.32)	1.2 (0.12)	1.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.18)
Not in MSA . . . . .	8.5 (0.37)	1.2 (0.15)	1.7 (0.28)	2.5 (0.31)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	6.7 (0.42)	1.1 (0.15)	0.9 (0.21)	1.5 (0.25)
Midwest . . . . .	7.4 (0.30)	1.2 (0.14)	1.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.24)
South . . . . .	7.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.10)	1.3 (0.18)	1.5 (0.16)
West . . . . .	6.6 (0.36)	1.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.24)	1.5 (0.26)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	1.8 (0.32)	*0.1 (0.06)	...	*0.4 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	2.4 (0.34)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.16)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	7.9 (0.31)	*0.0 (0.01)	...	1.8 (0.14)
White, single race, female . . . . .	9.3 (0.29)	2.4 (0.15)	1.3 (0.13)	...
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.5 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.10)	...	1.2 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.0 (0.40)	0.8 (0.18)	*0.6 (0.17)	...

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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").

<sup>12</sup> 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, 2002.

**Table VII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	6.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.8 (0.31)	25.1 (0.34)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	6.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.9 (0.27)	25.1 (0.32)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	7.0 (0.25)	7.3 (0.28)	1.1 (0.10)	1.2 (0.11)	17.1 (0.39)	23.4 (0.47)
Female . . . . .	6.2 (0.21)	7.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.09)	1.2 (0.09)	24.3 (0.42)	26.6 (0.42)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	1.9 (0.12)	5.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.07)	0.8 (0.08)	7.8 (0.25)	15.8 (0.36)
45–64 years . . . . .	9.5 (0.35)	9.1 (0.37)	1.5 (0.14)	1.9 (0.17)	28.8 (0.57)	32.3 (0.60)
65–74 years . . . . .	17.3 (0.77)	12.3 (0.68)	2.3 (0.32)	1.3 (0.22)	44.9 (1.07)	39.5 (1.02)
75 years and over . . . . .	15.0 (0.79)	13.1 (0.77)	3.9 (0.43)	0.9 (0.17)	51.2 (1.06)	43.3 (1.07)
Race						
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	6.5 (0.16)	7.6 (0.20)	1.3 (0.07)	1.2 (0.07)	20.8 (0.31)	24.9 (0.34)
White . . . . .	6.3 (0.18)	7.8 (0.22)	1.3 (0.08)	1.2 (0.08)	21.9 (0.36)	25.9 (0.38)
Black or African American . . . . .	8.9 (0.49)	6.6 (0.43)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.17)	19.3 (0.72)	23.6 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	11.2 (2.71)	15.6 (3.03)	*0.7 (0.43)	*1.6 (0.77)	23.1 (3.91)	29.0 (3.99)
Asian . . . . .	5.0 (0.86)	5.6 (0.94)	*0.2 (0.11)	*1.7 (0.65)	7.3 (1.05)	12.1 (1.21)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	—	*3.6 (3.58)	—	—	*10.5 (5.27)	*9.2 (4.94)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	8.2 (1.75)	11.9 (1.84)	*2.3 (0.97)	*1.7 (0.61)	22.5 (2.56)	37.0 (3.28)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*1.5 (1.53)	*6.4 (3.20)	*0.8 (0.81)	—	*5.5 (2.96)	18.1 (5.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	12.3 (3.28)	18.3 (3.15)	*4.2 (1.96)	*2.6 (1.17)	30.9 (4.21)	51.8 (4.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.9 (0.46)	4.8 (0.35)	2.0 (0.27)	1.5 (0.22)	11.7 (0.54)	16.1 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.5 (0.61)	4.5 (0.45)	1.9 (0.38)	1.4 (0.31)	10.7 (0.62)	16.0 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.5 (0.17)	8.0 (0.21)	1.2 (0.07)	1.1 (0.07)	21.9 (0.34)	26.2 (0.37)
White, single race . . . . .	6.2 (0.19)	8.2 (0.24)	1.2 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	23.0 (0.38)	27.1 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8.9 (0.49)	6.7 (0.43)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.17)	19.4 (0.73)	23.5 (0.83)
Education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	13.1 (0.57)	12.2 (0.60)	3.2 (0.28)	1.9 (0.23)	30.1 (0.78)	31.7 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	8.4 (0.36)	8.4 (0.37)	1.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.15)	25.6 (0.59)	29.1 (0.63)
Some college . . . . .	6.6 (0.33)	8.9 (0.39)	1.1 (0.12)	1.5 (0.16)	23.4 (0.59)	27.6 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4.0 (0.26)	5.5 (0.30)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.11)	17.4 (0.54)	22.5 (0.62)
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	9.3 (0.39)	10.0 (0.45)	3.0 (0.22)	1.9 (0.18)	26.6 (0.73)	29.4 (0.69)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	5.8 (0.18)	7.0 (0.21)	0.8 (0.07)	1.0 (0.08)	19.4 (0.34)	24.2 (0.37)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	8.8 (0.47)	9.2 (0.50)	1.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.19)	23.1 (0.71)	26.9 (0.78)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	5.8 (0.39)	8.0 (0.47)	0.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.18)	20.0 (0.64)	26.4 (0.76)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5.3 (0.46)	6.7 (0.51)	0.5 (0.14)	1.0 (0.21)	17.8 (0.79)	23.2 (0.89)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	3.7 (0.31)	5.2 (0.38)	0.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.17)	16.1 (0.61)	21.7 (0.69)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	8.1 (0.59)	10.5 (0.65)	3.2 (0.40)	2.5 (0.34)	21.5 (0.99)	26.6 (1.01)
Near poor . . . . .	8.8 (0.46)	9.5 (0.56)	2.2 (0.24)	1.4 (0.18)	23.2 (0.73)	27.6 (0.81)
Not poor . . . . .	5.5 (0.21)	6.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.07)	1.1 (0.10)	19.6 (0.38)	24.7 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	4.4 (0.18)	6.0 (0.22)	0.5 (0.06)	0.8 (0.08)	15.5 (0.34)	21.6 (0.40)
Medicaid . . . . .	9.9 (0.75)	13.0 (1.03)	3.4 (0.46)	3.9 (0.49)	24.6 (1.24)	29.2 (1.37)
Other . . . . .	12.1 (1.45)	11.5 (1.43)	4.7 (0.94)	4.0 (0.84)	35.4 (2.18)	39.3 (2.36)
Uninsured . . . . .	3.4 (0.31)	6.4 (0.45)	1.1 (0.19)	1.3 (0.20)	10.4 (0.52)	18.7 (0.70)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	15.6 (0.72)	13.0 (0.70)	2.6 (0.31)	1.1 (0.19)	48.9 (1.03)	42.5 (0.97)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	25.4 (2.30)	15.3 (1.93)	7.3 (1.41)	2.2 (0.59)	59.6 (2.71)	49.0 (2.78)
Medicare only . . . . .	14.7 (1.01)	11.7 (0.99)	3.2 (0.55)	0.8 (0.21)	43.2 (1.47)	37.0 (1.47)
Other . . . . .	18.3 (2.10)	12.9 (2.15)	*3.0 (0.91)	*2.0 (0.87)	48.4 (2.99)	41.2 (2.82)
Uninsured . . . . .	27.2 (5.98)	*8.1 (3.51)	*3.8 (2.21)	—	27.6 (6.25)	25.9 (6.32)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of selected diseases and conditions among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected diseases and conditions					
	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	Ulcers <sup>1</sup>	Kidney disease <sup>2</sup>	Liver disease <sup>2</sup>	Arthritis diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Chronic joint symptoms <sup>3</sup>
Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)						
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married . . . . .	7.2 (0.24)	7.7 (0.27)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)	21.1 (0.42)	25.4 (0.45)
Widowed . . . . .	14.3 (0.69)	12.0 (0.62)	4.2 (0.42)	1.8 (0.27)	47.9 (1.05)	41.4 (1.07)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	7.6 (0.43)	10.6 (0.55)	1.9 (0.21)	2.2 (0.24)	28.5 (0.74)	32.1 (0.78)
Never married . . . . .	2.4 (0.21)	4.3 (0.31)	0.7 (0.12)	0.8 (0.13)	8.7 (0.42)	15.5 (0.55)
Living with a partner . . . . .	4.2 (0.55)	8.3 (0.78)	1.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.32)	15.9 (1.06)	24.3 (1.21)
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>						
Large MSA . . . . .	5.9 (0.22)	6.0 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	18.2 (0.39)	21.7 (0.42)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.8 (0.27)	7.8 (0.37)	1.2 (0.11)	1.3 (0.13)	22.5 (0.63)	26.8 (0.64)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.42)	10.9 (0.54)	1.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.16)	23.9 (0.66)	29.9 (0.84)
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast . . . . .	6.2 (0.34)	5.9 (0.36)	0.9 (0.14)	1.4 (0.19)	21.2 (0.65)	23.7 (0.66)
Midwest . . . . .	6.0 (0.30)	8.2 (0.36)	1.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.12)	22.6 (0.62)	27.8 (0.71)
South . . . . .	7.3 (0.29)	8.2 (0.36)	1.5 (0.10)	1.1 (0.11)	20.8 (0.56)	24.6 (0.59)
West . . . . .	6.2 (0.36)	7.4 (0.46)	1.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.16)	18.2 (0.62)	23.9 (0.74)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.0 (0.73)	4.0 (0.47)	2.0 (0.47)	1.6 (0.39)	8.2 (0.66)	13.9 (0.84)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.7 (0.58)	5.5 (0.52)	1.9 (0.28)	1.3 (0.21)	15.1 (0.80)	18.3 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	6.8 (0.30)	7.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.13)	19.4 (0.49)	25.7 (0.59)
White, single race, female . . . . .	5.6 (0.24)	8.4 (0.29)	1.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.10)	26.3 (0.52)	28.5 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	7.4 (0.71)	6.8 (0.73)	1.1 (0.24)	*0.8 (0.25)	13.7 (0.94)	20.6 (1.27)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	10.1 (0.68)	6.5 (0.57)	1.5 (0.27)	1.1 (0.23)	24.0 (0.97)	25.9 (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.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see “Appendix I”). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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”).

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.

**Table VIII. Crude percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.1 (0.26)	13.8 (0.26)	26.5 (0.33)	4.6 (0.15)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.0 (0.26)	13.8 (0.25)	26.4 (0.32)	4.6 (0.15)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	9.4 (0.31)	11.7 (0.34)	24.3 (0.45)	2.8 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	20.4 (0.39)	15.8 (0.34)	28.4 (0.43)	6.3 (0.23)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	17.6 (0.38)	11.9 (0.33)	23.7 (0.43)	4.7 (0.20)
45–64 years . . . . .	15.3 (0.44)	16.9 (0.46)	29.8 (0.58)	5.2 (0.29)
65–74 years . . . . .	7.9 (0.60)	14.2 (0.76)	28.8 (0.97)	3.7 (0.41)
75 years and over . . . . .	5.2 (0.47)	14.0 (0.76)	28.7 (1.03)	3.1 (0.38)
Race				
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	15.0 (0.26)	13.7 (0.26)	26.4 (0.33)	4.6 (0.15)
White . . . . .	15.1 (0.30)	14.3 (0.29)	27.1 (0.36)	4.7 (0.17)
Black or African American . . . . .	15.4 (0.66)	11.5 (0.60)	23.6 (0.84)	3.9 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	26.1 (3.89)	17.5 (3.95)	34.4 (4.12)	11.4 (2.67)
Asian . . . . .	9.0 (1.08)	7.8 (1.03)	18.6 (1.58)	*1.8 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*6.6 (3.46)	*20.6 (11.82)	*28.2 (11.19)	–
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	27.5 (2.85)	22.0 (2.38)	34.2 (2.75)	10.9 (1.66)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*15.2 (5.05)	*10.7 (4.11)	27.4 (6.95)	*8.7 (4.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	37.1 (4.53)	26.9 (3.68)	44.8 (4.29)	14.4 (2.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13.9 (0.58)	12.8 (0.58)	23.5 (0.75)	4.1 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	12.8 (0.74)	11.4 (0.71)	22.1 (0.95)	4.0 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15.3 (0.28)	14.0 (0.28)	26.8 (0.36)	4.7 (0.17)
White, single race . . . . .	15.3 (0.32)	14.5 (0.31)	27.6 (0.39)	4.9 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	15.4 (0.66)	11.4 (0.60)	23.5 (0.85)	4.0 (0.37)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	16.6 (0.62)	16.9 (0.60)	32.1 (0.80)	5.0 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	15.6 (0.52)	15.2 (0.51)	28.7 (0.59)	4.8 (0.30)
Some college . . . . .	16.2 (0.47)	16.5 (0.49)	28.9 (0.64)	5.5 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11.7 (0.44)	11.6 (0.46)	21.9 (0.59)	3.6 (0.25)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	18.6 (0.59)	16.5 (0.57)	31.3 (0.77)	6.1 (0.37)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	14.5 (0.29)	13.3 (0.29)	25.5 (0.36)	4.3 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	17.0 (0.68)	15.3 (0.60)	29.7 (0.73)	5.4 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	16.7 (0.64)	14.4 (0.59)	26.3 (0.73)	4.4 (0.34)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	14.6 (0.71)	12.9 (0.68)	25.0 (0.85)	4.9 (0.45)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	12.7 (0.55)	12.3 (0.57)	23.6 (0.71)	3.8 (0.32)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	22.5 (0.97)	16.8 (0.84)	30.5 (1.18)	6.6 (0.54)
Near poor . . . . .	17.8 (0.71)	15.7 (0.67)	30.2 (0.83)	5.9 (0.42)
Not poor . . . . .	14.4 (0.33)	13.5 (0.33)	25.7 (0.41)	4.4 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	15.1 (0.32)	12.7 (0.34)	24.1 (0.40)	4.2 (0.18)
Medicaid . . . . .	29.9 (1.35)	22.0 (1.05)	39.9 (1.43)	11.3 (1.01)
Other . . . . .	21.5 (1.77)	24.7 (1.90)	41.4 (2.28)	9.2 (1.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	17.9 (0.69)	13.5 (0.60)	26.8 (0.76)	4.7 (0.33)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	6.0 (0.51)	14.0 (0.71)	29.9 (0.87)	3.1 (0.34)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	14.0 (1.85)	16.3 (2.16)	35.5 (2.54)	6.6 (1.29)
Medicare only . . . . .	6.6 (0.75)	13.3 (0.98)	25.5 (1.27)	3.3 (0.55)
Other . . . . .	6.1 (1.43)	17.1 (2.37)	25.7 (2.42)	4.5 (1.24)
Uninsured . . . . .	*7.7 (3.26)	*9.2 (3.97)	24.7 (5.77)	*2.4 (1.75)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VIII. Crude percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Migraines or severe headaches <sup>1</sup>	Pain in neck <sup>2</sup>	Pain in lower back <sup>3</sup>	Pain in face or jaw <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Married . . . . .	14.1 (0.32)	13.9 (0.35)	26.3 (0.41)	4.2 (0.19)
Widowed . . . . .	9.7 (0.63)	14.3 (0.73)	30.6 (0.96)	4.2 (0.40)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	20.7 (0.69)	19.5 (0.65)	31.9 (0.79)	6.7 (0.43)
Never married . . . . .	15.4 (0.60)	9.7 (0.46)	21.1 (0.64)	4.5 (0.31)
Living with a partner . . . . .	20.9 (1.15)	17.0 (1.07)	32.5 (1.34)	7.0 (0.75)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	13.5 (0.34)	12.4 (0.33)	24.5 (0.45)	4.1 (0.19)
Small MSA . . . . .	15.8 (0.47)	14.4 (0.48)	27.3 (0.54)	5.2 (0.29)
Not in MSA . . . . .	17.8 (0.65)	16.1 (0.62)	29.4 (0.86)	5.1 (0.42)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	13.8 (0.59)	14.1 (0.57)	27.6 (0.75)	3.6 (0.28)
Midwest . . . . .	15.3 (0.51)	13.4 (0.45)	27.5 (0.64)	4.6 (0.33)
South . . . . .	15.5 (0.47)	13.2 (0.46)	24.5 (0.55)	4.8 (0.28)
West . . . . .	15.5 (0.50)	15.3 (0.59)	27.7 (0.75)	5.3 (0.33)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	8.5 (0.71)	10.7 (0.86)	21.2 (1.10)	2.8 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	19.1 (0.89)	14.9 (0.79)	25.8 (0.98)	5.5 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	9.6 (0.36)	12.4 (0.40)	25.8 (0.54)	2.9 (0.22)
White, single race, female . . . . .	20.7 (0.49)	16.4 (0.42)	29.2 (0.52)	6.7 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	9.7 (0.88)	8.9 (0.86)	19.3 (1.26)	2.8 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	20.0 (0.92)	13.4 (0.84)	26.9 (1.04)	4.9 (0.54)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The percents in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup> GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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 III").

<sup>15</sup> 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, 2002.

**Table IX. Crude percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	15.0 (0.28)	9.3 (0.21)	8.4 (0.19)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	15.2 (0.25)	9.3 (0.20)	8.6 (0.18)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	18.2 (0.40)	7.8 (0.28)	7.5 (0.27)
Female . . . . .	12.1 (0.33)	10.6 (0.28)	9.1 (0.27)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	6.7 (0.26)	5.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.15)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.5 (0.50)	11.0 (0.36)	8.5 (0.33)
65–74 years . . . . .	29.7 (0.98)	14.5 (0.78)	24.0 (0.88)
75 years and over . . . . .	46.0 (1.07)	21.1 (0.84)	32.5 (1.05)
Race			
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	14.9 (0.27)	9.2 (0.21)	8.4 (0.19)
White . . . . .	16.5 (0.32)	9.1 (0.23)	8.8 (0.22)
Black or African American . . . . .	7.5 (0.50)	10.7 (0.63)	7.9 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	18.3 (3.63)	8.6 (2.18)	8.6 (2.51)
Asian . . . . .	7.6 (0.96)	6.3 (1.01)	3.5 (0.69)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*7.2 (4.75)	*12.9 (11.57)	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	23.2 (2.52)	14.7 (2.11)	8.2 (1.56)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*10.2 (4.55)	*8.9 (4.44)	*1.2 (1.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	35.1 (4.33)	17.3 (3.62)	12.0 (2.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.7 (0.42)	7.5 (0.47)	5.8 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7.3 (0.56)	6.8 (0.57)	4.6 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16.0 (0.30)	9.5 (0.23)	8.7 (0.21)
White, single race . . . . .	17.6 (0.35)	9.4 (0.25)	9.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	7.5 (0.50)	10.8 (0.64)	7.9 (0.45)
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	21.3 (0.70)	16.2 (0.63)	22.7 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	18.4 (0.52)	10.5 (0.44)	10.9 (0.37)
Some college . . . . .	16.2 (0.49)	9.4 (0.37)	6.0 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	12.7 (0.50)	6.5 (0.36)	3.0 (0.23)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	18.5 (0.61)	14.4 (0.54)	16.5 (0.61)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	14.0 (0.30)	8.0 (0.22)	6.2 (0.18)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	17.5 (0.65)	11.3 (0.55)	11.3 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	14.6 (0.57)	9.3 (0.48)	6.7 (0.42)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	13.3 (0.66)	7.1 (0.52)	4.4 (0.40)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	11.6 (0.54)	5.9 (0.41)	2.9 (0.27)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	16.0 (0.85)	14.5 (0.77)	13.5 (0.79)
Near poor . . . . .	16.5 (0.66)	13.0 (0.59)	13.4 (0.60)
Not poor . . . . .	14.4 (0.34)	8.0 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	10.6 (0.30)	6.4 (0.22)	3.9 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	12.1 (0.93)	16.7 (1.07)	11.2 (0.87)
Other . . . . .	22.2 (1.91)	17.6 (1.59)	11.9 (1.46)
Uninsured . . . . .	9.1 (0.48)	8.2 (0.46)	4.1 (0.36)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	38.4 (0.96)	16.6 (0.75)	24.0 (0.88)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	38.5 (2.54)	22.9 (2.15)	45.4 (2.83)
Medicare only . . . . .	33.4 (1.41)	17.2 (1.16)	31.8 (1.42)
Other . . . . .	41.1 (2.88)	20.4 (2.43)	34.1 (2.72)
Uninsured . . . . .	19.5 (5.30)	27.2 (7.60)	29.2 (6.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IX. Crude percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected sensory problems <sup>1</sup>		
	Hearing trouble	Vision trouble	Absence of all natural teeth <sup>1</sup>
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Marital status			
Married . . . . .	15.8 (0.37)	8.5 (0.26)	7.3 (0.23)
Widowed . . . . .	32.9 (1.01)	20.1 (0.86)	32.8 (1.02)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	16.5 (0.63)	13.1 (0.58)	10.7 (0.53)
Never married . . . . .	6.8 (0.40)	6.4 (0.38)	3.1 (0.25)
Living with a partner . . . . .	12.0 (0.99)	8.7 (0.81)	5.9 (0.70)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	11.7 (0.32)	7.9 (0.27)	6.6 (0.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	16.5 (0.56)	9.6 (0.35)	8.6 (0.35)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.9 (0.68)	11.9 (0.56)	12.0 (0.52)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	12.2 (0.53)	8.0 (0.42)	7.9 (0.43)
Midwest . . . . .	17.1 (0.57)	9.2 (0.40)	8.5 (0.41)
South . . . . .	14.4 (0.51)	9.8 (0.38)	8.8 (0.31)
West . . . . .	16.2 (0.54)	9.5 (0.43)	7.9 (0.42)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7.8 (0.66)	6.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.6 (0.50)	8.8 (0.61)	6.5 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	21.6 (0.50)	7.9 (0.34)	8.5 (0.34)
White, single race, female . . . . .	14.0 (0.41)	10.7 (0.34)	9.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.0 (0.76)	9.3 (0.89)	6.1 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	7.0 (0.59)	12.1 (0.90)	9.4 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.



**Table X. Crude percents (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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics							
	Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>	
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	2.9 (0.12)	7.8(0.19)	2.1 (0.10)	4.1 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	3.3 (0.12)	4.8 (0.16)	7.5(0.19)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	2.9 (0.12)	7.8 (0.19)	2.1 (0.09)	4.1(0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	3.3 (0.12)	4.8 (0.16)	7.5 (0.19)
Sex								
Male	2.1 (0.14)	6.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.12)	3.3 (0.18)	1.5(0.12)	3.0 (0.18)	4.2 (0.21)	6.2 (0.25)
Female	3.6 (0.17)	9.1 (0.27)	2.6 (0.14)	4.8 (0.19)	2.4(0.15)	3.5 (0.17)	5.3 (0.21)	8.7 (0.26)
Age								
18–44 years	2.7 (0.16)	7.3 (0.24)	2.0 (0.13)	4.0 (0.18)	1.6(0.12)	3.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.20)	7.5 (0.27)
45–64 years	3.3 (0.22)	8.3 (0.33)	2.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.25)	2.6(0.18)	3.5 (0.23)	5.0 (0.26)	7.7 (0.34)
65–74 years	2.7 (0.36)	8.1 (0.58)	1.5 (0.27)	3.1 (0.37)	1.5(0.29)	2.8 (0.35)	4.0 (0.44)	6.9 (0.54)
75 years and over	2.6 (0.33)	8.7 (0.57)	1.9 (0.29)	4.0(0.45)	2.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.43)	4.9 (0.47)	7.2 (0.57)
Race								
1 race <sup>4</sup>	2.9 (0.12)	7.7 (0.19)	2.1 (0.10)	4.0 (0.13)	1.9(0.10)	3.2 (0.12)	4.7 (0.15)	7.4 (0.19)
White	2.7 (0.13)	7.3 (0.21)	2.0 (0.11)	3.9 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)	3.2(0.13)	4.4 (0.16)	7.4 (0.21)
Black or African American	3.9 (0.38)	9.9 (0.61)	2.1 (0.26)	4.8(0.37)	2.1 (0.27)	3.4 (0.34)	7.1 (0.50)	8.0 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.2 (1.48)	9.8 (2.45)	7.0 (1.95)	*6.1(1.87)	*4.6 (1.68)	*6.4 (1.93)	12.8 (2.74)	9.4 (2.17)
Asian	*1.9 (0.65)	6.6 (1.00)	*1.2 (0.59)	3.6 (0.74)	*1.2(0.58)	2.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.79)	6.9 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*3.6 (3.58)	*7.5 (5.55)	*2.2(2.18)	*5.7 (4.03)	*4.2 (2.92)	–	*3.3 (3.17)	*11.6 (5.75)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	4.7 (1.21)	15.2 (2.03)	3.6 (1.03)	8.6(1.72)	4.6 (1.34)	6.9 (1.51)	10.5 (1.79)	13.2 (2.04)
Black or African American, white	*1.3 (1.32)	*17.6 (5.49)	*1.5(1.50)	*8.8 (3.64)	*1.5 (1.50)	*6.8 (3.78)	*5.8 (3.35)	*7.3 (3.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.6 (1.98)	18.3 (3.33)	*6.3(2.02)	10.3 (2.91)	*7.0 (2.54)	*7.7 (2.35)	12.8 (2.83)	14.9 (3.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	3.7 (0.30)	9.2 (0.50)	3.0 (0.28)	4.6(0.37)	2.2 (0.23)	3.8 (0.36)	4.7 (0.40)	6.0 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.3 (0.36)	8.7 (0.63)	2.7 (0.36)	4.6(0.48)	2.3 (0.31)	3.6 (0.49)	4.9 (0.55)	5.4 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.8 (0.13)	7.6 (0.20)	2.0 (0.10)	4.0(0.14)	1.9 (0.11)	3.2 (0.13)	4.8 (0.17)	7.7 (0.21)
White, single race	2.6 (0.14)	7.2 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)	1.9(0.12)	3.1 (0.14)	4.5 (0.17)	7.6 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	3.8 (0.39)	10.0 (0.62)	2.1(0.27)	4.8 (0.38)	2.1 (0.27)	3.4 (0.34)	6.9 (0.50)	8.1 (0.50)
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	5.4 (0.35)	13.2 (0.60)	4.1(0.33)	6.3 (0.39)	4.2 (0.33)	5.0 (0.36)	8.0 (0.50)	9.4 (0.49)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	3.4 (0.26)	8.8 (0.36)	2.4 (0.21)	4.6(0.28)	2.4 (0.22)	3.5 (0.24)	5.8 (0.31)	7.7 (0.37)
Some college	2.6 (0.21)	7.3 (0.33)	1.8 (0.16)	3.9 (0.25)	1.4(0.14)	3.4 (0.23)	4.2 (0.26)	8.2 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.13)	4.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)	2.2(0.19)	0.7 (0.12)	1.8 (0.18)	2.2 (0.19)	5.6 (0.31)
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	5.9 (0.36)	12.9 (0.52)	4.4 (0.31)	7.6 (0.39)	4.2(0.30)	5.9 (0.36)	8.9 (0.45)	11.1 (0.48)
\$20,000 or more	2.2 (0.13)	6.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.10)	3.3 (0.14)	1.4(0.11)	2.7 (0.13)	3.9 (0.16)	6.9 (0.21)
\$20,000–\$34,999	3.7 (0.37)	9.5 (0.51)	2.7 (0.29)	5.0 (0.36)	2.8(0.32)	4.2 (0.34)	6.8 (0.47)	8.1 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$54,999	2.6 (0.27)	8.1 (0.47)	1.7 (0.22)	4.0 (0.35)	1.4(0.24)	3.3 (0.30)	4.3 (0.35)	7.9 (0.47)
\$55,000–\$74,999	1.9 (0.28)	5.4 (0.47)	1.3 (0.23)	3.0 (0.34)	1.1(0.23)	2.1 (0.31)	3.8 (0.40)	6.1 (0.52)
\$75,000 or more	0.9 (0.18)	4.4 (0.33)	0.8 (0.16)	1.9 (0.22)	0.7(0.15)	1.7 (0.22)	1.7 (0.23)	6.2 (0.41)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>								
Poor	6.6 (0.50)	14.9 (0.78)	5.4 (0.47)	9.1 (0.63)	5.2(0.47)	6.6 (0.55)	10.5 (0.65)	11.8 (0.72)
Near poor	4.3 (0.34)	11.4 (0.60)	3.0 (0.31)	6.1 (0.41)	3.0(0.29)	5.3 (0.41)	7.7 (0.52)	9.7 (0.49)
Not poor	1.9 (0.14)	6.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.16)	1.2(0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	3.4 (0.18)	6.9 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	1.6 (0.12)	5.8 (0.21)	1.1 (0.10)	2.7 (0.14)	1.1(0.10)	2.2 (0.13)	3.1 (0.16)	6.6 (0.23)
Medicaid	11.8 (0.94)	18.6 (1.07)	8.4 (0.73)	13.8 (0.94)	7.6(0.75)	8.9 (0.77)	15.6 (1.07)	15.2 (0.96)
Other	6.7 (1.06)	16.7 (1.71)	5.7 (0.94)	8.1 (1.16)	6.2 (1.07)	6.1(0.99)	12.7 (1.43)	10.1 (1.30)
Uninsured	4.9 (0.35)	10.2 (0.51)	3.7 (0.31)	6.2 (0.42)	3.2(0.29)	5.1 (0.39)	7.3 (0.45)	8.6 (0.49)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	2.3 (0.28)	7.7 (0.51)	1.6 (0.26)	2.9 (0.38)	1.9(0.29)	3.0 (0.37)	4.0 (0.38)	6.8 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	3.5 (0.89)	14.6 (1.87)	*2.8 (0.83)	6.4(1.33)	3.1 (0.84)	5.1 (1.22)	10.2 (1.57)	9.1 (1.56)
Medicare only	3.0 (0.48)	8.1 (0.77)	1.4 (0.31)	3.6 (0.55)	1.2(0.32)	3.0 (0.47)	3.2 (0.51)	7.4 (0.73)
Other	*3.3 (1.22)	10.4 (1.76)	*2.2 (0.78)	6.1 (1.46)	*1.9(0.75)	*2.6 (0.93)	6.1 (1.51)	4.9 (1.30)
Uninsured	*5.2 (2.47)	*10.9 (4.37)	*6.7 (2.86)	*6.4 (2.96)	*7.9(3.12)	*8.2 (3.78)	*8.4 (3.30)	*11.7 (4.60)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table X. Crude percents (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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected mental health characteristics								
	Sadness <sup>1</sup>		Hopelessness <sup>1</sup>		Worthlessness <sup>1</sup>		Everything is an effort <sup>1</sup>		
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Married . . . . .	2.0 (0.15)	6.4 (0.23)	1.5 (0.12)	3.1 (0.16)	1.5(0.12)	2.4 (0.15)	3.7 (0.18)	6.5 (0.25)	
Widowed . . . . .	4.6 (0.46)	11.8 (0.70)	2.8 (0.35)	5.4 (0.52)	2.9(0.34)	4.4 (0.45)	6.1 (0.53)	9.2 (0.63)	
Divorced or separated . . . . .	5.7 (0.38)	11.9 (0.58)	4.2 (0.33)	7.8(0.47)	3.5 (0.30)	5.6 (0.38)	8.0 (0.46)	10.2 (0.52)	
Never married . . . . .	3.3 (0.30)	7.8 (0.43)	2.5 (0.24)	4.2 (0.31)	2.0(0.22)	3.8 (0.31)	5.1 (0.33)	8.1 (0.45)	
Living with a partner . . . . .	3.3 (0.51)	10.4 (0.83)	2.7 (0.44)	5.8(0.65)	2.8 (0.48)	4.7 (0.60)	7.5 (0.77)	8.4 (0.79)	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	2.8 (0.16)	7.4 (0.26)	2.0 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	1.7(0.13)	3.0 (0.17)	4.3 (0.20)	6.7 (0.25)	
Small MSA . . . . .	3.0 (0.19)	7.8 (0.34)	2.3 (0.17)	4.1 (0.23)	2.0(0.16)	3.2 (0.21)	4.8 (0.28)	7.9 (0.35)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.0 (0.35)	8.6 (0.47)	2.1 (0.24)	5.1 (0.35)	2.6(0.27)	3.9 (0.30)	5.9 (0.41)	8.6 (0.48)	
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	3.3 (0.28)	7.7 (0.42)	2.0 (0.21)	3.8 (0.28)	1.7(0.21)	3.1 (0.26)	4.1 (0.32)	7.1 (0.41)	
Midwest . . . . .	2.5 (0.21)	7.5 (0.37)	1.8 (0.17)	3.8 (0.26)	1.6(0.17)	3.0 (0.25)	4.8 (0.31)	7.8 (0.40)	
South . . . . .	3.1 (0.22)	8.1 (0.33)	2.2 (0.17)	4.4 (0.22)	2.4(0.18)	3.4 (0.20)	5.2 (0.27)	7.4 (0.32)	
West . . . . .	2.6 (0.24)	7.7 (0.42)	2.4 (0.22)	4.2 (0.32)	1.9(0.20)	3.6 (0.28)	4.7 (0.36)	7.8 (0.45)	
Sex and ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	2.0 (0.30)	7.2 (0.69)	1.6 (0.33)	3.6(0.54)	1.3 (0.27)	3.0 (0.52)	3.7 (0.59)	4.0 (0.50)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.4 (0.51)	11.2 (0.75)	4.4 (0.44)	5.7(0.51)	3.1 (0.37)	4.6 (0.52)	5.6 (0.50)	7.9 (0.61)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male . . . . .	2.1 (0.17)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	3.2(0.20)	1.5 (0.14)	3.0 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	6.4 (0.30)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	3.2 (0.20)	8.5 (0.31)	2.2 (0.17)	4.5(0.23)	2.3 (0.18)	3.3 (0.19)	4.8 (0.23)	8.7 (0.33)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.5 (0.42)	8.5 (0.84)	1.5(0.33)	4.0 (0.54)	1.6 (0.37)	3.1 (0.46)	6.3 (0.74)	6.7 (0.76)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.9 (0.56)	11.2 (0.76)	2.6(0.36)	5.4 (0.51)	2.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.48)	7.4 (0.67)	9.2 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**Table XI. Crude percents (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	4.1 (0.14)	11.2 (0.21)	4.9 (0.16)	11.2 (0.23)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	4.1 (0.14)	11.2 (0.21)	4.9 (0.16)	11.1 (0.23)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	3.1 (0.19)	9.1 (0.30)	4.3 (0.22)	10.1 (0.31)
Female . . . . .	5.0 (0.19)	13.1 (0.31)	5.4 (0.22)	12.1 (0.30)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	3.6 (0.18)	11.7 (0.31)	4.9 (0.22)	11.4 (0.31)
45–64 years . . . . .	4.9 (0.25)	11.1 (0.37)	5.6 (0.30)	11.4 (0.38)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.7 (0.40)	10.0 (0.61)	3.5 (0.39)	10.3 (0.64)
75 years and over . . . . .	4.3 (0.42)	9.3 (0.62)	3.9 (0.42)	9.4 (0.63)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	4.0 (0.14)	11.1 (0.21)	4.9 (0.16)	11.1 (0.23)
White . . . . .	4.2 (0.16)	11.4 (0.24)	5.0 (0.19)	11.3 (0.25)
Black or African American . . . . .	3.6 (0.35)	10.2 (0.55)	4.8 (0.40)	10.9 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*6.1 (1.87)	13.8 (3.06)	7.9 (2.20)	15.8 (2.94)
Asian . . . . .	1.6 (0.43)	6.9 (0.93)	*1.7 (0.63)	6.5 (1.04)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	*9.1 (6.24)	–	*7.8 (4.56)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	8.2 (1.55)	17.5 (2.50)	8.5 (1.53)	19.7 (2.38)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*1.7 (1.74)	*11.7 (4.89)	*7.8 (3.59)	*14.8 (5.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	12.1 (2.67)	19.6 (4.04)	11.2 (2.58)	22.4 (3.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.4 (0.36)	9.4 (0.49)	4.7 (0.38)	8.8 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.2 (0.49)	9.2 (0.62)	4.6 (0.51)	8.6 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.0 (0.15)	11.4 (0.23)	4.9 (0.18)	11.5 (0.24)
White, single race . . . . .	4.2 (0.17)	11.7 (0.26)	5.0 (0.20)	11.7 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	3.6 (0.35)	10.2 (0.55)	4.8 (0.40)	10.7 (0.60)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7.9 (0.46)	11.4 (0.53)	7.5 (0.46)	12.0 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	4.6 (0.27)	11.0 (0.40)	5.3 (0.31)	10.9 (0.42)
Some college . . . . .	3.5 (0.24)	11.7 (0.43)	4.6 (0.31)	12.5 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	2.0 (0.20)	10.4 (0.43)	2.4 (0.21)	9.5 (0.40)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	8.1 (0.44)	14.5 (0.53)	8.5 (0.46)	14.7 (0.50)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	3.1 (0.14)	10.7 (0.24)	4.0 (0.17)	10.6 (0.26)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	5.7 (0.41)	11.4 (0.54)	6.4 (0.45)	12.1 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	3.4 (0.32)	12.1 (0.54)	4.7 (0.37)	11.7 (0.53)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2.8 (0.31)	9.7 (0.63)	3.4 (0.36)	10.8 (0.66)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	1.8 (0.23)	10.2 (0.48)	3.0 (0.32)	9.6 (0.49)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	9.8 (0.69)	15.5 (0.89)	10.0 (0.75)	15.7 (0.80)
Near poor . . . . .	6.1 (0.42)	12.7 (0.58)	7.0 (0.45)	13.0 (0.59)
Not poor . . . . .	3.0 (0.16)	10.8 (0.29)	4.0 (0.20)	10.8 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under age 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	2.5 (0.14)	10.6 (0.28)	3.6 (0.18)	10.4 (0.28)
Medicaid . . . . .	14.5 (1.04)	17.8 (1.02)	14.8 (1.03)	19.3 (1.05)
Other . . . . .	10.7 (1.37)	18.5 (1.75)	11.2 (1.42)	16.9 (1.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	5.9 (0.40)	11.9 (0.55)	7.1 (0.46)	11.8 (0.55)
Age 65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	3.7 (0.36)	9.7 (0.58)	3.3 (0.35)	9.7 (0.62)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	7.4 (1.21)	13.8 (1.78)	7.2 (1.53)	11.2 (1.58)
Medicare only . . . . .	4.2 (0.58)	8.7 (0.81)	4.1 (0.59)	9.6 (0.85)
Other . . . . .	*3.1 (0.95)	8.6 (1.65)	*2.6 (0.91)	11.0 (1.88)
Uninsured . . . . .	*3.1 (1.94)	*7.6 (3.79)	*6.1 (2.86)	*12.8 (4.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XI. Crude percents (with standard errors) of feelings of nervousness or restlessness among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Nervousness <sup>1</sup>		Restlessness <sup>1</sup>	
	All or most of the time	Some of the time	All or most of the time	Some of the time
Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Marital status				
Married . . . . .	3.3 (0.18)	10.1 (0.29)	4.0 (0.21)	9.8 (0.29)
Widowed . . . . .	5.5 (0.51)	10.9 (0.66)	5.2 (0.47)	11.9 (0.69)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	7.7 (0.44)	14.5 (0.57)	7.9 (0.44)	15.0 (0.58)
Never married . . . . .	3.7 (0.29)	11.5 (0.51)	5.1 (0.35)	12.0 (0.55)
Living with a partner . . . . .	5.0 (0.62)	14.6 (0.97)	7.5 (0.73)	14.0 (0.91)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.17)	10.1 (0.29)	4.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.29)
Small MSA . . . . .	4.4 (0.26)	11.6 (0.36)	5.4 (0.32)	11.8 (0.42)
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.1 (0.35)	12.8 (0.53)	5.7 (0.38)	13.1 (0.51)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	4.0 (0.28)	11.9 (0.59)	4.7 (0.34)	11.0 (0.51)
Midwest . . . . .	3.8 (0.27)	12.4 (0.42)	5.0 (0.32)	12.2 (0.46)
South . . . . .	4.5 (0.25)	10.3 (0.32)	5.3 (0.30)	10.8 (0.38)
West . . . . .	3.7 (0.31)	10.7 (0.44)	4.2 (0.32)	10.7 (0.48)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	3.0 (0.51)	7.2 (0.67)	3.7 (0.54)	6.9 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5.8 (0.50)	11.5 (0.73)	5.7 (0.51)	10.5 (0.78)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	3.3 (0.22)	9.6 (0.35)	4.7 (0.27)	10.7 (0.37)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.9 (0.23)	13.6 (0.37)	5.3 (0.26)	12.6 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2.7 (0.53)	8.1 (0.84)	3.5 (0.60)	10.2 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.3 (0.44)	11.9 (0.75)	5.9 (0.57)	11.1 (0.72)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**Table XII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	13.8 (0.26)	6.2 (0.17)	4.7 (0.14)	8.1 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.8 (0.13)	5.8 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	14.0 (0.24)	6.5 (0.16)	4.9 (0.14)	8.5 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	8.2 (0.19)	2.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	4.0 (0.13)	6.0 (0.17)
Sex										
Male . . . . .	10.2 (0.33)	4.7 (0.22)	3.4 (0.18)	6.1 (0.25)	2.3 (0.16)	6.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)	2.3 (0.15)	3.7 (0.20)
Female . . . . .	17.1 (0.36)	7.6 (0.24)	6.0 (0.21)	10.0 (0.27)	3.9 (0.17)	9.8 (0.28)	3.0 (0.15)	2.0 (0.12)	5.2 (0.20)	7.7 (0.25)
Age										
18–44 years . . . . .	5.2 (0.21)	1.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.09)	2.6 (0.14)	1.6 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.06)	0.4 (0.05)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.13)
45–64 years . . . . .	17.5 (0.49)	7.1 (0.30)	5.8 (0.29)	10.2 (0.38)	4.6 (0.27)	10.3 (0.41)	3.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.27)	7.3 (0.33)
65–74 years . . . . .	26.8 (0.93)	13.3 (0.72)	9.4 (0.57)	15.6 (0.76)	4.1 (0.39)	16.8 (0.76)	3.8 (0.37)	3.2 (0.35)	7.2 (0.51)	10.8 (0.66)
75 years and over . . . . .	44.4 (1.11)	29.0 (1.03)	21.0 (0.89)	32.9 (1.14)	6.6 (0.56)	27.9 (0.98)	8.5 (0.58)	6.9 (0.58)	16.2 (0.84)	22.4 (1.01)
Race										
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	13.7 (0.26)	6.1 (0.17)	4.7 (0.14)	8.1 (0.19)	3.1 (0.12)	7.9 (0.20)	2.3 (0.10)	1.7 (0.09)	3.8 (0.13)	5.7 (0.17)
White . . . . .	14.0 (0.29)	6.1 (0.18)	4.6 (0.16)	8.2 (0.21)	3.0 (0.14)	8.1 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.09)	3.6 (0.14)	5.7 (0.18)
Black or African American . . . . .	14.8 (0.70)	7.5 (0.49)	6.8 (0.50)	9.3 (0.54)	3.7 (0.35)	8.6 (0.53)	2.6 (0.26)	2.3 (0.28)	5.2 (0.48)	7.0 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	19.7 (3.18)	9.6 (2.50)	*6.2 (2.11)	12.1 (2.63)	*4.3 (1.41)	7.8 (2.12)	*3.1 (1.32)	*2.6 (1.02)	*6.2 (2.06)	*6.9 (2.27)
Asian . . . . .	6.5 (1.00)	2.6 (0.70)	1.5 (0.44)	4.7 (0.92)	*1.8 (0.65)	3.1 (0.75)	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.19)	2.7 (0.70)	3.2 (0.74)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*8.8 (6.00)	–	*3.9 (3.88)	–	–	*3.9 (3.88)	*3.9 (3.88)	*3.9 (3.88)	*3.9 (3.88)	*8.8 (6.00)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	20.1 (2.48)	9.8 (1.86)	7.9 (1.61)	9.8 (1.83)	4.8 (1.15)	13.1 (1.99)	4.6 (1.16)	*2.6 (0.90)	6.0 (1.41)	8.1 (1.70)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	*3.5 (2.10)	–	–	*1.5 (1.54)	*1.1 (1.15)	*2.0 (1.44)	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	30.6 (4.17)	17.5 (3.39)	13.1 (3.04)	16.8 (3.54)	7.4 (2.14)	20.6 (3.41)	8.2 (2.28)	*3.1 (1.30)	10.1 (2.70)	13.4 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	9.3 (0.47)	3.8 (0.30)	3.7 (0.30)	5.1 (0.35)	2.3 (0.25)	5.5 (0.38)	1.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.20)	3.6 (0.33)	4.7 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9.4 (0.62)	3.8 (0.38)	3.4 (0.36)	4.9 (0.43)	2.1 (0.34)	5.6 (0.50)	1.4 (0.21)	1.3 (0.25)	3.6 (0.46)	4.6 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14.4 (0.29)	6.5 (0.18)	4.9 (0.16)	8.5 (0.21)	3.2 (0.14)	8.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	1.7 (0.09)	3.8 (0.14)	5.9 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	14.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.20)	4.7 (0.17)	8.5 (0.23)	3.1 (0.15)	8.4 (0.24)	2.5 (0.12)	1.7 (0.10)	3.7 (0.15)	5.8 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	15.0 (0.70)	7.6 (0.50)	6.9 (0.50)	9.4 (0.54)	3.7 (0.35)	8.6 (0.53)	2.6 (0.27)	2.3 (0.29)	5.2 (0.48)	7.1 (0.53)
Education <sup>8</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28.1 (0.77)	16.1 (0.63)	12.9 (0.55)	18.3 (0.68)	6.5 (0.41)	17.4 (0.64)	5.3 (0.37)	4.1 (0.31)	9.3 (0.49)	13.5 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	17.6 (0.52)	8.2 (0.37)	6.1 (0.31)	10.6 (0.41)	4.0 (0.28)	10.4 (0.41)	3.4 (0.23)	2.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.29)	7.6 (0.35)
Some college . . . . .	13.7 (0.46)	5.0 (0.26)	4.0 (0.25)	7.6 (0.34)	3.3 (0.25)	7.5 (0.36)	2.2 (0.19)	1.6 (0.16)	3.6 (0.22)	5.3 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7.2 (0.35)	2.5 (0.19)	1.5 (0.16)	3.8 (0.25)	1.2 (0.14)	4.1 (0.27)	0.8 (0.11)	0.7 (0.11)	1.3 (0.15)	2.6 (0.21)
Family income <sup>10</sup>										
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	25.8 (0.76)	13.9 (0.56)	11.7 (0.47)	17.4 (0.62)	6.7 (0.38)	16.3 (0.60)	5.6 (0.33)	4.3 (0.28)	9.1 (0.45)	13.1 (0.55)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	10.8 (0.26)	4.3 (0.16)	3.0 (0.14)	5.8 (0.19)	2.2 (0.12)	5.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)	2.5 (0.12)	4.0 (0.16)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	16.3 (0.65)	7.6 (0.45)	5.4 (0.37)	9.0 (0.49)	3.6 (0.33)	9.2 (0.50)	2.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.21)	3.9 (0.31)	6.4 (0.42)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	11.8 (0.53)	4.4 (0.35)	3.1 (0.29)	6.4 (0.41)	2.2 (0.24)	6.2 (0.40)	1.5 (0.19)	0.9 (0.15)	2.4 (0.25)	3.9 (0.30)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	8.4 (0.59)	2.7 (0.34)	2.1 (0.33)	4.2 (0.45)	1.7 (0.30)	4.2 (0.43)	1.2 (0.20)	0.7 (0.17)	1.8 (0.27)	3.2 (0.39)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	6.4 (0.41)	2.0 (0.24)	0.9 (0.15)	3.0 (0.30)	1.2 (0.18)	3.5 (0.31)	0.7 (0.13)	0.5 (0.13)	1.4 (0.21)	2.3 (0.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of difficulties in physical functioning among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Physical activities that are very difficult or cannot be done at all <sup>1</sup>									
	Any physical difficulty <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>										
					Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poor	23.7 (1.11)	12.1 (0.74)	10.7 (0.66)	15.6 (0.84)	7.3 (0.63)	14.7 (0.85)	5.1 (0.44)	4.1 (0.37)	8.5 (0.63)	11.9 (0.77)
Near poor	19.8 (0.71)	10.3 (0.53)	8.0 (0.46)	12.8 (0.58)	4.8 (0.40)	12.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.33)	2.9 (0.29)	6.2 (0.39)	9.3 (0.50)
Not poor	10.3 (0.29)	3.8 (0.17)	2.6 (0.14)	5.3 (0.20)	1.9 (0.12)	5.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)	2.2 (0.13)	3.7 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>										
Under age 65 years:										
Private	7.5 (0.25)	2.3 (0.13)	1.7 (0.11)	3.7 (0.17)	1.8 (0.12)	4.0 (0.19)	1.1 (0.09)	0.7 (0.07)	1.6 (0.11)	2.6 (0.14)
Medicaid	29.1 (1.32)	16.2 (0.97)	13.7 (0.97)	20.3 (1.09)	10.2 (0.98)	16.6 (1.11)	7.4 (0.82)	5.2 (0.55)	11.3 (1.01)	15.9 (1.17)
Other	33.9 (2.36)	19.2 (1.83)	15.9 (1.69)	25.5 (2.09)	11.9 (1.35)	22.0 (1.97)	9.3 (1.18)	4.8 (0.88)	11.7 (1.46)	18.4 (1.81)
Uninsured	8.6 (0.50)	2.7 (0.27)	2.4 (0.25)	4.3 (0.34)	2.4 (0.25)	4.6 (0.36)	1.0 (0.15)	0.8 (0.14)	1.7 (0.21)	3.3 (0.28)
Age 65 years and over:										
Private	33.6 (0.99)	18.4 (0.82)	12.5 (0.65)	22.1 (0.92)	4.6 (0.40)	20.4 (0.82)	4.4 (0.39)	4.1 (0.40)	9.1 (0.57)	13.8 (0.73)
Medicaid and Medicare	53.1 (2.76)	37.7 (2.85)	31.3 (2.55)	42.3 (2.92)	10.3 (1.60)	38.3 (2.94)	16.5 (1.95)	9.8 (1.60)	27.3 (2.57)	33.4 (2.71)
Medicare only	34.0 (1.42)	21.3 (1.31)	15.8 (1.09)	21.9 (1.28)	5.7 (0.70)	21.8 (1.25)	7.5 (0.76)	5.8 (0.65)	12.5 (0.95)	17.2 (1.19)
Other	34.9 (2.68)	20.6 (2.28)	16.4 (2.08)	24.5 (2.57)	5.3 (1.21)	22.6 (2.35)	6.3 (1.54)	5.2 (1.25)	13.0 (1.87)	17.2 (2.06)
Uninsured	24.4 (5.86)	*13.9 (4.69)	*10.9 (4.11)	*16.4 (5.20)	*2.4 (2.39)	*14.7 (4.80)	*1.5 (1.54)	—	*8.8 (3.69)	*12.9 (4.22)
Marital status										
Married	12.5 (0.33)	5.2 (0.21)	3.8 (0.18)	7.1 (0.25)	2.9 (0.17)	7.3 (0.26)	2.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.10)	3.2 (0.16)	5.0 (0.21)
Widowed	40.0 (1.05)	23.8 (0.95)	18.4 (0.83)	27.2 (1.03)	6.3 (0.52)	24.5 (0.94)	8.3 (0.60)	6.1 (0.53)	14.6 (0.81)	20.9 (0.93)
Divorced or separated	20.3 (0.73)	10.0 (0.52)	8.0 (0.48)	12.6 (0.61)	5.8 (0.43)	12.1 (0.58)	3.9 (0.36)	3.0 (0.32)	6.2 (0.44)	9.3 (0.52)
Never married	6.6 (0.37)	2.6 (0.23)	2.0 (0.19)	3.8 (0.27)	1.5 (0.17)	3.4 (0.26)	0.8 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)	1.7 (0.17)	2.5 (0.22)
Living with a partner	10.7 (0.88)	3.5 (0.50)	3.1 (0.43)	5.7 (0.61)	2.1 (0.32)	5.2 (0.60)	2.0 (0.39)	1.2 (0.29)	2.2 (0.40)	3.7 (0.47)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>										
Large MSA	11.5 (0.32)	4.8 (0.21)	3.5 (0.17)	6.7 (0.25)	2.5 (0.14)	6.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.12)	1.3 (0.10)	3.2 (0.16)	4.4 (0.19)
Small MSA	15.1 (0.46)	7.0 (0.31)	5.5 (0.26)	8.8 (0.33)	3.2 (0.22)	9.1 (0.35)	2.5 (0.19)	1.8 (0.16)	4.2 (0.24)	6.6 (0.29)
Not in MSA	16.9 (0.76)	7.9 (0.45)	6.4 (0.38)	10.4 (0.54)	4.3 (0.37)	9.9 (0.59)	3.4 (0.28)	2.4 (0.24)	4.7 (0.35)	7.4 (0.50)
Region										
Northeast	13.0 (0.55)	5.7 (0.38)	4.1 (0.29)	7.8 (0.41)	2.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.40)	2.1 (0.21)	1.4 (0.17)	3.6 (0.28)	4.9 (0.33)
Midwest	13.8 (0.56)	6.0 (0.33)	4.3 (0.28)	8.2 (0.38)	2.8 (0.24)	7.8 (0.41)	2.0 (0.18)	1.5 (0.16)	3.4 (0.25)	5.4 (0.31)
South	14.7 (0.44)	7.0 (0.28)	5.9 (0.26)	8.6 (0.33)	3.6 (0.23)	8.8 (0.36)	2.7 (0.18)	1.9 (0.15)	4.2 (0.23)	6.5 (0.31)
West	12.9 (0.58)	5.3 (0.38)	3.8 (0.31)	7.5 (0.45)	2.8 (0.26)	7.3 (0.43)	2.3 (0.22)	1.7 (0.21)	4.0 (0.29)	5.6 (0.37)
Sex and ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.7 (0.65)	2.5 (0.35)	2.4 (0.37)	3.7 (0.45)	1.8 (0.39)	4.1 (0.49)	1.0 (0.21)	1.1 (0.25)	2.2 (0.35)	2.9 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female	11.8 (0.68)	5.1 (0.45)	4.9 (0.43)	6.5 (0.51)	2.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.54)	2.3 (0.30)	2.0 (0.30)	5.0 (0.52)	6.4 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White, single race, male	10.9 (0.40)	5.1 (0.27)	3.5 (0.21)	6.6 (0.31)	2.3 (0.19)	6.4 (0.31)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)	3.7 (0.23)
White, single race, female	17.8 (0.43)	7.7 (0.28)	5.8 (0.25)	10.3 (0.33)	3.9 (0.20)	10.3 (0.34)	3.1 (0.18)	2.0 (0.15)	5.0 (0.22)	7.8 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.7 (0.89)	5.2 (0.57)	3.9 (0.48)	6.5 (0.69)	2.4 (0.49)	6.3 (0.76)	1.3 (0.26)	1.7 (0.34)	2.9 (0.52)	4.5 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race, female	18.4 (0.97)	9.5 (0.70)	9.3 (0.75)	11.8 (0.79)	4.8 (0.48)	10.5 (0.70)	3.7 (0.42)	2.7 (0.40)	7.1 (0.71)	9.3 (0.78)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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").

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.38)	25.5 (0.31)	12.2 (0.24)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	62.2 (0.36)	25.5 (0.30)	12.3 (0.23)
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 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup>				
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 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>9</sup>				
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 <sup>10</sup>				
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 <sup>11</sup>				
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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Excellent/ very good	Good	Fair/poor
Marital status				
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (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 <sup>12</sup>				
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.

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (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 <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	17.3 (0.33)	78.9 (0.37)	3.8 (0.17)	18.8 (0.54)	71.2 (0.63)	10.0 (0.40)	15.0 (0.83)	55.1 (1.06)	30.0 (0.92)
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 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup>									
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 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>9</sup>									
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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (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 <sup>11</sup>									
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 <sup>12</sup>									
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.

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

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (0.32)	18.4 (0.30)	4.1 (0.14)	22.6 (0.30)	54.9 (0.39)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.32)	18.3 (0.30)	4.1 (0.13)	22.6 (0.28)	55.0 (0.38)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	25.2 (0.47)	20.5 (0.44)	4.7 (0.21)	26.4 (0.45)	48.4 (0.54)
Female . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (0.39)	16.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.17)	19.1 (0.37)	60.9 (0.47)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (0.47)	21.0 (0.45)	5.4 (0.21)	13.1 (0.33)	60.5 (0.54)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.48)	19.4 (0.44)	3.4 (0.21)	29.4 (0.55)	47.9 (0.61)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (0.63)	10.3 (0.60)	1.6 (0.22)	42.1 (1.02)	46.0 (1.03)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	6.2 (0.51)	5.6 (0.51)	0.7 (0.15)	38.5 (1.03)	55.2 (1.05)
Race						
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.32)	18.3 (0.30)	4.0 (0.14)	22.6 (0.30)	55.0 (0.39)
White . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (0.36)	18.9 (0.34)	3.9 (0.15)	24.3 (0.33)	52.8 (0.43)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.76)	17.4 (0.72)	4.9 (0.40)	15.5 (0.68)	62.2 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (4.28)	29.0 (4.00)	7.9 (2.13)	22.3 (3.68)	40.8 (5.29)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (1.35)	11.2 (1.24)	2.1 (0.60)	11.9 (1.24)	74.8 (1.65)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*27.2 (11.04)	*14.3 (6.02)	*12.9 (11.57)	*18.6 (7.79)	54.2 (11.38)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	32.2 (2.68)	23.7 (2.40)	8.5 (1.78)	22.9 (2.52)	44.9 (2.88)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	28.6 (6.66)	26.8 (6.59)	*1.7 (1.27)	*8.8 (4.04)	62.6 (7.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (4.52)	28.9 (4.17)	*8.8 (3.04)	28.9 (4.55)	33.4 (3.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	16.7 (0.60)	10.9 (0.52)	5.8 (0.38)	15.0 (0.64)	68.4 (0.82)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.74)	9.4 (0.64)	6.7 (0.54)	14.0 (0.81)	69.9 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.35)	19.3 (0.33)	3.9 (0.14)	23.5 (0.32)	53.2 (0.42)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	23.6 (0.39)	19.9 (0.37)	3.7 (0.16)	25.4 (0.36)	51.1 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.77)	17.4 (0.73)	5.0 (0.41)	15.5 (0.69)	62.1 (0.91)
Education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	27.6 (0.73)	23.6 (0.72)	4.0 (0.33)	24.5 (0.68)	47.9 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (0.61)	23.6 (0.55)	3.9 (0.26)	25.2 (0.59)	47.3 (0.67)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	22.5 (0.58)	18.7 (0.55)	3.8 (0.25)	26.2 (0.62)	51.2 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	10.4 (0.42)	7.4 (0.35)	3.0 (0.23)	23.9 (0.58)	65.7 (0.67)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	29.2 (0.70)	23.8 (0.69)	5.4 (0.34)	19.1 (0.54)	51.7 (0.79)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	21.2 (0.36)	17.3 (0.33)	3.9 (0.16)	23.6 (0.35)	55.3 (0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (0.69)	22.8 (0.65)	4.6 (0.32)	22.5 (0.67)	50.1 (0.85)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.77)	21.4 (0.75)	4.7 (0.36)	23.4 (0.71)	50.5 (0.85)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.86)	19.2 (0.80)	3.5 (0.37)	22.9 (0.81)	54.4 (1.03)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (0.60)	10.8 (0.51)	3.1 (0.30)	24.8 (0.68)	61.3 (0.78)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.18)	26.5 (1.12)	6.4 (0.59)	15.1 (0.76)	52.0 (1.30)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.1 (0.76)	23.2 (0.70)	4.9 (0.38)	19.1 (0.66)	52.8 (0.89)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.42)	17.1 (0.39)	3.8 (0.18)	24.7 (0.39)	54.5 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (0.41)	16.5 (0.37)	4.2 (0.18)	21.1 (0.38)	58.2 (0.49)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.34)	32.5 (1.31)	5.6 (0.62)	13.2 (0.88)	48.7 (1.45)
Other . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (1.82)	25.5 (1.82)	4.2 (0.78)	26.1 (1.88)	44.2 (2.02)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.83)	30.6 (0.81)	6.1 (0.40)	12.9 (0.58)	50.3 (0.83)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	7.9 (0.50)	6.9 (0.47)	1.0 (0.17)	42.7 (0.95)	49.4 (0.95)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	16.2 (2.10)	15.4 (2.09)	*0.8 (0.40)	29.3 (2.42)	54.5 (2.67)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	10.1 (0.88)	8.6 (0.81)	1.5 (0.33)	38.0 (1.49)	51.9 (1.50)
Other . . . . .	100.0	13.6 (2.02)	12.1 (1.95)	*1.5 (0.63)	42.8 (3.19)	43.6 (3.15)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*5.1 (2.19)	*4.1 (2.05)	*1.0 (0.73)	21.4 (5.43)	73.6 (5.79)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Smoking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	All current smokers <sup>2</sup>	Every-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Some-day smokers <sup>2</sup>	Former smokers <sup>3</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>5</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	17.9 (0.38)	14.9 (0.34)	3.0 (0.16)	26.4 (0.41)	55.7 (0.49)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	14.3 (0.80)	12.4 (0.74)	1.9 (0.26)	31.1 (0.91)	54.6 (1.04)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (0.79)	29.7 (0.77)	5.4 (0.36)	23.1 (0.71)	41.8 (0.81)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	25.8 (0.71)	19.4 (0.65)	6.5 (0.38)	9.7 (0.45)	64.5 (0.80)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	43.6 (1.43)	36.5 (1.43)	7.1 (0.72)	17.8 (1.10)	38.7 (1.35)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	20.1 (0.42)	15.7 (0.38)	4.3 (0.19)	21.5 (0.42)	58.4 (0.54)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.55)	19.2 (0.51)	3.9 (0.23)	24.0 (0.52)	52.8 (0.69)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (0.84)	23.1 (0.79)	3.7 (0.30)	22.6 (0.71)	50.5 (0.91)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (0.66)	17.3 (0.62)	3.5 (0.31)	25.0 (0.70)	54.1 (0.88)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	25.5 (0.78)	21.1 (0.70)	4.4 (0.33)	22.5 (0.58)	52.0 (0.83)
South . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (0.52)	19.6 (0.50)	4.2 (0.20)	21.0 (0.48)	55.2 (0.66)
West . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (0.53)	13.8 (0.48)	4.1 (0.27)	23.4 (0.70)	58.8 (0.78)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.97)	14.4 (0.83)	8.3 (0.63)	19.1 (1.05)	58.2 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	10.8 (0.70)	7.4 (0.58)	3.4 (0.42)	11.0 (0.70)	78.2 (0.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	25.5 (0.56)	21.6 (0.53)	3.9 (0.24)	29.2 (0.54)	45.3 (0.63)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	21.8 (0.48)	18.3 (0.44)	3.5 (0.21)	21.8 (0.46)	56.4 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (1.32)	20.9 (1.25)	6.2 (0.73)	18.9 (1.18)	54.1 (1.56)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.90)	14.7 (0.82)	4.0 (0.45)	12.8 (0.78)	68.5 (1.10)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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").

<sup>15</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	13.3 (0.25)	48.6 (0.40)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.8 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	48.4 (0.39)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	100.0	14.8 (0.42)	7.2 (0.28)	8.0 (0.27)	9.7 (0.33)	59.1 (0.51)
Female . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (0.45)	9.4 (0.27)	5.6 (0.22)	16.5 (0.35)	38.9 (0.50)
<b>Age</b>						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (0.46)	5.4 (0.22)	4.0 (0.20)	13.1 (0.32)	55.1 (0.54)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	18.7 (0.53)	10.0 (0.36)	8.2 (0.34)	14.7 (0.46)	47.3 (0.64)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.00)	14.7 (0.75)	12.3 (0.70)	11.5 (0.73)	33.2 (1.05)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (1.09)	14.6 (0.81)	13.5 (0.77)	10.0 (0.68)	25.7 (1.03)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (0.36)	8.3 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	13.2 (0.25)	48.6 (0.40)
White . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.38)	8.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.21)	13.2 (0.28)	51.3 (0.45)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	33.1 (0.97)	11.2 (0.63)	6.6 (0.54)	13.4 (0.71)	34.9 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (3.81)	11.7 (3.11)	10.7 (3.11)	9.6 (2.74)	48.0 (4.73)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	41.8 (1.95)	4.9 (0.85)	1.9 (0.52)	12.3 (1.36)	37.8 (1.99)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*23.9 (8.31)	*5.4 (5.21)	*3.3 (3.17)	*10.5 (4.68)	57.0 (9.74)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (2.30)	8.5 (1.46)	9.3 (1.70)	19.9 (2.29)	43.6 (2.75)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (7.96)	*5.7 (3.28)	*4.4 (3.17)	*9.1 (4.10)	46.0 (7.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (3.59)	10.6 (2.33)	13.6 (2.87)	23.1 (3.62)	33.3 (3.78)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>8</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.90)	6.4 (0.43)	4.7 (0.36)	12.4 (0.60)	39.3 (0.82)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (1.08)	6.2 (0.54)	4.4 (0.44)	11.5 (0.69)	40.9 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	20.3 (0.38)	8.6 (0.23)	7.0 (0.20)	13.4 (0.27)	49.7 (0.43)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (0.40)	8.3 (0.25)	7.2 (0.22)	13.4 (0.30)	52.6 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (0.99)	11.4 (0.63)	6.6 (0.54)	13.1 (0.68)	34.9 (0.94)
<b>Education<sup>9</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (0.83)	12.9 (0.61)	11.0 (0.51)	10.6 (0.57)	30.4 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (0.62)	10.4 (0.41)	8.1 (0.37)	15.1 (0.50)	42.6 (0.68)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.51)	9.1 (0.42)	6.7 (0.36)	16.0 (0.51)	50.4 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.52)	5.6 (0.34)	5.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.47)	62.5 (0.72)
<b>Family income<sup>11</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	32.0 (0.75)	10.7 (0.44)	9.1 (0.39)	11.0 (0.42)	36.1 (0.81)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (0.37)	7.7 (0.23)	6.0 (0.19)	13.9 (0.30)	52.7 (0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.79)	9.6 (0.52)	7.9 (0.45)	14.0 (0.61)	42.3 (0.85)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (0.70)	9.3 (0.50)	5.8 (0.38)	14.9 (0.61)	50.5 (0.87)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	15.9 (0.79)	7.9 (0.57)	5.8 (0.44)	14.6 (0.72)	55.0 (1.00)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	12.8 (0.60)	4.8 (0.34)	5.2 (0.36)	12.5 (0.57)	64.2 (0.84)
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (1.14)	9.6 (0.60)	8.2 (0.58)	12.1 (0.73)	36.5 (1.24)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (0.85)	9.9 (0.56)	9.0 (0.47)	13.1 (0.59)	36.9 (0.84)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	16.0 (0.38)	7.5 (0.26)	5.9 (0.22)	13.7 (0.32)	56.1 (0.49)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (0.40)	6.7 (0.23)	4.9 (0.20)	14.2 (0.34)	56.0 (0.50)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (1.40)	11.3 (0.84)	9.3 (0.80)	13.5 (0.89)	29.3 (1.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	23.6 (1.99)	10.2 (1.27)	13.1 (1.59)	15.9 (1.67)	35.4 (2.26)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (0.79)	7.0 (0.47)	5.6 (0.40)	11.7 (0.56)	47.2 (0.93)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (0.92)	14.6 (0.75)	12.5 (0.67)	12.2 (0.69)	32.3 (0.98)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	53.9 (2.71)	12.7 (1.85)	14.2 (1.84)	5.2 (1.15)	13.6 (1.94)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (1.55)	14.9 (1.09)	12.2 (0.98)	9.1 (0.85)	27.9 (1.38)
Other . . . . .	100.0	26.6 (2.68)	15.4 (2.19)	16.6 (2.02)	8.2 (1.67)	31.8 (2.94)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	46.7 (7.42)	*16.5 (5.25)	*12.0 (5.07)	*13.2 (7.20)	*11.6 (4.29)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Alcohol drinking status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Lifetime abstainer <sup>2</sup>	Former infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Former regular <sup>2,3</sup>	Current infrequent <sup>2,3</sup>	Current regular <sup>2,3</sup>
Marital status		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	20.6 (0.43)	9.1 (0.28)	7.0 (0.25)	14.2 (0.35)	48.3 (0.51)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	37.2 (1.07)	14.5 (0.78)	10.9 (0.68)	12.7 (0.67)	23.8 (0.88)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	17.9 (0.64)	9.4 (0.52)	8.8 (0.48)	14.5 (0.58)	48.2 (0.84)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (0.81)	4.1 (0.30)	3.5 (0.27)	10.3 (0.48)	53.7 (0.84)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	11.7 (0.92)	6.5 (0.68)	6.5 (0.69)	12.4 (0.91)	61.3 (1.38)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	22.4 (0.47)	7.0 (0.26)	5.8 (0.24)	13.1 (0.34)	50.8 (0.54)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.9 (0.61)	9.0 (0.36)	7.0 (0.33)	13.4 (0.45)	49.7 (0.69)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (0.98)	10.3 (0.60)	8.4 (0.45)	13.4 (0.56)	41.6 (1.05)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.67)	6.9 (0.42)	6.4 (0.36)	14.8 (0.57)	53.8 (0.85)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.1 (0.72)	8.3 (0.40)	7.4 (0.36)	13.2 (0.51)	52.9 (0.82)
South . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (0.66)	9.7 (0.40)	6.6 (0.32)	12.9 (0.41)	42.6 (0.66)
West . . . . .	100.0	23.3 (0.71)	7.2 (0.38)	6.4 (0.37)	12.5 (0.52)	49.5 (0.84)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (1.17)	5.5 (0.60)	6.1 (0.63)	9.8 (0.83)	55.5 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	50.0 (1.19)	7.3 (0.64)	3.4 (0.37)	14.9 (0.81)	23.8 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	11.6 (0.44)	7.0 (0.34)	8.6 (0.34)	9.4 (0.40)	62.2 (0.62)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (0.53)	9.5 (0.33)	6.0 (0.27)	17.1 (0.43)	43.8 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.4 (1.38)	11.1 (1.02)	7.6 (0.80)	10.1 (0.93)	47.1 (1.50)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (1.26)	11.5 (0.75)	5.7 (0.63)	15.6 (0.89)	25.2 (1.02)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

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

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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").

<sup>14</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	59.2 (0.49)	3.0 (0.12)	12.3 (0.26)	13.2 (0.26)	12.3 (0.26)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	59.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.12)	12.3 (0.26)	13.1 (0.25)	12.3 (0.26)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	52.4 (0.63)	3.5 (0.20)	14.6 (0.38)	14.3 (0.38)	15.2 (0.39)
Female . . . . .	100.0	65.4 (0.56)	2.5 (0.15)	10.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.31)	9.7 (0.29)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (0.64)	3.7 (0.19)	15.6 (0.39)	16.2 (0.38)	14.8 (0.37)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (0.67)	2.7 (0.22)	11.0 (0.40)	12.2 (0.40)	10.9 (0.39)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (0.98)	1.4 (0.26)	5.9 (0.52)	6.7 (0.53)	8.9 (0.68)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	88.1 (0.78)	0.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.33)	3.8 (0.47)	4.9 (0.53)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	59.3 (0.49)	3.0 (0.13)	12.3 (0.26)	13.1 (0.26)	12.3 (0.26)
White . . . . .	100.0	58.1 (0.55)	3.0 (0.14)	12.6 (0.30)	13.6 (0.29)	12.7 (0.29)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	65.5 (1.02)	2.5 (0.30)	10.9 (0.63)	11.2 (0.64)	9.8 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (4.51)	*1.9 (1.00)	6.9 (2.03)	*6.9 (2.44)	20.9 (3.70)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	61.7 (1.97)	4.0 (0.83)	12.5 (1.25)	12.0 (1.28)	9.7 (1.16)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	66.2 (9.05)	–	*11.4 (6.13)	*10.5 (5.99)	*11.9 (5.32)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	50.9 (2.98)	3.5 (1.00)	14.1 (1.97)	18.2 (2.37)	13.3 (1.83)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	42.2 (7.94)	*1.3 (1.33)	23.4 (6.91)	*23.3 (7.14)	*9.7 (4.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	58.3 (4.15)	*4.3 (1.74)	11.6 (2.53)	12.3 (2.92)	13.5 (2.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	68.9 (0.85)	1.9 (0.25)	10.5 (0.55)	9.1 (0.48)	9.6 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	68.7 (1.11)	1.8 (0.34)	10.6 (0.66)	8.8 (0.62)	10.1 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	58.0 (0.53)	3.1 (0.14)	12.5 (0.28)	13.7 (0.28)	12.7 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (0.59)	3.2 (0.15)	12.9 (0.32)	14.1 (0.32)	13.2 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	65.7 (1.04)	2.5 (0.30)	10.7 (0.62)	11.3 (0.66)	9.8 (0.59)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	82.8 (0.74)	1.3 (0.21)	5.2 (0.39)	4.1 (0.37)	6.5 (0.48)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	68.7 (0.71)	2.5 (0.22)	9.7 (0.39)	8.7 (0.38)	10.4 (0.43)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	56.8 (0.77)	3.4 (0.26)	13.2 (0.50)	14.6 (0.45)	12.0 (0.45)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	43.4 (0.78)	4.1 (0.29)	17.2 (0.53)	20.2 (0.58)	15.2 (0.52)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	73.6 (0.93)	1.7 (0.20)	7.7 (0.43)	7.6 (0.48)	9.4 (0.45)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	54.8 (0.53)	3.4 (0.15)	13.6 (0.30)	14.9 (0.31)	13.3 (0.31)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	66.1 (0.87)	2.5 (0.28)	10.1 (0.53)	10.1 (0.51)	11.1 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (0.94)	3.1 (0.29)	14.0 (0.60)	13.6 (0.57)	13.1 (0.60)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	51.4 (1.10)	4.1 (0.43)	15.4 (0.76)	15.4 (0.74)	13.7 (0.78)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	42.7 (0.88)	4.4 (0.35)	17.1 (0.61)	20.5 (0.66)	15.4 (0.61)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	71.2 (1.47)	2.2 (0.33)	8.7 (0.71)	8.0 (0.70)	10.0 (0.69)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	70.3 (0.89)	2.1 (0.27)	8.9 (0.51)	8.5 (0.52)	10.2 (0.58)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	51.3 (0.59)	3.7 (0.19)	14.9 (0.35)	16.2 (0.36)	13.9 (0.37)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (0.58)	3.8 (0.18)	15.3 (0.35)	17.3 (0.36)	14.0 (0.34)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	78.1 (1.19)	1.3 (0.27)	6.7 (0.74)	5.4 (0.62)	8.5 (0.82)
Other . . . . .	100.0	71.0 (2.21)	2.1 (0.59)	10.3 (1.39)	7.4 (1.18)	9.3 (1.19)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (0.95)	2.6 (0.30)	11.6 (0.58)	8.6 (0.47)	13.2 (0.62)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	79.1 (0.92)	1.3 (0.23)	5.4 (0.45)	6.1 (0.48)	8.1 (0.63)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	93.9 (1.51)	*0.1 (0.08)	*1.1 (0.66)	*1.2 (0.49)	*3.7 (1.29)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	86.4 (1.09)	*1.0 (0.33)	2.3 (0.43)	4.4 (0.65)	5.9 (0.76)
Other . . . . .	100.0	81.9 (2.28)	*1.8 (0.77)	3.9 (1.14)	6.7 (1.59)	5.7 (1.37)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	91.0 (3.67)	–	*3.8 (2.88)	*2.0 (1.42)	*3.2 (1.90)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Frequency of vigorous physical activity per week among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Never	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>						
Marital status						
Married . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (0.60)	3.2 (0.17)	13.0 (0.34)	13.0 (0.34)	11.7 (0.33)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	84.9 (0.77)	1.1 (0.23)	3.4 (0.40)	4.8 (0.46)	5.7 (0.46)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	64.3 (0.81)	2.5 (0.28)	10.0 (0.49)	12.4 (0.55)	10.7 (0.51)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	48.5 (0.93)	3.4 (0.31)	13.9 (0.57)	17.0 (0.62)	17.2 (0.67)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	58.1 (1.49)	2.7 (0.48)	14.0 (1.04)	12.5 (0.99)	12.7 (0.93)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.1 (0.58)	3.0 (0.18)	12.6 (0.34)	14.6 (0.37)	12.7 (0.35)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	58.7 (0.93)	3.2 (0.23)	12.7 (0.45)	13.2 (0.43)	12.2 (0.47)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	64.6 (1.25)	2.5 (0.26)	11.1 (0.68)	10.0 (0.65)	11.7 (0.59)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	59.5 (1.01)	2.9 (0.28)	11.4 (0.57)	13.1 (0.60)	13.1 (0.58)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	57.0 (1.08)	3.2 (0.27)	14.2 (0.58)	13.6 (0.59)	12.0 (0.52)
South . . . . .	100.0	62.0 (0.86)	2.9 (0.19)	11.3 (0.38)	12.3 (0.41)	11.6 (0.46)
West . . . . .	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	3.0 (0.30)	12.8 (0.63)	14.6 (0.51)	13.4 (0.47)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	61.6 (1.30)	2.2 (0.43)	13.7 (0.91)	10.2 (0.73)	12.3 (0.86)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	75.8 (1.07)	1.6 (0.29)	7.5 (0.64)	8.2 (0.62)	6.9 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	50.4 (0.74)	3.8 (0.25)	15.0 (0.45)	14.9 (0.46)	15.9 (0.47)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	62.5 (0.68)	2.6 (0.19)	10.9 (0.38)	13.4 (0.39)	10.6 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (1.73)	2.5 (0.50)	12.7 (1.02)	15.3 (1.18)	13.8 (1.06)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	73.7 (1.13)	2.6 (0.37)	9.1 (0.73)	8.1 (0.62)	6.6 (0.59)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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”).

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.4 (0.34)	35.0 (0.34)	23.5 (0.31)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.10)	39.6 (0.34)	35.0 (0.34)	23.4 (0.31)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	1.0 (0.12)	31.8 (0.49)	43.1 (0.52)	24.1 (0.46)
Female . . . . .	100.0	3.0 (0.17)	46.8 (0.48)	27.3 (0.41)	22.9 (0.40)
Age					
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.16)	44.2 (0.51)	31.9 (0.49)	21.4 (0.43)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	1.1 (0.13)	32.1 (0.54)	39.1 (0.58)	27.8 (0.53)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.25)	31.7 (0.95)	39.3 (1.02)	27.3 (0.95)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.39)	45.4 (1.13)	35.1 (1.05)	15.9 (0.78)
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.10)	39.4 (0.35)	35.1 (0.34)	23.5 (0.32)
White . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	40.2 (0.38)	35.5 (0.38)	22.4 (0.34)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	29.5 (0.89)	34.0 (0.97)	34.9 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	*1.4 (0.85)	37.8 (5.51)	29.8 (5.31)	31.0 (4.52)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	6.1 (1.10)	59.3 (2.05)	27.5 (1.80)	7.1 (1.05)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	–	31.9 (9.27)	31.0 (8.33)	*37.2 (11.62)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	*2.6 (0.87)	39.7 (2.97)	30.7 (2.64)	27.0 (2.77)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*0.8 (0.84)	44.3 (8.64)	24.9 (7.05)	29.9 (7.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	*3.5 (1.44)	35.2 (4.59)	32.4 (4.26)	28.9 (4.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	1.3 (0.21)	33.8 (0.86)	39.7 (0.85)	25.2 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	1.0 (0.21)	30.5 (1.09)	40.3 (1.06)	28.3 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.11)	40.1 (0.37)	34.5 (0.37)	23.3 (0.34)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.11)	40.9 (0.41)	35.0 (0.40)	22.1 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	29.2 (0.91)	34.2 (1.01)	34.9 (0.98)
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.21)	32.3 (0.80)	36.6 (0.81)	29.3 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.20)	34.4 (0.63)	36.1 (0.66)	27.6 (0.62)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.17)	35.7 (0.69)	36.2 (0.67)	26.5 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.18)	43.5 (0.72)	37.2 (0.70)	17.6 (0.53)
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	3.0 (0.24)	40.6 (0.73)	30.7 (0.61)	25.8 (0.63)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.11)	39.0 (0.39)	36.1 (0.39)	23.0 (0.37)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.29)	37.6 (0.82)	34.1 (0.81)	26.4 (0.77)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.25)	37.8 (0.81)	35.8 (0.75)	24.5 (0.76)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.28)	36.2 (0.95)	37.7 (0.97)	24.3 (0.89)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.23)	40.9 (0.80)	37.0 (0.79)	20.4 (0.68)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	3.0 (0.45)	40.7 (1.15)	29.6 (0.97)	26.6 (0.99)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	2.9 (0.33)	37.0 (0.83)	32.5 (0.83)	27.6 (0.79)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	38.9 (0.46)	36.5 (0.44)	22.9 (0.43)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under age 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	39.8 (0.45)	35.6 (0.43)	22.8 (0.41)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	3.4 (0.51)	36.9 (1.46)	28.1 (1.30)	31.7 (1.26)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*1.9 (0.58)	31.6 (2.11)	38.0 (2.24)	28.6 (2.19)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.28)	41.0 (0.89)	32.7 (0.88)	24.1 (0.77)
Age 65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.26)	39.0 (0.96)	37.8 (0.90)	21.0 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	*2.3 (0.82)	36.5 (2.57)	32.7 (2.89)	28.5 (2.55)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	3.2 (0.54)	37.6 (1.53)	37.2 (1.47)	22.0 (1.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*2.8 (1.04)	32.8 (2.94)	39.1 (2.95)	25.4 (2.57)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*6.8 (4.37)	32.3 (6.76)	33.2 (6.69)	27.6 (6.58)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Body mass index among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese
Marital status					
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	36.2 (0.45)	38.1 (0.47)	24.1 (0.42)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	3.3 (0.39)	42.1 (1.03)	31.1 (0.97)	23.6 (0.85)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.22)	36.6 (0.79)	34.6 (0.79)	26.9 (0.73)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.31)	48.4 (0.82)	28.2 (0.70)	20.3 (0.64)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.49)	43.3 (1.40)	32.2 (1.35)	22.1 (1.18)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.2 (0.16)	40.5 (0.50)	35.5 (0.49)	21.7 (0.42)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.18)	38.6 (0.59)	35.2 (0.60)	24.1 (0.53)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	1.6 (0.19)	38.2 (0.77)	33.6 (0.75)	26.5 (0.84)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.25)	39.9 (0.80)	36.7 (0.83)	21.3 (0.65)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	1.8 (0.19)	38.7 (0.67)	35.3 (0.65)	24.3 (0.60)
South . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.17)	38.8 (0.56)	33.9 (0.58)	25.3 (0.58)
West . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.21)	41.2 (0.78)	35.4 (0.72)	21.1 (0.61)
Sex and ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	0.6 (0.15)	27.3 (1.15)	46.3 (1.26)	25.8 (1.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.39)	40.2 (1.18)	33.2 (1.14)	24.5 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	0.9 (0.13)	31.6 (0.57)	43.7 (0.61)	23.8 (0.54)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.20)	49.8 (0.56)	26.6 (0.48)	20.5 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	1.2 (0.35)	29.6 (1.42)	40.1 (1.63)	29.0 (1.43)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.32)	28.9 (1.11)	29.2 (1.11)	39.8 (1.23)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	13.5 (0.26)	86.5 (0.26)	100.0	80.9 (0.44)	15.7 (0.40)	2.7 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	13.5 (0.25)	86.5 (0.25)	100.0	80.6 (0.44)	15.9 (0.41)	2.8 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Sex								
Male	100.0	17.9 (0.41)	82.1 (0.41)	100.0	80.0 (0.56)	15.8 (0.51)	3.4 (0.21)	0.9 (0.10)
Female	100.0	9.5 (0.26)	90.5 (0.26)	100.0	81.6 (0.48)	15.6 (0.44)	2.2 (0.15)	0.6 (0.07)
Age								
18–44 years	100.0	19.4 (0.40)	80.6 (0.40)	100.0	77.7 (0.59)	18.3 (0.54)	3.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	8.7 (0.33)	91.3 (0.33)	100.0	82.9 (0.56)	14.2 (0.52)	2.3 (0.19)	0.6 (0.09)
65–74 years	100.0	4.5 (0.45)	95.5 (0.45)	100.0	85.1 (0.81)	12.0 (0.73)	2.6 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.11)
75 years and over	100.0	2.7 (0.31)	97.3 (0.31)	100.0	86.6 (0.87)	10.8 (0.82)	2.3 (0.31)	*0.3 (0.11)
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	13.5 (0.26)	86.5 (0.26)	100.0	81.0 (0.44)	15.6 (0.41)	2.7 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
White	100.0	12.6 (0.28)	87.4 (0.28)	100.0	82.6 (0.49)	14.8 (0.45)	2.0 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	14.4 (0.71)	85.6 (0.71)	100.0	74.6 (1.00)	17.6 (0.83)	6.9 (0.53)	0.9 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	15.1 (2.96)	84.9 (2.96)	100.0	38.3 (5.64)	55.7 (5.82)	*4.1 (1.72)	*1.9 (1.16)
Asian	100.0	20.9 (1.73)	79.1 (1.73)	100.0	79.5 (1.88)	16.2 (1.73)	3.0 (0.81)	*1.3 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*22.6 (8.63)	77.4 (8.63)	100.0	80.8 (9.28)	*16.6 (9.00)	*2.6 (2.58)	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	17.6 (2.21)	82.4 (2.21)	100.0	73.5 (2.64)	22.7 (2.52)	*2.4 (1.06)	*1.4 (0.63)
Black or African American, white	100.0	30.8 (7.30)	69.2 (7.30)	100.0	82.3 (5.62)	17.7 (5.62)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	14.5 (3.07)	85.5 (3.07)	100.0	68.6 (4.13)	24.4 (3.95)	*4.5 (2.09)	*2.5 (1.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	28.2 (0.85)	71.8 (0.85)	100.0	70.9 (1.09)	24.0 (1.05)	4.5 (0.42)	0.5 (0.14)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.7 (1.12)	68.3 (1.12)	100.0	69.4 (1.52)	27.1 (1.51)	3.1 (0.42)	*0.5 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.7 (0.25)	88.3 (0.25)	100.0	81.9 (0.46)	14.9 (0.42)	2.5 (0.14)	0.7 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	10.8 (0.28)	89.2 (0.28)	100.0	83.4 (0.51)	14.0 (0.47)	1.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.3 (0.71)	85.7 (0.71)	100.0	74.7 (1.01)	17.5 (0.84)	6.9 (0.53)	0.9 (0.18)
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	17.5 (0.69)	82.5 (0.69)	100.0	74.3 (0.92)	20.8 (0.86)	4.3 (0.36)	0.5 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	11.4 (0.43)	88.6 (0.43)	100.0	81.4 (0.67)	15.2 (0.62)	2.9 (0.22)	0.4 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	11.0 (0.44)	89.0 (0.44)	100.0	82.2 (0.67)	14.5 (0.63)	2.5 (0.24)	0.8 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	9.5 (0.41)	90.5 (0.41)	100.0	86.8 (0.63)	11.2 (0.60)	1.2 (0.18)	0.7 (0.12)
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	100.0	19.4 (0.60)	80.6 (0.60)	100.0	70.1 (0.89)	23.3 (0.85)	5.4 (0.36)	1.2 (0.17)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	12.0 (0.28)	88.0 (0.28)	100.0	83.3 (0.47)	14.0 (0.44)	2.1 (0.14)	0.6 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	17.6 (0.64)	82.4 (0.64)	100.0	76.9 (0.91)	18.5 (0.82)	3.7 (0.34)	0.8 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	13.5 (0.59)	86.5 (0.59)	100.0	81.0 (0.92)	15.8 (0.87)	2.6 (0.37)	0.6 (0.14)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	11.2 (0.66)	88.8 (0.66)	100.0	84.6 (0.83)	13.5 (0.78)	1.3 (0.24)	0.6 (0.15)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	7.7 (0.43)	92.3 (0.43)	100.0	85.9 (0.73)	12.1 (0.70)	1.4 (0.22)	0.6 (0.13)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	100.0	22.0 (0.99)	78.0 (0.99)	100.0	65.0 (1.30)	27.3 (1.32)	6.2 (0.57)	1.4 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	19.2 (0.70)	80.8 (0.70)	100.0	72.9 (0.98)	21.5 (0.91)	4.9 (0.42)	0.7 (0.16)
Not poor	100.0	10.9 (0.30)	89.1 (0.30)	100.0	83.5 (0.53)	13.9 (0.50)	1.9 (0.16)	0.7 (0.08)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under age 65 years:								
Private	100.0	8.7 (0.26)	91.3 (0.26)	100.0	85.3 (0.46)	13.0 (0.43)	1.2 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
Medicaid	100.0	9.1 (0.76)	90.9 (0.76)	100.0	63.8 (1.49)	30.2 (1.41)	5.5 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.19)
Other	100.0	6.0 (1.04)	94.0 (1.04)	100.0	55.9 (2.36)	27.7 (2.07)	11.4 (1.50)	4.9 (0.99)
Uninsured	100.0	45.7 (0.87)	54.3 (0.87)	100.0	58.1 (1.28)	30.2 (1.17)	9.8 (0.73)	1.8 (0.29)
Age 65 years and over:								
Private	100.0	2.7 (0.32)	97.3 (0.32)	100.0	88.4 (0.74)	10.2 (0.72)	1.3 (0.23)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	2.9 (0.88)	97.1 (0.88)	100.0	76.2 (2.44)	18.4 (2.36)	4.9 (1.41)	*0.6 (0.47)
Medicare only	100.0	4.2 (0.51)	95.8 (0.51)	100.0	86.9 (1.23)	10.6 (1.13)	2.0 (0.40)	*0.5 (0.21)
Other	100.0	4.5 (1.12)	95.5 (1.12)	100.0	70.8 (2.64)	17.0 (2.20)	10.8 (1.73)	*1.4 (0.62)
Uninsured	100.0	41.1 (7.72)	58.9 (7.72)	100.0	52.8 (8.59)	28.9 (8.01)	*16.5 (5.99)	*1.8 (1.79)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Type of place <sup>1</sup>						
		Total without a usual place of care	Total with a usual place of care	Total	Doctor's office or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Clinic or health center	Hospital emergency room or outpatient department	Some other place
<b>Marital status</b>		<b>Percent distribution<sup>3</sup> (standard error)</b>						
Married . . . . .	100.0	10.1 (0.30)	89.9 (0.30)	100.0	83.5 (0.50)	14.1 (0.48)	1.8 (0.14)	0.5 (0.07)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	5.3 (0.47)	94.7 (0.47)	100.0	85.7 (0.82)	11.8 (0.79)	2.0 (0.26)	0.5 (0.13)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	15.4 (0.63)	84.6 (0.63)	100.0	77.4 (0.78)	16.8 (0.70)	4.7 (0.39)	1.2 (0.21)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	21.5 (0.67)	78.5 (0.67)	100.0	74.4 (0.90)	20.2 (0.84)	4.3 (0.35)	1.1 (0.18)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	26.6 (1.29)	73.4 (1.29)	100.0	71.9 (1.48)	21.9 (1.34)	5.3 (0.77)	0.9 (0.28)
<b>Place of residence<sup>1,3</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.7 (0.36)	86.3 (0.36)	100.0	83.2 (0.46)	13.0 (0.42)	3.0 (0.18)	0.7 (0.09)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	13.8 (0.46)	86.2 (0.46)	100.0	82.2 (0.67)	14.6 (0.58)	2.4 (0.23)	0.7 (0.11)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	12.9 (0.62)	87.1 (0.62)	100.0	73.5 (1.48)	23.4 (1.42)	2.5 (0.33)	0.6 (0.11)
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	9.8 (0.51)	90.2 (0.51)	100.0	87.6 (0.64)	8.9 (0.54)	3.0 (0.28)	0.5 (0.12)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	11.7 (0.46)	88.3 (0.46)	100.0	72.6 (1.06)	24.1 (1.02)	2.5 (0.23)	0.8 (0.12)
South . . . . .	100.0	15.4 (0.48)	84.6 (0.48)	100.0	84.0 (0.70)	12.5 (0.61)	2.7 (0.26)	0.7 (0.10)
West . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.58)	83.9 (0.58)	100.0	78.7 (0.99)	17.7 (0.99)	2.7 (0.26)	0.8 (0.15)
<b>Sex and ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	35.8 (1.31)	64.2 (1.31)	100.0	73.3 (1.57)	21.6 (1.50)	4.5 (0.63)	*0.6 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	20.9 (0.92)	79.1 (0.92)	100.0	69.2 (1.34)	25.9 (1.27)	4.5 (0.49)	0.5 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	14.5 (0.45)	85.5 (0.45)	100.0	82.0 (0.64)	14.7 (0.58)	2.5 (0.20)	0.8 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	7.4 (0.29)	92.6 (0.29)	100.0	84.7 (0.54)	13.5 (0.51)	1.3 (0.16)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	19.3 (1.24)	80.7 (1.24)	100.0	73.2 (1.50)	17.2 (1.29)	8.3 (0.92)	1.3 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	10.2 (0.73)	89.8 (0.73)	100.0	75.8 (1.16)	17.7 (0.97)	5.9 (0.56)	*0.6 (0.20)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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").

<sup>13</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.7 (0.26)	25.5 (0.29)	24.6 (0.30)	14.2 (0.24)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.6 (0.26)	25.5 (0.29)	24.7 (0.29)	14.2 (0.24)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.47)	19.2 (0.39)	24.1 (0.41)	20.2 (0.40)	10.2 (0.30)
Female . . . . .	100.0	12.4 (0.30)	14.3 (0.34)	26.8 (0.41)	28.7 (0.42)	17.8 (0.35)
Age						
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	24.3 (0.44)	19.3 (0.38)	26.0 (0.42)	18.9 (0.38)	11.5 (0.29)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	15.5 (0.44)	15.9 (0.44)	26.2 (0.53)	27.0 (0.53)	15.5 (0.45)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	9.3 (0.65)	10.4 (0.65)	23.8 (0.90)	37.9 (1.06)	18.6 (0.83)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (0.59)	8.5 (0.62)	21.2 (0.86)	39.5 (1.09)	22.6 (0.93)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	19.0 (0.29)	16.7 (0.26)	25.6 (0.29)	24.6 (0.30)	14.1 (0.24)
White . . . . .	100.0	18.3 (0.32)	16.4 (0.29)	25.6 (0.32)	25.0 (0.33)	14.7 (0.27)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.79)	16.5 (0.74)	26.8 (0.87)	25.0 (0.83)	12.3 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	24.0 (3.82)	20.9 (3.79)	16.5 (3.13)	19.6 (3.73)	19.0 (3.39)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (1.76)	20.0 (1.62)	25.9 (1.70)	18.8 (1.58)	8.5 (1.21)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	36.1 (9.48)	24.7 (7.74)	*3.4 (2.46)	*26.2 (11.77)	*9.6 (5.44)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.8 (2.41)	17.4 (2.44)	20.3 (2.43)	27.6 (2.74)	15.9 (2.13)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*12.1 (4.45)	*19.9 (7.50)	25.3 (6.72)	27.4 (6.98)	15.3 (4.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (2.96)	17.1 (3.60)	19.8 (3.92)	28.7 (3.92)	18.0 (3.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (0.87)	17.9 (0.71)	19.9 (0.69)	18.0 (0.65)	11.0 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (1.11)	17.9 (0.89)	18.4 (0.83)	15.7 (0.79)	10.4 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (0.30)	16.5 (0.28)	26.2 (0.32)	25.4 (0.32)	14.6 (0.26)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.33)	16.3 (0.31)	26.3 (0.35)	25.8 (0.36)	15.2 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (0.79)	16.4 (0.75)	26.8 (0.88)	25.0 (0.84)	12.4 (0.57)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	23.0 (0.74)	13.1 (0.60)	20.4 (0.70)	26.9 (0.76)	16.6 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (0.52)	16.1 (0.49)	24.6 (0.58)	25.5 (0.58)	14.9 (0.47)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	17.3 (0.54)	16.8 (0.51)	26.3 (0.62)	24.3 (0.56)	15.3 (0.48)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (0.50)	18.0 (0.58)	28.3 (0.64)	26.7 (0.61)	13.1 (0.47)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	22.8 (0.63)	13.1 (0.48)	20.8 (0.57)	24.8 (0.56)	18.5 (0.57)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (0.33)	17.5 (0.31)	26.8 (0.35)	24.7 (0.35)	13.1 (0.27)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (0.70)	15.9 (0.63)	22.4 (0.70)	25.0 (0.67)	14.8 (0.58)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	19.9 (0.72)	17.5 (0.64)	25.0 (0.70)	23.7 (0.69)	13.9 (0.58)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (0.80)	17.7 (0.77)	27.8 (0.90)	24.5 (0.86)	12.0 (0.64)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	14.1 (0.59)	18.2 (0.66)	30.2 (0.74)	25.5 (0.70)	12.0 (0.52)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	25.2 (1.00)	13.9 (0.78)	20.4 (0.88)	22.4 (0.87)	18.0 (0.81)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	24.1 (0.80)	15.5 (0.65)	21.1 (0.74)	23.4 (0.67)	15.8 (0.66)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	17.0 (0.37)	17.3 (0.36)	27.3 (0.40)	25.3 (0.39)	13.2 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under age 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.35)	18.8 (0.35)	28.6 (0.40)	23.8 (0.39)	12.3 (0.30)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	12.3 (0.86)	10.0 (0.83)	20.6 (1.14)	26.1 (1.24)	31.0 (1.25)
Other . . . . .	100.0	13.4 (1.60)	10.5 (1.32)	20.5 (1.80)	29.0 (1.85)	26.6 (2.01)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	43.2 (0.87)	18.6 (0.67)	18.8 (0.65)	12.1 (0.57)	7.3 (0.44)
Age 65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	6.6 (0.51)	9.4 (0.58)	23.3 (0.82)	40.6 (1.05)	20.2 (0.82)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (1.73)	6.2 (1.41)	11.8 (1.76)	38.3 (2.89)	35.3 (3.08)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	13.0 (1.04)	11.1 (1.02)	22.5 (1.28)	35.7 (1.51)	17.7 (1.15)
Other . . . . .	100.0	8.8 (1.64)	8.1 (1.62)	26.4 (2.63)	35.8 (2.84)	20.9 (2.31)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (7.86)	*11.1 (4.01)	25.1 (6.42)	14.4 (4.61)	*12.1 (4.17)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Number of office visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	None	1	2–3	4–9	10 or more
Marital status						
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Married . . . . .	100.0	16.8 (0.36)	17.0 (0.35)	26.5 (0.40)	25.7 (0.41)	14.0 (0.33)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	10.4 (0.65)	9.6 (0.61)	21.8 (0.84)	36.2 (1.02)	21.9 (0.90)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.68)	14.7 (0.57)	22.7 (0.67)	24.1 (0.68)	18.8 (0.67)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (0.73)	18.7 (0.61)	26.1 (0.69)	18.9 (0.63)	10.0 (0.45)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	25.5 (1.25)	16.8 (1.08)	22.9 (1.18)	21.2 (1.23)	13.6 (0.97)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (0.43)	17.0 (0.38)	26.3 (0.45)	23.6 (0.42)	13.5 (0.33)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (0.52)	16.3 (0.45)	24.9 (0.49)	25.7 (0.54)	14.7 (0.44)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (0.61)	16.5 (0.59)	24.9 (0.64)	25.2 (0.65)	14.9 (0.54)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	14.3 (0.59)	14.6 (0.60)	26.2 (0.70)	27.9 (0.68)	17.0 (0.61)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (0.57)	17.9 (0.55)	26.3 (0.52)	24.7 (0.60)	13.6 (0.48)
South . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (0.48)	16.4 (0.42)	26.0 (0.51)	24.1 (0.50)	13.2 (0.39)
West . . . . .	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	17.6 (0.57)	22.9 (0.65)	22.0 (0.63)	13.9 (0.51)
Sex and ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	41.7 (1.31)	19.9 (1.04)	17.7 (0.96)	13.5 (0.90)	7.1 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.02)	15.9 (0.93)	22.0 (1.01)	22.3 (0.94)	14.8 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (0.55)	18.9 (0.47)	25.2 (0.50)	21.6 (0.48)	11.2 (0.37)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (0.34)	13.9 (0.39)	27.3 (0.49)	29.6 (0.50)	18.9 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	27.7 (1.31)	19.5 (1.22)	24.5 (1.30)	19.6 (1.28)	8.7 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	12.8 (0.81)	13.8 (0.79)	28.7 (1.13)	29.3 (1.13)	15.4 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.



**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	69.1 (0.33)	13.9 (0.24)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	69.1 (0.33)	13.9 (0.23)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
Sex							
Male . . . . .	100.0	60.9 (0.51)	14.9 (0.37)	10.8 (0.32)	7.7 (0.28)	4.0 (0.19)	1.7 (0.14)
Female . . . . .	100.0	76.6 (0.39)	12.9 (0.31)	5.5 (0.22)	2.7 (0.15)	1.3 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
Age							
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	61.6 (0.49)	16.4 (0.35)	10.5 (0.29)	6.8 (0.26)	3.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.13)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	73.1 (0.56)	12.9 (0.40)	6.7 (0.30)	4.0 (0.24)	2.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.13)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	84.6 (0.73)	8.2 (0.56)	2.8 (0.36)	1.9 (0.28)	1.9 (0.30)	0.6 (0.16)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.75)	6.8 (0.57)	2.5 (0.34)	1.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.27)	0.8 (0.22)
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	69.0 (0.34)	13.9 (0.24)	8.1 (0.19)	5.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
White . . . . .	100.0	70.0 (0.37)	13.5 (0.26)	7.9 (0.21)	4.9 (0.18)	2.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.09)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	68.4 (0.97)	15.1 (0.72)	7.4 (0.50)	4.9 (0.42)	2.7 (0.29)	1.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	55.2 (5.49)	22.9 (4.21)	12.9 (3.08)	*4.7 (1.86)	*4.1 (1.68)	*0.2 (0.24)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	60.4 (1.91)	14.4 (1.36)	12.2 (1.34)	7.1 (1.01)	3.8 (0.76)	2.1 (0.54)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	47.7 (11.55)	31.2 (8.41)	*5.9 (5.68)	*5.9 (3.48)	*3.9 (3.92)	*5.4 (5.21)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	70.2 (2.67)	13.6 (1.99)	7.3 (1.42)	5.4 (1.23)	*1.9 (0.78)	*1.6 (0.79)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	64.8 (7.91)	24.0 (7.51)	*3.7 (2.79)	*2.3 (1.64)	–	*5.2 (2.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	72.3 (3.64)	11.4 (2.78)	7.7 (2.14)	*4.6 (1.78)	*3.3 (1.57)	*0.7 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	54.4 (0.88)	15.5 (0.64)	10.7 (0.56)	8.4 (0.50)	6.0 (0.46)	5.1 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	51.6 (1.12)	14.7 (0.77)	11.9 (0.79)	9.4 (0.65)	7.3 (0.65)	5.2 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	70.9 (0.35)	13.7 (0.25)	7.7 (0.20)	4.7 (0.17)	2.2 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	71.9 (0.40)	13.3 (0.28)	7.6 (0.22)	4.6 (0.18)	2.0 (0.12)	0.6 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	68.4 (0.97)	15.0 (0.72)	7.4 (0.51)	4.9 (0.42)	2.7 (0.30)	1.6 (0.26)
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	68.1 (0.80)	11.0 (0.53)	7.6 (0.46)	5.8 (0.39)	4.9 (0.35)	2.6 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.62)	14.1 (0.44)	7.6 (0.38)	5.0 (0.30)	3.0 (0.22)	1.0 (0.14)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	70.3 (0.63)	13.9 (0.45)	7.7 (0.38)	5.0 (0.31)	2.2 (0.20)	0.8 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	72.9 (0.63)	14.1 (0.50)	7.0 (0.36)	3.9 (0.27)	1.2 (0.14)	0.8 (0.13)
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.67)	10.9 (0.42)	7.8 (0.39)	5.9 (0.35)	4.1 (0.30)	2.0 (0.21)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	69.0 (0.39)	14.5 (0.28)	8.2 (0.23)	4.9 (0.18)	2.2 (0.12)	1.1 (0.10)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	66.8 (0.80)	13.2 (0.56)	8.7 (0.49)	6.2 (0.42)	3.3 (0.29)	1.8 (0.23)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	67.9 (0.82)	14.6 (0.58)	7.8 (0.47)	6.1 (0.43)	2.5 (0.26)	1.1 (0.16)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	68.6 (0.95)	15.2 (0.72)	8.2 (0.55)	4.7 (0.44)	2.1 (0.29)	1.3 (0.23)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	71.9 (0.76)	14.7 (0.59)	8.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.28)	1.3 (0.19)	0.7 (0.16)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	100.0	65.8 (1.09)	11.7 (0.67)	9.4 (0.65)	5.6 (0.51)	4.8 (0.53)	2.7 (0.34)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	65.1 (0.84)	13.5 (0.64)	8.8 (0.51)	6.5 (0.47)	3.9 (0.33)	2.3 (0.28)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	70.3 (0.43)	14.3 (0.32)	8.0 (0.26)	4.6 (0.20)	2.0 (0.13)	0.9 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under age 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	100.0	69.8 (0.43)	15.4 (0.32)	8.1 (0.25)	4.2 (0.18)	1.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	79.7 (1.15)	10.5 (0.87)	5.4 (0.63)	1.9 (0.34)	0.9 (0.22)	1.6 (0.34)
Other . . . . .	100.0	80.2 (1.73)	8.6 (1.23)	6.7 (1.29)	2.7 (0.75)	*1.3 (0.49)	*0.5 (0.25)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	43.5 (0.84)	16.2 (0.61)	14.7 (0.60)	13.7 (0.64)	8.4 (0.47)	3.4 (0.32)
Age 65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.62)	7.7 (0.51)	2.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.20)	0.9 (0.20)	0.3 (0.12)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (2.15)	4.5 (1.02)	*3.2 (1.23)	*0.3 (0.22)	*3.0 (1.23)	*1.8 (0.83)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	81.6 (1.15)	8.8 (0.87)	3.6 (0.55)	3.0 (0.54)	2.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.32)
Other . . . . .	100.0	86.7 (1.95)	5.4 (1.31)	*2.3 (0.89)	*2.1 (0.85)	2.3 (0.82)	*1.2 (0.60)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	58.7 (7.71)	*5.8 (2.81)	*8.9 (4.06)	*5.2 (2.95)	*14.5 (7.28)	*6.8 (3.97)

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, 2002—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Length of time since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	100.0	70.8 (0.44)	14.0 (0.32)	7.5 (0.26)	4.3 (0.19)	2.1 (0.13)	1.3 (0.11)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	84.7 (0.75)	7.4 (0.54)	3.1 (0.36)	2.4 (0.33)	1.6 (0.28)	0.8 (0.19)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.79)	13.1 (0.57)	8.2 (0.50)	5.2 (0.38)	3.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.17)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	60.9 (0.78)	15.5 (0.57)	10.6 (0.49)	7.4 (0.42)	3.8 (0.31)	1.8 (0.20)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	61.8 (1.38)	15.9 (1.03)	9.8 (0.85)	7.9 (0.78)	3.6 (0.51)	0.9 (0.28)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	67.6 (0.48)	14.7 (0.35)	8.3 (0.28)	5.0 (0.22)	2.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	70.6 (0.60)	13.1 (0.39)	7.8 (0.33)	5.1 (0.30)	2.4 (0.18)	1.0 (0.14)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.8 (0.75)	13.3 (0.54)	8.0 (0.43)	5.4 (0.38)	2.9 (0.29)	0.6 (0.14)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	74.1 (0.72)	12.9 (0.51)	6.8 (0.41)	3.7 (0.30)	1.7 (0.19)	0.9 (0.15)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	69.5 (0.67)	14.7 (0.51)	7.9 (0.36)	5.0 (0.33)	2.5 (0.24)	0.5 (0.11)
South . . . . .	100.0	68.3 (0.57)	13.8 (0.40)	8.1 (0.31)	5.4 (0.28)	2.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	65.0 (0.75)	13.9 (0.47)	9.4 (0.48)	6.1 (0.38)	3.3 (0.27)	2.3 (0.24)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	44.2 (1.26)	15.2 (0.93)	12.4 (0.88)	11.7 (0.83)	9.6 (0.84)	6.8 (0.73)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (1.13)	15.7 (0.90)	9.0 (0.69)	5.2 (0.51)	2.6 (0.35)	3.4 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	64.2 (0.60)	14.7 (0.43)	10.3 (0.37)	7.1 (0.32)	3.1 (0.21)	0.8 (0.11)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	79.0 (0.46)	12.1 (0.36)	5.0 (0.26)	2.3 (0.17)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	58.7 (1.51)	16.5 (1.21)	10.6 (0.90)	7.9 (0.82)	4.4 (0.59)	1.9 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (1.01)	13.8 (0.81)	4.8 (0.47)	2.4 (0.38)	1.4 (0.28)	1.4 (0.27)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					Never
		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")	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	44.1 (0.40)	17.5 (0.26)	12.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.5 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	17.5 (0.26)	12.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.7 (0.24)	1.0 (0.07)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	100.0	41.2 (0.55)	17.0 (0.38)	13.0 (0.35)	13.6 (0.35)	13.9 (0.38)	1.3 (0.12)
Female	100.0	46.8 (0.49)	18.0 (0.36)	12.4 (0.29)	11.0 (0.28)	11.2 (0.28)	0.6 (0.06)
<b>Age</b>							
18–44 years	100.0	41.9 (0.51)	19.2 (0.38)	14.5 (0.34)	13.3 (0.33)	9.6 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)
45–64 years	100.0	49.1 (0.65)	16.6 (0.44)	11.5 (0.39)	10.8 (0.37)	11.7 (0.40)	0.3 (0.06)
65–74 years	100.0	44.5 (1.17)	13.3 (0.72)	9.6 (0.56)	11.5 (0.67)	20.8 (0.88)	*0.2 (0.07)
75 years and over	100.0	37.9 (1.10)	14.5 (0.80)	8.1 (0.56)	11.2 (0.68)	27.5 (1.02)	0.6 (0.21)
<b>Race</b>							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	44.2 (0.40)	17.5 (0.26)	12.6 (0.23)	12.2 (0.23)	12.5 (0.24)	0.9 (0.07)
White	100.0	46.5 (0.46)	17.0 (0.29)	11.8 (0.25)	11.6 (0.25)	12.3 (0.27)	0.7 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	32.0 (1.03)	19.3 (0.72)	16.8 (0.78)	16.0 (0.75)	14.8 (0.69)	1.1 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.2 (4.06)	19.8 (3.47)	22.3 (3.72)	13.6 (2.53)	13.9 (3.29)	*1.2 (1.09)
Asian	100.0	41.0 (1.96)	20.1 (1.68)	14.6 (1.40)	11.6 (1.22)	8.3 (1.13)	4.4 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	20.8 (7.59)	33.5 (11.64)	*10.2 (5.22)	*11.7 (5.41)	*14.8 (6.90)	*8.9 (5.74)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	38.6 (2.89)	17.6 (2.33)	16.3 (1.95)	13.3 (1.97)	13.4 (2.00)	*0.8 (0.69)
Black or African American, white	100.0	45.2 (7.60)	19.9 (5.96)	16.5 (5.81)	*13.1 (5.04)	*5.3 (2.66)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	38.1 (4.64)	10.4 (2.65)	18.9 (3.29)	13.1 (3.04)	19.6 (3.62)	–
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.1 (0.83)	18.5 (0.66)	14.3 (0.59)	15.1 (0.60)	16.4 (0.69)	4.6 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.7 (0.98)	16.6 (0.79)	14.1 (0.71)	16.1 (0.78)	19.3 (0.94)	6.2 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.7 (0.43)	17.4 (0.28)	12.5 (0.25)	11.9 (0.25)	12.1 (0.26)	0.5 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	48.3 (0.50)	16.9 (0.31)	11.6 (0.27)	11.2 (0.27)	11.8 (0.29)	0.2 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.7 (1.01)	19.4 (0.73)	16.9 (0.78)	16.1 (0.77)	14.9 (0.69)	1.1 (0.20)
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	23.2 (0.72)	13.4 (0.58)	12.8 (0.54)	17.7 (0.65)	30.2 (0.79)	2.6 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	39.3 (0.66)	17.2 (0.49)	13.7 (0.45)	13.6 (0.46)	15.8 (0.48)	0.5 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	48.2 (0.69)	18.0 (0.51)	12.9 (0.46)	11.1 (0.40)	9.4 (0.39)	0.4 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	61.2 (0.69)	17.3 (0.53)	9.6 (0.41)	7.4 (0.37)	4.2 (0.29)	0.3 (0.07)
<b>Family income<sup>9</sup></b>							
Less than \$20,000	100.0	27.8 (0.77)	16.3 (0.55)	14.4 (0.50)	16.2 (0.53)	23.7 (0.69)	1.7 (0.17)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	48.3 (0.45)	17.8 (0.30)	12.2 (0.28)	11.2 (0.26)	9.7 (0.25)	0.7 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	35.0 (0.80)	16.5 (0.61)	13.9 (0.62)	16.0 (0.63)	17.4 (0.70)	1.3 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	42.2 (0.80)	19.0 (0.64)	14.1 (0.60)	12.6 (0.56)	11.3 (0.55)	0.7 (0.13)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	50.6 (1.03)	18.2 (0.78)	11.5 (0.67)	10.7 (0.64)	8.6 (0.58)	0.5 (0.14)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	60.8 (0.83)	17.4 (0.64)	10.5 (0.52)	6.6 (0.41)	4.3 (0.35)	0.3 (0.10)
<b>Poverty status<sup>10</sup></b>							
Poor	100.0	26.3 (1.16)	15.4 (0.74)	16.1 (0.77)	16.9 (0.82)	23.4 (1.07)	1.9 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	27.7 (0.78)	17.2 (0.65)	14.3 (0.60)	15.9 (0.66)	23.0 (0.78)	1.8 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	50.7 (0.51)	17.8 (0.35)	12.0 (0.32)	10.3 (0.29)	8.7 (0.27)	0.5 (0.07)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>11</sup></b>							
<b>Under age 65 years:</b>							
Private	100.0	52.3 (0.49)	19.1 (0.35)	12.1 (0.30)	9.2 (0.26)	6.8 (0.24)	0.4 (0.06)
Medicaid	100.0	29.5 (1.26)	17.6 (1.06)	16.2 (1.04)	17.3 (1.03)	18.0 (1.09)	1.5 (0.32)
Other	100.0	34.6 (2.28)	18.6 (1.81)	14.8 (1.49)	16.3 (1.58)	15.7 (1.65)	*0.1 (0.10)
Uninsured	100.0	20.6 (0.73)	14.9 (0.63)	17.3 (0.67)	22.2 (0.72)	21.2 (0.68)	3.7 (0.32)
<b>Age 65 years and over:</b>							
Private	100.0	48.4 (1.02)	14.1 (0.71)	8.5 (0.51)	9.3 (0.57)	19.5 (0.81)	*0.1 (0.08)
Medicaid and Medicare	100.0	22.0 (2.29)	8.9 (1.54)	9.3 (1.52)	11.3 (1.83)	48.0 (2.94)	*0.4 (0.27)
Medicare only	100.0	30.9 (1.51)	14.6 (1.14)	10.3 (0.86)	15.7 (1.06)	27.9 (1.41)	*0.6 (0.30)
Other	100.0	38.9 (2.94)	13.4 (2.14)	7.8 (1.47)	12.6 (2.10)	26.0 (2.50)	*1.2 (0.67)
Uninsured	100.0	15.5 (5.03)	*11.4 (4.44)	*9.1 (3.56)	23.9 (6.46)	38.0 (7.99)	*2.1 (1.64)

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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Months since last contact <sup>1</sup>					
		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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Married . . . . .	100.0	48.2 (0.52)	17.4 (0.34)	11.9 (0.32)	10.9 (0.29)	10.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.08)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (1.00)	13.6 (0.72)	10.4 (0.60)	13.0 (0.70)	27.6 (0.95)	0.4 (0.13)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (0.80)	16.6 (0.61)	13.4 (0.56)	13.8 (0.58)	17.2 (0.66)	0.5 (0.09)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	40.8 (0.82)	19.5 (0.65)	15.2 (0.58)	13.4 (0.54)	9.5 (0.46)	1.6 (0.19)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (1.39)	17.9 (1.07)	13.2 (0.95)	17.7 (1.05)	15.2 (1.05)	1.0 (0.26)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	45.8 (0.56)	19.1 (0.41)	12.8 (0.34)	11.5 (0.32)	9.7 (0.30)	1.3 (0.11)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	46.0 (0.68)	16.0 (0.40)	12.1 (0.40)	12.1 (0.39)	13.0 (0.43)	0.7 (0.10)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.2 (0.97)	16.6 (0.61)	13.4 (0.55)	14.0 (0.56)	18.2 (0.66)	0.6 (0.11)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	49.9 (0.96)	17.2 (0.62)	11.1 (0.53)	10.6 (0.51)	10.6 (0.50)	0.6 (0.11)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (0.78)	19.0 (0.53)	11.8 (0.41)	11.0 (0.42)	11.5 (0.48)	0.5 (0.10)
South . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (0.66)	16.8 (0.44)	13.9 (0.41)	13.6 (0.40)	15.4 (0.45)	1.1 (0.12)
West . . . . .	100.0	45.3 (0.82)	17.5 (0.55)	12.9 (0.53)	12.6 (0.52)	10.2 (0.44)	1.5 (0.18)
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	28.3 (1.15)	16.1 (0.90)	13.9 (0.84)	16.4 (0.89)	19.1 (1.07)	6.3 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	33.7 (1.12)	20.8 (0.92)	14.8 (0.79)	13.9 (0.77)	13.8 (0.80)	2.9 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	44.9 (0.67)	16.8 (0.45)	12.4 (0.43)	12.5 (0.41)	13.1 (0.44)	0.3 (0.08)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	51.4 (0.61)	17.0 (0.43)	10.9 (0.33)	10.0 (0.34)	10.6 (0.33)	0.1 (0.03)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	30.5 (1.55)	18.2 (1.18)	15.3 (1.08)	18.4 (1.28)	16.4 (1.14)	1.3 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (1.21)	20.3 (1.00)	18.2 (1.00)	14.2 (0.81)	13.7 (0.85)	1.0 (0.23)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

**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, 2002**

Selected characteristic	HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.37)	65.5 (0.37)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.35)	65.6 (0.35)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	100.0	31.9 (0.53)	68.1 (0.53)
Female . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (0.48)	63.1 (0.48)
Age			
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (0.53)	53.8 (0.53)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (0.56)	72.5 (0.56)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	12.0 (0.67)	88.0 (0.67)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	6.3 (0.52)	93.7 (0.52)
Race			
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	34.4 (0.37)	65.6 (0.37)
White . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.38)	68.3 (0.38)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (1.13)	47.9 (1.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	49.8 (5.15)	50.2 (5.15)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (1.98)	67.2 (1.98)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (8.03)	72.6 (8.03)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	45.8 (3.14)	54.2 (3.14)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	45.6 (7.99)	54.4 (7.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (4.19)	61.7 (4.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.86)	62.3 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (1.08)	66.0 (1.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (0.40)	65.9 (0.40)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	31.2 (0.40)	68.8 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (1.13)	47.9 (1.13)
Education <sup>7</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (0.81)	73.3 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (0.64)	69.9 (0.64)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	40.4 (0.69)	59.6 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	39.9 (0.72)	60.1 (0.72)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (0.77)	66.7 (0.77)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	35.5 (0.43)	64.5 (0.43)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (0.84)	65.3 (0.84)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (0.81)	61.8 (0.81)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.99)	62.4 (0.99)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (0.85)	61.7 (0.85)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	100.0	39.8 (1.20)	60.2 (1.20)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (0.95)	64.3 (0.95)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.47)	63.5 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Under age 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (0.47)	63.0 (0.47)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	52.7 (1.44)	47.3 (1.44)
Other . . . . .	100.0	49.5 (2.30)	50.5 (2.30)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	42.1 (0.89)	57.9 (0.89)
Age 65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	100.0	8.0 (0.53)	92.0 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	100.0	13.6 (1.96)	86.4 (1.96)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (1.00)	89.4 (1.00)
Other . . . . .	100.0	13.0 (2.18)	87.0 (2.18)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	10.1 (3.63)	89.9 (3.63)

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, 2002—Con.**

HIV testing status among persons 18 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>			
Selected characteristic	Total	Ever tested	Never tested
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Marital status			
Married . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (0.47)	66.2 (0.47)
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (0.70)	88.1 (0.70)
Divorced or separated . . . . .	100.0	43.3 (0.86)	56.7 (0.86)
Never married . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (0.80)	66.2 (0.80)
Living with a partner . . . . .	100.0	52.8 (1.41)	47.2 (1.41)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.53)	62.4 (0.53)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (0.62)	66.2 (0.62)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (0.91)	71.2 (0.91)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	33.6 (0.89)	66.4 (0.89)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (0.67)	70.7 (0.67)
South . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.64)	62.4 (0.64)
West . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.74)	63.8 (0.74)
Sex and ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	31.9 (1.19)	68.1 (1.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	43.2 (1.16)	56.8 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (0.59)	70.6 (0.59)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (0.54)	67.2 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	48.7 (1.74)	51.3 (1.74)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	54.9 (1.27)	45.1 (1.27)

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). The numbers in this table are rounded.

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>8</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>9</sup>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.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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").

<sup>12</sup>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, 2002.

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