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Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Estimates are disaggregated by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage (where appropriate), place of residence, and region of residence. The topics covered are respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Data Source

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2010, household interviews were completed for 89,976 persons living in 34,329 households, reflecting a household response rate of 79.5%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2010. About 38 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions. About 5 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living, and about 9 million persons (4%) required the help of another person with instrumental activities of daily living. About 7% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 48 million (19%) did not have any health insurance coverage. The most common reason for lacking health insurance was cost, followed by a change in employment.

Keywords: activity limitation • injuries and poisonings • health care access • health insurance coverage

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). NHIS is 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. The other two reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for children (1) and for adults (2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5) and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are presented for respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage. These estimates are shown in Tables 1–25 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and over, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region of residence. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Appendix I contains brief technical notes on methods, including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–IV). Appendix II provides definitions of terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted (crude) estimates (Tables V–XIX).

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Because of the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first sample 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. In some cases the basic concepts of NHIS changed, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. [For a more complete explanation of the 1982 changes, see "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1982," Appendix IV (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 persons (11).

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised, and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of

data from 1997 through 2010 with data from 1996 and earlier 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, these standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one race group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category ''Asian or Pacific Islander'' is now split into two distinct categories— ''Asian'' and ''Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander''—for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the survey became fully compliant with the 1997 OMB race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 NHIS. The tables in the present report reflect the current (1997) standards. The text in the present report uses shorter versions of the 1997 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. Although the tables contain information for persons of two or more races, the ''Selected Highlights'' section focuses on persons reporting one race.

The NHIS sample is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006 and continues in use. The fundamental structure of this design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The current design reduces the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. In 2006 and beyond, oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The current sample design also oversamples the Asian population.

In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are in the family, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

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

Since 2004, imputation has been performed for injury and poisoning episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence. Imputation was done so that for all episodes it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury or poisoning episode and the date the injury or poisoning questions were asked. For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions and analytic methods, see both the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (13).

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S.

population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or intellectually disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses); active-duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS, using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in ''Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004'' (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative's manual (14).

The annual NHIS questionnaire (also 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, the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, limitation in activities, and utilization of health care services. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state responds to questions about all family members in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska it is 19 years, and in Mississippi it is 21 years. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, 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 (the ''sample adult'') and one randomly selected child (the ''sample child'') in the family. Sample adults respond for themselves, 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 interviewed sample for 2010 consisted of 34,329 households, which yielded 89,976 persons in 35,177 families. The total noninterview rate was 20.5%, of which 12.9% was the result of respondent refusal and unacceptable partial interviews. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls (15).

Estimation Procedures

The estimates presented in this report are weighted using the Person Record Weight to provide national health estimates. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all persons and for various subgroups of the population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the weighted percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally 1% or less) and are shown in Appendix I (Tables II–IV). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Note that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, no income information is available for about 5% of respondents in the 2010 survey, and about 20% of respondents provided only a broad range for their family's income (refer to the ''Income and Poverty Status Changes'' section for more information). As a result, poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate (see Appendix I, Table IV) (16). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in the present report are based on reported income only and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with 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.

Injuries and Poisonings

Since 2004, imputation has been performed for injury and poisoning episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence. Imputation was done so that for all episodes it was possible to calculate a specific elapsed time, in days, between the date of the injury or poisoning episode and the date the injury or poisoning questions were asked.

From 1997 through 2003, injury and poisoning estimates were calculated using the full 3-month recall period to which the questions referred. A study by Warner et al. (17) showed that as the recall period increases, the annualized number of injuries and poisonings reported decreases because respondents tend to forget less serious injuries and poisonings. Based on recommendations from this study, beginning in 2004 injury and poisoning estimates have been calculated using only those injuries and poisonings that occurred 5 weeks or less before the date the injury and poisoning questions were asked.

Because of changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week reference period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates used in this report, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable with estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see both the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (13).

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small, but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (18).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, percentages and rates in the first set (Tables 1–25) were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups

that may have different age structures (19,20). Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Appendix III provides Tables V–XIX containing unadjusted estimates so that readers can compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and can see the effects of age adjustment on the 2010 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted data tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Size Changes in NHIS

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

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

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was

based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, see Appendix I.

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

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

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Because of the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2010, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2010 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Data Limitations

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2010 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2010 NHIS is based on a different sample design—including the oversampling of the Asian population and of Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, as well

as a permanent sample reduction of 13%—compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2010 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002) need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

Estimates should be interpreted 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

Because NHIS data are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software (21), which takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN.

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

Further Information

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

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

Selected Highlights

This section presents brief bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–25. Estimated percentages and rates were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimated percentages and rates are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups). All estimates were calculated using the Person Record Weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 1 and 2)

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.
- Nearly 3 in 10 adults aged 75 years and over were in fair or poor health.
- White (38%) and Asian (36%) persons were more likely than black persons (28%) to be in excellent health.
- The percentage of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (39%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (16%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $100,000 or more (49%) were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $35,000 (26%) to be in excellent health.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance, or persons who were uninsured, to be in excellent health.

- Persons who lived in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely than those who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities (Tables 3 and 4)

- About 38.1 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions increased with age: 7% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 17% of adults aged 45–64 years and 43% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were the least likely to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions, compared with white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage.

Limitation in Activities of Daily Living and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (Table 5)

- About 4.9 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living (ADLs) such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 9.1 million (4%)

required help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 11% required the help of another person with ADLs and 19% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were about four times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADLs and IADLs.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely to need help with ADLs or IADLs than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over, those who had both Medicaid and Medicare were more than twice as likely as those with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity (Table 6)

- About 12.9 million adults aged 18–69 years (6%) were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.7 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- Persons aged 45–64 years and 65–69 years were about three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 6% of white adults and 9% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (22%) and poor non-Hispanic black

persons (21%) were about three times as likely as poor Hispanic persons (8%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 5.2 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2010.
- Overall, 7% of U.S. children received special education or early intervention services, with boys being almost twice as likely as girls to receive such services.
- Children in poor families (9%) and near-poor families (8%) were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely than children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in the Northeast (10%) and Midwest (8%) were more likely than children in the South (6%) or West (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor or near poor were more likely than those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Poor Hispanic children (6%) were less likely than poor non-Hispanic white children (14%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

Incidence of Medically Consulted Injury and Poisoning Episodes (Table 8)

- In 2010, there were 34.9 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population—a rate of 115 episodes per 1,000 population per year.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (122 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rates among black persons (96 per 1,000 population) and Asian persons (50 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (124 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (72 per 1,000 population).
- Persons who were in poor health had higher rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent, very good, good, or fair health.

Causes of Injury and Poisoning Episodes (Tables 9 and 10)

- The four leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (13.0 million episodes in 2010), overexertion (4.9 million episodes), being struck by a person or an object (4.3 million episodes), and transportation (3.7 million episodes).
- For females, the rate of injury resulting from a fall was higher than the rate for males.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to a fall was about two times the rate for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.

Activity at Time of Injury and Poisoning Episodes (Tables 11 and 12)

- About 7.6 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 6.1 million occurred while participating in sports, 5.4 million occurred while working around the house or yard, and 4.1 million occurred while working at a paid job.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid

job was higher for males than for females.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities was higher for non-Hispanic white persons than for Hispanic persons.

Place of Occurrence of Injury and Poisoning Episodes (Tables 13 and 14)

- In 2010, about one-half of the 34.9 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 9.2 million episodes occurring inside and 7.3 million occurring outside the home.
- Streets and highways (4.6 million episodes) and recreation areas (4.5 million episodes) were the third and fourth most common locations for medically consulted injuries and poisonings.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for females than for males, whereas the rate occurring at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home was higher for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons under age 12 years.
- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home and outside the home were about twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreations areas was nearly three times higher for persons in the highest income group than for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 28.9 million persons (9%) delayed seeking medical care in the last year due to cost, and another 21.0 million (7%) did not receive needed care due to the cost of care.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely than older adults and children to delay seeking or not receive medical care due to cost.
- Persons with the least education were about three times as likely as persons with the most education to have not received needed medical care due to cost, and they were nearly twice as likely to have delayed seeking care for this reason.
- Persons in the lowest income group were about five times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay seeking medical care due to cost and about nine times as likely to not get needed medical care.
- Persons under age 65 years who were uninsured were about three times as likely as persons who had Medicaid or other insurance to delay seeking or not receive needed medical care due to cost.
- Persons who were in fair or poor health were about three to four times as likely as persons who were in excellent or very good health to delay seeking or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

Overnight Hospital Stays (Tables 16 and 17)

- About 18.1 million persons (6%) had stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months; about 3.6 million (1%) had stayed overnight on two occasions; and about 2.2 million had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely than younger persons to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months.

- Persons with the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than persons with higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid (9%) were about twice as likely as those who had private health insurance (5%) and those who were uninsured (4%) to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (Tables 18 and 19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 163 million (61%) had private health insurance, 48 million (19%) were uninsured, and 43 million (17%) had Medicaid.
- Children under age 12 years were the most likely to have Medicaid coverage compared with persons in other age groups, and adults aged 18–44 years were the most likely to be uninsured.
- Among persons under age 65 years, white and Asian persons were more likely than black or American Indian or Alaska Native persons to have private health insurance coverage.
- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (34%) were about twice as likely as non-Hispanic persons in that age group (15%) to be uninsured.
- Among poor persons under age 65 years, about 5 in 10 had Medicaid coverage and about 3 in 10 were uninsured.
- Persons under age 65 years who were in fair or poor health were about three times as likely as persons in that age group who were in excellent or very good health to have Medicaid coverage.
- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 years and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.
- Among the 39 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2010, 20.5 million (53%) had private health insurance and 12.6 million (33%) had Medicare alone.

- About 411,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2010.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 36% were covered by Medicare only, 35% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, and 22% were covered by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 63% were covered by private health insurance and 27% were covered by Medicare only.

Periods Without Health Insurance Coverage Among Currently Insured Persons Under Age 65 Years (Tables 20 and 21)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 204 million (94%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.
- Among currently insured persons under age 65 years, about 6% had been without insurance at some time in the past year—most of these for 6 months or less.
- Currently insured adults aged 18–44 years were more likely than younger persons and adults aged 45–64 years to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year.
- Poor and near poor persons under age 65 years who had health insurance were more than twice as likely as not poor persons to have been without health insurance at some time in the past year.

Length of Time Since Last Covered by Health Insurance Among Currently Uninsured Persons Under Age 65 Years (Tables 22 and 23)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, about 15 million

(31%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months and about 9 million (21%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (23%) were more likely than uninsured females (18%) to have never had health insurance.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with persons aged 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years.
- Uninsured persons aged 45–64 years were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.
- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (40%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (11%) to have never had health insurance coverage.

Reasons for No Health Insurance Coverage Among Currently Uninsured Persons Under Age 65 Years (Tables 24 and 25)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 19.9 million (44%) lacked coverage due to cost and 12.7 million (28%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were about twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or the death of a parent.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years (26%) were about five times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (5%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Uninsured non-Hispanic persons (33%) were about twice as likely as Hispanic persons (18%) to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

- Uninsured persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about one and one-half to two times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3].	304,126	106,910	92,417	73,662	23,471	7,231
Sex						
Male	149,062	54,313	45,357	35,338	10,488	3,362
Female	155,065	52,597	47,060	38,324	12,983	3,870
Age						
Under 12 years	50,457	28,106	13,723	7,646	890	73
12–17 years	24,168	13,005	6,441	4,175	478	63
18–44 years	110,614	41,324	36,543	25,672	5,846	1,140
45–64 years	80,210	18,943	25,149	23,117	9,287	3,521
65–74 years	21,219	3,505	6,291	6,878	3,389	1,087
75 years and over.	17,459	2,026	4,271	6,173	3,581	1,347
Race						
One race[4].	298,140	104,474	90,782	72,338	23,017	7,098
White	241,398	87,158	74,652	56,064	17,537	5,650
Black or African American	38,908	11,173	10,585	11,713	4,203	1,149
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,816	673	*904	799	*344	94
Asian	14,526	5,289	4,534	3,609	893	197
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	492	182	*108	154	*41	†
Two or more races[5].	5,986	2,435	1,635	1,324	454	133
Black or African American, white	1,939	880	568	395	81	*13
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,823	537	450	481	266	85
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	49,260	16,912	14,026	13,474	3,932	880
Mexican or Mexican American.	31,501	10,539	8,972	9,001	2,476	497
Not Hispanic or Latino	254,866	89,997	78,391	60,188	19,539	6,351
White, single race	196,676	71,783	61,874	43,871	13,983	4,856
Black or African American, single race	37,270	10,629	10,126	11,239	4,071	1,119
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	27,898	3,958	5,948	9,664	5,990	2,322
High school diploma or GED[8].	55,189	11,214	16,454	18,150	7,130	2,164
Some college.	54,742	14,057	18,662	15,297	5,172	1,527
Bachelor's degree or higher.	58,477	22,961	20,882	11,344	2,465	748
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	92,518	23,691	24,357	27,683	12,158	4,503
$35,000 or more.	182,221	72,956	59,392	38,406	9,327	2,098
$35,000–$49,999.	39,635	12,142	12,638	10,629	3,359	863
$50,000–$74,999.	49,551	17,634	16,265	11,965	3,004	673
$75,000–$99,999.	33,623	13,572	11,591	6,886	1,324	243
$100,000 or more.	59,411	29,608	18,899	8,926	1,640	319
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	41,851	12,171	10,354	12,046	5,231	1,975
Near poor.	49,310	14,183	13,719	14,147	5,404	1,826
Not poor.	176,172	69,466	57,960	37,108	9,240	2,332

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]		Number in thousands[2]				
Under 65 years:						
Private	162,621	69,295	53,933	31,509	6,439	1,321
Medicaid	43,171	14,845	11,008	11,431	4,147	1,715
Other	9,715	2,566	2,208	2,580	1,502	824
Uninsured	47,900	14,099	14,111	14,365	4,350	905
65 years and over:						
Private	20,450	3,389	6,213	6,875	3,008	894
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	115	318	680	927	504
Medicare only	12,614	1,666	3,309	4,365	2,416	825
Other	2,470	288	596	878	513	185
Uninsured	411	56	97	160	78	*21
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	162,311	60,187	48,741	38,586	11,448	3,100
Small MSA	94,616	32,677	29,275	22,735	7,517	2,269
Not in MSA	47,199	14,046	14,402	12,341	4,506	1,862
Region						
Northeast	52,530	18,718	16,441	12,653	3,772	840
Midwest	69,718	24,072	22,495	16,433	5,017	1,577
South	109,594	37,494	31,633	27,615	9,434	3,331
West	72,284	26,625	21,847	16,961	5,248	1,484
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,307	8,912	7,311	6,888	1,764	408
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,952	8,000	6,715	6,586	2,168	472
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	96,328	36,223	30,304	20,967	6,342	2,356
White, single race, female	100,347	35,560	31,570	22,904	7,641	2,500
Black or African American, single race, male	17,336	5,418	4,721	5,019	1,699	436
Black or African American, single race, female	19,934	5,212	5,405	6,220	2,372	683
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	12,488	3,705	3,383	3,918	1,202	277
Near poor	12,985	4,127	3,652	3,790	1,143	265
Not poor	17,935	7,248	5,397	4,020	1,070	196
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	17,049	4,977	4,082	4,515	2,330	1,122
Near poor	25,801	7,198	7,211	7,164	2,993	1,218
Not poor	130,333	52,307	43,855	25,928	6,440	1,752
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	9,347	2,553	2,123	2,831	1,337	455
Near poor	7,457	1,980	1,938	2,279	982	271
Not poor	15,748	4,971	4,873	4,513	1,135	249

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

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

[1] Based on the question, "Would you say [person's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

[2] Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

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

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

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

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

[7] Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.0 (0.31)	30.4 (0.27)	23.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.06)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	35.2 (0.31)	30.4 (0.27)	24.3 (0.25)	7.7 (0.12)	2.4 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.7 (0.35)	30.4 (0.32)	23.7 (0.29)	7.0 (0.15)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.3 (0.33)	30.4 (0.31)	24.2 (0.28)	7.8 (0.14)	2.3 (0.08)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.7 (0.64)	27.2 (0.56)	15.2 (0.45)	1.8 (0.14)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	53.8 (0.80)	26.7 (0.65)	17.3 (0.57)	2.0 (0.18)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	37.4 (0.40)	33.1 (0.38)	23.2 (0.34)	5.3 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	23.7 (0.42)	31.4 (0.40)	28.9 (0.39)	11.6 (0.26)	4.4 (0.17)
65–74 years	100.0	16.6 (0.60)	29.7 (0.75)	32.5 (0.71)	16.0 (0.53)	5.1 (0.30)
75 years and over.	100.0	11.6 (0.58)	24.5 (0.77)	35.5 (0.81)	20.6 (0.69)	7.7 (0.44)
Race						
One race[5].	100.0	36.0 (0.31)	30.5 (0.27)	23.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.06)
White	100.0	37.6 (0.36)	30.9 (0.30)	22.7 (0.27)	6.8 (0.13)	2.1 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	27.7 (0.61)	26.8 (0.59)	30.5 (0.59)	11.6 (0.34)	3.3 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	22.7 (4.45)	31.7 (7.11)	27.6 (4.76)	13.6 (2.08)	4.4 (1.03)
Asian	100.0	36.3 (1.05)	30.8 (1.01)	24.8 (0.86)	6.6 (0.45)	1.6 (0.18)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	31.4 (6.99)	21.9 (5.07)	32.4 (3.76)	12.6 (2.68)	†
Two or more races[6].	100.0	30.9 (1.43)	27.3 (1.47)	26.0 (1.54)	11.8 (1.28)	4.0 (0.72)
Black or African American, white	100.0	28.3 (2.48)	24.4 (2.36)	30.6 (4.19)	14.7 (3.92)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	28.9 (2.80)	24.5 (2.80)	27.4 (2.53)	14.5 (2.11)	4.7 (1.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	30.8 (0.58)	27.7 (0.53)	28.5 (0.54)	10.4 (0.33)	2.7 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.3 (0.71)	27.1 (0.67)	29.9 (0.70)	10.9 (0.43)	2.7 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.1 (0.35)	30.7 (0.31)	22.9 (0.27)	7.1 (0.13)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	39.4 (0.41)	31.3 (0.34)	21.0 (0.30)	6.2 (0.14)	2.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	27.7 (0.63)	26.8 (0.60)	30.5 (0.60)	11.7 (0.35)	3.3 (0.19)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	15.6 (0.53)	22.1 (0.59)	34.8 (0.63)	19.9 (0.51)	7.5 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	21.6 (0.42)	30.1 (0.49)	32.5 (0.48)	12.2 (0.30)	3.6 (0.16)
Some college.	100.0	25.7 (0.43)	33.9 (0.47)	28.1 (0.44)	9.5 (0.27)	2.8 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	38.5 (0.52)	35.6 (0.49)	19.8 (0.40)	4.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.12)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.1 (0.43)	26.5 (0.45)	29.8 (0.40)	12.8 (0.27)	4.7 (0.16)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	40.3 (0.39)	32.3 (0.35)	20.9 (0.29)	5.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.06)
$35,000–$49,999.	100.0	31.8 (0.68)	31.9 (0.65)	26.3 (0.59)	8.0 (0.30)	2.0 (0.14)
$50,000–$74,999.	100.0	36.0 (0.71)	32.6 (0.70)	23.9 (0.57)	6.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)
$75,000–$99,999.	100.0	40.4 (0.84)	34.0 (0.82)	20.7 (0.64)	4.1 (0.26)	0.8 (0.11)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	49.4 (0.67)	31.0 (0.60)	15.3 (0.46)	3.5 (0.23)	0.8 (0.11)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	25.4 (0.63)	23.3 (0.59)	29.7 (0.58)	15.3 (0.43)	6.3 (0.30)
Near poor.	100.0	27.3 (0.58)	27.5 (0.58)	29.4 (0.57)	11.7 (0.31)	4.1 (0.19)
Not poor.	100.0	41.5 (0.38)	32.4 (0.35)	20.0 (0.28)	4.9 (0.11)	1.2 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	45.1 (0.41)	32.7 (0.37)	18.1 (0.29)	3.4 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	25.8 (0.55)	23.5 (0.57)	28.4 (0.62)	15.0 (0.46)	7.3 (0.34)
Other	100.0	33.9 (1.55)	24.9 (1.28)	24.7 (1.18)	11.4 (0.64)	5.1 (0.41)
Uninsured	100.0	32.9 (0.83)	29.2 (0.85)	28.1 (0.62)	8.1 (0.29)	1.7 (0.12)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	16.5 (0.62)	30.4 (0.80)	33.8 (0.74)	14.9 (0.58)	4.4 (0.32)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.5 (0.80)	12.5 (1.35)	26.7 (1.80)	36.4 (1.93)	19.9 (1.50)
Medicare only	100.0	13.1 (0.71)	26.2 (0.96)	34.8 (0.92)	19.3 (0.74)	6.6 (0.46)
Other	100.0	11.8 (1.42)	24.1 (1.91)	35.5 (2.05)	20.9 (1.69)	7.7 (1.08)
Uninsured	100.0	11.9 (3.14)	22.3 (4.06)	41.1 (5.36)	20.5 (4.09)	*4.2 (1.62)
Place of residence[13]						
Large MSA	100.0	37.5 (0.41)	30.0 (0.35)	23.6 (0.32)	7.0 (0.16)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	35.4 (0.60)	31.0 (0.51)	23.7 (0.49)	7.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.5 (0.77)	30.9 (0.71)	25.5 (0.63)	8.7 (0.30)	3.4 (0.24)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.6 (0.75)	31.3 (0.64)	23.2 (0.61)	6.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	35.4 (0.67)	32.3 (0.63)	23.3 (0.50)	6.9 (0.26)	2.1 (0.12)
South	100.0	35.0 (0.47)	28.9 (0.41)	24.9 (0.41)	8.4 (0.20)	2.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	37.0 (0.67)	30.2 (0.56)	23.5 (0.50)	7.3 (0.24)	2.1 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.8 (0.65)	27.9 (0.62)	28.1 (0.62)	9.5 (0.39)	2.7 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	29.8 (0.64)	27.4 (0.60)	28.8 (0.61)	11.3 (0.41)	2.7 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.9 (0.45)	31.2 (0.40)	20.8 (0.34)	5.9 (0.17)	2.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.9 (0.46)	31.3 (0.41)	21.2 (0.36)	6.5 (0.18)	2.0 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	29.6 (0.75)	26.7 (0.74)	29.6 (0.75)	11.1 (0.48)	3.0 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	26.0 (0.71)	27.0 (0.68)	31.2 (0.68)	12.2 (0.41)	3.5 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	23.9 (1.02)	24.1 (0.98)	32.9 (1.01)	14.7 (0.78)	4.3 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	27.4 (0.99)	26.5 (0.99)	30.3 (1.06)	12.4 (0.67)	3.4 (0.41)
Not poor	100.0	38.7 (0.86)	29.7 (0.83)	23.0 (0.73)	7.1 (0.43)	1.5 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.8 (1.10)	23.5 (0.97)	27.0 (0.92)	14.6 (0.68)	7.2 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	28.6 (0.88)	28.3 (0.92)	27.4 (0.81)	11.1 (0.45)	4.6 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	43.3 (0.47)	32.9 (0.42)	18.3 (0.31)	4.4 (0.12)	1.2 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	22.7 (1.05)	21.5 (1.03)	31.3 (1.13)	17.7 (0.87)	6.8 (0.60)
Near poor	100.0	24.7 (1.43)	25.2 (1.30)	31.1 (1.24)	14.7 (0.77)	4.3 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	32.3 (1.03)	30.4 (0.99)	27.8 (0.92)	7.7 (0.42)	1.9 (0.23)

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

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

[1]Based on the question, "Would you say [person's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

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

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4].	304,126	264,359	39,316	38,121
Sex				
Male	149,062	130,284	18,533	18,042
Female	155,065	134,075	20,783	20,079
Age				
Under 12 years	50,457	46,602	3,750	3,619
12–17 years	24,168	21,753	2,337	2,289
18–44 years	110,614	103,855	6,656	6,403
45–64 years	80,210	66,549	13,546	13,179
65–74 years	21,219	15,799	5,397	5,283
75 years and over.	17,459	9,802	7,630	7,348
Race				
One race[5].	298,140	259,280	38,411	37,230
White	241,398	209,866	31,175	30,228
Black or African American	38,908	32,919	5,925	5,728
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,816	2,475	335	324
Asian	14,526	13,578	927	901
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	492	443	*49	*49
Two or more races[6].	5,986	5,079	906	891
Black or African American, white	1,939	1,757	182	176
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,823	1,341	482	478
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	49,260	45,272	3,939	3,815
Mexican or Mexican American	31,501	29,171	2,289	2,211
Not Hispanic or Latino	254,866	219,088	35,378	34,306
White, single race	196,676	168,715	27,646	26,810
Black or African American, single race	37,270	31,441	5,765	5,579
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma.	27,898	20,035	7,836	7,715
High school diploma or GED[9].	55,189	44,699	10,439	10,096
Some college.	54,742	46,216	8,478	8,253
Bachelor's degree or higher.	58,477	53,749	4,668	4,506
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000	92,518	72,060	20,327	19,826
$35,000 or more.	182,221	166,367	15,714	15,286
$35,000–$49,999.	39,635	34,475	5,141	5,025
$50,000–$74,999.	49,551	44,815	4,677	4,539
$75,000–$99,999.	33,623	31,059	2,559	2,475
$100,000 or more.	59,411	56,018	3,337	3,247
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	41,851	33,406	8,356	8,161
Near poor.	49,310	40,479	8,801	8,609
Not poor.	176,172	159,488	16,547	16,099

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number in thousands[3]			
Under 65 years:				
Private	162,621	152,153	10,277	9,926
Medicaid	43,171	34,350	8,736	8,569
Other	9,715	6,425	3,272	3,173
Uninsured	47,900	43,931	3,904	3,742
65 years and over:				
Private	20,450	14,371	6,067	5,876
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	896	1,649	1,634
Medicare only	12,614	8,340	4,252	4,104
Other	2,470	1,537	925	898
Uninsured	411	313	98	92
Place of residence[13]				
Large MSA	162,311	144,178	17,871	17,269
Small MSA	94,616	81,273	13,184	12,790
Not in MSA	47,199	38,908	8,262	8,062
Region				
Northeast	52,530	45,585	6,799	6,612
Midwest	69,718	60,494	9,142	8,928
South	109,594	94,580	14,881	14,424
West	72,284	63,700	8,494	8,157
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,307	23,270	2,014	1,952
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,952	22,002	1,925	1,863
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	96,328	83,210	12,928	12,590
White, single race, female	100,347	85,505	14,718	14,220
Black or African American, single race, male	17,336	14,667	2,649	2,588
Black or African American, single race, female	19,934	16,774	3,116	2,991
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	12,488	11,293	1,170	1,142
Near poor	12,985	11,944	1,037	1,001
Not poor	17,935	16,690	1,239	1,199
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	17,049	12,367	4,629	4,531
Near poor	25,801	19,748	6,041	5,946
Not poor	130,333	117,314	12,899	12,531
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	9,347	7,248	2,089	2,029
Near poor	7,457	6,134	1,307	1,261
Not poor	15,748	14,161	1,582	1,555

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

[1]Based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]The category "Limited due to one or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

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

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

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

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

| Selected characteristic | Total | Limitation in usual activities[1] | | Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2] |
| | | Not limited | Limited | |
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.2 (0.16)
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	87.1 (0.19)	12.9 (0.19)	12.6 (0.18)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.5 (0.20)	12.5 (0.20)	12.2 (0.20)
Female	100.0	87.5 (0.20)	12.5 (0.20)	12.1 (0.19)
Age[6]				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.6 (0.25)	7.4 (0.25)	7.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	90.3 (0.38)	9.7 (0.38)	9.5 (0.38)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.17)	6.0 (0.17)	5.8 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	83.1 (0.33)	16.9 (0.33)	16.5 (0.33)
65–74 years	100.0	74.5 (0.71)	25.5 (0.71)	25.0 (0.71)
75 years and over.	100.0	56.2 (0.91)	43.8 (0.91)	42.5 (0.90)
Race				
One race[7].	100.0	87.5 (0.17)	12.5 (0.17)	12.1 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.8 (0.18)	12.2 (0.18)	11.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	83.5 (0.39)	16.5 (0.39)	16.0 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	87.2 (1.94)	12.8 (1.94)	12.3 (1.88)
Asian	100.0	92.8 (0.41)	7.2 (0.41)	7.0 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	87.5 (2.57)	12.5 (2.57)	12.5 (2.57)
Two or more races[8].	100.0	78.0 (1.49)	22.0 (1.49)	21.7 (1.49)
Black or African American, white	100.0	80.6 (3.64)	19.4 (3.64)	19.0 (3.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	73.1 (2.68)	26.9 (2.68)	26.7 (2.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	89.3 (0.30)	10.7 (0.30)	10.4 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	89.2 (0.40)	10.8 (0.40)	10.5 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.0 (0.19)	13.0 (0.19)	12.6 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	87.3 (0.21)	12.7 (0.21)	12.3 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	83.4 (0.40)	16.6 (0.40)	16.2 (0.40)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	75.6 (0.55)	24.4 (0.55)	24.0 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	82.5 (0.35)	17.5 (0.35)	17.0 (0.34)
Some college.	100.0	84.1 (0.37)	15.9 (0.37)	15.5 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	90.8 (0.28)	9.2 (0.28)	8.9 (0.28)
Family income[12]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	79.0 (0.34)	21.0 (0.34)	20.6 (0.34)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	90.9 (0.16)	9.1 (0.16)	8.9 (0.16)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	87.7 (0.35)	12.3 (0.35)	12.0 (0.35)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	90.1 (0.31)	9.9 (0.31)	9.6 (0.31)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	91.3 (0.37)	8.7 (0.37)	8.5 (0.37)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	93.2 (0.27)	6.8 (0.27)	6.6 (0.28)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	100.0	75.8 (0.54)	24.2 (0.54)	23.8 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	81.4 (0.41)	18.6 (0.41)	18.2 (0.41)
Not poor.	100.0	90.8 (0.15)	9.2 (0.15)	9.0 (0.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Total | Limitation in usual activities[1] | | Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2] |
| | | Not limited | Limited | |
Health insurance coverage[14]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	94.1 (0.14)	5.9 (0.14)	5.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	71.1 (0.62)	28.9 (0.62)	28.5 (0.61)
Other	100.0	74.8 (1.03)	25.2 (1.03)	24.6 (1.01)
Uninsured	100.0	91.9 (0.29)	8.1 (0.29)	7.8 (0.28)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	69.8 (0.76)	30.2 (0.76)	29.3 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	35.1 (1.92)	64.9 (1.92)	64.5 (1.93)
Medicare only	100.0	65.8 (0.95)	34.2 (0.95)	33.2 (0.93)
Other	100.0	62.0 (2.18)	38.0 (2.18)	37.0 (2.25)
Uninsured	100.0	73.5 (4.64)	26.5 (4.64)	24.9 (4.61)
Place of residence[15]				
Large MSA	100.0	88.9 (0.20)	11.1 (0.20)	10.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	86.5 (0.33)	13.5 (0.33)	13.1 (0.33)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.2 (0.48)	15.8 (0.48)	15.5 (0.48)
Region				
Northeast.	100.0	87.9 (0.39)	12.1 (0.39)	11.8 (0.38)
Midwest.	100.0	87.4 (0.35)	12.6 (0.35)	12.4 (0.35)
South	100.0	86.7 (0.30)	13.3 (0.30)	12.9 (0.29)
West.	100.0	88.1 (0.32)	11.9 (0.32)	11.4 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	89.5 (0.40)	10.5 (0.40)	10.3 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	89.3 (0.36)	10.7 (0.36)	10.4 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	87.3 (0.26)	12.7 (0.26)	12.4 (0.26)
White, single race, female	100.0	87.5 (0.25)	12.5 (0.25)	12.1 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	83.4 (0.53)	16.6 (0.53)	16.2 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	83.7 (0.48)	16.3 (0.48)	15.8 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor.	100.0	85.7 (0.69)	14.3 (0.69)	14.1 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	88.5 (0.62)	11.5 (0.62)	11.2 (0.62)
Not poor	100.0	91.2 (0.46)	8.8 (0.46)	8.5 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	71.0 (0.86)	29.0 (0.86)	28.5 (0.87)
Near poor	100.0	78.1 (0.60)	21.9 (0.60)	21.6 (0.60)
Not poor	100.0	90.8 (0.18)	9.2 (0.18)	9.0 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.5 (0.92)	27.5 (0.92)	26.9 (0.93)
Near poor	100.0	80.6 (0.84)	19.4 (0.84)	18.8 (0.83)
Not poor	100.0	88.5 (0.50)	11.5 (0.50)	11.3 (0.49)

[1]Based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]A subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

[4]Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

[8]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.1 (0.07)	3.9 (0.10)
Total[5] (crude).	229,501	4,899	9,147	2.1 (0.07)	4.0 (0.10)
Sex					
Male	110,927	1,848	3,073	1.8 (0.09)	2.9 (0.11)
Female	118,574	3,051	6,074	2.4 (0.10)	4.8 (0.14)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	110,614	668	1,510	0.6 (0.05)	1.4 (0.08)
45–64 years	80,210	1,516	2,964	1.9 (0.10)	3.7 (0.14)
65–74 years	21,219	792	1,387	3.7 (0.28)	6.5 (0.38)
75 years and over.	17,459	1,923	3,287	11.0 (0.55)	18.8 (0.75)
Race					
One race[7].	226,518	4,818	8,969	2.1 (0.07)	3.9 (0.10)
White	185,176	3,827	7,266	2.0 (0.07)	3.7 (0.11)
Black or African American	27,823	781	1,333	3.3 (0.21)	5.5 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,043	*63	107	2.9 (0.84)	6.1 (1.33)
Asian	11,152	146	259	1.7 (0.25)	3.0 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	324	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[8].	2,983	81	178	3.8 (0.91)	7.2 (1.03)
Black or African American, white	633	†	*17	†	*10.5 (4.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,326	*56	119	*4.7 (1.44)	8.2 (1.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	32,094	493	842	2.6 (0.20)	4.2 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	19,873	257	429	2.5 (0.26)	3.9 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	197,408	4,406	8,305	2.1 (0.07)	4.0 (0.11)
White, single race	155,872	3,368	6,513	1.9 (0.08)	3.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	26,790	774	1,306	3.4 (0.21)	5.6 (0.24)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	27,898	1,526	2,572	4.4 (0.24)	7.4 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[11]	55,189	1,406	2,804	2.3 (0.13)	4.7 (0.20)
Some college.	54,742	934	2,009	1.9 (0.13)	4.0 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	58,477	679	1,203	1.5 (0.15)	2.6 (0.18)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	68,820	2,685	5,430	3.5 (0.14)	7.2 (0.21)
$35,000 or more.	136,798	1,672	2,821	1.5 (0.08)	2.5 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	30,426	584	1,053	1.8 (0.16)	3.2 (0.21)
$50,000–$74,999	37,401	503	877	1.6 (0.15)	2.8 (0.20)
$75,000–$99,999	25,131	225	370	1.4 (0.20)	2.1 (0.24)
$100,000 or more.	43,841	360	522	1.6 (0.22)	2.0 (0.23)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	26,496	1,148	2,241	5.3 (0.32)	10.1 (0.42)
Near poor.	34,191	978	1,956	2.8 (0.19)	5.6 (0.26)
Not poor.	138,837	1,826	3,251	1.5 (0.07)	2.5 (0.10)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Health insurance coverage[14]	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Under 65 years:					
Private	122,437	599	1,312	0.4 (0.04)	1.0 (0.06)
Medicaid	17,015	984	1,903	6.2 (0.36)	11.8 (0.52)
Other coverage	7,585	353	695	3.5 (0.47)	7.3 (0.66)
Uninsured	42,109	243	552	0.7 (0.11)	1.5 (0.14)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,450	1,041	1,962	5.2 (0.36)	9.8 (0.54)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	614	895	24.3 (1.74)	35.3 (1.95)
Medicare only	12,614	844	1,412	6.9 (0.49)	11.6 (0.61)
Other coverage	2,470	186	351	7.7 (1.10)	14.6 (1.45)
Uninsured	411	*24	46	*8.1 (3.13)	17.6 (4.12)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	122,226	2,365	4,198	2.0 (0.10)	3.6 (0.12)
Small MSA	71,368	1,527	2,978	2.1 (0.12)	4.1 (0.18)
Not in MSA	35,907	1,007	1,971	2.5 (0.17)	5.0 (0.32)
Region					
Northeast	40,911	776	1,451	1.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.21)
Midwest	52,245	1,117	2,098	2.0 (0.15)	3.9 (0.19)
South	82,655	1,830	3,515	2.3 (0.11)	4.3 (0.18)
West	53,690	1,176	2,084	2.3 (0.15)	4.0 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,529	170	309	1.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,565	323	533	3.1 (0.28)	4.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,449	1,278	2,106	1.6 (0.10)	2.7 (0.13)
White, single race, female	80,423	2,090	4,407	2.2 (0.11)	4.7 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	12,004	282	456	2.9 (0.28)	4.5 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race, female	14,786	492	850	3.7 (0.29)	6.3 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,754	145	268	4.1 (0.50)	6.8 (0.62)
Near poor	7,975	134	215	2.7 (0.41)	4.4 (0.47)
Not poor	13,238	116	201	1.6 (0.29)	2.8 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	12,277	654	1,317	5.8 (0.52)	11.6 (0.69)
Near poor	19,144	616	1,385	2.8 (0.24)	6.3 (0.37)
Not poor	104,473	1,462	2,571	1.4 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,565	281	520	6.2 (0.57)	11.0 (0.71)
Near poor	5,115	165	284	3.7 (0.44)	6.2 (0.54)
Not poor	12,369	180	307	2.3 (0.30)	3.6 (0.35)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[1]ADLs are activities of daily living. Limitation in ADLs is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?"

[2]IADLs are instrumental activities of daily living. Limitation in IADLs is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons in handling ROUTINE NEEDS, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18 years and over" column.

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 6. Frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18–69 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18–69 years	Limitation in work activity[1]						
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	5.9 (0.14)	3.1 (0.09)	91.0 (0.18)
Total[4] (crude).	203,150	12,934	6,684	183,431	100.0	6.4 (0.15)	3.3 (0.09)	90.3 (0.19)
Sex								
Male	99,979	6,022	3,141	90,769	100.0	5.7 (0.17)	3.0 (0.11)	91.4 (0.21)
Female	103,171	6,912	3,543	92,662	100.0	6.2 (0.17)	3.2 (0.11)	90.6 (0.21)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	110,614	3,498	2,073	105,016	100.0	3.2 (0.13)	1.9 (0.09)	95.0 (0.16)
45–64 years	80,210	8,090	3,534	68,520	100.0	10.1 (0.26)	4.4 (0.16)	85.5 (0.32)
65–69 years	12,327	1,347	1,077	9,895	100.0	10.9 (0.61)	8.7 (0.62)	80.3 (0.85)
Race								
One race[6].	200,326	12,647	6,540	181,039	100.0	5.9 (0.14)	3.1 (0.09)	91.1 (0.18)
White	162,281	9,882	5,424	146,918	100.0	5.6 (0.15)	3.1 (0.10)	91.3 (0.20)
Black or African American	25,618	2,346	893	22,358	100.0	9.0 (0.35)	3.5 (0.19)	87.5 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,920	162	50	1,704	100.0	8.4 (1.22)	*2.5 (0.81)	89.1 (1.53)
Asian	10,205	246	168	9,772	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	1.7 (0.22)	95.9 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	303	†	†	288	100.0	*5.2 (2.18)	†	93.4 (2.40)
Two or more races[7].	2,824	287	145	2,393	100.0	11.5 (1.24)	5.8 (0.82)	82.7 (1.52)
Black or African American, white	626	*40	*16	570	100.0	10.6 (3.09)	†	86.5 (3.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,210	184	91	936	100.0	13.7 (1.97)	7.4 (1.31)	78.9 (2.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	30,313	1,115	608	28,585	100.0	4.2 (0.20)	2.3 (0.16)	93.6 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	19,058	670	363	18,020	100.0	4.2 (0.25)	2.2 (0.21)	93.6 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	172,837	11,818	6,077	154,846	100.0	6.2 (0.16)	3.3 (0.10)	90.5 (0.20)
White, single race	134,680	8,882	4,877	120,864	100.0	5.9 (0.18)	3.3 (0.12)	90.8 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	24,615	2,297	874	21,423	100.0	9.2 (0.36)	3.6 (0.20)	87.3 (0.43)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	21,570	3,134	1,000	17,415	100.0	13.6 (0.51)	4.3 (0.28)	82.0 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED[10]	46,397	4,134	2,032	40,212	100.0	8.3 (0.28)	4.0 (0.19)	87.7 (0.35)
Some college.	49,336	3,628	2,106	43,586	100.0	6.9 (0.24)	4.1 (0.19)	89.0 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	53,365	1,242	1,094	50,998	100.0	2.2 (0.13)	2.0 (0.13)	95.8 (0.19)
Family income[11]								
Less than $35,000	57,263	7,912	3,034	46,304	100.0	13.8 (0.35)	5.2 (0.20)	81.1 (0.41)
$35,000 or more.	126,055	4,119	3,202	118,703	100.0	3.0 (0.10)	2.4 (0.09)	94.6 (0.14)
$35,000–$49,999	26,165	1,604	943	23,619	100.0	5.9 (0.28)	3.4 (0.24)	90.7 (0.38)
$50,000–$74,999	34,286	1,324	1,059	31,888	100.0	3.6 (0.21)	2.9 (0.18)	93.4 (0.28)
$75,000–$99,999	23,721	553	540	22,628	100.0	2.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.21)	95.7 (0.28)
$100,000 or more.	41,884	638	661	40,568	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.12)	97.2 (0.17)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	24,293	3,884	1,130	19,275	100.0	18.0 (0.60)	5.0 (0.30)	77.0 (0.67)
Near poor.	29,454	3,160	1,376	24,917	100.0	11.2 (0.39)	4.8 (0.27)	84.0 (0.47)
Not poor.	125,510	4,292	3,450	117,736	100.0	3.0 (0.10)	2.5 (0.09)	94.5 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18–69 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18–69 years	Limitation in work activity[1]						
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Health insurance coverage[13]	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:								
Private	122,437	3,223	2,679	116,486	100.0	2.3 (0.09)	2.0 (0.08)	95.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	17,015	4,338	1,052	11,617	100.0	27.0 (0.75)	6.3 (0.39)	66.7 (0.81)
Other	7,585	2,287	528	4,758	100.0	23.3 (1.23)	5.7 (0.58)	71.1 (1.28)
Uninsured	42,109	1,678	1,330	39,092	100.0	4.4 (0.22)	3.4 (0.19)	92.2 (0.29)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,634	419	544	5,670	100.0	6.3 (0.64)	8.2 (0.76)	85.5 (0.93)
Medicare and Medicaid	672	291	89	292	100.0	43.3 (3.89)	13.2 (2.57)	43.5 (3.80)
Medicare only	3,943	469	381	3,089	100.0	11.9 (1.04)	9.7 (1.06)	78.4 (1.43)
Other	787	145	51	586	100.0	18.6 (2.91)	6.5 (1.86)	74.9 (3.52)
Uninsured	202	*14	†	176	100.0	*6.9 (2.93)	†	87.0 (4.37)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	109,662	5,347	3,026	101,218	100.0	4.6 (0.16)	2.7 (0.11)	92.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	62,783	4,281	2,350	56,132	100.0	6.4 (0.27)	3.5 (0.16)	90.1 (0.34)
Not in MSA	30,705	3,306	1,308	26,081	100.0	9.6 (0.45)	3.9 (0.28)	86.5 (0.60)
Region								
Northeast	35,509	1,979	1,087	32,418	100.0	5.1 (0.34)	2.8 (0.20)	92.1 (0.42)
Midwest	45,787	2,923	1,596	41,248	100.0	6.0 (0.30)	3.3 (0.21)	90.8 (0.41)
South	73,677	5,328	2,438	65,890	100.0	6.7 (0.26)	3.1 (0.14)	90.1 (0.31)
West	48,177	2,704	1,563	43,875	100.0	5.4 (0.22)	3.1 (0.17)	91.5 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	15,774	521	301	14,948	100.0	3.7 (0.27)	2.2 (0.23)	94.1 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14,538	594	306	13,637	100.0	4.6 (0.28)	2.3 (0.20)	93.1 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	66,601	4,138	2,318	60,114	100.0	5.5 (0.22)	3.2 (0.15)	91.3 (0.27)
White, single race, female	68,078	4,744	2,559	60,750	100.0	6.3 (0.23)	3.4 (0.16)	90.3 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male	11,209	1,044	398	9,762	100.0	9.2 (0.50)	3.6 (0.30)	87.2 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,406	1,252	476	11,661	100.0	9.1 (0.44)	3.5 (0.26)	87.4 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	6,409	406	130	5,872	100.0	8.4 (0.68)	2.4 (0.32)	89.2 (0.76)
Near poor	7,504	291	138	7,076	100.0	4.8 (0.44)	2.3 (0.36)	92.9 (0.58)
Not poor	12,621	275	291	12,051	100.0	2.3 (0.21)	2.4 (0.26)	95.3 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	11,016	2,314	661	8,041	100.0	22.1 (0.98)	6.3 (0.53)	71.6 (1.07)
Near poor	15,529	2,205	947	12,375	100.0	13.9 (0.59)	5.9 (0.44)	80.2 (0.69)
Not poor	93,138	3,292	2,714	87,111	100.0	3.0 (0.12)	2.5 (0.11)	94.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	5,124	981	266	3,874	100.0	20.9 (1.09)	5.3 (0.54)	73.7 (1.17)
Near poor	4,637	523	212	3,901	100.0	11.8 (0.85)	4.8 (0.53)	83.4 (1.02)
Not poor	11,615	503	298	10,814	100.0	4.1 (0.33)	2.5 (0.27)	93.4 (0.41)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[1]Based on the questions, "Does a physical, mental, or emotional problem NOW keep [family members 18 years of age or older] from working at a job or business?" and for persons not kept from working, "Are [family members 18 years of age and older] limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons aged 18–69 years" column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–69 years.

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

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

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

[13]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65. Estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are not age adjusted.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–69 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons under age 18 years	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
	Number in thousands[2]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	6.9 (0.21)
Total[4] (crude).	74,625	5,162	6.9 (0.21)
Sex			
Male	38,134	3,465	9.1 (0.31)
Female	36,491	1,697	4.7 (0.23)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	50,457	3,177	6.3 (0.23)
12–17 years	24,168	1,985	8.2 (0.36)
Race			
One race[6].	71,622	4,962	7.0 (0.21)
White	56,223	3,922	7.0 (0.24)
Black or African American	11,085	862	7.8 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	772	54	7.0 (2.04)
Asian	3,374	105	3.1 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	*19	*11.2 (4.68)
Two or more races[7].	3,003	200	7.0 (0.93)
Black or African American, white	1,306	92	7.7 (1.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	497	*37	*7.4 (2.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	17,166	878	5.2 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,629	537	4.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,459	4,284	7.5 (0.25)
White, single race	40,804	3,151	7.7 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	10,480	818	7.8 (0.51)
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	23,698	2,077	9.0 (0.42)
$35,000 or more.	45,422	2,812	6.2 (0.25)
$35,000–$49,999	9,210	631	6.9 (0.54)
$50,000–$74,999	12,151	667	5.5 (0.45)
$75,000–$99,999	8,492	596	7.0 (0.57)
$100,000 or more.	15,570	918	5.9 (0.42)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	15,355	1,331	9.0 (0.53)
Near poor.	15,119	1,179	7.9 (0.49)
Not poor.	37,335	2,296	6.1 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private.	40,184	2,374	5.9 (0.26)
Medicaid.	26,156	2,346	9.4 (0.42)
Other.	2,131	170	8.0 (1.20)
Uninsured.	5,791	268	4.5 (0.57)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	40,084	2,624	6.6 (0.27)
Small MSA	23,248	1,683	7.3 (0.38)
Not in MSA	11,293	856	7.6 (0.65)
Region			
Northeast	11,620	1,128	9.7 (0.61)
Midwest	17,472	1,352	7.8 (0.47)
South	26,939	1,666	6.2 (0.32)
West	18,594	1,017	5.5 (0.36)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under age 18 years	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex	Number in thousands[2]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,779	597	6.9 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8,387	281	3.4 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male.	20,880	2,132	10.2 (0.49)
White, single race, female	19,924	1,019	5.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,332	541	10.2 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,148	277	5.4 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	5,735	311	5.7 (0.51)
Near poor	5,010	247	5.1 (0.54)
Not poor	4,697	243	5.2 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	4,772	642	13.7 (1.26)
Near poor	6,657	666	10.1 (0.89)
Not poor	25,860	1,640	6.3 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	3,782	313	8.6 (0.84)
Near poor	2,342	189	7.9 (1.17)
Not poor	3,379	253	7.4 (0.90)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members under 18 years of age] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons under age 18 years" column.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 0–11 years and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
	Number[1] in thousands[2]		Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	114.90 (4.05)
Total[3] (crude).	304,126	34,895	114.74 (4.07)
Sex			
Male	149,062	17,943	120.99 (6.23)
Female	155,065	16,952	108.35 (5.57)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years	50,457	4,574	90.65 (8.87)
12–17 years	24,168	4,341	179.61 (17.42)
18–44 years	110,614	11,686	105.65 (6.87)
45–64 years	80,210	9,273	115.60 (8.67)
65–74 years	21,219	2,193	103.35 (14.50)
75 years and over.	17,459	2,829	162.05 (22.13)
Race			
One race[5].	298,140	34,169	114.76 (4.13)
White	241,398	29,400	121.88 (4.79)
Black or African American	38,908	3,758	96.06 (10.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,816	*339	*112.56 (41.92)
Asian	14,526	672	50.22 (10.15)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	492	–	–
Two or more races[6].	5,986	727	114.12 (28.04)
Black or African American, white	1,939	*224	*73.98 (29.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,823	*356	*167.44 (68.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	49,260	3,398	71.64 (7.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	31,501	2,202	72.54 (8.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	254,866	31,497	124.11 (4.69)
White, single race	196,676	26,339	135.33 (5.82)
Black or African American, single race	37,270	3,568	95.41 (10.37)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	27,898	2,448	86.84 (10.92)
High school diploma or GED[9].	55,189	6,717	117.24 (10.03)
Some college.	54,742	6,608	123.14 (10.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	58,477	6,350	114.30 (10.22)
Family income[10]			
Less than $35,000	92,518	11,553	127.04 (8.01)
$35,000 or more.	182,221	20,940	115.91 (5.42)
$35,000–$49,999.	39,635	4,944	125.08 (11.29)
$50,000–$74,999.	49,551	5,244	105.99 (9.76)
$75,000–$99,999.	33,623	3,667	116.24 (14.12)
$100,000 or more.	59,411	7,085	121.31 (11.13)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	41,851	4,993	122.56 (12.11)
Near poor.	49,310	6,229	128.83 (11.32)
Not poor.	176,172	20,179	114.87 (5.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number[1] in thousands[2]		Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Under 65 years:			
Private	162,621	19,513	120.88 (5.93)
Medicaid	43,171	5,011	129.42 (14.11)
Other	9,715	1,572	143.64 (30.24)
Uninsured	47,900	3,671	69.94 (8.02)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,450	3,082	152.58 (18.63)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	*301	*121.07 (46.24)
Medicare only	12,614	1,408	112.42 (21.20)
Other	2,470	*200	*76.42 (35.75)
Uninsured	411	†	†
Place of residence[13]			
Large MSA	162,311	16,677	103.31 (5.40)
Small MSA	94,616	12,088	127.47 (7.70)
Not in MSA	47,199	6,130	133.60 (11.93)
Region			
Northeast	52,530	6,531	125.16 (10.69)
Midwest	69,718	8,309	119.00 (8.26)
South	109,594	12,007	110.01 (6.63)
West	72,284	8,049	111.44 (8.31)
Current health status			
Excellent	106,910	9,903	91.12 (6.73)
Very good	92,417	10,214	110.81 (7.12)
Good	73,662	9,129	129.77 (10.04)
Fair	23,471	3,435	160.63 (25.80)
Poor	7,231	2,215	336.66 (82.80)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
			Number[1] in thousands				
Total[3]	13,042	4,325	3,672	4,891	2,517	5,873	*575
Sex							
Male.	4,957	2,436	1,971	2,571	1,629	4,042	†
Female	8,085	1,889	1,701	2,321	888	1,831	*238
Age							
Under 12 years	2,119	863	*503	*191	*185	632	†
12–17 years	1,485	917	*343	*444	*283	819	†
18–44 years	2,843	1,226	1,454	2,183	1,292	2,525	*164
45–64 years	3,420	898	931	1,725	602	1,447	†
65–74 years	1,162	*266	*402	†	†	*234	†
75 years and over	2,013	†	†	*301	†	*216	–
Race							
One race[4]	12,830	4,241	3,627	4,764	2,517	5,614	*575
White	11,548	3,668	2,615	4,359	2,336	4,438	*435
Black or African American	991	346	899	*303	*181	898	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	†	†	–
Asian	*234	*104	†	†	–	*236	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5]	*212	†	†	†	–	258	–
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	†	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,128	630	497	403	*260	*416	†
Mexican or Mexican American	723	474	300	*218	*204	*221	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,914	3,695	3,175	4,488	2,257	5,456	*512
White, single race	10,549	3,087	2,184	3,997	2,091	4,058	†
Black or African American, single race	940	346	832	*282	*166	861	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	1,110	*214	*332	*284	†	*312	†
High school diploma or GED[8]	2,894	516	732	816	690	782	†
Some college	2,177	771	838	1,397	*225	1,121	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,422	554	637	1,244	*437	1,056	–
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	4,356	1,708	1,634	1,405	906	1,385	*157
$35,000 or more	7,436	2,295	1,891	3,228	1,427	4,245	*418
$35,000–$49,999	1,816	455	464	805	*234	962	†
$50,000–$74,999	1,721	484	627	599	*483	1,119	*211
$75,000–$99,999	1,620	577	*312	*369	†	605	–
$100,000 or more	2,278	778	489	1,455	*526	1,559	–
Poverty status[10]							
Poor.	1,861	915	675	*537	*407	535	†
Near poor	2,467	764	870	675	*422	813	†
Not poor	7,174	2,199	1,761	3,403	1,361	4,067	*214

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Health insurance coverage[11]	Number[1] in thousands						
Under 65 years:							
Private	6,348	2,457	1,632	3,345	1,298	4,099	†
Medicaid.	1,862	863	662	*598	*381	521	†
Other	794	†	*237	*209	†	†	†
Uninsured	835	497	663	*349	*594	672	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,920	*334	*211	†	†	*307	–
Medicare and Medicaid.	*225	–	†	†	–	–	–
Medicare only.	963	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	†	–	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	†	–
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	6,327	2,136	1,772	2,494	955	2,763	†
Small MSA	4,572	1,513	1,269	1,636	933	1,899	*266
Not in MSA	2,143	676	631	762	629	1,211	†
Region							
Northeast.	2,850	*456	*467	1,469	*439	852	–
Midwest.	3,430	1,123	769	836	*542	1,569	†
South	4,195	1,097	1,659	1,470	1,040	2,215	*330
West.	2,567	1,649	778	1,116	*496	1,237	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	42.66 (2.47)	14.42 (1.49)	12.07 (1.33)	15.97 (1.56)	8.42 (1.18)	19.53 (1.62)	*1.82 (0.63)
Total[3] (crude)	42.88 (2.49)	14.22 (1.46)	12.07 (1.31)	16.08 (1.55)	8.28 (1.16)	19.31 (1.61)	*1.89 (0.69)
Sex							
Male.	33.80 (3.26)	16.42 (2.31)	13.04 (1.92)	17.31 (2.32)	11.19 (2.07)	27.16 (2.74)	†
Female	50.72 (3.83)	12.48 (1.81)	11.06 (1.69)	14.66 (2.17)	5.88 (1.33)	11.97 (1.79)	*1.59 (0.65)
Age[4]							
Under 12 years	42.00 (6.04)	17.10 (3.58)	*9.97 (3.02)	*3.78 (1.72)	*3.66 (1.66)	12.53 (3.28)	†
12–17 years	61.46 (10.03)	37.94 (8.68)	*14.18 (4.89)	*18.38 (5.56)	*11.71 (4.81)	33.88 (7.16)	†
18–44 years	25.70 (3.29)	11.08 (2.17)	13.14 (2.38)	19.74 (2.99)	11.68 (2.33)	22.83 (3.03)	*1.48 (0.68)
45–64 years	42.63 (5.23)	11.19 (2.49)	11.60 (2.41)	21.51 (3.52)	7.51 (2.11)	18.04 (3.20)	†
65–74 years	54.78 (10.42)	*12.55 (5.02)	*18.96 (6.18)	†	†	*11.02 (4.85)	†
75 years and over	115.28 (18.63)	*8.92 (4.44)	†	*17.26 (7.31)	†	*12.35 (5.61)	–
Race							
One race[5]	42.76 (2.52)	14.48 (1.51)	12.19 (1.35)	15.85 (1.57)	8.58 (1.21)	19.03 (1.68)	*1.86 (0.64)
White	46.91 (3.03)	15.70 (1.81)	10.88 (1.47)	18.02 (1.89)	9.99 (1.48)	18.66 (1.88)	*1.72 (0.72)
Black or African American	25.88 (5.03)	*9.31 (2.86)	22.51 (4.31)	*7.60 (2.49)	*4.37 (1.59)	22.61 (5.02)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Asian	*19.55 (6.33)	*7.33 (3.11)	†	†	–	*17.15 (6.48)	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6]	*29.37 (13.46)	†	†	†	–	*36.57 (12.14)	–
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	†	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	24.21 (3.81)	12.91 (2.83)	11.27 (2.83)	*8.00 (2.43)	*4.83 (1.70)	*8.78 (3.02)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	23.11 (4.46)	15.38 (3.65)	*12.81 (4.56)	*6.28 (2.18)	*5.42 (2.28)	*6.76 (2.28)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	45.99 (2.87)	15.13 (1.76)	12.61 (1.55)	17.35 (1.81)	9.06 (1.41)	21.98 (1.91)	*1.99 (0.72)
White, single race	52.20 (3.67)	16.97 (2.23)	11.39 (1.78)	20.25 (2.28)	11.14 (1.83)	21.46 (2.32)	*1.91 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race	25.76 (5.11)	*9.65 (2.95)	21.89 (4.34)	*7.32 (2.53)	*4.15 (1.60)	22.70 (5.21)	†
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	37.42 (6.58)	*7.01 (2.82)	*12.33 (4.08)	*10.53 (4.30)	†	*12.09 (4.25)	†
High school diploma or GED[9]	47.95 (6.21)	8.54 (2.31)	14.27 (3.70)	14.47 (3.48)	*13.20 (4.03)	13.91 (3.25)	†
Some college	43.04 (6.61)	13.77 (3.30)	16.40 (3.61)	25.20 (4.88)	*4.29 (1.86)	19.07 (3.78)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	46.03 (7.05)	10.04 (2.82)	10.86 (2.72)	20.07 (4.01)	*8.33 (3.03)	18.97 (3.99)	–
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	45.73 (4.73)	19.29 (3.27)	18.33 (3.01)	15.72 (2.98)	10.39 (2.26)	15.90 (2.70)	*1.67 (0.77)
$35,000 or more	42.35 (3.43)	12.52 (1.69)	10.16 (1.52)	17.42 (2.08)	7.95 (1.59)	23.46 (2.33)	*2.07 (0.89)
$35,000–$49,999	45.34 (6.66)	12.15 (3.60)	11.52 (3.08)	20.82 (4.92)	*6.04 (2.72)	24.17 (4.84)	†
$50,000–$74,999	33.95 (5.51)	9.87 (2.82)	12.36 (3.23)	12.23 (3.24)	*9.73 (3.20)	23.67 (4.49)	*4.18 (1.83)
$75,000–$99,999	53.45 (9.66)	16.28 (4.69)	*9.40 (3.93)	*10.65 (3.74)	†	18.62 (5.37)	–
$100,000 or more	41.44 (7.02)	12.62 (3.06)	8.45 (2.54)	26.18 (5.73)	*8.09 (2.85)	24.53 (4.38)	–
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	47.09 (7.28)	23.28 (5.14)	15.17 (3.87)	*13.99 (4.51)	*9.53 (3.31)	12.32 (3.22)	†
Near poor	50.51 (7.01)	15.68 (4.28)	18.13 (4.04)	13.90 (3.54)	*8.87 (2.96)	16.49 (3.70)	†
Not poor	41.50 (3.31)	13.14 (1.90)	9.61 (1.48)	18.44 (2.20)	7.68 (1.55)	23.18 (2.41)	*1.33 (0.60)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Health insurance coverage[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Under 65 years:							
Private	39.52 (3.53)	15.88 (2.22)	10.12 (1.62)	19.97 (2.37)	8.05 (1.68)	25.56 (2.58)	†
Medicaid.	48.31 (8.69)	20.52 (5.37)	16.07 (4.30)	*17.51 (6.12)	*11.10 (4.37)	13.42 (3.76)	†
Other.	65.78 (19.70)	†	*15.63 (7.04)	*23.53 (11.53)	†	†	†
Uninsured	15.98 (3.24)	*11.47 (3.70)	14.04 (4.10)	*6.33 (2.13)	*9.44 (2.92)	11.66 (3.05)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	95.47 (15.08)	*16.34 (5.76)	*9.93 (4.57)	†	†	*15.18 (5.89)	–
Medicare and Medicaid.	*90.19 (41.04)	–	†	†	–	–	–
Medicare only.	77.58 (17.18)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	†	–	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	†	–
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	39.64 (3.54)	13.27 (1.93)	10.96 (1.66)	15.08 (2.03)	5.74 (1.25)	17.32 (2.14)	†
Small MSA	47.65 (4.52)	16.16 (2.91)	13.05 (2.45)	17.22 (2.89)	10.31 (2.57)	20.29 (3.12)	*2.78 (1.11)
Not in MSA	45.78 (6.10)	14.54 (3.60)	14.37 (4.24)	16.89 (4.28)	14.06 (3.97)	26.06 (4.32)	†
Region							
Northeast.	53.90 (7.09)	*9.55 (2.87)	*8.87 (3.02)	27.57 (5.18)	*8.45 (3.01)	16.82 (3.89)	–
Midwest.	48.13 (5.34)	16.16 (3.59)	11.04 (2.63)	12.10 (2.77)	*8.07 (2.43)	22.94 (3.57)	†
South	38.45 (3.98)	10.23 (2.03)	15.10 (2.47)	13.24 (2.41)	9.47 (2.12)	20.51 (2.79)	*3.01 (1.05)
West	36.36 (4.55)	22.66 (3.68)	10.85 (2.54)	15.12 (2.83)	*7.09 (2.13)	16.80 (3.01)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[4].	2,279	4,085	5,365	1,387	6,113	7,574	8,184
Sex							
Male	987	2,580	2,478	840	4,227	3,330	3,575
Female	1,292	1,505	2,886	547	1,886	4,244	4,609
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	*576	841	1,796	1,124
12–17 years	†	†	–	452	2,420	808	513
18–44 years	1,204	2,555	1,681	*279	1,922	2,042	2,059
45–64 years	640	1,244	2,326	†	820	1,731	2,384
65–74 years	*193	†	*443	–	†	*414	881
75 years and over.	–	–	786	–	†	782	1,222
Race							
One race[5].	2,234	4,071	5,336	1,387	5,994	7,262	7,976
White	1,378	3,617	4,617	1,099	5,213	6,543	6,958
Black or African American	803	412	507	*254	524	480	816
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*144	*195	*140
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6].	†	†	†	–	†	*311	*208
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	368	461	*323	*133	600	697	815
Mexican or Mexican American	*234	414	*144	†	450	381	518
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,911	3,624	5,041	1,254	5,513	6,876	7,369
White, single race	1,029	3,192	4,343	966	4,701	5,923	6,210
Black or African American, single race	784	376	507	*254	461	456	769
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	*228	454	480	–	†	387	848
High school diploma or GED[9].	452	1,103	1,432	–	*350	1,203	2,123
Some college.	662	1,256	1,587	†	*366	1,028	1,635
Bachelor's degree or higher.	424	636	1,534	†	933	1,378	1,393
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	1,030	1,279	1,941	429	1,284	2,510	3,163
$35,000 or more.	1,152	2,610	3,311	877	4,365	4,431	4,202
$35,000–$49,999	*313	610	706	*310	844	847	1,261
$50,000–$74,999	*343	951	998	*216	726	1,092	1,052
$75,000–$99,999	†	*394	*455	†	1,015	900	673
$100,000 or more.	*363	655	1,152	*289	1,780	1,592	1,216
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	*407	*368	*578	*182	863	1,242	1,397
Near poor.	488	656	953	*315	772	1,410	1,634
Not poor.	1,210	2,771	3,298	767	3,971	4,039	4,133

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Health insurance coverage[12]	Number[1] in thousands						
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,035	2,833	2,571	921	4,586	4,454	3,053
Medicaid	*328	*181	596	*302	846	1,233	1,522
Other	*192	–	*274	†	*233	†	601
Uninsured	*495	837	695	†	*310	*464	905
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	966	–	†	792	1,050
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	†	*207	–	–	*264	807
Other	–	†	–	–	–	†	†
Uninsured	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	1,174	1,861	2,208	570	3,325	3,698	3,870
Small MSA	740	1,471	2,004	*503	1,849	3,062	2,631
Not in MSA	*365	753	1,153	*313	940	814	1,683
Region							
Northeast	*222	935	1,034	*271	1,290	1,502	1,138
Midwest	557	907	1,506	*395	1,462	1,616	1,949
South	1,132	1,171	1,798	*495	1,690	2,591	3,105
West	*368	1,073	1,026	*227	1,672	1,865	1,991

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]Includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

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

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

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

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
			Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	7.50 (1.03)	13.47 (1.42)	16.96 (1.65)	4.78 (0.88)	20.94 (1.79)	25.04 (2.01)	26.55 (1.97)
Total[5] (crude).	7.49 (1.01)	13.43 (1.39)	17.64 (1.70)	4.56 (0.84)	20.10 (1.71)	24.90 (2.00)	26.91 (2.02)
Sex							
Male	6.57 (1.29)	17.30 (2.37)	16.57 (2.45)	5.75 (1.41)	28.85 (3.10)	22.91 (2.73)	23.59 (2.70)
Female	8.41 (1.43)	9.76 (1.59)	17.43 (2.29)	3.74 (1.05)	13.09 (2.01)	27.37 (2.92)	28.72 (3.03)
Age[6]							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	11.41 (3.41)	16.66 (3.46)	35.59 (5.76)	22.27 (4.19)
12–17 years	†	†	–	18.70 (5.38)	100.14 (14.05)	33.44 (7.41)	21.24 (5.99)
18–44 years	10.89 (2.13)	23.10 (3.15)	15.20 (2.62)	*2.52 (1.04)	17.38 (2.72)	18.47 (2.87)	18.62 (2.95)
45–64 years	7.98 (1.83)	15.52 (2.88)	29.00 (4.12)	†	10.22 (2.48)	21.59 (3.81)	29.73 (4.46)
65–74 years	*9.08 (4.17)	†	*20.89 (6.54)	–	†	*19.53 (5.90)	41.53 (9.13)
75 years and over.	–	–	45.04 (11.11)	–	†	44.77 (11.86)	69.99 (14.95)
Race							
One race[7].	7.51 (1.04)	13.65 (1.44)	17.09 (1.67)	4.95 (0.91)	21.06 (1.83)	24.54 (2.07)	26.34 (2.01)
White	5.80 (1.07)	15.07 (1.73)	18.06 (1.90)	4.95 (1.04)	23.14 (2.21)	27.29 (2.45)	27.78 (2.32)
Black or African American	20.21 (4.30)	10.50 (2.69)	13.73 (3.66)	*6.16 (2.66)	13.01 (3.43)	12.06 (3.14)	21.39 (4.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*10.93 (4.56)	*16.77 (6.00)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[8]	†	†	†	–	†	*42.40 (17.98)	*34.36 (15.42)
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	8.91 (2.50)	9.84 (2.60)	*7.95 (2.52)	*2.25 (1.00)	10.10 (2.31)	14.05 (3.26)	18.54 (3.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	*10.72 (4.18)	14.41 (4.07)	*6.21 (2.81)	†	11.14 (2.86)	10.69 (2.92)	17.99 (4.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.55 (1.19)	14.29 (1.64)	18.43 (1.87)	5.49 (1.10)	23.25 (2.15)	27.47 (2.36)	28.11 (2.24)
White, single race	5.41 (1.26)	16.45 (2.07)	20.19 (2.25)	5.81 (1.36)	26.88 (2.79)	31.04 (3.01)	29.87 (2.72)
Black or African American, single race	20.60 (4.47)	9.98 (2.72)	14.18 (3.77)	*6.49 (2.80)	12.08 (3.37)	11.98 (3.23)	21.17 (4.71)
Education[10]							
Less than a high school diploma.	*8.43 (3.29)	19.22 (5.71)	*17.42 (5.35)	–	†	12.77 (3.64)	27.02 (5.56)
High school diploma or GED[11]	8.74 (2.57)	21.41 (4.30)	24.65 (4.45)	–	*5.88 (2.18)	20.02 (3.80)	35.55 (5.84)
Some college.	12.74 (3.02)	22.98 (4.15)	28.81 (4.96)	†	*6.74 (2.40)	20.01 (4.51)	30.42 (5.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	7.10 (2.07)	10.58 (2.80)	28.56 (5.51)	†	15.66 (3.45)	24.68 (5.03)	27.06 (5.73)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

			Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]				
Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Family income[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Less than $35,000	11.68 (2.41)	14.76 (2.78)	20.55 (3.18)	4.90 (1.46)	15.58 (2.99)	26.99 (3.68)	33.57 (4.04)
$35,000 or more	6.14 (1.12)	13.93 (1.83)	18.33 (2.34)	4.90 (1.18)	24.09 (2.47)	24.65 (2.62)	24.04 (2.62)
$35,000–$49,999	*7.60 (2.35)	14.93 (3.82)	17.26 (4.60)	*8.55 (3.37)	22.78 (5.01)	22.01 (4.81)	30.57 (6.94)
$50,000–$74,999	*6.73 (2.16)	19.35 (4.40)	19.67 (4.25)	*4.39 (1.86)	14.81 (3.87)	22.42 (4.51)	21.40 (4.35)
$75,000–$99,999	†	*9.63 (3.24)	*19.53 (6.91)	†	29.79 (6.88)	26.62 (6.46)	23.61 (7.00)
$100,000 or more	*6.13 (2.10)	10.61 (2.82)	19.95 (5.15)	*4.89 (2.33)	29.23 (4.68)	28.30 (6.07)	21.76 (4.40)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	*8.55 (2.69)	*9.67 (3.11)	16.08 (4.79)	*3.16 (1.33)	20.14 (4.88)	29.34 (5.28)	36.78 (6.95)
Near poor	10.85 (3.13)	14.36 (3.70)	21.15 (4.64)	*5.81 (2.18)	14.72 (3.43)	27.30 (5.32)	34.64 (6.60)
Not poor	6.47 (1.16)	15.19 (1.98)	17.45 (2.22)	4.92 (1.30)	24.16 (2.62)	23.65 (2.66)	23.26 (2.42)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	6.30 (1.21)	17.14 (2.25)	14.12 (1.95)	6.53 (1.50)	30.05 (3.01)	28.40 (2.95)	18.13 (2.26)
Medicaid	*10.14 (3.41)	*7.30 (3.15)	24.06 (6.61)	*3.86 (1.43)	12.79 (3.08)	25.27 (5.26)	44.50 (9.77)
Other	*13.35 (6.66)	–	*13.83 (5.78)	†	*37.41 (16.08)	†	*56.38 (17.35)
Uninsured	*9.35 (3.01)	13.77 (3.08)	12.14 (3.35)	†	*6.13 (2.51)	*8.35 (2.64)	18.78 (4.51)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	47.92 (10.51)	–	†	39.26 (9.56)	52.39 (11.53)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	†	*16.78 (7.92)	–	–	*21.41 (10.19)	64.40 (15.80)
Other	–	†	–	–	–	†	†
Uninsured	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[15]							
Large MSA	7.25 (1.33)	11.28 (1.68)	13.21 (1.92)	3.62 (1.05)	21.02 (2.40)	23.23 (2.70)	23.92 (2.70)
Small MSA	7.68 (1.82)	15.83 (2.73)	20.06 (3.40)	*5.56 (1.70)	20.42 (3.49)	32.65 (4.28)	27.20 (3.41)
Not in MSA	*8.18 (3.32)	16.90 (4.56)	24.12 (5.08)	*7.49 (2.85)	21.80 (4.01)	17.87 (4.07)	34.78 (5.56)
Region							
Northeast	*4.04 (1.66)	18.15 (4.03)	18.97 (4.24)	*6.02 (2.33)	27.78 (5.32)	26.67 (4.69)	20.82 (4.18)
Midwest	7.92 (2.26)	13.09 (2.80)	20.89 (3.84)	*5.99 (1.94)	21.73 (3.50)	23.59 (4.23)	27.08 (3.95)
South	10.34 (2.04)	10.73 (2.14)	15.35 (2.73)	*4.59 (1.65)	16.29 (2.75)	23.95 (3.31)	28.60 (3.58)
West	*5.12 (1.72)	14.83 (3.04)	14.00 (2.84)	*3.18 (1.21)	22.99 (3.77)	26.45 (4.20)	27.30 (4.03)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]Includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

[4]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

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

[8]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Number[1] in thousands									
Total[2]	9,236	7,325	2,801	989	4,628	4,496	1,083	662	934	2,748
Sex										
Male	3,314	4,016	1,685	404	2,233	2,738	893	*246	683	1,717
Female	5,922	3,309	1,117	*585	2,395	1,759	*189	*416	*251	1,032
Age										
Under 12 years	1,468	809	734	–	*358	657	†	†	*177	*361
12–17 years	*336	567	1,333	–	*386	1,357	–	†	†	†
18–44 years	2,256	2,460	*473	*465	1,945	1,670	*599	*280	*543	969
45–64 years	2,752	2,266	*261	*336	1,281	606	466	*143	†	1,113
65–74 years	801	500	–	†	488	†	–	†	–	*229
75 years and over	1,623	723	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Race										
One race[3]	9,030	7,128	2,592	989	4,585	4,439	1,083	662	934	2,689
White	8,197	6,210	2,053	879	3,549	3,834	943	618	789	2,293
Black or African American	661	584	469	†	935	455	†	†	*145	*306
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Asian	*172	*186	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[4]	*206	*197	*209	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	665	633	*319	†	571	397	†	*141	†	*318
Mexican or Mexican American	346	380	*179	†	343	*361	†	*127	†	*158
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,571	6,693	2,483	875	4,057	4,100	946	522	847	2,430
White, single race	7,593	5,663	1,822	787	3,044	3,438	806	478	716	1,975
Black or African American, single race	637	584	*406	†	869	455	†	†	†	*306
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	895	638	–	†	*355	†	†	†	†	†
High school diploma or GED[7]	2,491	1,646	–	*185	904	†	*413	*188	†	752
Some college	1,657	1,681	†	*395	1,130	*399	*223	†	*259	655
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,899	1,422	*183	†	935	782	†	†	†	*466

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
					Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]					
Family income[8]				Number[1] in thousands						
Less than $35,000	3,743	2,489	1,035	*366	1,854	850	*437	*86	*287	522
$35,000 or more	4,831	4,355	1,564	*527	2,498	3,422	646	509	547	2,020
$35,000–$49,999	1,578	706	501	†	541	646	†	*189	†	*415
$50,000–$74,999	1,136	1,304	*431	†	719	507	*191	*155	†	660
$75,000–$99,999	632	794	*298	†	*376	657	†	†	*265	*244
$100,000 or more	1,484	1,550	*334	†	862	1,611	*224	†	†	701
Poverty status[9]										
Poor	1,542	902	573	†	823	495	†	†	†	*332
Near poor	1,754	1,343	550	*167	1,088	610	*295	†	†	*298
Not poor	4,798	4,362	1,434	*571	2,287	3,081	600	439	727	1,947
Health insurance coverage[10]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	4,053	3,780	1,808	631	2,293	3,364	820	*342	*530	1,845
Medicaid	1,584	935	710	†	704	457	†	†	†	*274
Other	*463	*461	†	–	*297	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	712	927	†	†	639	*285	*245	*187	†	*401
65 years and over:										
Private	1,436	820	–	†	*377	†	–	–	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*261	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	699	*306	–	†	*200	†	–	†	–	†
Other	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	4,646	2,919	1,244	*357	2,518	2,665	*366	*282	*412	1,239
Small MSA	2,773	2,955	1,054	464	1,512	1,359	*483	*262	*361	955
Not in MSA	1,817	1,451	504	†	598	*472	†	*118	†	*555
Region										
Northeast	2,175	1,299	*352	*209	734	1,060	*169	†	†	*344
Midwest	2,144	1,624	669	*173	1,533	1,160	†	†	†	565
South	2,800	2,714	1,164	*348	1,483	1,135	*533	*198	*385	1,285
West	2,117	1,688	617	*258	878	1,142	†	187	*414	554

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

[10]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	29.95 (2.26)	23.86 (1.96)	9.65 (1.26)	3.23 (0.72)	15.17 (1.51)	15.38 (1.61)	3.48 (0.79)	2.22 (0.52)	3.21 (0.71)	8.74 (1.10)
Total[3] (crude)	30.37 (2.30)	24.09 (1.97)	9.21 (1.20)	3.25 (0.71)	15.22 (1.50)	14.79 (1.54)	3.56 (0.78)	2.18 (0.50)	3.07 (0.67)	9.04 (1.14)
Sex										
Male	22.15 (2.77)	27.58 (3.08)	11.60 (2.06)	2.63 (0.76)	14.83 (2.07)	18.84 (2.52)	5.85 (1.47)	*1.70 (0.69)	4.69 (1.23)	11.03 (1.78)
Female	36.87 (3.56)	20.61 (2.46)	7.61 (1.39)	*3.65 (1.13)	15.62 (2.06)	12.00 (2.04)	*1.17 (0.49)	*2.62 (0.81)	*1.74 (0.71)	6.47 (1.27)
Age[4]										
Under 12 years	29.09 (5.03)	16.04 (3.62)	14.56 (3.78)	–	*7.09 (2.46)	13.03 (3.30)	†	†	*3.51 (1.63)	*7.15 (2.55)
12–17 years	*13.91 (5.09)	23.46 (6.37)	55.18 (9.90)	–	*15.98 (5.81)	56.18 (9.59)	–	†	†	†
18–44 years	20.40 (3.16)	22.24 (3.07)	*4.27 (1.38)	*4.21 (1.38)	17.58 (2.70)	15.10 (2.78)	*5.42 (1.69)	*2.54 (0.95)	*4.91 (1.49)	8.76 (1.89)
45–64 years	34.31 (4.90)	28.25 (4.06)	*3.25 (1.34)	*4.19 (1.43)	15.97 (3.09)	7.56 (2.03)	5.81 (1.70)	*1.78 (0.84)	†	13.88 (3.00)
65–74 years	37.78 (8.77)	23.57 (7.00)	–	†	22.98 (6.69)	†	–	†	–	*10.79 (4.82)
75 years and over	92.96 (16.33)	41.42 (10.45)	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Race										
One race[5]	29.79 (2.26)	23.67 (1.96)	9.23 (1.28)	3.27 (0.73)	15.32 (1.53)	15.55 (1.64)	3.54 (0.80)	2.26 (0.52)	3.29 (0.73)	8.71 (1.16)
White	32.91 (2.69)	25.45 (2.27)	9.21 (1.48)	3.53 (0.84)	14.56 (1.71)	16.97 (1.98)	3.86 (0.95)	2.62 (0.64)	3.49 (0.87)	9.14 (1.34)
Black or African American	17.63 (4.07)	14.44 (3.55)	11.47 (3.44)	†	23.79 (4.59)	12.02 (3.39)	†	†	*3.68 (1.68)	*7.66 (2.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†
Asian	*13.38 (4.52)	*14.49 (6.68)	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6]	*34.52 (15.81)	*36.99 (17.74)	*29.93 (12.82)	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15.57 (3.13)	13.65 (3.11)	*5.37 (1.65)	†	12.95 (2.97)	6.58 (1.86)	†	*2.98 (1.24)	†	*7.26 (2.96)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.46 (3.35)	12.82 (3.67)	*4.29 (1.53)	†	*14.37 (4.59)	*8.97 (2.73)	†	*4.36 (1.96)	†	*5.27 (2.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.64 (2.61)	25.88 (2.24)	10.71 (1.50)	3.34 (0.81)	15.84 (1.74)	17.18 (1.90)	3.59 (0.87)	2.10 (0.57)	3.62 (0.86)	9.27 (1.24)
White, single race	36.96 (3.22)	28.52 (2.72)	10.77 (1.92)	3.81 (0.97)	15.34 (2.05)	19.49 (2.42)	4.02 (1.07)	2.53 (0.74)	4.11 (1.09)	9.70 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race	17.67 (4.17)	15.05 (3.70)	*10.49 (3.38)	†	23.21 (4.64)	12.51 (3.51)	†	†	*3.46 (1.72)	*8.02 (2.66)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	28.80 (6.03)	22.66 (5.71)	–	†	*13.07 (4.31)	†	†	†	†	†
High school diploma or GED[9]	41.47 (6.37)	29.34 (5.01)	–	*3.49 (1.48)	16.31 (3.56)	†	*7.86 (2.56)	*3.60 (1.79)	†	12.74 (3.19)
Some college	30.86 (5.47)	30.47 (5.17)	†	*7.26 (2.47)	22.23 (4.26)	*8.26 (2.86)	*3.86 (1.63)	†	*4.89 (2.11)	11.52 (3.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.43 (6.08)	27.00 (5.35)	*2.78 (1.28)	†	15.45 (3.16)	13.10 (3.18)	†	†	†	*7.38 (2.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Family income[10]										
Less than $35,000	38.63 (4.46)	27.34 (3.69)	12.28 (2.73)	*4.18 (1.36)	20.98 (3.36)	9.51 (2.36)	*5.02 (1.70)	*1.02 (0.48)	*3.31 (1.42)	5.94 (1.74)
$35,000 or more	28.06 (2.87)	24.27 (2.57)	8.55 (1.50)	*3.26 (1.26)	13.11 (1.72)	19.09 (2.26)	3.23 (0.95)	2.80 (0.71)	3.00 (0.82)	10.41 (1.59)
$35,000–$49,999	38.67 (7.45)	17.71 (4.19)	13.57 (3.58)	†	13.09 (3.53)	17.58 (4.19)	†	*4.95 (2.17)	†	*10.30 (3.31)
$50,000–$74,999	23.50 (4.63)	26.63 (5.14)	*9.08 (3.25)	†	14.04 (3.15)	10.15 (3.01)	*3.94 (1.82)	*3.05 (1.08)	†	12.87 (3.43)
$75,000–$99,999	*23.76 (7.28)	29.60 (7.81)	*8.97 (3.71)	†	*10.75 (3.92)	19.34 (5.58)	†	†	*7.19 (2.84)	*6.61 (2.92)
$100,000 or more	31.16 (6.82)	25.08 (4.79)	*5.24 (2.36)	†	13.98 (3.20)	26.94 (4.90)	*3.41 (1.47)	†	†	9.3 (2.50)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	39.46 (7.58)	23.71 (5.23)	11.52 (3.41)	†	19.90 (4.68)	*11.59 (3.54)	†	†	†	*7.56 (2.44)
Near poor	36.54 (6.79)	28.27 (4.83)	10.57 (3.01)	*3.78 (1.71)	22.75 (4.89)	*11.48 (3.51)	*6.43 (2.65)	†	†	*6.34 (2.57)
Not poor	27.51 (2.76)	24.52 (2.63)	8.93 (1.73)	*3.37 (1.13)	12.09 (1.60)	18.69 (2.37)	*3.09 (0.96)	2.53 (0.69)	4.40 (1.13)	10.15 (1.59)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	24.08 (2.74)	23.13 (2.58)	12.34 (2.09)	3.89 (1.02)	13.82 (1.92)	22.13 (2.81)	4.76 (1.29)	*2.20 (0.76)	*3.61 (1.11)	10.75 (1.63)
Medicaid	43.92 (9.39)	26.52 (6.52)	11.00 (2.76)	†	21.13 (5.40)	*7.32 (2.35)	†	†	†	*8.88 (4.25)
Other	*37.15 (14.16)	*29.43 (13.56)	†	–	*28.12 (12.21)	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	13.21 (3.41)	16.81 (3.99)	†	†	*13.06 (3.92)	*5.95 (2.71)	*4.26 (1.70)	*3.10 (1.32)	†	*8.18 (2.74)
65 years and over:										
Private	71.77 (12.89)	40.87 (9.55)	–	†	*18.09 (6.03)	†	–	–	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*104.83 (43.52)	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	56.07 (14.78)	*24.55 (9.34)	–	†	*15.47 (7.08)	†	–	†	–	†
Other	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	29.03 (3.04)	18.02 (2.31)	7.83 (1.49)	*2.22 (0.98)	15.57 (2.11)	16.83 (2.30)	*2.14 (0.72)	*1.71 (0.61)	*2.58 (0.84)	7.20 (1.37)
Small MSA	28.59 (3.96)	30.57 (4.29)	11.92 (2.77)	4.90 (1.39)	15.69 (2.58)	14.82 (2.71)	*5.18 (1.77)	*2.93 (1.18)	*4.01 (1.47)	9.76 (2.15)
Not in MSA	36.98 (6.69)	31.23 (5.05)	11.83 (3.21)	†	*13.20 (3.98)	*11.49 (3.60)	†	*2.48 (1.12)	†	*12.68 (4.10)
Region										
Northeast	39.74 (6.37)	23.95 (4.53)	*7.53 (2.47)	*4.20 (1.87)	13.34 (3.46)	22.92 (4.98)	*3.21 (1.49)	†	†	*5.97 (2.29)
Midwest	29.80 (4.75)	23.16 (3.80)	10.15 (2.48)	*2.59 (1.12)	21.73 (3.90)	17.51 (4.00)	†	†	†	7.78 (2.32)
South	25.56 (3.40)	24.13 (3.55)	11.00 (2.50)	*3.35 (1.53)	13.65 (2.32)	10.84 (2.12)	*4.70 (1.61)	*1.82 (0.81)	*3.72 (1.20)	11.61 (1.99)
West	29.15 (4.56)	23.78 (3.95)	8.59 (2.16)	*3.29 (1.26)	12.45 (2.73)	15.68 (3.07)	†	2.62 (0.70)	*5.83 (2.10)	7.45 (2.14)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.8 (0.13)	9.4 (0.15)
Total[4] (crude)	304,126	21,047	28,938	6.9 (0.14)	9.5 (0.16)
Sex					
Male.	149,062	9,756	13,161	6.5 (0.15)	8.7 (0.18)
Female	155,065	11,291	15,778	7.2 (0.16)	10.0 (0.18)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	50,457	927	1,822	1.8 (0.14)	3.6 (0.22)
12–17 years	24,168	654	1,115	2.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.31)
18–44 years	110,614	10,582	13,831	9.6 (0.22)	12.5 (0.24)
45–64 years	80,210	7,736	10,498	9.7 (0.27)	13.1 (0.30)
65 years and over	38,678	1,149	1,671	3.0 (0.20)	4.3 (0.23)
Race					
One race[6]	298,140	20,469	28,240	6.8 (0.13)	9.3 (0.15)
White	241,398	15,994	23,136	6.5 (0.15)	9.5 (0.17)
Black or African American	38,908	3,683	3,958	9.4 (0.32)	10.1 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,816	220	301	7.6 (1.76)	10.1 (2.24)
Asian	14,526	534	793	3.5 (0.29)	5.2 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	492	*37	*53	*6.6 (2.01)	*9.0 (3.22)
Two or more races[7]	5,986	579	698	13.4 (1.23)	14.5 (1.18)
Black or African American, white	1,939	122	198	10.4 (2.50)	12.9 (2.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,823	308	303	16.6 (2.18)	15.9 (2.00)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	49,260	3,688	4,753	8.0 (0.28)	10.1 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	31,501	2,362	3,041	8.1 (0.36)	10.2 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	254,866	17,359	24,185	6.7 (0.14)	9.3 (0.17)
White, single race	196,676	12,652	18,824	6.3 (0.17)	9.4 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	37,270	3,549	3,801	9.5 (0.32)	10.1 (0.35)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	27,898	3,270	3,824	12.8 (0.45)	14.8 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED[10].	55,189	4,989	6,329	9.5 (0.30)	11.9 (0.31)
Some college	54,742	5,771	7,711	10.3 (0.30)	13.7 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	58,477	2,663	4,594	4.3 (0.20)	7.5 (0.25)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	92,518	11,615	14,006	13.2 (0.28)	15.8 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	182,221	8,329	13,194	4.5 (0.13)	7.0 (0.17)
$35,000–$49,999	39,635	3,475	4,862	8.8 (0.35)	12.3 (0.42)
$50,000–$74,999	49,551	2,839	4,376	5.6 (0.30)	8.6 (0.36)
$75,000–$99,999	33,623	1,047	1,813	3.0 (0.24)	5.1 (0.34)
$100,000 or more	59,411	969	2,144	1.5 (0.15)	3.5 (0.23)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor.	41,851	4,878	5,510	13.2 (0.41)	14.7 (0.42)
Near poor	49,310	6,057	7,652	13.2 (0.39)	16.5 (0.44)
Not poor	176,172	8,047	12,950	4.4 (0.13)	7.0 (0.17)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	162,621	5,525	10,230	3.2 (0.11)	6.1 (0.17)
Medicaid.	43,171	1,975	2,265	7.2 (0.36)	7.9 (0.35)
Other.	9,715	839	1,064	6.6 (0.61)	8.3 (0.67)
Uninsured	47,900	11,517	13,654	22.4 (0.59)	27.4 (0.70)
65 years and over:					
Private.	20,450	381	646	1.8 (0.22)	3.1 (0.27)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	119	145	4.7 (0.86)	5.7 (1.03)
Medicare only	12,614	490	714	3.8 (0.36)	5.6 (0.44)
Other	2,470	75	78	3.0 (0.65)	3.1 (0.71)
Uninsured.	411	79	84	17.1 (4.48)	17.4 (3.47)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	162,311	10,710	14,818	6.5 (0.17)	9.0 (0.21)
Small MSA	94,616	6,507	9,193	6.9 (0.24)	9.7 (0.28)
Not in MSA	47,199	3,831	4,927	8.1 (0.38)	10.4 (0.42)
Region					
Northeast.	52,530	2,435	3,497	4.5 (0.28)	6.6 (0.32)
Midwest.	69,718	4,280	6,555	6.1 (0.26)	9.4 (0.30)
South	109,594	9,033	11,693	8.1 (0.22)	10.5 (0.26)
West.	72,284	5,300	7,194	7.2 (0.30)	9.8 (0.35)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good.	199,326	8,359	13,128	4.2 (0.12)	6.6 (0.15)
Good	73,662	6,902	9,098	9.3 (0.26)	12.2 (0.31)
Fair or poor	30,703	5,751	6,671	18.8 (0.59)	21.8 (0.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,307	1,780	2,335	7.3 (0.32)	9.5 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,952	1,908	2,418	8.7 (0.35)	10.7 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,328	5,911	8,540	6.0 (0.20)	8.7 (0.24)
White, single race, female	100,347	6,741	10,285	6.5 (0.20)	10.0 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male.	17,336	1,525	1,578	9.0 (0.43)	9.3 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	19,934	2,024	2,224	9.9 (0.39)	10.9 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	12,488	1,099	1,264	11.3 (0.65)	12.4 (0.67)
Near poor	12,985	1,245	1,585	11.1 (0.66)	13.4 (0.75)
Not poor	17,935	1,005	1,490	5.4 (0.35)	8.0 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	17,049	2,298	2,746	13.8 (0.66)	16.4 (0.72)
Near poor.	25,801	3,511	4,605	14.6 (0.61)	19.0 (0.67)
Not poor	130,333	5,596	9,627	4.1 (0.15)	7.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	9,347	1,180	1,128	14.5 (0.79)	13.9 (0.82)
Near poor.	7,457	952	1,065	13.3 (0.81)	14.8 (0.90)
Not poor	15,748	1,043	1,203	6.1 (0.38)	7.0 (0.43)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care but did not get it because [person] could not afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Based on the question, "During the past 12 months has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

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

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

[13]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3].	304,126	279,541	18,124	3,558	2,237
Sex					
Male	149,062	139,480	6,895	1,392	1,011
Female	155,065	140,061	11,229	2,166	1,227
Age					
Under 12 years	50,457	46,814	3,227	269	122
12–17 years	24,168	23,560	402	80	75
18–44 years	110,614	103,470	5,582	886	524
45–64 years	80,210	73,403	4,663	1,195	771
65 years and over.	38,678	32,294	4,250	1,130	746
Race					
One race[4].	298,140	274,072	17,739	3,468	2,196
White	241,398	221,608	14,605	2,842	1,788
Black or African American	38,908	35,652	2,325	481	369
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,816	2,574	*161	*61	*15
Asian	14,526	13,769	635	74	23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	492	469	†	†	–
Two or more races[5].	5,986	5,469	385	91	*42
Black or African American, white	1,939	1,782	129	*16	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,823	1,647	107	*44	*25
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	49,260	46,077	2,524	333	295
Mexican or Mexican American	31,501	29,642	1,483	202	150
Not Hispanic or Latino	254,866	233,464	15,600	3,225	1,942
White, single race.	196,676	179,764	12,335	2,534	1,516
Black or African American, single race	37,270	34,147	2,208	475	358
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma.	27,898	24,709	2,168	533	445
High school diploma or GED[8].	55,189	49,676	3,844	969	599
Some college.	54,742	49,551	3,756	877	508
Bachelor's degree or higher.	58,477	54,223	3,240	606	320
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	92,518	82,926	6,789	1,529	1,169
$35,000 or more.	182,221	169,707	9,811	1,707	901
$35,000–$49,999.	39,635	36,560	2,291	468	284
$50,000–$74,999.	49,551	45,851	2,883	479	306
$75,000–$99,999.	33,623	31,364	1,846	299	105
$100,000 or more.	59,411	55,931	2,791	461	206
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	41,851	37,812	2,902	551	541
Near poor.	49,310	44,732	3,436	690	433
Not poor.	176,172	163,654	9,619	1,818	948

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
Health insurance coverage[11]		Number in thousands[2]			
Under 65 years:					
Private	162,621	152,616	8,039	1,240	552
Medicaid	43,171	38,585	3,282	698	573
Other	9,715	8,546	817	155	174
Uninsured	47,900	45,614	1,705	317	193
65 years and over:					
Private	20,450	17,165	2,239	635	311
Medicare and Medicaid	2,545	1,928	335	102	158
Medicare only	12,614	10,641	1,340	307	217
Other	2,470	2,006	311	80	55
Uninsured	411	395	†	†	†
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	162,311	150,230	8,881	1,640	1,151
Small MSA	94,616	86,726	5,839	1,201	681
Not in MSA	47,199	42,586	3,404	717	405
Region					
Northeast	52,530	48,465	2,882	659	450
Midwest	69,718	63,482	4,632	830	562
South	109,594	100,422	6,727	1,348	826
West	72,284	67,173	3,883	721	399
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,307	24,114	938	117	122
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,952	21,964	1,586	217	173
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	96,328	89,590	4,724	1,069	724
White, single race, female	100,347	90,173	7,611	1,466	792
Black or African American, single race, male	17,336	16,209	800	147	146
Black or African American, single race, female	19,934	17,938	1,408	328	212
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	12,488	11,492	760	111	119
Near poor	12,985	12,196	629	78	80
Not poor	17,935	16,911	842	107	73
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	17,049	15,164	1,332	273	265
Near poor	25,801	22,987	2,074	463	265
Not poor	130,333	120,570	7,432	1,466	757
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	9,347	8,424	631	128	144
Near poor	7,457	6,740	528	117	69
Not poor	15,748	14,700	795	151	95

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included, but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

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

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

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

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	92.2 (0.11)	5.9 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	92.1 (0.11)	6.0 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male.	100.0	93.8 (0.13)	4.6 (0.11)	0.9 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.7 (0.17)	7.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.8 (0.25)	6.4 (0.24)	0.5 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	1.7 (0.15)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	93.7 (0.15)	5.1 (0.14)	0.8 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.7 (0.20)	5.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	84.1 (0.38)	11.1 (0.32)	2.9 (0.17)	1.9 (0.14)
Race					
One race[5]	100.0	92.3 (0.11)	5.9 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	92.2 (0.13)	5.9 (0.11)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.4 (0.27)	6.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.8 (1.40)	5.5 (1.03)	*2.0 (0.68)	†
Asian	100.0	94.8 (0.33)	4.5 (0.32)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	94.1 (3.46)	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	88.8 (1.16)	7.7 (0.96)	2.2 (0.52)	*1.3 (0.51)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.2 (1.77)	6.6 (1.71)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	90.0 (1.49)	6.1 (1.27)	*2.4 (0.77)	*1.4 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.1 (0.25)	5.3 (0.22)	0.8 (0.08)	0.8 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.6 (0.32)	5.0 (0.27)	0.8 (0.11)	0.6 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.1 (0.13)	6.0 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	92.1 (0.15)	6.0 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.27)	6.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.09)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	89.8 (0.34)	7.0 (0.29)	1.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.13)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	90.7 (0.26)	6.7 (0.23)	1.6 (0.11)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	90.4 (0.28)	7.0 (0.24)	1.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.4 (0.24)	5.8 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	90.1 (0.21)	7.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.09)	1.2 (0.07)
$35,000 or more	100.0	93.0 (0.14)	5.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	92.6 (0.29)	5.6 (0.27)	1.1 (0.11)	0.7 (0.08)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	92.5 (0.27)	5.9 (0.24)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.08)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	93.0 (0.32)	5.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)	0.4 (0.07)
$100,000 or more	100.0	93.6 (0.25)	5.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.10)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor.	100.0	89.4 (0.32)	7.5 (0.27)	1.6 (0.13)	1.5 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	90.6 (0.29)	7.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
Not poor	100.0	93.0 (0.14)	5.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
Health insurance coverage[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.1 (0.15)	4.9 (0.13)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid.	100.0	86.5 (0.40)	9.0 (0.33)	2.4 (0.20)	2.1 (0.19)
Other.	100.0	89.2 (0.70)	8.3 (0.64)	1.2 (0.22)	1.3 (0.24)
Uninsured	100.0	95.6 (0.26)	3.5 (0.22)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	84.2 (0.53)	11.1 (0.45)	3.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicare and Medicaid.	100.0	76.3 (1.56)	13.4 (1.21)	4.1 (0.77)	6.3 (0.95)
Medicare only.	100.0	85.0 (0.66)	10.8 (0.58)	2.5 (0.28)	1.8 (0.25)
Other	100.0	81.7 (1.52)	12.6 (1.33)	3.3 (0.76)	2.3 (0.61)
Uninsured	100.0	96.2 (1.85)	†	†	†
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.7 (0.15)	5.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	92.0 (0.21)	6.1 (0.18)	1.2 (0.08)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.32)	6.9 (0.28)	1.4 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)
Region					
Northeast.	100.0	92.7 (0.27)	5.3 (0.25)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.08)
Midwest.	100.0	91.5 (0.23)	6.5 (0.19)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.9 (0.20)	6.1 (0.17)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
West.	100.0	93.0 (0.22)	5.4 (0.20)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.5 (0.33)	4.0 (0.26)	0.6 (0.11)	0.8 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.4 (0.34)	6.8 (0.31)	1.0 (0.11)	0.9 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.6 (0.17)	4.7 (0.15)	1.0 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.6 (0.22)	7.4 (0.20)	1.3 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male.	100.0	93.1 (0.33)	4.9 (0.29)	1.0 (0.13)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	90.0 (0.40)	7.2 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)	1.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.7 (0.54)	6.6 (0.45)	1.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	93.2 (0.45)	5.1 (0.37)	0.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	93.9 (0.40)	4.9 (0.36)	0.7 (0.12)	0.5 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor.	100.0	88.6 (0.54)	8.0 (0.48)	1.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.23)
Near poor.	100.0	89.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.43)	1.7 (0.19)	0.9 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.18)	5.6 (0.16)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor.	100.0	89.0 (0.60)	7.6 (0.50)	1.6 (0.25)	1.8 (0.25)
Near poor.	100.0	89.9 (0.58)	7.3 (0.53)	1.8 (0.26)	1.0 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	93.1 (0.39)	5.3 (0.36)	1.0 (0.15)	0.7 (0.12)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included, but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

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

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

[12]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands[2]										
Total[3]	265,448	162,621	43,171	9,715	47,900	38,678	20,450	2,545	12,614	2,470	411
Sex											
Male	132,307	80,196	19,411	5,010	26,667	16,755	8,924	839	5,237	1,487	197
Female	133,141	82,425	23,760	4,705	21,233	21,923	11,526	1,705	7,376	983	214
Age											
Under 12 years	50,457	25,831	19,520	1,437	3,426	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	24,168	14,353	6,636	694	2,364	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	110,614	65,702	11,658	2,555	29,648	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	80,210	56,735	5,357	5,030	12,461	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	38,678	20,450	2,545	12,614	2,470	411
Race											
One race[4]	259,698	159,625	41,643	9,425	46,997	38,442	20,331	2,509	12,570	2,437	406
White	207,947	134,077	28,936	7,295	36,286	33,452	18,620	1,795	10,536	2,061	279
Black or African American	35,550	15,690	10,483	1,651	7,233	3,358	1,162	517	1,351	268	46
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,639	827	563	71	*1,150	177	*49	†	*92	†	†
Asian	13,097	8,823	1,517	407	2,216	1,429	497	190	569	96	70
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	466	207	143	†	*113	26	†	†	*22	–	–
Two or more races[5]	5,751	2,997	1,529	290	903	236	119	*36	44	*32	†
Black or African American, white	1,925	815	730	*87	279	14	†	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,652	765	424	96	361	171	90	†	*30	*22	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	46,400	16,956	13,048	1,283	14,757	2,860	677	536	1,283	186	159
Mexican or Mexican American	30,089	9,968	8,731	784	10,401	1,412	345	209	642	87	116
Not Hispanic or Latino	219,048	145,665	30,123	8,433	33,143	35,818	19,773	2,009	11,331	2,284	252
White, single race	165,916	118,745	17,320	6,166	22,645	30,759	17,985	1,294	9,327	1,880	125
Black or African American, single race	33,984	15,121	9,865	1,597	6,927	3,286	1,145	496	1,326	263	43
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	19,624	5,632	4,028	950	8,894	8,274	3,037	1,372	3,278	375	184
High school diploma or GED[8]	42,355	24,820	4,332	2,155	10,730	12,834	7,119	601	4,210	781	70
Some college	46,405	31,757	3,270	2,412	8,681	8,337	4,633	286	2,585	755	45
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,246	43,783	1,047	1,303	3,874	8,231	5,322	206	2,137	501	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 65 years | | | | | 65 years and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Family income[9]					Number in thousands[2]						
Less than $35,000	76,963	19,452	28,984	3,713	24,399	15,555	6,378	2,001	6,095	870	180
$35,000 or more	164,797	127,169	11,919	5,209	19,790	17,424	10,880	355	4,724	1,254	159
$35,000–$49,999	33,543	18,133	5,567	1,332	8,282	6,093	3,602	153	1,811	454	60
$50,000–$74,999	44,311	31,809	4,020	1,712	6,525	5,240	3,277	88	1,397	416	*37
$75,000–$99,999	31,253	26,449	1,238	871	2,634	2,370	1,506	*19	614	200	*31
$100,000 or more	55,690	50,778	1,094	1,294	2,348	3,721	2,495	96	901	184	*31
Poverty status[10]											
Poor.	38,825	5,987	19,781	1,404	11,443	3,026	652	1,039	1,093	146	86
Near poor	42,861	14,321	12,287	2,225	13,820	6,450	2,394	635	2,885	410	101
Not poor	155,199	126,419	6,880	4,903	16,432	20,973	13,297	415	5,664	1,418	129
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	143,909	91,786	21,394	4,322	25,212	18,402	8,696	1,357	6,903	1,098	246
Small MSA	81,909	49,130	13,711	3,810	14,652	12,707	7,296	622	3,703	904	120
Not in MSA	39,631	21,706	8,066	1,583	8,036	7,569	4,458	566	2,007	468	*45
Region											
Northeast	44,940	30,395	7,839	805	5,510	7,590	4,161	645	2,398	272	74
Midwest	60,423	40,099	9,883	1,660	8,478	9,295	6,139	360	2,285	379	87
South	96,007	54,707	14,778	4,898	20,824	13,587	6,522	1,003	4,768	1,154	90
West	64,078	37,419	10,671	2,352	13,088	8,206	3,627	536	3,162	665	161
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	183,233	123,229	25,853	4,774	28,210	16,094	9,602	434	4,975	884	153
Good	60,611	31,509	11,431	2,580	14,365	13,051	6,875	680	4,365	878	160
Fair or poor	21,298	7,759	5,862	2,327	5,256	9,404	3,901	1,431	3,240	698	99
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,074	8,636	6,037	609	8,605	1,234	306	197	566	93	66
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,326	8,320	7,011	674	6,152	1,626	371	339	717	92	93
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	82,882	58,863	7,741	3,248	12,520	13,446	7,875	436	3,876	1,140	68
White, single race, female	83,034	59,882	9,580	2,918	10,126	17,313	10,110	858	5,451	740	57
Black or African American, single race, male . . .	16,064	6,988	4,268	848	3,722	1,272	434	138	500	172	*21
Black or African American, single race, female . .	17,921	8,133	5,597	750	3,205	2,013	711	359	826	91	*22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[2]										
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	11,985	880	6,269	321	4,475	504	*37	201	188	*35	41
Near poor	12,266	2,739	4,127	303	5,028	719	78	166	397	*29	43
Not poor	16,859	11,473	1,348	479	3,467	1,076	412	79	456	85	42
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	15,344	3,683	6,979	647	3,977	1,705	495	570	566	*46	*20
Near poor	20,988	8,563	4,982	1,384	6,002	4,813	2,112	311	2,037	307	*27
Not poor	112,647	95,300	3,767	3,418	9,820	17,686	11,812	186	4,449	1,152	*44
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	8,737	834	5,320	369	2,156	610	94	196	258	51	†
Near poor	6,786	2,045	2,309	378	1,989	672	172	114	329	45	*11
Not poor	14,482	10,552	1,184	659	1,983	1,266	618	86	435	114	*13

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." 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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons" columns.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

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

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

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.1 (0.47)	16.9 (0.29)	3.5 (0.14)	18.5 (0.29)	100.0	53.2 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.7 (0.47)	16.4 (0.29)	3.7 (0.14)	18.2 (0.29)	100.0	53.1 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)
Sex											
Male	100.0	60.6 (0.50)	15.0 (0.28)	3.6 (0.14)	20.8 (0.35)	100.0	53.6 (0.90)	5.0 (0.38)	31.3 (0.81)	9.0 (0.45)	1.1 (0.15)
Female	100.0	61.6 (0.50)	18.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.17)	16.2 (0.28)	100.0	52.9 (0.79)	7.8 (0.41)	33.8 (0.76)	4.5 (0.30)	1.0 (0.12)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	51.4 (0.76)	38.9 (0.72)	2.9 (0.26)	6.8 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	59.7 (0.85)	27.6 (0.72)	2.9 (0.32)	9.8 (0.45)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	60.0 (0.52)	10.6 (0.26)	2.3 (0.13)	27.1 (0.42)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	71.3 (0.49)	6.7 (0.22)	6.3 (0.22)	15.7 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	53.2 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)
Race											
One race[5]	100.0	61.3 (0.47)	16.8 (0.29)	3.5 (0.14)	18.5 (0.29)	100.0	53.2 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.9 (0.69)	6.4 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)
White	100.0	64.1 (0.52)	14.7 (0.32)	3.3 (0.15)	17.9 (0.30)	100.0	55.9 (0.80)	5.4 (0.32)	31.6 (0.76)	6.2 (0.32)	0.8 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	44.9 (0.82)	29.3 (0.67)	4.7 (0.28)	21.1 (0.53)	100.0	34.6 (1.73)	15.7 (1.16)	40.4 (1.65)	7.9 (0.83)	1.4 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.5 (5.93)	21.5 (2.51)	*2.7 (0.82)	44.2 (7.80)	100.0	*24.5 (8.33)	†	60.5 (8.74)	†	†
Asian	100.0	67.8 (1.28)	12.4 (0.81)	3.1 (0.38)	16.7 (0.81)	100.0	34.0 (3.28)	14.3 (1.98)	40.5 (2.91)	6.7 (1.24)	4.6 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	47.6 (6.32)	27.2 (6.41)	†	24.8 (6.75)	100.0	†	†	78.9 (13.10)	–	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	54.0 (1.88)	20.6 (1.26)	5.8 (0.85)	19.6 (1.33)	100.0	51.0 (7.52)	*14.3 (5.80)	19.5 (5.19)	*13.0 (4.30)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	50.1 (3.38)	24.6 (2.45)	6.3 (1.88)	19.0 (2.28)	100.0	*28.6 (13.02)	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	45.6 (3.74)	25.9 (3.01)	5.2 (1.40)	23.3 (2.40)	100.0	53.5 (9.87)	†	*18.6 (6.93)	*11.8 (5.64)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.5 (0.76)	24.7 (0.50)	3.0 (0.20)	33.7 (0.61)	100.0	23.4 (1.59)	19.4 (1.54)	45.3 (1.99)	6.5 (0.84)	5.3 (0.71)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.5 (0.91)	24.6 (0.59)	2.9 (0.24)	37.0 (0.76)	100.0	23.8 (2.18)	16.1 (2.09)	46.3 (2.85)	5.9 (1.23)	7.9 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	66.3 (0.51)	14.8 (0.32)	3.6 (0.16)	15.4 (0.30)	100.0	55.5 (0.76)	5.6 (0.31)	31.8 (0.71)	6.4 (0.32)	0.7 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	71.3 (0.57)	11.5 (0.35)	3.4 (0.18)	13.8 (0.31)	100.0	58.8 (0.83)	4.2 (0.31)	30.5 (0.79)	6.1 (0.34)	0.4 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	45.2 (0.84)	29.0 (0.69)	4.7 (0.28)	21.1 (0.55)	100.0	34.8 (1.74)	15.4 (1.16)	40.5 (1.67)	7.9 (0.84)	1.3 (0.31)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.0 (0.76)	20.7 (0.64)	4.5 (0.28)	46.8 (0.85)	100.0	36.0 (1.29)	17.0 (0.92)	40.1 (1.23)	4.5 (0.45)	2.4 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	57.3 (0.60)	11.0 (0.36)	4.6 (0.22)	27.1 (0.55)	100.0	55.8 (1.22)	4.7 (0.40)	32.9 (1.09)	6.1 (0.48)	0.5 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	68.2 (0.55)	7.4 (0.28)	4.9 (0.23)	19.5 (0.45)	100.0	56.0 (1.28)	3.3 (0.41)	31.0 (1.27)	9.2 (0.70)	0.5 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	87.6 (0.37)	2.1 (0.16)	2.5 (0.17)	7.8 (0.29)	100.0	64.2 (1.43)	2.6 (0.45)	26.3 (1.31)	6.2 (0.64)	0.7 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Family income[10]											
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.7 (0.55)	37.0 (0.49)	4.9 (0.19)	32.4 (0.53)	100.0	40.5 (1.00)	13.1 (0.68)	39.6 (1.00)	5.7 (0.38)	1.2 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	76.8 (0.40)	7.7 (0.22)	3.0 (0.18)	12.4 (0.28)	100.0	62.2 (1.04)	2.2 (0.23)	27.4 (0.97)	7.4 (0.52)	0.9 (0.14)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	53.9 (0.88)	17.4 (0.59)	3.9 (0.31)	24.8 (0.66)	100.0	59.4 (1.69)	2.5 (0.40)	29.7 (1.56)	7.4 (0.78)	1.0 (0.23)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	71.7 (0.76)	9.6 (0.44)	3.8 (0.35)	15.0 (0.57)	100.0	62.9 (1.73)	1.8 (0.33)	26.2 (1.58)	8.5 (0.96)	*0.6 (0.23)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	84.3 (0.70)	4.3 (0.38)	2.7 (0.32)	8.8 (0.52)	100.0	62.6 (2.55)	*0.8 (0.35)	27.0 (2.32)	8.2 (1.46)	*1.3 (0.48)
$100,000 or more	100.0	91.1 (0.44)	2.1 (0.21)	2.2 (0.25)	4.6 (0.28)	100.0	64.4 (2.07)	3.4 (0.76)	26.1 (1.90)	5.3 (1.02)	*0.8 (0.33)
Poverty status[11]											
Poor.	100.0	16.4 (0.74)	46.5 (0.77)	4.3 (0.27)	32.8 (0.80)	100.0	21.6 (1.92)	34.5 (1.99)	36.2 (1.97)	4.9 (0.72)	2.8 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	33.9 (0.77)	26.5 (0.55)	5.6 (0.32)	34.0 (0.61)	100.0	36.8 (1.47)	10.0 (0.88)	45.1 (1.52)	6.5 (0.66)	1.6 (0.33)
Not poor	100.0	81.3 (0.34)	5.0 (0.18)	3.0 (0.17)	10.7 (0.25)	100.0	63.3 (0.94)	2.1 (0.21)	27.1 (0.87)	6.9 (0.44)	0.6 (0.11)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	63.7 (0.59)	15.5 (0.36)	2.9 (0.14)	17.9 (0.34)	100.0	47.5 (1.06)	7.4 (0.50)	37.8 (0.96)	6.0 (0.43)	1.3 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	59.9 (0.91)	17.2 (0.54)	4.5 (0.36)	18.3 (0.65)	100.0	57.9 (1.15)	4.9 (0.46)	29.1 (1.18)	7.1 (0.57)	0.9 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.3 (1.28)	21.1 (0.91)	3.5 (0.25)	21.1 (0.70)	100.0	59.2 (2.02)	7.5 (0.80)	26.5 (1.82)	6.2 (0.65)	*0.6 (0.22)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	67.2 (1.07)	18.7 (0.76)	1.6 (0.15)	12.6 (0.56)	100.0	55.1 (1.60)	8.5 (0.88)	31.8 (1.42)	3.6 (0.49)	1.0 (0.26)
Midwest	100.0	66.2 (1.06)	16.8 (0.70)	2.6 (0.19)	14.5 (0.53)	100.0	66.5 (1.35)	3.9 (0.48)	24.7 (1.21)	4.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.22)
South	100.0	56.9 (0.72)	16.0 (0.41)	4.9 (0.31)	22.2 (0.44)	100.0	48.2 (1.26)	7.5 (0.54)	35.1 (1.23)	8.5 (0.62)	0.7 (0.12)
West	100.0	58.6 (0.96)	16.9 (0.58)	3.6 (0.30)	20.9 (0.72)	100.0	44.5 (1.59)	6.6 (0.75)	38.8 (1.50)	8.2 (0.69)	1.9 (0.29)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	68.2 (0.45)	13.1 (0.27)	2.6 (0.15)	16.0 (0.29)	100.0	59.8 (1.00)	2.8 (0.29)	31.0 (0.93)	5.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.14)
Good	100.0	48.7 (0.69)	24.1 (0.51)	3.7 (0.21)	23.5 (0.47)	100.0	53.1 (1.09)	5.3 (0.42)	33.7 (1.03)	6.8 (0.49)	1.2 (0.21)
Fair or poor	100.0	31.0 (0.95)	39.3 (1.00)	7.1 (0.43)	22.6 (0.79)	100.0	41.3 (1.21)	15.4 (0.90)	34.7 (1.14)	7.5 (0.56)	1.1 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.9 (0.83)	21.8 (0.49)	2.8 (0.21)	37.5 (0.70)	100.0	24.1 (2.22)	16.6 (2.03)	46.7 (2.53)	8.0 (1.35)	4.8 (0.89)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	39.2 (0.81)	28.0 (0.63)	3.2 (0.26)	29.5 (0.65)	100.0	22.8 (1.81)	21.5 (1.81)	44.4 (2.31)	5.5 (0.87)	5.7 (0.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	70.8 (0.61)	10.3 (0.35)	3.5 (0.18)	15.4 (0.38)	100.0	58.9 (1.02)	3.2 (0.37)	28.8 (0.94)	8.6 (0.51)	0.5 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	71.7 (0.61)	12.7 (0.43)	3.3 (0.22)	12.2 (0.32)	100.0	58.7 (0.89)	5.0 (0.40)	31.6 (0.88)	4.3 (0.35)	0.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male . . .	100.0	44.6 (0.97)	25.3 (0.72)	5.4 (0.33)	24.7 (0.71)	100.0	34.0 (2.28)	11.5 (1.48)	39.3 (2.26)	13.7 (1.57)	*1.5 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, female . .	100.0	45.6 (0.94)	32.1 (0.85)	4.1 (0.35)	18.1 (0.62)	100.0	35.3 (1.95)	18.0 (1.49)	41.2 (1.91)	4.4 (0.70)	*1.1 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status						Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	8.9 (0.72)	42.4 (1.04)	3.5 (0.44)	45.2 (1.17)	100.0	7.3 (2.08)	40.8 (3.81)	37.2 (3.82)	7.0 (1.98)	7.7 (1.73)
Near poor	100.0	23.5 (1.06)	28.3 (0.82)	2.9 (0.37)	45.3 (1.06)	100.0	10.6 (2.02)	24.3 (3.41)	54.9 (3.92)	*4.3 (1.48)	5.9 (1.52)
Not poor	100.0	68.5 (1.03)	8.2 (0.55)	2.9 (0.31)	20.4 (0.84)	100.0	37.6 (3.02)	7.4 (1.48)	43.8 (2.94)	7.5 (1.50)	3.7 (1.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	24.1 (1.45)	44.8 (1.30)	4.5 (0.44)	26.6 (1.10)	100.0	29.0 (2.97)	33.7 (2.93)	33.4 (2.99)	*2.7 (0.85)	*1.2 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	41.0 (1.22)	23.1 (0.88)	6.6 (0.51)	29.3 (0.90)	100.0	43.1 (1.84)	6.8 (0.94)	42.7 (1.88)	6.7 (0.82)	*0.6 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	84.5 (0.39)	3.9 (0.20)	2.8 (0.19)	8.9 (0.29)	100.0	66.8 (1.04)	1.1 (0.18)	25.2 (0.97)	6.7 (0.49)	*0.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	10.3 (0.91)	55.2 (1.34)	5.1 (0.54)	29.4 (1.18)	100.0	15.5 (2.93)	32.2 (3.18)	42.3 (3.35)	8.4 (1.83)	†
Near poor	100.0	30.8 (1.47)	32.3 (1.34)	6.0 (0.62)	30.9 (1.20)	100.0	26.0 (3.34)	16.8 (2.30)	48.8 (3.21)	6.9 (1.54)	*1.6 (0.71)
Not poor	100.0	72.9 (0.98)	9.3 (0.64)	4.4 (0.47)	13.5 (0.60)	100.0	47.3 (2.94)	7.6 (1.41)	35.3 (2.83)	8.8 (1.50)	*1.0 (0.47)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." 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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, for persons under 65 years of age, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For persons aged 65 years and over, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age two groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1] No	Any period without coverage[1] Yes	Duration of period without coverage[2] 6 months or less	Duration of period without coverage[2] 7–12 months
		Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4].	215,508	203,676	11,319	7,412	3,799
Sex					
Male	104,618	98,984	5,356	3,520	1,793
Female	110,890	104,691	5,963	3,892	2,007
Age					
Under 12 years	46,788	44,809	1,903	1,389	506
12–17 years	21,683	20,663	974	672	295
18–44 years	79,915	73,496	6,155	3,883	2,209
45–64 years	67,122	64,707	2,288	1,469	789
Race					
One race[5].	210,692	199,186	11,017	7,200	3,716
White	170,309	161,220	8,729	5,802	2,862
Black or African American	27,824	26,010	1,699	1,018	655
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,460	1,339	121	*72	*49
Asian	10,747	10,275	457	297	150
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	352	342	†	†	–
Two or more races[6].	4,815	4,490	302	212	84
Black or African American, white	1,632	1,510	122	79	*43
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,285	1,164	97	67	*24
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	31,288	28,914	2,239	1,361	859
Mexican or Mexican American	19,484	17,881	1,508	915	585
Not Hispanic or Latino	184,220	174,762	9,080	6,052	2,940
White, single race	142,232	135,230	6,760	4,592	2,121
Black or African American, single race	26,583	24,913	1,569	958	586
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma.	10,610	9,730	832	425	395
High school diploma or GED[9].	31,308	29,443	1,798	1,019	748
Some college.	37,438	35,144	2,255	1,475	759
Bachelor's degree or higher.	46,133	44,611	1,473	1,113	354
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	52,149	47,126	4,906	3,001	1,871
$35,000 or more.	144,297	138,349	5,766	4,008	1,694
$35,000–$49,999	25,032	22,963	1,971	1,352	601
$50,000–$74,999	37,541	35,566	1,934	1,270	643
$75,000–$99,999	28,557	27,703	827	622	192
$100,000 or more.	53,166	52,117	1,033	765	258
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	27,173	24,554	2,536	1,550	967
Near poor.	28,833	25,985	2,797	1,732	1,044
Not poor.	138,202	133,025	5,048	3,545	1,451
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	117,501	111,258	5,970	3,906	1,986
Small MSA	66,651	62,883	3,597	2,439	1,136
Not in MSA	31,356	29,535	1,753	1,068	677

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region	Number in thousands[3]				
Northeast	39,040	37,234	1,693	1,111	565
Midwest	51,642	48,864	2,664	1,760	865
South	74,383	70,162	4,073	2,558	1,490
West	50,443	47,416	2,889	1,983	878
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	15,282	14,186	1,026	610	410
Hispanic or Latina, female	16,005	14,728	1,213	751	449
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	69,852	66,400	3,323	2,294	1,008
White, single race, female	72,380	68,830	3,438	2,299	1,113
Black or African American, single race, male	12,104	11,389	649	383	258
Black or African American, single race, female	14,479	13,524	920	574	328
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	7,470	6,803	650	384	261
Near poor	7,169	6,459	687	412	274
Not poor	13,300	12,582	704	451	243
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,308	10,152	1,122	698	415
Near poor	14,930	13,342	1,584	1,006	573
Not poor	102,485	98,886	3,510	2,530	953
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	6,523	5,925	591	361	226
Near poor	4,732	4,356	355	228	113
Not poor	12,395	11,884	491	305	182

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance coverage), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

[2]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance coverage), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All currently insured persons under age 65 years" column and unknowns for duration of noncoverage are included in the "yes" column.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.4 (0.15)	5.6 (0.15)	3.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.08)
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	94.7 (0.15)	5.3 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	1.8 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.5 (0.19)	5.5 (0.19)	3.6 (0.15)	1.9 (0.11)
Female	100.0	94.3 (0.18)	5.7 (0.18)	3.7 (0.15)	1.9 (0.10)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.9 (0.23)	4.1 (0.23)	3.0 (0.20)	1.1 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	95.5 (0.34)	4.5 (0.34)	3.1 (0.27)	1.4 (0.19)
18–44 years	100.0	92.3 (0.23)	7.7 (0.23)	4.9 (0.18)	2.8 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	96.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.17)	2.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.09)
Race					
One race[7].	100.0	94.4 (0.15)	5.6 (0.15)	3.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.08)
White	100.0	94.5 (0.17)	5.5 (0.17)	3.6 (0.14)	1.8 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	93.5 (0.38)	6.5 (0.38)	3.9 (0.29)	2.6 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.7 (2.00)	8.3 (2.00)	4.9 (1.47)	*3.3 (1.07)
Asian	100.0	95.7 (0.49)	4.3 (0.49)	2.8 (0.41)	1.4 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.6 (2.26)	†	†	–
Two or more races[8].	100.0	92.4 (1.04)	7.6 (1.04)	4.8 (0.83)	2.5 (0.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.4 (2.32)	9.6 (2.32)	*5.2 (1.62)	*4.4 (1.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	90.9 (1.99)	9.1 (1.99)	6.2 (1.69)	*2.5 (0.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	92.4 (0.36)	7.6 (0.36)	4.5 (0.31)	3.0 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	91.9 (0.46)	8.1 (0.46)	4.7 (0.41)	3.3 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.7 (0.17)	5.3 (0.17)	3.5 (0.13)	1.7 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	94.9 (0.19)	5.1 (0.19)	3.5 (0.16)	1.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.7 (0.38)	6.3 (0.38)	3.8 (0.29)	2.4 (0.22)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	91.6 (0.57)	8.4 (0.57)	4.3 (0.45)	4.0 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	93.4 (0.34)	6.6 (0.34)	3.7 (0.26)	2.7 (0.20)
Some college.	100.0	93.5 (0.29)	6.5 (0.29)	4.2 (0.24)	2.2 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	96.7 (0.22)	3.3 (0.22)	2.5 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.8 (0.37)	10.2 (0.37)	6.2 (0.29)	4.0 (0.24)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	95.8 (0.16)	4.2 (0.16)	2.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999.	100.0	91.8 (0.48)	8.2 (0.48)	5.6 (0.43)	2.5 (0.26)
$50,000–$74,999.	100.0	94.6 (0.34)	5.4 (0.34)	3.5 (0.28)	1.8 (0.19)
$75,000–$99,999.	100.0	96.9 (0.32)	3.1 (0.32)	2.3 (0.28)	0.7 (0.15)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	97.9 (0.20)	2.1 (0.20)	1.5 (0.17)	0.5 (0.10)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	89.2 (0.53)	10.8 (0.53)	6.3 (0.41)	4.4 (0.35)
Near poor.	100.0	89.5 (0.52)	10.5 (0.52)	6.4 (0.43)	4.1 (0.32)
Not poor.	100.0	96.1 (0.16)	3.9 (0.16)	2.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.08)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	94.7 (0.20)	5.3 (0.20)	3.5 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	94.2 (0.31)	5.8 (0.31)	3.9 (0.25)	1.8 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.8 (0.40)	6.2 (0.40)	3.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	100.0	95.4 (0.36)	4.6 (0.36)	3.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	94.5 (0.31)	5.5 (0.31)	3.6 (0.25)	1.8 (0.17)
South	100.0	94.1 (0.26)	5.9 (0.26)	3.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.16)
West	100.0	94.0 (0.33)	6.0 (0.33)	4.1 (0.29)	1.9 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.1 (0.42)	6.9 (0.42)	4.0 (0.34)	2.9 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.8 (0.44)	8.2 (0.44)	4.9 (0.38)	3.2 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	94.9 (0.23)	5.1 (0.23)	3.5 (0.19)	1.6 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.0 (0.22)	5.0 (0.22)	3.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	94.1 (0.50)	5.9 (0.50)	3.4 (0.36)	2.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.4 (0.44)	6.6 (0.44)	4.1 (0.37)	2.4 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	88.9 (0.96)	11.1 (0.96)	6.1 (0.76)	4.9 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	89.4 (0.91)	10.6 (0.91)	5.9 (0.76)	4.7 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	94.6 (0.46)	5.4 (0.46)	3.5 (0.38)	1.9 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.4 (0.82)	10.6 (0.82)	6.5 (0.63)	4.0 (0.55)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.82)	11.2 (0.82)	7.1 (0.68)	4.1 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	96.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.19)	2.6 (0.16)	1.0 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.1 (0.97)	10.9 (0.97)	6.2 (0.81)	4.6 (0.61)
Near poor	100.0	91.7 (1.02)	8.3 (1.02)	5.3 (0.86)	2.7 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.39)	4.1 (0.39)	2.5 (0.31)	1.5 (0.24)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

[2]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

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

[4]Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

[8]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[10]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3].	47,900	6,009	4,400	10,362	14,889	9,447
Sex						
Male	26,667	3,014	2,171	5,573	8,441	5,998
Female	21,233	2,995	2,230	4,789	6,448	3,450
Age						
Under 12 years	3,426	910	380	610	519	609
12–17 years	2,364	376	227	570	594	434
18–44 years	29,648	3,565	2,777	6,812	8,852	6,221
45–64 years	12,461	1,158	1,017	2,370	4,923	2,183
Race						
One race[4].	46,997	5,897	4,278	10,189	14,627	9,321
White	36,286	4,708	3,202	7,776	11,212	7,745
Black or African American	7,233	901	779	1,823	2,513	805
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	60	47	*106	243	181
Asian	2,216	209	240	477	603	567
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	113	*20	†	†	†	*22
Two or more races[5].	903	112	122	174	262	126
Black or African American, white	279	*57	*30	57	79	53
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	361	*31	*52	*52	113	*33
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	14,757	1,319	1,026	2,298	3,578	6,088
Mexican or Mexican American	10,401	842	691	1,542	2,551	4,419
Not Hispanic or Latino	33,143	4,690	3,375	8,064	11,311	3,360
White, single race	22,645	3,512	2,289	5,657	7,945	2,018
Black or African American, single race	6,927	880	756	1,757	2,432	696
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	8,894	528	514	1,177	2,729	3,593
High school diploma or GED[8].	10,730	988	945	2,192	4,213	1,865
Some college.	8,681	1,074	941	2,185	3,184	865
Bachelor's degree or higher.	3,874	685	351	936	1,154	444
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	24,399	2,510	1,971	5,348	8,008	5,527
$35,000 or more.	19,790	3,142	2,111	4,297	5,855	3,132
$35,000–$49,999.	8,282	1,047	891	1,894	2,596	1,515
$50,000–$74,999.	6,525	1,110	682	1,372	1,832	1,111
$75,000–$99,999.	2,634	500	286	598	734	288
$100,000 or more.	2,348	485	251	433	693	219
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	11,443	1,157	809	2,486	3,536	2,976
Near poor.	13,820	1,631	1,216	3,123	4,295	3,076
Not poor.	16,432	2,642	1,830	3,559	5,196	2,015
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	25,212	3,274	2,196	5,512	7,502	5,681
Small MSA	14,652	1,764	1,387	3,189	4,559	2,545
Not in MSA	8,036	972	818	1,661	2,828	1,222
Region						
Northeast	5,510	792	555	1,381	1,473	1,047
Midwest	8,478	1,341	781	2,012	2,720	1,129
South	20,824	2,336	1,838	4,459	6,840	4,347
West	13,088	1,541	1,226	2,510	3,856	2,925

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex		Number in thousands[2]				
Hispanic or Latino, male.	8,605	704	518	1,208	1,970	3,964
Hispanic or Latina, female.	6,152	615	508	1,091	1,608	2,124
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	12,520	1,777	1,140	3,157	4,589	1,267
White, single race, female	10,126	1,735	1,149	2,500	3,355	751
Black or African American, single race, male	3,722	399	370	910	1,382	440
Black or African American, single race, female	3,205	481	386	847	1,049	256
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	4,475	345	319	705	919	2,096
Near poor	5,028	421	270	800	1,194	2,209
Not poor	3,467	444	314	569	1,058	973
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	3,977	499	263	1,092	1,560	468
Near poor	6,002	883	609	1,628	2,173	537
Not poor	9,820	1,800	1,098	2,326	3,242	659
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	2,156	260	192	551	812	277
Near poor	1,989	257	212	549	748	171
Not poor.	1,983	280	295	446	604	159

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

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

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years" column.

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.8 (0.63)	10.1 (0.43)	22.6 (0.61)	30.9 (0.67)	20.6 (0.64)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	13.3 (0.46)	9.8 (0.35)	23.0 (0.51)	33.0 (0.61)	20.9 (0.60)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.0 (0.74)	8.9 (0.49)	22.0 (0.73)	31.3 (0.76)	22.8 (0.75)
Female	100.0	16.9 (0.76)	11.7 (0.58)	23.4 (0.76)	30.4 (0.84)	17.7 (0.71)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	30.0 (2.03)	12.5 (1.27)	20.1 (1.78)	17.1 (1.67)	20.1 (1.55)
12–17 years	100.0	17.1 (1.99)	10.3 (1.43)	25.9 (2.03)	27.0 (1.96)	19.7 (1.64)
18–44 years	100.0	12.6 (0.49)	9.8 (0.40)	24.1 (0.59)	31.4 (0.65)	22.0 (0.70)
45–64 years	100.0	9.9 (0.66)	8.7 (0.62)	20.3 (0.83)	42.3 (1.04)	18.7 (0.79)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	15.8 (0.63)	10.1 (0.44)	22.6 (0.63)	30.9 (0.68)	20.7 (0.65)
White	100.0	16.0 (0.74)	9.7 (0.50)	21.9 (0.71)	30.6 (0.79)	21.8 (0.76)
Black or African American	100.0	16.2 (1.44)	11.5 (1.09)	27.5 (1.69)	33.0 (1.40)	11.7 (1.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	12.5 (3.24)	8.0 (2.31)	14.0 (4.13)	32.5 (6.03)	33.0 (5.84)
Asian	100.0	11.8 (2.00)	11.7 (2.07)	22.5 (2.66)	26.5 (2.60)	27.5 (2.90)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*12.8 (5.54)	†	†	*52.7 (17.28)	*19.0 (9.06)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	14.9 (3.31)	15.4 (3.03)	22.3 (3.45)	32.4 (3.83)	15.0 (3.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.7 (4.63)	*8.6 (3.18)	15.8 (3.72)	45.3 (4.52)	13.5 (3.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*12.8 (4.47)	14.1 (4.07)	27.7 (5.07)	34.2 (6.94)	*11.2 (4.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.1 (0.79)	7.8 (0.58)	15.9 (0.79)	24.9 (0.99)	40.2 (1.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.7 (0.84)	7.3 (0.67)	15.5 (0.94)	25.8 (1.27)	41.6 (1.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.3 (0.86)	11.2 (0.60)	25.8 (0.86)	33.3 (0.86)	11.4 (0.58)
White, single race	100.0	19.7 (1.11)	11.0 (0.76)	25.7 (1.08)	33.7 (1.09)	9.9 (0.69)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.5 (1.51)	11.6 (1.14)	28.0 (1.76)	33.4 (1.45)	10.5 (1.06)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	6.2 (0.52)	5.9 (0.53)	13.9 (0.76)	32.6 (1.11)	41.4 (1.22)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	9.7 (0.65)	9.3 (0.67)	21.4 (0.85)	41.5 (1.04)	18.0 (0.78)
Some college	100.0	12.8 (0.84)	11.5 (0.76)	26.2 (1.02)	39.2 (1.17)	10.3 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.1 (1.44)	9.7 (1.04)	26.2 (1.58)	32.6 (1.75)	12.4 (1.11)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	13.2 (0.74)	8.5 (0.49)	23.3 (0.85)	31.7 (0.90)	23.3 (0.89)
$35,000 or more	100.0	19.3 (1.09)	12.1 (0.77)	21.9 (0.93)	30.0 (1.03)	16.7 (0.89)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	14.9 (1.37)	12.7 (1.22)	22.5 (1.36)	30.7 (1.43)	19.2 (1.40)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	21.6 (2.01)	11.5 (1.35)	21.1 (1.65)	28.0 (1.84)	17.9 (1.64)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	23.0 (3.35)	12.9 (2.09)	24.1 (2.97)	28.9 (3.16)	11.1 (1.68)
$100,000 or more	100.0	24.8 (3.37)	11.3 (2.10)	18.8 (2.46)	34.6 (3.71)	10.5 (1.84)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	12.7 (1.07)	7.1 (0.62)	23.3 (1.25)	30.9 (1.33)	26.0 (1.31)
Near poor	100.0	14.3 (1.05)	9.9 (0.76)	22.8 (1.19)	30.3 (1.10)	22.6 (1.12)
Not poor	100.0	20.6 (1.28)	12.3 (0.90)	22.2 (1.09)	32.3 (1.29)	12.7 (0.81)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	15.9 (0.84)	9.6 (0.57)	22.4 (0.83)	29.2 (0.87)	22.9 (0.89)
Small MSA	100.0	15.6 (1.17)	10.2 (0.74)	23.2 (1.19)	31.9 (1.33)	19.0 (1.20)
Not in MSA	100.0	16.0 (1.70)	11.8 (1.19)	21.8 (1.40)	33.9 (1.61)	16.5 (1.68)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.9 (2.25)	9.8 (1.39)	27.0 (2.37)	25.4 (1.83)	18.8 (1.83)
Midwest	100.0	21.1 (1.75)	9.7 (0.96)	22.7 (1.34)	31.0 (1.56)	15.4 (1.33)
South	100.0	13.7 (0.84)	9.6 (0.63)	22.5 (0.90)	32.5 (1.01)	21.7 (0.98)
West	100.0	15.0 (1.12)	11.1 (0.86)	20.4 (1.06)	30.6 (1.31)	22.9 (1.29)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	10.9 (0.91)	6.9 (0.63)	14.6 (0.90)	23.4 (1.12)	44.2 (1.38)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	11.6 (0.91)	9.1 (0.74)	17.8 (1.02)	26.9 (1.26)	34.6 (1.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	18.7 (1.33)	9.8 (0.88)	25.8 (1.28)	35.1 (1.26)	10.6 (0.85)
White, single race, female	100.0	21.1 (1.36)	12.3 (0.98)	25.7 (1.32)	31.9 (1.35)	9.0 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	15.5 (1.89)	10.1 (1.24)	28.3 (2.04)	34.7 (1.91)	11.5 (1.19)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	17.6 (1.92)	13.4 (1.90)	27.9 (2.22)	31.4 (1.77)	9.7 (1.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	9.4 (1.32)	7.6 (1.06)	16.5 (1.49)	21.2 (1.57)	45.3 (2.09)
Near poor	100.0	10.3 (1.27)	6.3 (0.90)	15.9 (1.30)	24.1 (1.52)	43.5 (1.82)
Not poor	100.0	16.0 (2.10)	9.2 (1.12)	16.4 (1.64)	32.0 (2.69)	26.4 (1.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	15.4 (2.32)	6.0 (0.91)	29.1 (2.77)	37.6 (2.87)	11.8 (2.17)
Near poor	100.0	18.2 (2.02)	11.0 (1.43)	27.2 (2.18)	34.1 (2.00)	9.5 (1.37)
Not poor	100.0	23.5 (1.86)	12.8 (1.32)	24.0 (1.61)	32.3 (1.64)	7.3 (0.96)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	17.1 (3.04)	7.7 (1.02)	28.0 (3.27)	34.6 (2.20)	12.7 (2.04)
Near poor	100.0	15.6 (2.21)	11.6 (1.89)	29.4 (3.09)	34.2 (2.38)	9.2 (1.72)
Not poor	100.0	16.0 (2.57)	17.4 (3.23)	25.1 (2.93)	33.5 (3.73)	8.0 (1.57)

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

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

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

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

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
		Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	47,900	12,671	1,126	4,869	5,995	19,867	4,518	2,723
Sex								
Male	26,667	7,231	398	3,177	3,740	11,114	1,506	1,603
Female	21,233	5,439	728	1,692	2,255	8,753	3,013	1,120
Age								
Under 12 years	3,426	727	86	58	250	1,131	774	343
12–17 years	2,364	589	49	42	184	1,035	328	202
18–44 years	29,648	6,903	507	4,680	3,982	11,937	2,822	1,529
45–64 years	12,461	4,451	484	89	1,580	5,764	595	649
Race								
One race[5]	46,997	12,405	1,092	4,744	5,914	19,566	4,440	2,665
White	36,286	9,762	919	3,531	4,795	15,540	3,333	2,008
Black or African American	7,233	2,102	139	931	755	2,605	931	347
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,150	88	†	†	*130	258	*45	*74
Asian	2,216	444	*27	186	215	1,082	122	236
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	113	†	–	†	†	*82	†	–
Two or more races[6]	903	265	*34	125	81	300	79	*57
Black or African American, white	279	93	†	*39	*15	125	*18	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	361	77	*20	56	*35	88	*32	*22
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,757	2,455	140	916	2,319	7,722	1,605	1,060
Mexican or Mexican American	10,401	1,641	91	610	1,657	5,439	1,181	755
Not Hispanic or Latino	33,143	10,216	986	3,953	3,677	12,145	2,913	1,663
White, single race	22,645	7,519	788	2,726	2,656	8,308	1,843	1,044
Black or African American, single race	6,927	2,062	139	905	694	2,452	897	323
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	8,894	1,701	130	192	1,462	4,662	905	653
High school diploma or GED[9]	10,730	3,424	275	513	1,648	4,858	823	388
Some college	8,681	3,400	330	449	1,164	3,505	666	361
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,874	1,282	126	291	439	1,479	192	283
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	24,399	5,978	671	2,208	3,096	10,437	3,003	1,471
$35,000 or more	19,790	5,940	392	2,314	2,543	7,844	1,288	973
$35,000–$49,999	8,282	2,408	177	759	1,219	3,524	644	396
$50,000–$74,999	6,525	1,967	138	754	824	2,613	450	304
$75,000–$99,999	2,634	875	*54	357	262	969	117	*103
$100,000 or more	2,348	690	*23	443	239	738	77	171
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	11,443	2,237	296	1,072	1,266	4,911	1,811	753
Near poor	13,820	3,660	274	1,210	1,948	6,107	1,503	727
Not poor	16,432	5,451	404	2,061	1,970	6,174	815	822
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	25,212	6,229	498	2,628	3,322	11,204	2,353	1,554
Small MSA	14,652	4,004	374	1,539	1,776	5,710	1,304	765
Not in MSA	8,036	2,438	254	702	897	2,953	862	403

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region		Number in thousands[3]						
Northeast	5,510	1,425	135	654	746	2,117	439	381
Midwest	8,478	2,618	270	1,161	1,072	2,564	737	590
South	20,824	5,572	499	1,854	2,449	9,250	2,171	967
West	13,088	3,055	222	1,200	1,729	5,936	1,171	784

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason.

[2]Includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years" column.

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	28.1 (0.73)	2.6 (0.22)	8.2 (0.28)	12.2 (0.47)	43.6 (0.81)	12.3 (0.51)	7.0 (0.43)
Total[4] (crude).	28.0 (0.61)	2.5 (0.17)	10.8 (0.36)	13.3 (0.43)	44.0 (0.72)	10.0 (0.36)	6.0 (0.32)
Sex							
Male	28.7 (0.84)	1.8 (0.25)	9.3 (0.38)	13.5 (0.57)	43.4 (0.93)	9.4 (0.57)	7.3 (0.48)
Female	27.2 (0.88)	3.6 (0.30)	6.8 (0.34)	10.7 (0.55)	43.6 (0.95)	16.2 (0.70)	6.6 (0.54)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years	24.1 (1.97)	2.9 (0.78)	1.9 (0.51)	8.3 (1.22)	37.5 (2.14)	25.6 (1.85)	11.3 (1.29)
12–17 years	26.8 (2.14)	2.2 (0.58)	1.9 (0.55)	8.4 (1.42)	47.0 (2.33)	14.9 (1.66)	9.2 (1.51)
18–44 years	24.4 (0.62)	1.8 (0.17)	16.5 (0.53)	14.1 (0.50)	42.2 (0.81)	10.0 (0.39)	5.4 (0.32)
45–64 years	38.2 (1.03)	4.1 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	13.6 (0.67)	49.4 (1.08)	5.1 (0.42)	5.6 (0.48)
Race							
One race[6].	27.9 (0.73)	2.6 (0.22)	8.2 (0.28)	12.3 (0.48)	43.6 (0.81)	12.4 (0.52)	7.0 (0.43)
White	28.2 (0.84)	2.7 (0.26)	7.8 (0.32)	12.9 (0.57)	44.1 (0.92)	11.9 (0.59)	6.7 (0.50)
Black or African American	29.7 (1.81)	2.1 (0.39)	10.1 (0.73)	9.6 (0.78)	37.3 (1.99)	17.9 (1.64)	6.3 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.1 (3.75)	†	*9.6 (3.07)	15.6 (4.05)	46.0 (6.79)	*6.5 (2.40)	*13.9 (5.93)
Asian	21.0 (2.40)	*1.9 (0.91)	7.2 (0.95)	8.9 (1.48)	51.3 (3.05)	6.4 (1.64)	12.7 (2.18)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	†	*12.5 (5.85)	78.1 (8.45)	†	–
Two or more races[7].	36.1 (4.71)	*5.6 (2.00)	11.7 (1.96)	10.1 (2.58)	39.6 (4.52)	10.3 (2.78)	*7.1 (2.41)
Black or African American, white	35.8 (9.55)	†	9.9 (2.66)	†	53.0 (8.14)	*4.6 (1.97)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	33.4 (5.58)	*10.2 (3.39)	14.5 (3.61)	*9.4 (3.60)	28.6 (6.94)	*13.4 (5.06)	*5.9 (2.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	17.9 (0.93)	1.1 (0.18)	5.0 (0.40)	15.2 (0.84)	53.6 (1.23)	13.4 (0.85)	7.9 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.0 (1.03)	1.1 (0.22)	4.9 (0.49)	15.7 (1.05)	53.6 (1.40)	13.4 (0.99)	8.2 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.9 (0.97)	3.4 (0.33)	9.7 (0.35)	10.8 (0.60)	38.7 (0.99)	11.5 (0.66)	6.6 (0.54)
White, single race	35.0 (1.21)	3.8 (0.42)	9.8 (0.42)	11.6 (0.78)	37.9 (1.20)	10.4 (0.78)	6.0 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race	30.4 (1.88)	2.2 (0.41)	10.3 (0.76)	9.2 (0.78)	36.8 (2.08)	18.0 (1.72)	6.2 (0.91)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma.	20.6 (0.97)	1.7 (0.27)	2.1 (0.31)	16.9 (0.89)	54.9 (1.23)	10.2 (0.64)	7.7 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[10]	33.9 (1.09)	2.8 (0.35)	4.7 (0.55)	16.0 (0.83)	47.4 (1.19)	7.8 (0.52)	3.7 (0.37)
Some college.	41.7 (1.13)	4.2 (0.45)	4.9 (0.47)	14.0 (0.87)	42.5 (1.15)	7.7 (0.56)	4.4 (0.48)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	35.8 (1.73)	3.5 (0.67)	7.9 (1.01)	12.2 (1.14)	41.5 (1.88)	5.3 (0.82)	7.9 (1.01)
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	24.8 (0.87)	3.0 (0.33)	7.4 (0.35)	12.0 (0.62)	43.4 (1.06)	15.7 (0.76)	7.4 (0.53)
$35,000 or more.	32.8 (1.25)	2.3 (0.32)	9.1 (0.46)	13.0 (0.80)	42.8 (1.26)	8.8 (0.75)	6.0 (0.73)
$35,000–$49,999	30.6 (1.72)	2.4 (0.44)	7.2 (0.58)	15.0 (1.40)	44.6 (1.88)	9.7 (1.10)	6.1 (0.97)
$50,000–$74,999	33.2 (2.16)	2.4 (0.55)	9.0 (0.74)	12.6 (1.47)	42.7 (2.22)	9.4 (1.43)	5.5 (1.02)
$75,000–$99,999	37.7 (3.35)	*2.9 (1.31)	11.1 (1.76)	9.4 (1.35)	37.8 (2.78)	7.4 (1.83)	*5.9 (2.48)
$100,000 or more.	34.5 (3.82)	*1.3 (0.61)	14.8 (1.46)	10.4 (2.08)	41.1 (3.63)	*5.0 (1.50)	8.0 (2.36)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	21.0 (1.24)	3.0 (0.49)	7.6 (0.54)	10.8 (0.88)	43.7 (1.52)	18.4 (1.08)	7.4 (0.86)
Near poor.	27.7 (1.28)	2.2 (0.34)	6.9 (0.45)	13.9 (0.94)	45.1 (1.33)	13.0 (0.94)	6.6 (0.75)
Not poor.	36.0 (1.41)	2.8 (0.43)	10.1 (0.53)	11.4 (0.71)	40.8 (1.41)	8.4 (0.93)	5.9 (0.85)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	25.7 (0.94)	2.2 (0.26)	8.3 (0.39)	12.8 (0.65)	45.9 (1.09)	12.1 (0.72)	7.2 (0.61)
Small MSA	30.1 (1.37)	3.1 (0.49)	8.4 (0.49)	12.0 (0.89)	43.2 (1.71)	11.4 (0.90)	6.3 (0.82)
Not in MSA	31.7 (1.96)	3.3 (0.52)	7.6 (0.76)	10.8 (1.19)	37.0 (1.79)	14.6 (1.26)	7.5 (1.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	28.7 (2.86)	2.6 (0.64)	9.7 (1.18)	12.1 (1.23)	41.2 (2.61)	10.3 (1.48)	7.8 (1.67)
Midwest	33.1 (2.01)	3.5 (0.68)	10.6 (0.70)	12.8 (1.33)	31.0 (1.97)	10.9 (1.26)	10.2 (1.37)
South	27.7 (0.99)	2.6 (0.33)	7.1 (0.36)	11.3 (0.65)	45.7 (1.13)	13.6 (0.79)	5.6 (0.54)
West	25.5 (1.30)	2.2 (0.36)	7.7 (0.54)	13.4 (0.95)	48.9 (1.59)	11.7 (0.93)	7.1 (0.76)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

[2]Includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods (including Tables I–IV)

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2010 in-house Person File that are derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the NHIS public-use data files (15), with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin, place of residence, and sample design. Detailed sample design variables, place of residence variables, and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information.

Standard errors, produced using the SUDAAN statistical package (21), are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution because they do not meet standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate and Est is the estimate (percent, rate, or frequency). Because the reliability of frequencies and the reliability of the corresponding percentages (or rates) are determined independently, it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage (or rate) to be unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, the percentages and rates shown in Tables 1–25 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (19,20). 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 in regard to other characteristics.

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

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

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

p_i = standard population in age group i,

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

and

Est = the age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT and RATIO procedures of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (20), which is available through NCHS at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 projected U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau at: http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons, regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However,

Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–25: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight	Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
Distribution #1 (master list)			Distribution #5 (Tables 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25)		
All ages	274,634	1.000000	Under 65 years	239,924	1.000000
Under 1 year	3,795	0.013818	0–11 years	47,165	0.196583
1 year.	3,759	0.013687	12–17 years	23,618	0.098440
2–4	11,433	0.041630	18–44 years	108,150	0.450768
5 years	3,896	0.014186	45–64 years	60,991	0.254210
6–8 years	11,800	0.042966	Distribution #6 (Table 6)		
9 years	4,224	0.015380	18–69 years	178,551	1.000000
10–11 years	8,258	0.030069	18–44 years	108,150	0.605709
12–14 years	11,799	0.042963	45–64 years	60,991	0.341589
15–17 years	11,819	0.043035	65–69 years	9,410	0.052702
18–19 years	8,001	0.029133	Distribution #7 (Table 7)		
20–24 years	18,257	0.066478	0–17 years	70,783	1.000000
25–29 years	17,722	0.064530	0–11 years	47,165	0.666332
30–34 years	19,511	0.071044	12–17 years	23,618	0.333668
35–39 years	22,180	0.080762	Distribution #8 (Tables 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19)		
40–44 years	22,479	0.081851	65 years and over	34,710	1.000000
45–49 years	19,806	0.072118	65–74 years	18,136	0.522501
50–54 years	17,224	0.062716	75 years and over	16,574	0.477499
55–59 years	13,307	0.048454	Distribution #9 (Tables 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14)		
60–64 years	10,654	0.038793	25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
65–69 years	9,410	0.034264	25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
70–74 years	8,726	0.031773	45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
75–79 years	7,415	0.027000	65–74 years	18,136	0.102121
80–84 years	4,900	0.017842	75 years and over	16,574	0.093326
85 years and over	4,259	0.015508	Distribution #10 (Tables 15, 17)		
Distribution #2 (Tables 15, 17)			25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
All ages	274,634	1.000000	25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
0–11 years.	47,165	0.171738	45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
12–17 years	23,618	0.085998	65 years and over	34,710	0.195447
18–44 years	108,150	0.393797	Distribution #11 (Tables 5, 6)		
45–64 years	60,991	0.222081	18–64 years	169,141	1.000000
65 years and over	34,710	0.126386	18–44 years	108,150	0.639407
Distribution #3 (Tables 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14)			45–64 years	60,991	0.360593
All ages	274,634	1.000000	Distribution #12 (Table 6)		
0–11 years.	47,165	0.171738	25–69 years	152,293	1.000000
12–17 years	23,618	0.085998	25–44 years	81,892	0.537727
18–44 years	108,150	0.393797	45–64 years	60,991	0.400485
45–64 years	60,991	0.222081	65–69 years	9,410	0.061789
65–74 years	18,136	0.066037	Distribution #13 (Tables 19, 21, 23, 25)		
75 years and over	16,574	0.060349	25–64 years	142,883	1.000000
Distribution #4 (Table 5)			25–44 years	81,892	0.573140
18 years and over	203,851	1.000000	45–64 years	60,991	0.426860
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			

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.

income and poverty estimates in the present report are based on reported income only and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between unknown income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table IV shows

weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and poverty status, as well as for education and health insurance coverage.

The ''Income and Assets'' section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes

from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,995. From 1997 to 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Respondent-assessed health status.	435	0.14	1, 2, V
Limitation in usual activities	450	0.15	3, 4, VI
Limitation in usual activities due to chronic conditions.	648	0.21	3, 4, VI
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADLs)	52	0.02	5, VII
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)	48	0.02	5, VII
Limitation in work activity	101	0.05	6, VIII
Special education or early intervention services	132	0.18	7, IX
Medical care not received due to cost	291	0.10	15, XIV
Medical care delayed due to cost	258	0.08	15, XIV
Number of overnight hospital stays	89	0.03	16, 17, XV
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years	2,040	0.77	18, 19, XVI
Health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over.	189	0.49	18, 19, XVI
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years.	513	0.24	20, 21, XVII
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years	107	0.05	20, 21, XVII
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years. .	2,792	5.83	22, 23, XVIII
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	2,699	5.64	24, 25, XIX

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes	Reference table
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode	224	0.64	11, 12, XII
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence	296	0.84	13, 14, XIII

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

Table IV. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Family income	15,600	5.13	1–25, V–XIX
Poverty status	36,793	12.10	1–25, V–XIX
Education (persons aged 25 years and over) . . .	3,574	1.79	1–6, 8–25, V–VIII, X–XIX
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,040	0.77	1–6, 8–17, V–XIII, X–XV
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	189	0.49	1–6, 8–17, V–XIII, X–XV

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

asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the ''above/below $20,000'' question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to select the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income.

However, starting with survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications to the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not

appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2010 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $50,000 or more or less than $50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family's income. If the respondent indicated that the family's income was less than $50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $35,000 and (b) if the family income was less than $35,000, whether the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

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

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: (a) those who supplied a dollar amount (75% of the 2010 sample), (b) those who indicated a

range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (17% of the sample), (c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% of the sample), and (d) those who provided no income information (5% of the sample)(unweighted results).

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

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2009 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (16). Different poverty thresholds were used in creating the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, consult the 2010 *NHIS Survey Description Document* at: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/ NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/ 2010/srvydesc.pdf.

Persons categorized as "Poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family incomes were strictly below the poverty threshold. The "Near poor" category includes persons with 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. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are by necessity coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 5% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 12% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Five percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 12% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted. Therefore, the estimates associated with hospitalizations reported here are smaller than would be obtained if all hospitalizations for births and deliveries were counted.

Estimates of injury and poisoning episodes by their cause are derived from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) external cause codes (E codes) that describe the cause of the episode. A person may experience multiple injury or poisoning episodes.

Because of changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week reference period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates used in this report, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable with estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see both the "Methods" section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (13).

Frequencies presented in Tables 8, 9, 11, and 13 were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 5-week reference period by 10.4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented

in Tables 8, 10, 12, 14, and XI–XIII were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

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 percentages was:

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

where X_a and X_b are the two percentages being compared and S_a and S_b are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level was 1.96.

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—The age recorded for each person is the age at his or her 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 years 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), or college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools, or home schooling, is counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

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

Health insurance coverage— National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through an employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA,

TRICARE, or CHAMP–VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or any single-service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 years and another for those aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (22,23). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

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

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

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

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

of service, such as accidents or dental care.

For persons aged 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (24). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1% of respondents, coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that approximately 0.77% of the population under 65 years of age and approximately 0.49% of the population aged 65 and over fall into this "Unknown" category.

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), 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 American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes the subset "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories

indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino, single race" persons or for multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (1997) OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms, for conciseness, 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.

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

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

nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2010 with estimates from earlier years. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2010 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs, visit the U.S. Census Bureau website at: http://www.census.gov/population/metro/.

Poverty status—Based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as 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. See Appendix I for information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: "Non-Hispanic white," "Non-Hispanic black," "Non-Hispanic other," and "Hispanic" (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of one race from persons of two or more races. The category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and it includes subcategories for "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." The category "Two or more races" refers to persons

who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates 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 separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for ''Two or more races'').

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

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

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

Region	States included
Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics or Outcomes

Activities of daily living (ADLs)—See ''Limitation in activities of daily living (ADLs).''

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (a) its onset was more than 3 months before the date of interview or (b) it is a type of condition that ordinarily lasts more than 3 months. Examples of conditions considered chronic regardless of onset are diabetes, emphysema, and arthritis.

Early intervention services—Services designed to meet the needs of very young children with special needs or disabilities. The services may include, but are not limited to, medical and social services, parental counseling, and therapy. Services may be provided at the child's home, a medical center, a day care center, or other location. They are provided by the state or school system at no cost to the parent.

Health status—See ''Respondent-assessed health status.''

Injury and poisoning episodes—Injury episode refers to a traumatic event in which the person experienced one or more injuries due to an external cause (e.g., a fall down a flight of stairs or a motor vehicle traffic accident). Poisoning episode refers to the ingestion of or contact with harmful substances, as well as overdoses or misuse of any drug or medication. Medically consulted injury or poisoning episode refers to an injury or poisoning episode for which a health care professional was contacted either in person or by telephone, for advice or treatment. Calls to a poison control center are considered to be a contact with a health care professional.

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—See ''Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).''

Limitation in activities of daily living (ADLs)—ADLs include such activities as bathing, eating, dressing, getting into or out of a bed or chair, using the toilet, or getting around inside the home. Persons were limited in ADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Data in this report are shown only for persons aged 18 years and over, although the questions were asked of or about persons aged 3 years and over. Persons with a limitation in ADLs (Table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3 and 4).

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—IADLs include everyday household chores, doing necessary business, or shopping. Persons aged 18 years and over were classified as limited in IADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Persons with a limitation in IADLs (Table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3 and 4).

Limitation in usual activities—An overall measure of limitation that includes limitations of any type and for any reason.

Not limited—Describes persons who were not limited in their usual age-appropriate work, school, or

play activities, ADLs, IADLs, or in any other way, due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Limited—Describes persons who were limited in some way— including in their age-appropriate work, school, or play activities, ADLs, or IADLs—due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Limited due to one or more chronic conditions—Describes persons whose limitation was due to at least one condition that is considered chronic; this category is a subset of the "Limited" category.

Limitation in work activity—Based on a series of questions about the ability of adults aged 18–69 years to engage in work activity, regardless of whether they currently held a job. Persons with a limitation in work activity (Table 6) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3 and 4).

Unable to work—Describes adults who were not able to work at a job or business due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Limited in work—Describes adults who were able to work but were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Not limited in work—Describes adults who did not report any limitation in their ability to work at a job or business.

Overnight hospital stay—A measure of the number of times a person was hospitalized in the previous 12 months. Visits to a hospital emergency room that did not result in admission to the hospital are not included. Overnight hospital stays for the birth of a child are counted for both the mother and the child.

Period without health insurance coverage—May be of any duration and for any reason. Information on the number of months without coverage was collected for persons who had health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Number of months without

coverage was collapsed into two categories for presentation in this report.

Reasons for no health insurance coverage—Persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview were asked the reasons for not having coverage. A maximum of five reasons could be reported. Persons who reported more than one reason within a category were counted only once for that category. Unknown reasons were included in the "Other" category.

Respondent-assessed health status—Based on the question, "Would you say your health, in general, was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and for all children aged 17 years and under.

Special education—Teaching designed to meet the needs of a child with special needs or disabilities. It is paid for by the public school system and may take place at a regular school, at a special school, at a private school, at home, or at a hospital. It is designed for children aged 3–21 years, although data collected in NHIS are limited to children aged 17 years and under.

Time since last had health insurance coverage—Asked of persons who were not insured at the time of interview. Responses were reported in single months and categorized for presentation in this report. "One month" includes durations of 1 month or less (but more than zero).

Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates (Tables V–XIX)

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.2 (0.31)	30.4 (0.27)	24.3 (0.25)	7.7 (0.12)	2.4 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	36.0 (0.31)	30.4 (0.27)	23.9 (0.25)	7.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.06)
Sex						
Male.	100.0	36.5 (0.35)	30.5 (0.32)	23.7 (0.29)	7.0 (0.15)	2.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	34.0 (0.34)	30.4 (0.30)	24.8 (0.28)	8.4 (0.15)	2.5 (0.09)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.7 (0.64)	27.2 (0.56)	15.2 (0.45)	1.8 (0.14)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	53.8 (0.80)	26.7 (0.65)	17.3 (0.57)	2.0 (0.18)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	37.4 (0.40)	33.1 (0.38)	23.2 (0.34)	5.3 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	23.7 (0.42)	31.4 (0.40)	28.9 (0.39)	11.6 (0.26)	4.4 (0.17)
65–74 years	100.0	16.6 (0.60)	29.7 (0.75)	32.5 (0.71)	16.0 (0.53)	5.1 (0.30)
75 years and over	100.0	11.6 (0.58)	24.5 (0.77)	35.5 (0.81)	20.6 (0.69)	7.7 (0.44)
Race						
One race[4]	100.0	35.1 (0.31)	30.5 (0.27)	24.3 (0.25)	7.7 (0.12)	2.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	36.2 (0.35)	31.0 (0.29)	23.3 (0.27)	7.3 (0.14)	2.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	28.8 (0.66)	27.3 (0.61)	30.2 (0.60)	10.8 (0.33)	3.0 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.9 (4.81)	32.1 (7.69)	28.4 (5.03)	12.2 (1.92)	3.4 (0.87)
Asian	100.0	36.4 (1.07)	31.2 (1.01)	24.9 (0.86)	6.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.16)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.0 (9.60)	21.9 (5.34)	31.2 (4.69)	*8.4 (3.33)	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	40.7 (1.66)	27.3 (1.43)	22.1 (1.31)	7.6 (0.78)	2.2 (0.39)
Black or African American, white	100.0	45.4 (2.80)	29.3 (2.53)	20.4 (2.29)	4.2 (0.87)	*0.7 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.5 (2.88)	24.7 (2.78)	26.4 (2.37)	14.6 (2.02)	4.7 (1.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.4 (0.65)	28.5 (0.55)	27.4 (0.56)	8.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.11)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.5 (0.81)	28.5 (0.71)	28.6 (0.71)	7.9 (0.34)	1.6 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.4 (0.34)	30.8 (0.30)	23.7 (0.27)	7.7 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	36.6 (0.40)	31.5 (0.33)	22.3 (0.30)	7.1 (0.16)	2.5 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	28.6 (0.67)	27.2 (0.62)	30.2 (0.62)	10.9 (0.34)	3.0 (0.17)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	14.2 (0.47)	21.3 (0.56)	34.7 (0.62)	21.5 (0.52)	8.3 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	20.3 (0.40)	29.9 (0.48)	32.9 (0.46)	12.9 (0.31)	3.9 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	25.7 (0.43)	34.1 (0.46)	28.0 (0.43)	9.5 (0.26)	2.8 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	39.3 (0.52)	35.8 (0.49)	19.4 (0.39)	4.2 (0.18)	1.3 (0.10)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.6 (0.43)	26.4 (0.45)	30.0 (0.41)	13.2 (0.27)	4.9 (0.17)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.0 (0.40)	32.6 (0.34)	21.1 (0.29)	5.1 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	30.6 (0.69)	31.9 (0.64)	26.8 (0.59)	8.5 (0.32)	2.2 (0.15)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	35.6 (0.73)	32.8 (0.70)	24.2 (0.58)	6.1 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	40.4 (0.84)	34.5 (0.81)	20.5 (0.63)	3.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.10)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.9 (0.68)	31.8 (0.59)	15.0 (0.44)	2.8 (0.15)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.	100.0	29.1 (0.70)	24.8 (0.66)	28.8 (0.60)	12.5 (0.38)	4.7 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	28.8 (0.63)	27.8 (0.61)	28.7 (0.59)	11.0 (0.32)	3.7 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	39.4 (0.39)	32.9 (0.34)	21.1 (0.28)	5.2 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.6 (0.41)	33.2 (0.36)	19.4 (0.29)	4.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.05)
Medicaid.	100.0	34.4 (0.66)	25.5 (0.57)	26.5 (0.60)	9.6 (0.32)	4.0 (0.20)
Other.	100.0	26.5 (1.46)	22.8 (1.05)	26.7 (1.07)	15.5 (0.82)	8.5 (0.66)
Uninsured	100.0	29.5 (0.62)	29.5 (0.64)	30.0 (0.56)	9.1 (0.31)	1.9 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	16.6 (0.63)	30.5 (0.81)	33.7 (0.74)	14.8 (0.57)	4.4 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid.	100.0	4.5 (0.79)	12.5 (1.36)	26.7 (1.80)	36.4 (1.94)	19.8 (1.50)
Medicare only.	100.0	13.2 (0.72)	26.3 (0.96)	34.7 (0.91)	19.2 (0.74)	6.6 (0.46)
Other	100.0	11.7 (1.41)	24.2 (1.93)	35.7 (2.06)	20.8 (1.69)	7.5 (1.05)
Uninsured	100.0	13.5 (3.30)	23.6 (3.94)	38.9 (4.85)	18.9 (3.36)	*5.1 (1.96)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	37.1 (0.42)	30.1 (0.35)	23.8 (0.32)	7.1 (0.17)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	34.6 (0.61)	31.0 (0.51)	24.1 (0.49)	8.0 (0.23)	2.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	29.8 (0.75)	30.5 (0.69)	26.2 (0.60)	9.6 (0.30)	3.9 (0.27)
Region						
Northeast.	100.0	35.7 (0.76)	31.4 (0.64)	24.1 (0.61)	7.2 (0.30)	1.6 (0.13)
Midwest.	100.0	34.6 (0.66)	32.3 (0.62)	23.6 (0.50)	7.2 (0.27)	2.3 (0.13)
South	100.0	34.2 (0.48)	28.9 (0.41)	25.2 (0.41)	8.6 (0.21)	3.0 (0.14)
West.	100.0	36.9 (0.67)	30.3 (0.56)	23.5 (0.51)	7.3 (0.24)	2.1 (0.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.2 (0.72)	28.9 (0.63)	27.2 (0.63)	7.0 (0.29)	1.6 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	33.4 (0.73)	28.0 (0.62)	27.5 (0.62)	9.1 (0.34)	2.0 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	37.7 (0.44)	31.5 (0.39)	21.8 (0.35)	6.6 (0.19)	2.4 (0.12)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.5 (0.44)	31.5 (0.39)	22.9 (0.36)	7.6 (0.20)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male. . . .	100.0	31.3 (0.82)	27.3 (0.78)	29.0 (0.77)	9.8 (0.44)	2.5 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.74)	27.2 (0.68)	31.3 (0.69)	11.9 (0.41)	3.4 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	29.7 (1.20)	27.1 (1.09)	31.4 (1.07)	9.6 (0.60)	2.2 (0.21)
Near poor	100.0	31.8 (1.11)	28.1 (1.04)	29.2 (1.09)	8.8 (0.52)	2.0 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	40.4 (0.93)	30.1 (0.83)	22.4 (0.72)	6.0 (0.35)	1.1 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race						
Poor	100.0	29.2 (1.15)	24.0 (1.01)	26.5 (0.92)	13.7 (0.66)	6.6 (0.53)
Near poor.	100.0	27.9 (0.88)	28.0 (0.90)	27.8 (0.80)	11.6 (0.48)	4.7 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	40.1 (0.47)	33.7 (0.40)	19.9 (0.33)	4.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.5 (1.28)	22.8 (1.15)	30.4 (1.17)	14.4 (0.78)	4.9 (0.46)
Near poor.	100.0	26.6 (1.51)	26.0 (1.41)	30.6 (1.29)	13.2 (0.74)	3.6 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	31.6 (1.01)	31.0 (0.97)	28.7 (0.92)	7.2 (0.40)	1.6 (0.19)

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

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

[1]Based on the question, "Would you say [person's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

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

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.1 (0.19)	12.9 (0.19)	12.6 (0.18)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.2 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.5 (0.21)	12.5 (0.21)	12.1 (0.20)
Female	100.0	86.6 (0.23)	13.4 (0.23)	13.0 (0.23)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.6 (0.25)	7.4 (0.25)	7.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	90.3 (0.38)	9.7 (0.38)	9.5 (0.38)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.17)	6.0 (0.17)	5.8 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	83.1 (0.33)	16.9 (0.33)	16.5 (0.33)
65–74 years	100.0	74.5 (0.71)	25.5 (0.71)	25.0 (0.71)
75 years and over	100.0	56.2 (0.91)	43.8 (0.91)	42.5 (0.90)
Race				
One race[6]	100.0	87.1 (0.19)	12.9 (0.19)	12.5 (0.18)
White	100.0	87.1 (0.21)	12.9 (0.21)	12.6 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	84.7 (0.41)	15.3 (0.41)	14.8 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	88.1 (1.80)	11.9 (1.80)	11.6 (1.75)
Asian	100.0	93.6 (0.40)	6.4 (0.40)	6.2 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	90.1 (2.93)	9.9 (2.93)	9.9 (2.93)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	84.9 (1.18)	15.1 (1.18)	14.9 (1.18)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.6 (1.26)	9.4 (1.26)	9.1 (1.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.6 (2.89)	26.4 (2.89)	26.2 (2.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	92.0 (0.24)	8.0 (0.24)	7.8 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American.	100.0	92.7 (0.27)	7.3 (0.27)	7.0 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.1 (0.21)	13.9 (0.21)	13.5 (0.21)
White, single race	100.0	85.9 (0.25)	14.1 (0.25)	13.7 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race.	100.0	84.5 (0.43)	15.5 (0.43)	15.0 (0.42)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	71.9 (0.64)	28.1 (0.64)	27.7 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED[10].	100.0	81.1 (0.38)	18.9 (0.38)	18.4 (0.37)
Some college	100.0	84.5 (0.36)	15.5 (0.36)	15.1 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.0 (0.27)	8.0 (0.27)	7.7 (0.26)
Family income[11]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	78.0 (0.40)	22.0 (0.40)	21.5 (0.40)
$35,000 or more	100.0	91.4 (0.16)	8.6 (0.16)	8.4 (0.16)
$35,000–$49,999.	100.0	87.0 (0.40)	13.0 (0.40)	12.7 (0.40)
$50,000–$74,999.	100.0	90.5 (0.31)	9.5 (0.31)	9.2 (0.31)
$75,000–$99,999.	100.0	92.4 (0.33)	7.6 (0.33)	7.4 (0.33)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.4 (0.21)	5.6 (0.21)	5.5 (0.21)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	80.0 (0.54)	20.0 (0.54)	19.6 (0.54)
Near poor.	100.0	82.1 (0.45)	17.9 (0.45)	17.5 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	90.6 (0.17)	9.4 (0.17)	9.2 (0.17)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
Health insurance coverage[13]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.7 (0.15)	6.3 (0.15)	6.1 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	79.7 (0.50)	20.3 (0.50)	19.9 (0.50)
Other	100.0	66.3 (1.35)	33.7 (1.35)	33.0 (1.34)
Uninsured	100.0	91.8 (0.28)	8.2 (0.28)	7.8 (0.27)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	70.3 (0.79)	29.7 (0.79)	28.9 (0.79)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	35.2 (1.93)	64.8 (1.93)	64.5 (1.93)
Medicare only	100.0	66.2 (0.98)	33.8 (0.98)	32.8 (0.95)
Other	100.0	62.4 (2.22)	37.6 (2.22)	36.7 (2.28)
Uninsured	100.0	76.2 (3.93)	23.8 (3.93)	22.5 (3.88)
Place of residence[14]				
Large MSA	100.0	89.0 (0.23)	11.0 (0.23)	10.7 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	86.0 (0.36)	14.0 (0.36)	13.6 (0.36)
Not in MSA	100.0	82.5 (0.55)	17.5 (0.55)	17.1 (0.54)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.0 (0.45)	13.0 (0.45)	12.6 (0.44)
Midwest	100.0	86.9 (0.37)	13.1 (0.37)	12.8 (0.37)
South	100.0	86.4 (0.33)	13.6 (0.33)	13.2 (0.32)
West	100.0	88.2 (0.37)	11.8 (0.37)	11.3 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	92.0 (0.31)	8.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.0 (0.30)	8.0 (0.30)	7.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	86.6 (0.28)	13.4 (0.28)	13.1 (0.27)
White, single race, female	100.0	85.3 (0.31)	14.7 (0.31)	14.2 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	84.7 (0.55)	15.3 (0.55)	15.0 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.3 (0.51)	15.7 (0.51)	15.1 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	90.6 (0.51)	9.4 (0.51)	9.2 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	92.0 (0.48)	8.0 (0.48)	7.7 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	93.1 (0.35)	6.9 (0.35)	6.7 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.8 (0.92)	27.2 (0.92)	26.7 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	76.6 (0.70)	23.4 (0.70)	23.1 (0.70)
Not poor	100.0	90.1 (0.21)	9.9 (0.21)	9.6 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	77.6 (0.92)	22.4 (0.92)	21.8 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	82.4 (0.91)	17.6 (0.91)	17.0 (0.90)
Not poor	100.0	90.0 (0.48)	10.0 (0.48)	9.9 (0.48)

[1]Based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]A subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

[4]Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	2.1 (0.07)	4.0 (0.10)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	2.1 (0.07)	3.9 (0.10)
Sex		
Male	1.7 (0.08)	2.8 (0.10)
Female	2.6 (0.11)	5.1 (0.16)
Age		
18–44 years	0.6 (0.05)	1.4 (0.08)
45–64 years	1.9 (0.10)	3.7 (0.14)
65–74 years	3.7 (0.28)	6.5 (0.38)
75 years and over	11.0 (0.55)	18.8 (0.75)
Race		
One race[5]	2.1 (0.07)	4.0 (0.11)
White	2.1 (0.08)	3.9 (0.12)
Black or African American	2.8 (0.19)	4.8 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.1 (0.88)	5.2 (0.90)
Asian	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†
Two or more races[6]	2.7 (0.63)	6.0 (0.80)
Black or African American, white	†	*2.7 (1.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	4.2 (1.22)	9.0 (1.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino.	1.5 (0.12)	2.6 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American.	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.2 (0.08)	4.2 (0.12)
White, single race	2.2 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race.	2.9 (0.19)	4.9 (0.24)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma.	5.5 (0.29)	9.2 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.5 (0.14)	5.1 (0.22)
Some college	1.7 (0.11)	3.7 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2 (0.11)	2.1 (0.14)
Family income[10]		
Less than $35,000	3.9 (0.16)	7.9 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	1.2 (0.07)	2.1 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999.	1.9 (0.17)	3.5 (0.22)
$50,000–$74,999.	1.3 (0.13)	2.3 (0.17)
$75,000–$99,999.	0.9 (0.12)	1.5 (0.16)
$100,000 or more	0.8 (0.10)	1.2 (0.12)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	4.3 (0.26)	8.5 (0.38)
Near poor.	2.9 (0.20)	5.7 (0.27)
Not poor	1.3 (0.07)	2.3 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
Medicaid	5.8 (0.35)	11.2 (0.51)
Other coverage.	4.7 (0.49)	9.2 (0.70)
Uninsured	0.6 (0.09)	1.3 (0.12)
65 years and over:		
Private	5.1 (0.35)	9.6 (0.55)
Medicare and Medicaid	24.1 (1.75)	35.2 (1.96)
Medicare only.	6.7 (0.49)	11.2 (0.61)
Other coverage.	7.5 (1.08)	14.2 (1.45)
Uninsured	*5.8 (2.19)	11.3 (2.90)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
Selected characteristic	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[13]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	1.9 (0.10)	3.4 (0.13)
Small MSA	2.1 (0.12)	4.2 (0.19)
Not in MSA	2.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.34)
Region		
Northeast	1.9 (0.16)	3.5 (0.23)
Midwest	2.1 (0.16)	4.0 (0.20)
South	2.2 (0.11)	4.3 (0.19)
West	2.2 (0.14)	3.9 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.0 (0.13)	1.9 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latina, female	2.1 (0.19)	3.4 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.7 (0.10)	2.8 (0.13)
White, single race, female	2.6 (0.14)	5.5 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.3 (0.24)	3.8 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.3 (0.28)	5.8 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.1 (0.29)	4.0 (0.40)
Near poor	1.7 (0.24)	2.7 (0.30)
Not poor	0.9 (0.14)	1.5 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	5.3 (0.48)	10.7 (0.67)
Near poor	3.2 (0.28)	7.2 (0.42)
Not poor	1.4 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	5.1 (0.49)	9.4 (0.66)
Near poor	3.2 (0.42)	5.5 (0.52)
Not poor	1.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.25)

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

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

[1]ADLs are activities of daily living. Limitation in ADL is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?"

[2]IADLs are instrumental activities of daily living. Limitation in IADL is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons in handling ROUTINE NEEDS, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 5.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18–69 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	6.4 (0.15)	3.3 (0.09)	90.3 (0.19)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.9 (0.14)	3.1 (0.09)	91.0 (0.18)
Sex				
Male	100.0	6.0 (0.18)	3.1 (0.12)	90.8 (0.22)
Female	100.0	6.7 (0.18)	3.4 (0.12)	89.9 (0.23)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	3.2 (0.13)	1.9 (0.09)	95.0 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	10.1 (0.26)	4.4 (0.16)	85.5 (0.32)
65–69 years	100.0	10.9 (0.61)	8.7 (0.62)	80.3 (0.85)
Race				
One race[4]	100.0	6.3 (0.15)	3.3 (0.09)	90.4 (0.19)
White	100.0	6.1 (0.17)	3.3 (0.11)	90.6 (0.22)
Black or African American	100.0	9.2 (0.37)	3.5 (0.20)	87.3 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	8.5 (1.24)	*2.6 (0.85)	88.9 (1.59)
Asian	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	1.6 (0.22)	95.9 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	95.1 (2.14)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	10.2 (1.21)	5.1 (0.71)	84.7 (1.52)
Black or African American, white	100.0	6.3 (1.80)	*2.6 (1.20)	91.1 (2.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	15.2 (2.29)	7.5 (1.34)	77.3 (2.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	3.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.14)	94.3 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American.	100.0	3.5 (0.21)	1.9 (0.17)	94.6 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.8 (0.17)	3.5 (0.11)	89.6 (0.22)
White, single race	100.0	6.6 (0.20)	3.6 (0.13)	89.8 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race.	100.0	9.3 (0.38)	3.6 (0.20)	87.1 (0.46)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	14.5 (0.55)	4.6 (0.29)	80.8 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	8.9 (0.30)	4.4 (0.20)	86.7 (0.38)
Some college	100.0	7.4 (0.26)	4.3 (0.20)	88.4 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.3 (0.14)	2.1 (0.14)	95.6 (0.20)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000	100.0	13.8 (0.39)	5.3 (0.20)	80.9 (0.45)
$35,000 or more	100.0	3.3 (0.11)	2.5 (0.10)	94.2 (0.15)
$35,000–$49,999.	100.0	6.1 (0.30)	3.6 (0.26)	90.3 (0.41)
$50,000–$74,999.	100.0	3.9 (0.23)	3.1 (0.19)	93.0 (0.31)
$75,000–$99,999.	100.0	2.3 (0.20)	2.3 (0.21)	95.4 (0.30)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.13)	1.6 (0.13)	96.9 (0.18)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	16.0 (0.60)	4.7 (0.28)	79.4 (0.68)
Near poor.	100.0	10.7 (0.41)	4.7 (0.27)	84.6 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	3.4 (0.11)	2.7 (0.10)	93.8 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.6 (0.10)	2.2 (0.09)	95.2 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	25.5 (0.78)	6.2 (0.39)	68.3 (0.86)
Other	100.0	30.2 (1.30)	7.0 (0.60)	62.8 (1.37)
Uninsured	100.0	4.0 (0.20)	3.2 (0.17)	92.9 (0.28)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	6.3 (0.64)	8.2 (0.76)	85.5 (0.93)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	43.3 (3.89)	13.2 (2.57)	43.5 (3.80)
Medicare only.	100.0	11.9 (1.04)	9.7 (1.06)	78.4 (1.43)
Other	100.0	18.6 (2.91)	6.5 (1.86)	74.9 (3.52)
Uninsured	100.0	*6.9 (2.93)	†	87.0 (4.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18–69 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Total | Limitation in work activity[1] | | |
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Large MSA	100.0	4.9 (0.17)	2.8 (0.11)	92.4 (0.21)
Small MSA	100.0	6.8 (0.29)	3.7 (0.17)	89.4 (0.37)
Not in MSA	100.0	10.8 (0.48)	4.3 (0.29)	85.0 (0.63)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	5.6 (0.38)	3.1 (0.22)	91.4 (0.46)
Midwest	100.0	6.4 (0.32)	3.5 (0.22)	90.1 (0.43)
South	100.0	7.2 (0.27)	3.3 (0.14)	89.5 (0.33)
West	100.0	5.6 (0.24)	3.2 (0.18)	91.1 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.3 (0.24)	1.9 (0.20)	94.8 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.1 (0.26)	2.1 (0.18)	93.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	6.2 (0.24)	3.5 (0.16)	90.3 (0.29)
White, single race, female	100.0	7.0 (0.25)	3.8 (0.17)	89.3 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	9.3 (0.52)	3.5 (0.30)	87.1 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.4 (0.46)	3.6 (0.26)	87.1 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	6.3 (0.54)	2.0 (0.26)	91.6 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	3.9 (0.36)	1.8 (0.28)	94.3 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	2.2 (0.21)	2.3 (0.26)	95.5 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	21.0 (1.02)	6.0 (0.51)	73.0 (1.14)
Near poor	100.0	14.2 (0.65)	6.1 (0.45)	79.7 (0.78)
Not poor	100.0	3.5 (0.14)	2.9 (0.13)	93.6 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	19.2 (1.08)	5.2 (0.54)	75.7 (1.17)
Near poor	100.0	11.3 (0.88)	4.6 (0.52)	84.1 (1.07)
Not poor	100.0	4.3 (0.35)	2.6 (0.27)	93.1 (0.44)

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

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

[1]Based on the questions, "Does a physical, mental, or emotional problem NOW keep [family members 18 years of age or older] from working at a job or business?" and for persons not kept from working, "Are [family members 18 years of age and older] limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem?"

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

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

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
	Percent[2] (standard error)
Total[3] (crude).	6.9 (0.21)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	6.9 (0.21)
Sex	
Male	9.1 (0.31)
Female	4.7 (0.23)
Age	
Under 12 years	6.3 (0.23)
12–17 years	8.2 (0.36)
Race	
One race[4].	6.9 (0.21)
White	7.0 (0.24)
Black or African American	7.8 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.0 (2.09)
Asian	3.1 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*11.2 (4.93)
Two or more races[5].	6.7 (0.88)
Black or African American, white	7.1 (1.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	*7.4 (2.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino.	5.1 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.6 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.5 (0.25)
White, single race	7.7 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	7.8 (0.51)
Family income[7]	
Less than $35,000	8.8 (0.41)
$35,000 or more.	6.2 (0.25)
$35,000–$49,999	6.8 (0.54)
$50,000–$74,999	5.5 (0.45)
$75,000–$99,999	7.0 (0.57)
$100,000 or more.	5.9 (0.42)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	8.7 (0.51)
Near poor.	7.8 (0.49)
Not poor.	6.2 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private.	5.9 (0.26)
Medicaid.	9.0 (0.40)
Other.	8.0 (1.20)
Uninsured.	4.6 (0.58)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	6.6 (0.27)
Small MSA	7.3 (0.38)
Not in MSA	7.6 (0.65)
Region	
Northeast	9.7 (0.61)
Midwest	7.8 (0.47)
South	6.2 (0.32)
West	5.5 (0.36)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.8 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.4 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	10.2 (0.49)
White, single race, female	5.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, male	10.2 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.4 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	5.4 (0.49)
Near poor	4.9 (0.53)
Not poor	5.2 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	13.6 (1.24)
Near poor	10.0 (0.89)
Not poor	6.4 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	8.3 (0.81)
Near poor	8.1 (1.20)
Not poor	7.5 (0.90)

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

[1]Based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members under 18 years of age] receive special education or early intervention services?"

[2]Unknowns for the column are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

[9]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 7.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)	114.74 (4.07)
Total[2] (age-adjusted)	114.90 (4.05)
Sex	
Male	120.37 (6.21)
Female.	109.32 (5.59)
Age	
Under 12 years.	90.65 (8.87)
12–17 years.	179.61 (17.42)
18–44 years.	105.65 (6.87)
45–64 years.	115.60 (8.67)
65–74 years.	103.35 (14.50)
75 years and over	162.05 (22.13)
Race	
One race[3]	114.61 (4.15)
White	121.79 (4.79)
Black or African American	96.58 (10.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*120.39 (47.91)
Asian	46.26 (9.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–
Two or more races[4]	121.41 (28.67)
Black or African American, white.	*115.47 (45.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*195.20 (77.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	68.98 (6.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	69.90 (7.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	123.58 (4.69)
White, single race.	133.92 (5.71)
Black or African American, single race	95.72 (10.31)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma	87.74 (10.66)
High school diploma or GED[7]	121.71 (10.34)
Some college	120.72 (10.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	108.60 (9.35)
Family income[8]	
Less than $35,000.	124.87 (7.82)
$35,000 or more	114.92 (5.24)
$35,000–$49,999	124.73 (11.41)
$50,000–$74,999	105.83 (9.67)
$75,000–$99,999	109.07 (12.27)
$100,000 or more	119.26 (9.90)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor	119.31 (11.50)
Near poor	126.33 (10.70)
Not poor	114.54 (5.33)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Under 65 years:	
Private.	119.99 (5.83)
Medicaid	116.08 (10.89)
Other	161.76 (32.58)
Uninsured.	76.65 (8.40)
65 years and over:	
Private.	150.70 (18.42)
Medicare and Medicaid	*118.32 (45.01)
Medicare only	111.63 (20.88)
Other	*80.82 (38.29)
Uninsured.	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
Place of residence[11]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	102.75 (5.38)
Small MSA	127.76 (7.76)
Not in MSA	129.88 (11.11)
Region	
Northeast	124.33 (10.46)
Midwest	119.18 (8.31)
South.	109.55 (6.64)
West	111.35 (8.38)
Current health status	
Excellent.	92.63 (6.36)
Very good	110.52 (7.12)
Good	123.93 (9.21)
Fair	146.35 (16.41)
Poor	306.32 (49.35)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

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

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

[10]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (crude)	42.88 (2.49)	14.22 (1.46)	12.07 (1.31)	16.08 (1.55)	8.28 (1.16)	19.31 (1.61)	*1.89 (0.69)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	42.66 (2.47)	14.42 (1.49)	12.07 (1.33)	15.97 (1.56)	8.42 (1.18)	19.53 (1.62)	*1.82 (0.63)
Sex							
Male	33.26 (3.18)	16.34 (2.28)	13.23 (1.93)	17.25 (2.28)	10.93 (2.01)	27.12 (2.74)	†
Female	52.14 (3.92)	12.18 (1.76)	10.97 (1.66)	14.97 (2.19)	5.73 (1.29)	11.81 (1.75)	*1.54 (0.61)
Age							
Under 12 years	42.00 (6.04)	17.10 (3.58)	*9.97 (3.02)	*3.78 (1.72)	*3.66 (1.66)	12.53 (3.28)	†
12–17 years	61.46 (10.03)	37.94 (8.68)	*14.18 (4.89)	*18.38 (5.56)	*11.71 (4.81)	33.88 (7.16)	†
18–44 years	25.70 (3.29)	11.08 (2.17)	13.14 (2.38)	19.74 (2.99)	11.68 (2.33)	22.83 (3.03)	*1.48 (0.68)
45–64 years	42.63 (5.23)	11.19 (2.49)	11.60 (2.41)	21.51 (3.52)	7.51 (2.11)	18.04 (3.20)	†
65–74 years	54.78 (10.42)	*12.55 (5.02)	*18.96 (6.18)	†	†	*11.02 (4.85)	†
75 years and over	115.28 (18.63)	*8.92 (4.44)	†	*17.26 (7.31)	†	*12.35 (5.61)	–
Race							
One race[4]	43.03 (2.54)	14.22 (1.48)	12.16 (1.33)	15.98 (1.57)	8.44 (1.18)	18.83 (1.67)	*1.93 (0.70)
White	47.84 (3.09)	15.20 (1.73)	10.83 (1.44)	18.06 (1.87)	9.68 (1.43)	18.39 (1.85)	*1.80 (0.81)
Black or African American	25.46 (4.91)	8.90 (2.63)	23.10 (4.42)	*7.79 (2.55)	*4.66 (1.70)	23.08 (5.12)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Asian	*16.12 (5.14)	*7.15 (3.00)	†	†	–	*16.24 (6.10)	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5]	*35.39 (15.09)	†	†	†	–	*43.17 (12.99)	–
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	†	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . .	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	22.91 (3.45)	12.79 (2.66)	10.09 (2.33)	8.18 (2.33)	*5.28 (1.85)	*8.45 (2.64)	†
Mexican or Mexican American.	22.95 (4.22)	15.04 (3.37)	9.52 (2.78)	*6.91 (2.42)	*6.47 (2.69)	*7.02 (2.30)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.75 (2.90)	14.50 (1.67)	12.46 (1.50)	17.61 (1.80)	8.86 (1.36)	21.41 (1.86)	*2.01 (0.79)
White, single race	53.63 (3.71)	15.70 (2.04)	11.11 (1.69)	20.32 (2.23)	10.63 (1.73)	20.64 (2.18)	†
Black or African American, single race. . . .	25.23 (4.95)	9.30 (2.75)	22.33 (4.41)	*7.56 (2.60)	*4.46 (1.73)	23.11 (5.29)	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma.	39.80 (6.81)	*7.67 (2.99)	*11.89 (3.92)	*10.17 (3.98)	*6.50 (3.25)	*11.18 (3.89)	†
High school diploma or GED[8]	52.44 (6.72)	9.34 (2.59)	13.26 (3.32)	14.79 (3.53)	12.50 (3.69)	14.16 (3.21)	†
Some college	39.77 (5.96)	14.09 (3.40)	15.30 (3.30)	25.52 (4.88)	*4.11 (1.76)	20.47 (4.06)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	41.42 (6.11)	9.48 (2.62)	10.90 (2.71)	21.27 (4.09)	*7.48 (2.62)	18.05 (3.70)	–
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	47.09 (4.85)	18.47 (3.09)	17.67 (2.89)	15.19 (2.86)	9.80 (2.12)	14.96 (2.55)	*1.70 (0.78)
$35,000 or more	40.81 (3.17)	12.60 (1.69)	10.38 (1.52)	17.72 (2.04)	7.83 (1.52)	23.30 (2.31)	*2.29 (1.06)
$35,000–$49,999.	45.82 (6.77)	11.49 (3.41)	11.70 (3.13)	20.31 (4.80)	*5.91 (2.65)	24.27 (4.93)	†
$50,000–$74,999.	34.73 (5.61)	9.78 (2.78)	12.65 (3.26)	12.09 (3.18)	*9.75 (3.21)	22.59 (4.23)	*4.25 (1.85)
$75,000–$99,999.	48.19 (7.89)	17.17 (4.79)	*9.29 (3.83)	*10.97 (3.81)	†	18.00 (4.97)	–
$100,000 or more	38.35 (6.01)	13.09 (3.15)	8.23 (2.29)	24.49 (4.32)	*8.85 (3.02)	26.25 (4.63)	–
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	44.46 (6.64)	21.86 (4.69)	16.12 (4.01)	*12.83 (4.15)	*9.72 (3.32)	12.78 (3.23)	†
Near poor.	50.03 (6.81)	15.50 (4.15)	17.64 (3.94)	13.70 (3.41)	*8.56 (2.83)	16.48 (3.69)	†
Not poor	40.72 (3.18)	12.48 (1.77)	10.00 (1.50)	19.31 (2.25)	7.73 (1.53)	23.09 (2.38)	*1.21 (0.55)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
			External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]				
Health insurance coverage[11]			Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)				
Under 65 years:							
Private	39.04 (3.42)	15.11 (2.08)	10.04 (1.56)	20.57 (2.40)	7.98 (1.62)	25.21 (2.54)	†
Medicaid	43.14 (6.69)	19.99 (4.55)	15.33 (3.74)	*13.85 (4.22)	*8.83 (2.92)	12.08 (3.07)	†
Other	81.74 (23.77)	†	*24.44 (10.01)	*21.49 (9.97)	†	†	†
Uninsured	17.43 (3.36)	10.38 (3.02)	13.84 (3.81)	*7.28 (2.42)	*12.41 (3.73)	14.02 (3.64)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	93.86 (14.84)	*16.33 (5.77)	*10.34 (4.77)	†	†	*15.03 (5.83)	–
Medicare and Medicaid	*88.59 (39.96)	–	†	†	–	–	–
Medicare only	76.36 (16.82)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	†	–	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	†	–
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	38.98 (3.51)	13.16 (1.91)	10.92 (1.63)	15.37 (2.06)	5.89 (1.28)	17.02 (2.10)	†
Small MSA	48.33 (4.61)	15.99 (2.84)	13.42 (2.49)	17.29 (2.87)	9.86 (2.45)	20.07 (3.09)	*2.81 (1.11)
Not in MSA	45.41 (5.71)	14.33 (3.56)	13.36 (3.83)	16.14 (3.95)	13.33 (3.65)	25.66 (4.36)	†
Region							
Northeast	54.25 (7.05)	*8.68 (2.65)	*8.88 (2.89)	27.96 (5.15)	*8.35 (2.89)	16.22 (3.71)	–
Midwest	49.20 (5.53)	16.11 (3.53)	11.03 (2.59)	11.99 (2.74)	7.78 (2.31)	22.50 (3.52)	†
South	38.28 (3.94)	10.01 (1.97)	15.14 (2.45)	13.42 (2.41)	9.49 (2.10)	20.21 (2.76)	*3.01 (1.05)
West	35.52 (4.35)	22.81 (3.67)	10.76 (2.49)	15.44 (2.90)	*6.86 (2.07)	17.11 (3.10)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes unknown causes.

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

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Total[5] (crude)	7.49 (1.01)	13.43 (1.39)	17.64 (1.70)	4.56 (0.84)	20.10 (1.71)	24.90 (2.00)	26.91 (2.02)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	7.50 (1.03)	13.47 (1.42)	16.96 (1.65)	4.78 (0.88)	20.94 (1.79)	25.04 (2.01)	26.55 (1.97)
Sex							
Male	6.62 (1.29)	17.31 (2.34)	16.63 (2.41)	5.64 (1.38)	28.36 (3.04)	22.34 (2.64)	23.99 (2.80)
Female	8.33 (1.39)	9.71 (1.58)	18.61 (2.42)	3.53 (0.98)	12.16 (1.87)	27.37 (2.91)	29.72 (3.14)
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	11.41 (3.41)	16.66 (3.46)	35.59 (5.76)	22.27 (4.19)
12–17 years	†	†	–	18.70 (5.38)	100.14 (14.05)	33.44 (7.41)	21.24 (5.99)
18–44 years	10.89 (2.13)	23.10 (3.15)	15.20 (2.62)	*2.52 (1.04)	17.38 (2.72)	18.47 (2.87)	18.62 (2.95)
45–64 years	7.98 (1.83)	15.52 (2.88)	29.00 (4.12)	†	10.22 (2.48)	21.59 (3.81)	29.73 (4.46)
65–74 years	*9.08 (4.17)	†	*20.89 (6.54)	–	†	*19.53 (5.90)	41.53 (9.13)
75 years and over	–	–	45.04 (11.11)	–	†	44.77 (11.86)	69.99 (14.95)
Race							
One race[6]	7.49 (1.02)	13.66 (1.42)	17.90 (1.73)	4.65 (0.86)	20.10 (1.74)	24.36 (2.05)	26.75 (2.06)
White	5.71 (1.03)	14.99 (1.69)	19.13 (1.99)	4.55 (0.95)	21.60 (2.05)	27.11 (2.44)	28.82 (2.43)
Black or African American	20.65 (4.39)	10.59 (2.71)	13.03 (3.39)	*6.54 (2.79)	13.47 (3.55)	12.35 (3.21)	20.97 (4.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*9.93 (4.08)	*13.44 (4.81)	*9.67 (4.72)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[7]	†	†	†	–	†	*52.00 (22.45)	*34.80 (14.77)
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . .	†	–	†	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	7.48 (1.90)	9.36 (2.43)	*6.57 (2.03)	*2.70 (1.20)	12.18 (2.76)	14.16 (3.00)	16.54 (3.12)
Mexican or Mexican American.	*7.44 (2.40)	13.15 (3.62)	*4.56 (2.00)	†	14.29 (3.62)	12.09 (3.15)	16.44 (3.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.50 (1.15)	14.22 (1.59)	19.78 (1.98)	4.92 (0.98)	21.63 (1.99)	26.98 (2.32)	28.91 (2.33)
White, single race	5.23 (1.18)	16.23 (1.98)	22.08 (2.40)	4.91 (1.13)	23.91 (2.45)	30.12 (2.90)	31.57 (2.89)
Black or African American, single race. . . .	21.03 (4.56)	10.08 (2.74)	13.61 (3.54)	*6.83 (2.91)	12.37 (3.45)	12.25 (3.29)	20.63 (4.59)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma.	*8.18 (3.23)	16.29 (4.82)	17.20 (5.11)	–	†	13.89 (3.69)	30.40 (6.24)
High school diploma or GED[10].	8.20 (2.28)	19.99 (3.83)	25.94 (4.49)	–	*6.34 (2.35)	21.79 (4.14)	38.46 (6.39)
Some college	12.09 (2.82)	22.94 (4.10)	29.00 (4.85)	†	*6.68 (2.38)	18.79 (4.22)	29.87 (5.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.24 (2.11)	10.88 (2.90)	26.24 (4.90)	†	15.95 (3.48)	23.56 (4.58)	23.82 (4.56)
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	11.13 (2.30)	13.82 (2.60)	20.98 (3.24)	4.63 (1.38)	13.87 (2.66)	27.14 (3.69)	34.18 (4.03)
$35,000 or more	6.32 (1.12)	14.33 (1.85)	18.17 (2.26)	4.81 (1.15)	23.96 (2.44)	24.32 (2.56)	23.06 (2.43)
$35,000–$49,999.	*7.90 (2.45)	15.40 (3.97)	17.82 (4.74)	*7.81 (3.09)	21.29 (4.71)	21.38 (4.66)	31.82 (7.29)
$50,000–$74,999.	*6.93 (2.19)	19.19 (4.33)	20.14 (4.29)	*4.36 (1.85)	14.65 (3.79)	22.03 (4.39)	21.24 (4.31)
$75,000–$99,999.	†	*11.71 (3.95)	*13.53 (4.25)	†	30.19 (6.90)	26.78 (6.37)	20.01 (5.12)
$100,000 or more	*6.12 (1.94)	11.03 (2.90)	19.40 (4.21)	*4.87 (2.28)	29.97 (4.71)	26.80 (4.98)	20.47 (3.88)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	*9.72 (3.15)	*8.79 (2.78)	*13.80 (4.18)	*4.35 (1.89)	20.62 (4.92)	29.69 (5.12)	33.37 (6.10)
Near poor.	9.91 (2.85)	13.30 (3.44)	19.33 (4.21)	*6.39 (2.39)	15.67 (3.64)	28.60 (5.55)	33.14 (5.98)
Not poor	6.87 (1.19)	15.73 (2.00)	18.72 (2.35)	4.35 (1.12)	22.54 (2.42)	22.93 (2.55)	23.46 (2.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Health insurance coverage[13]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Under 65 years:							
Private	6.36 (1.18)	17.42 (2.22)	15.81 (2.14)	5.67 (1.29)	28.20 (2.81)	27.39 (2.84)	18.77 (2.38)
Medicaid	*7.61 (2.60)	*4.20 (1.85)	13.80 (3.73)	*7.00 (2.55)	19.60 (4.55)	28.57 (4.95)	35.26 (6.44)
Other	*19.79 (8.87)	–	*28.16 (11.78)	†	*24.02 (10.23)	†	61.82 (16.77)
Uninsured	*10.34 (3.33)	17.47 (3.87)	14.51 (4.07)	†	*6.48 (2.40)	*9.69 (3.13)	18.90 (4.28)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	47.22 (10.36)	–	†	38.72 (9.40)	51.37 (11.29)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	†	*16.40 (7.66)	–	–	*20.95 (9.82)	63.98 (15.58)
Other	–	†	–	–	–	†	†
Uninsured	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	7.23 (1.31)	11.47 (1.70)	13.60 (1.96)	3.51 (1.01)	20.48 (2.34)	22.78 (2.64)	23.84 (2.71)
Small MSA	7.82 (1.81)	15.54 (2.63)	21.18 (3.57)	*5.32 (1.63)	19.54 (3.29)	32.36 (4.21)	27.81 (3.51)
Not in MSA	*7.74 (2.99)	15.96 (4.17)	24.44 (4.79)	*6.64 (2.51)	19.91 (3.53)	17.25 (3.80)	35.67 (5.52)
Region							
Northeast	*4.23 (1.68)	17.80 (3.89)	19.69 (4.27)	*5.17 (2.00)	24.57 (4.54)	28.59 (5.15)	21.68 (4.39)
Midwest	7.99 (2.23)	13.01 (2.74)	21.60 (3.95)	*5.66 (1.83)	20.97 (3.38)	23.18 (4.12)	27.96 (4.12)
South	10.33 (1.99)	10.68 (2.10)	16.41 (2.89)	*4.51 (1.60)	15.42 (2.60)	23.64 (3.26)	28.33 (3.52)
West	*5.09 (1.70)	14.84 (3.02)	14.20 (2.82)	*3.13 (1.18)	23.13 (3.82)	25.80 (4.10)	27.55 (4.17)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]Includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

[4]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1] — Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude).	30.37 (2.30)	24.09 (1.97)	9.21 (1.20)	3.25 (0.71)	15.22 (1.50)	14.79 (1.54)	3.56 (0.78)	2.18 (0.50)	3.07 (0.67)	9.04 (1.14)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	29.95 (2.26)	23.86 (1.96)	9.65 (1.26)	3.23 (0.72)	15.17 (1.51)	15.38 (1.61)	3.48 (0.79)	2.22 (0.52)	3.21 (0.71)	8.74 (1.10)
Sex										
Male	22.24 (2.81)	26.94 (2.96)	11.30 (2.00)	2.71 (0.75)	14.98 (2.09)	18.37 (2.44)	5.99 (1.47)	*1.65 (0.67)	4.58 (1.20)	11.52 (1.87)
Female	38.19 (3.66)	21.34 (2.53)	7.20 (1.31)	*3.77 (1.18)	15.44 (2.01)	11.34 (1.92)	*1.22 (0.51)	*2.68 (0.83)	*1.62 (0.65)	6.65 (1.32)
Age										
Under 12 years	29.09 (5.03)	16.04 (3.62)	14.56 (3.78)	–	*7.09 (2.46)	13.03 (3.30)	†	†	*3.51 (1.63)	*7.15 (2.55)
12–17 years	*13.91 (5.09)	23.46 (6.37)	55.18 (9.90)	–	*15.98 (5.81)	56.18 (9.59)	–	†	†	†
18–44 years	20.40 (3.16)	22.24 (3.07)	*4.27 (1.38)	*4.21 (1.38)	17.58 (2.70)	15.10 (2.78)	*5.42 (1.69)	*2.54 (0.95)	*4.91 (1.49)	8.76 (1.89)
45–64 years	34.31 (4.90)	28.25 (4.06)	*3.25 (1.34)	*4.19 (1.43)	15.97 (3.09)	7.56 (2.03)	5.81 (1.70)	*1.78 (0.84)	†	13.88 (3.00)
65–74 years	37.78 (8.77)	23.57 (7.00)	–	†	22.98 (6.69)	†	–	†	–	*10.79 (4.82)
75 years and over.	92.96 (16.33)	41.42 (10.45)	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Race										
One race[4].	30.29 (2.31)	23.91 (1.98)	8.69 (1.20)	3.32 (0.72)	15.38 (1.53)	14.89 (1.56)	3.63 (0.80)	2.22 (0.51)	3.13 (0.69)	9.02 (1.20)
White	33.96 (2.78)	25.73 (2.28)	8.50 (1.36)	3.64 (0.85)	14.70 (1.71)	15.88 (1.84)	3.91 (0.92)	2.56 (0.61)	3.27 (0.80)	9.50 (1.40)
Black or African American	16.99 (3.83)	15.00 (3.65)	12.07 (3.58)	†	24.04 (4.63)	11.68 (3.21)	†	†	*3.73 (1.70)	*7.87 (2.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Asian	*11.85 (4.05)	*12.83 (5.74)	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5].	*34.43 (14.97)	*32.90 (15.11)	*34.96 (10.87)	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white. . . .	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino.	13.49 (2.53)	12.84 (2.79)	*6.47 (1.96)	†	11.60 (2.49)	8.05 (2.28)	†	*2.85 (1.17)	†	*6.46 (2.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.99 (2.76)	12.06 (3.15)	*5.67 (2.04)	†	10.89 (2.94)	*11.47 (3.47)	†	*4.03 (1.77)	†	*5.01 (1.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino	33.63 (2.68)	26.26 (2.26)	9.74 (1.35)	3.43 (0.81)	15.92 (1.73)	16.09 (1.76)	3.71 (0.87)	2.05 (0.55)	3.32 (0.78)	9.54 (1.28)
White, single race	38.61 (3.33)	28.79 (2.73)	9.26 (1.62)	4.00 (1.01)	15.48 (2.02)	17.48 (2.15)	4.10 (1.04)	2.43 (0.69)	3.64 (0.96)	10.04 (1.61)
Black or African American, single race	17.09 (3.94)	15.66 (3.81)	*10.90 (3.47)	†	23.31 (4.64)	12.20 (3.35)	†	†	*3.50 (1.74)	*8.21 (2.76)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	32.09 (6.61)	22.88 (5.61)	–	†	*12.72 (4.17)	†	†	†	†	†
High school diploma or GED[8]	45.13 (6.99)	29.83 (4.90)	–	*3.36 (1.18)	16.39 (3.44)	†	*7.48 (2.35)	*3.40 (1.60)	†	13.63 (3.46)
Some college	30.28 (5.26)	30.71 (5.15)	*3.09 (1.54)	*7.22 (2.40)	20.65 (3.89)	*7.28 (2.46)	*4.07 (1.70)	†	*4.73 (2.03)	11.97 (3.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.48 (5.14)	24.33 (4.69)	*3.13 (1.46)	†	16.00 (3.25)	13.37 (3.23)	†	†	†	*7.97 (2.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Family income[9]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Less than $35,000	40.46 (4.58)	26.91 (3.64)	11.19 (2.46)	*3.96 (1.28)	20.04 (3.16)	9.19 (2.29)	*4.72 (1.59)	*0.93 (0.44)	*3.11 (1.33)	5.64 (1.65)
$35,000 or more.	26.51 (2.69)	23.90 (2.48)	8.58 (1.49)	*2.89 (0.91)	13.71 (1.80)	18.78 (2.20)	3.54 (1.00)	2.79 (0.71)	3.00 (0.82)	11.08 (1.70)
$35,000–$49,999	39.82 (7.72)	17.82 (4.18)	12.63 (3.35)	†	13.65 (3.67)	16.31 (3.92)	†	*4.77 (2.07)	†	*10.47 (3.39)
$50,000–$74,999	22.93 (4.48)	26.32 (5.01)	*8.69 (3.08)	†	14.51 (3.26)	10.24 (3.02)	*3.85 (1.78)	*3.12 (1.08)	†	13.31 (3.56)
$75,000–$99,999	18.80 (5.01)	23.62 (5.66)	*8.87 (3.66)	†	*11.18 (3.97)	19.54 (5.57)	†	†	*7.87 (3.07)	*7.27 (3.20)
$100,000 or more.	24.99 (4.56)	26.09 (4.49)	*5.62 (2.43)	†	14.52 (3.16)	27.12 (4.77)	*3.76 (1.58)	†	†	11.80 (3.20)
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	36.84 (6.94)	21.55 (4.53)	13.69 (4.00)	†	19.67 (4.62)	11.82 (3.52)	†	†	†	*7.94 (2.63)
Near poor	35.58 (6.31)	27.24 (4.56)	11.15 (3.14)	*3.39 (1.52)	22.07 (4.66)	12.37 (3.70)	*5.98 (2.45)	†	†	*6.04 (2.38)
Not poor.	27.24 (2.69)	24.76 (2.63)	8.14 (1.54)	3.24 (0.97)	12.98 (1.68)	17.49 (2.20)	3.41 (1.02)	2.49 (0.66)	4.13 (1.05)	11.05 (1.74)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	24.93 (2.83)	23.24 (2.56)	11.12 (1.86)	3.88 (0.95)	14.10 (1.93)	20.69 (2.59)	5.04 (1.31)	*2.11 (0.72)	*3.26 (1.00)	11.35 (1.75)
Medicaid	36.68 (6.66)	21.66 (4.75)	16.44 (3.77)	†	16.32 (4.02)	10.59 (3.16)	†	†	†	*6.34 (2.71)
Other	*47.61 (16.40)	*47.40 (17.57)	†	–	*30.59 (11.69)	†	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	14.86 (3.90)	19.34 (4.55)	†	†	13.34 (3.72)	*5.95 (2.32)	*5.12 (2.03)	*3.90 (1.69)	†	*8.37 (2.82)
65 years and over:										
Private	70.21 (12.66)	40.13 (9.36)	–	†	*18.45 (6.14)	†	–	–	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*102.68 (42.36)	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	55.45 (14.52)	*24.25 (9.20)	–	†	*15.83 (7.22)	†	–	†	–	†
Other	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	28.63 (3.03)	17.99 (2.30)	7.66 (1.45)	*2.20 (0.91)	15.51 (2.11)	16.42 (2.23)	*2.26 (0.75)	*1.74 (0.61)	*2.54 (0.83)	7.64 (1.47)
Small MSA	29.31 (4.01)	31.24 (4.35)	11.14 (2.53)	4.91 (1.35)	15.98 (2.58)	14.37 (2.61)	*5.10 (1.73)	*2.77 (1.12)	*3.82 (1.40)	10.09 (2.23)
Not in MSA	38.49 (6.63)	30.74 (4.86)	10.67 (2.88)	†	12.67 (3.66)	*10.01 (3.10)	†	*2.50 (0.83)	†	*11.75 (3.76)
Region										
Northeast	41.41 (6.71)	24.74 (4.46)	*6.71 (2.20)	*3.99 (1.77)	13.97 (3.48)	20.18 (4.36)	*3.21 (1.45)	†	†	*6.56 (2.51)
Midwest	30.75 (4.88)	23.30 (3.82)	9.59 (2.33)	*2.48 (0.93)	21.99 (3.96)	16.64 (3.74)	†	†	†	*8.10 (2.46)
South	25.55 (3.35)	24.77 (3.63)	10.62 (2.39)	*3.18 (1.40)	13.54 (2.27)	10.35 (2.02)	*4.86 (1.61)	*1.80 (0.79)	*3.51 (1.14)	11.72 (2.01)
West	29.29 (4.66)	23.35 (3.81)	8.53 (2.13)	*3.57 (1.37)	12.14 (2.65)	15.79 (3.09)	†	2.59 (0.72)	*5.73 (2.04)	7.67 (2.21)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared with estimates from prior years.

[2]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management

and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Selected measure of health care access	
	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	6.9 (0.14)	9.5 (0.16)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	6.8 (0.13)	9.4 (0.15)
Sex		
Male.	6.6 (0.16)	8.8 (0.19)
Female	7.3 (0.16)	10.2 (0.19)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.8 (0.14)	3.6 (0.22)
12–17 years	2.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.31)
18–44 years	9.6 (0.22)	12.5 (0.24)
45–64 years	9.7 (0.27)	13.1 (0.30)
65 years and over	3.0 (0.20)	4.3 (0.23)
Race		
One race[5]	6.9 (0.14)	9.5 (0.16)
White	6.6 (0.15)	9.6 (0.18)
Black or African American	9.5 (0.32)	10.2 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.8 (1.83)	10.7 (2.38)
Asian	3.7 (0.30)	5.5 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*7.6 (2.41)	*10.8 (4.06)
Two or more races[6]	9.7 (0.91)	11.7 (1.01)
Black or African American, white	6.3 (1.07)	10.2 (1.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	16.9 (2.19)	16.6 (2.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	7.5 (0.25)	9.7 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.5 (0.32)	9.7 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.8 (0.15)	9.5 (0.17)
White, single race	6.4 (0.17)	9.6 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	9.5 (0.33)	10.2 (0.35)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	11.7 (0.41)	13.7 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED[9]	9.0 (0.29)	11.5 (0.31)
Some college	10.6 (0.30)	14.1 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6 (0.20)	7.9 (0.26)
Family income[10]		
Less than $35,000	12.6 (0.28)	15.1 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	4.6 (0.13)	7.2 (0.17)
$35,000–$49,999	8.8 (0.35)	12.3 (0.41)
$50,000–$74,999	5.7 (0.30)	8.8 (0.36)
$75,000–$99,999	3.1 (0.25)	5.4 (0.36)
$100,000 or more	1.6 (0.16)	3.6 (0.23)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor.	11.7 (0.39)	13.2 (0.41)
Near poor	12.3 (0.38)	15.5 (0.44)
Not poor	4.6 (0.14)	7.4 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	3.4 (0.11)	6.3 (0.17)
Medicaid.	4.6 (0.24)	5.2 (0.24)
Other.	8.7 (0.69)	11.0 (0.81)
Uninsured	24.1 (0.56)	28.5 (0.60)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.9 (0.23)	3.2 (0.27)
Medicare and Medicaid.	4.7 (0.87)	5.7 (1.03)
Medicare only.	3.9 (0.36)	5.7 (0.44)
Other	3.0 (0.67)	3.2 (0.71)
Uninsured	19.4 (4.28)	20.5 (3.74)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

	Selected measure of health care access	
Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[2]
Place of residence[13]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	6.6 (0.18)	9.1 (0.21)
Small MSA	6.9 (0.24)	9.7 (0.29)
Not in MSA	8.1 (0.39)	10.4 (0.43)
Region		
Northeast.	4.6 (0.30)	6.7 (0.33)
Midwest.	6.1 (0.27)	9.4 (0.31)
South	8.3 (0.23)	10.7 (0.26)
West.	7.3 (0.30)	10.0 (0.36)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good.	4.2 (0.12)	6.6 (0.15)
Good.	9.4 (0.27)	12.4 (0.30)
Fair or poor	18.8 (0.50)	21.8 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.0 (0.30)	9.2 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.0 (0.32)	10.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	6.1 (0.21)	8.9 (0.25)
White, single race, female	6.7 (0.20)	10.3 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male.	8.8 (0.43)	9.1 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female	10.2 (0.40)	11.2 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7], race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.8 (0.52)	10.1 (0.58)
Near poor	9.6 (0.55)	12.2 (0.71)
Not poor	5.6 (0.36)	8.3 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	13.5 (0.69)	16.1 (0.76)
Near poor.	13.6 (0.59)	17.8 (0.66)
Not poor	4.3 (0.16)	7.4 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	12.6 (0.77)	12.1 (0.79)
Near poor.	12.8 (0.82)	14.3 (0.91)
Not poor	6.6 (0.41)	7.7 (0.46)

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

[1]Based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care but did not get it because [person] could not afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Based on the question, "During the past 12 months has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 15.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
			Number of overnight hospital stays[1]		
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	92.1 (0.11)	6.0 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	92.2 (0.11)	5.9 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.8 (0.13)	4.6 (0.11)	0.9 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.17)	7.3 (0.15)	1.4 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.8 (0.25)	6.4 (0.24)	0.5 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	1.7 (0.15)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	93.7 (0.15)	5.1 (0.14)	0.8 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.7 (0.20)	5.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	84.1 (0.38)	11.1 (0.32)	2.9 (0.17)	1.9 (0.14)
Race					
One race[4]	100.0	92.1 (0.12)	6.0 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.8 (0.26)	6.0 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.6 (1.70)	5.7 (1.25)	*2.2 (0.72)	†
Asian	100.0	94.9 (0.33)	4.4 (0.31)	0.5 (0.10)	0.2 (0.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.3 (1.79)	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	100.0	91.4 (0.78)	6.4 (0.68)	1.5 (0.31)	*0.7 (0.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.9 (1.26)	6.6 (1.16)	*0.8 (0.36)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	90.4 (1.47)	5.9 (1.19)	*2.4 (0.75)	*1.3 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.6 (0.23)	5.1 (0.20)	0.7 (0.06)	0.6 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.2 (0.27)	4.7 (0.24)	0.6 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.3 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.6 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.8 (0.27)	5.9 (0.23)	1.3 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.7 (0.37)	7.8 (0.31)	1.9 (0.18)	1.6 (0.15)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	90.2 (0.27)	7.0 (0.23)	1.8 (0.11)	1.1 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	90.6 (0.27)	6.9 (0.23)	1.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.9 (0.22)	5.5 (0.20)	1.0 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.7 (0.22)	7.3 (0.19)	1.7 (0.09)	1.3 (0.07)
$35,000 or more	100.0	93.2 (0.14)	5.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	92.3 (0.30)	5.8 (0.27)	1.2 (0.12)	0.7 (0.08)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	92.6 (0.27)	5.8 (0.24)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.08)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	93.3 (0.30)	5.5 (0.28)	0.9 (0.10)	0.3 (0.06)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.2 (0.23)	4.7 (0.20)	0.8 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	90.4 (0.29)	6.9 (0.26)	1.3 (0.10)	1.3 (0.11)
Near poor	100.0	90.7 (0.29)	7.0 (0.27)	1.4 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
Not poor	100.0	93.0 (0.14)	5.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.9 (0.14)	4.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	89.4 (0.31)	7.6 (0.27)	1.6 (0.13)	1.3 (0.11)
Other	100.0	88.2 (0.64)	8.4 (0.57)	1.6 (0.23)	1.8 (0.28)
Uninsured	100.0	95.4 (0.21)	3.6 (0.18)	0.7 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	84.3 (0.53)	11.0 (0.45)	3.1 (0.25)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	76.4 (1.56)	13.3 (1.22)	4.1 (0.77)	6.3 (0.95)
Medicare only	100.0	85.1 (0.66)	10.7 (0.58)	2.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.25)
Other	100.0	81.8 (1.51)	12.7 (1.33)	3.3 (0.74)	2.2 (0.58)
Uninsured	100.0	96.0 (1.74)	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
Place of residence[12]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	92.8 (0.15)	5.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.8 (0.21)	6.2 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.4 (0.34)	7.2 (0.30)	1.5 (0.12)	0.9 (0.10)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.4 (0.29)	5.5 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Midwest	100.0	91.3 (0.23)	6.7 (0.20)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.9 (0.20)	6.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	93.1 (0.22)	5.4 (0.20)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.3 (0.26)	3.7 (0.22)	0.5 (0.07)	0.5 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.7 (0.32)	6.6 (0.29)	0.9 (0.10)	0.7 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.2 (0.18)	4.9 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.1 (0.22)	7.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.7 (0.31)	4.6 (0.27)	0.9 (0.11)	0.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	90.2 (0.40)	7.1 (0.34)	1.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	92.1 (0.44)	6.1 (0.39)	0.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	93.9 (0.39)	4.8 (0.34)	0.6 (0.11)	0.6 (0.12)
Not poor	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	4.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.09)	0.4 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.0 (0.54)	7.8 (0.48)	1.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.48)	8.0 (0.44)	1.8 (0.18)	1.0 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	92.6 (0.18)	5.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.3 (0.54)	6.8 (0.44)	1.4 (0.22)	1.5 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.58)	7.1 (0.54)	1.6 (0.23)	0.9 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	93.4 (0.39)	5.1 (0.34)	1.0 (0.14)	0.6 (0.10)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included, but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 17.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 65 years | | | | | 65 years and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	61.7 (0.47)	16.4 (0.29)	3.7 (0.14)	18.2 (0.29)	100.0	53.1 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	61.1 (0.47)	16.9 (0.29)	3.5 (0.14)	18.5 (0.29)	100.0	53.2 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.0 (0.10)
Sex											
Male.	100.0	61.1 (0.50)	14.8 (0.29)	3.8 (0.15)	20.3 (0.36)	100.0	53.5 (0.89)	5.0 (0.37)	31.4 (0.81)	8.9 (0.45)	1.2 (0.15)
Female	100.0	62.4 (0.49)	18.0 (0.35)	3.6 (0.17)	16.1 (0.28)	100.0	52.9 (0.79)	7.8 (0.41)	33.8 (0.76)	4.5 (0.30)	1.0 (0.12)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	51.4 (0.76)	38.9 (0.72)	2.9 (0.26)	6.8 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	59.7 (0.85)	27.6 (0.72)	2.9 (0.32)	9.8 (0.45)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	60.0 (0.52)	10.6 (0.26)	2.3 (0.13)	27.1 (0.42)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	71.3 (0.49)	6.7 (0.22)	6.3 (0.22)	15.7 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	53.1 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)
Race											
One race[4]	100.0	61.9 (0.47)	16.2 (0.29)	3.7 (0.14)	18.2 (0.29)	100.0	53.1 (0.73)	6.6 (0.32)	32.9 (0.68)	6.4 (0.30)	1.1 (0.11)
White	100.0	64.9 (0.51)	14.0 (0.31)	3.5 (0.15)	17.6 (0.30)	100.0	55.9 (0.80)	5.4 (0.32)	31.6 (0.76)	6.2 (0.32)	0.8 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	44.8 (0.84)	29.9 (0.74)	4.7 (0.29)	20.6 (0.54)	100.0	34.8 (1.69)	15.5 (1.12)	40.4 (1.62)	8.0 (0.84)	1.4 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.7 (6.32)	21.6 (2.68)	*2.7 (0.85)	44.0 (8.36)	100.0	*28.4 (9.48)	†	54.0 (9.68)	†	†
Asian	100.0	68.1 (1.25)	11.7 (0.78)	3.1 (0.37)	17.1 (0.83)	100.0	35.0 (3.15)	13.3 (1.90)	40.0 (2.79)	6.7 (1.29)	4.9 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	44.5 (6.21)	30.7 (5.84)	†	24.4 (6.73)	100.0	†	†	83.6 (6.20)	–	–
Two or more races[5]	100.0	52.4 (1.90)	26.7 (1.56)	5.1 (0.78)	15.8 (1.15)	100.0	50.5 (7.53)	*15.3 (6.08)	18.5 (4.58)	*13.7 (4.38)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.7 (2.83)	38.2 (2.72)	4.5 (1.35)	14.6 (1.92)	100.0	†	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.5 (3.69)	25.8 (3.17)	5.8 (1.52)	21.9 (2.36)	100.0	52.4 (9.60)	*16.2 (7.94)	*17.6 (5.60)	*12.7 (5.44)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.8 (0.79)	28.3 (0.63)	2.8 (0.20)	32.0 (0.61)	100.0	23.8 (1.58)	18.9 (1.47)	45.2 (1.97)	6.5 (0.84)	5.6 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.4 (0.94)	29.2 (0.77)	2.6 (0.24)	34.8 (0.78)	100.0	24.6 (2.21)	15.0 (1.94)	45.9 (2.82)	6.2 (1.30)	8.3 (1.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.0 (0.50)	13.9 (0.30)	3.9 (0.16)	15.2 (0.31)	100.0	55.5 (0.75)	5.6 (0.31)	31.8 (0.70)	6.4 (0.32)	0.7 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	72.0 (0.54)	10.5 (0.32)	3.7 (0.18)	13.7 (0.31)	100.0	58.8 (0.82)	4.2 (0.31)	30.5 (0.79)	6.1 (0.34)	0.4 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	45.1 (0.86)	29.4 (0.75)	4.8 (0.29)	20.7 (0.55)	100.0	35.0 (1.71)	15.2 (1.12)	40.5 (1.65)	8.0 (0.85)	1.3 (0.31)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.9 (0.80)	20.7 (0.64)	4.9 (0.31)	45.6 (0.91)	100.0	36.8 (1.34)	16.6 (0.92)	39.8 (1.24)	4.5 (0.44)	2.2 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	59.0 (0.59)	10.3 (0.34)	5.1 (0.24)	25.5 (0.51)	100.0	55.7 (1.22)	4.7 (0.40)	32.9 (1.09)	6.1 (0.49)	0.5 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	68.9 (0.54)	7.1 (0.27)	5.2 (0.25)	18.8 (0.44)	100.0	55.8 (1.26)	3.4 (0.42)	31.1 (1.25)	9.1 (0.69)	0.5 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	87.6 (0.37)	2.1 (0.16)	2.6 (0.18)	7.7 (0.29)	100.0	64.7 (1.38)	2.5 (0.43)	26.0 (1.26)	6.1 (0.62)	0.7 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Family income[9]											
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.4 (0.57)	37.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.20)	31.9 (0.53)	100.0	41.1 (1.04)	12.9 (0.68)	39.3 (1.00)	5.6 (0.37)	1.2 (0.16)
$35,000 or more	100.0	77.5 (0.39)	7.3 (0.21)	3.2 (0.18)	12.1 (0.27)	100.0	62.6 (1.00)	2.0 (0.21)	27.2 (0.94)	7.2 (0.49)	0.9 (0.15)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	54.4 (0.87)	16.7 (0.60)	4.0 (0.31)	24.9 (0.66)	100.0	59.3 (1.68)	2.5 (0.40)	29.8 (1.55)	7.5 (0.78)	1.0 (0.23)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	72.2 (0.75)	9.1 (0.44)	3.9 (0.34)	14.8 (0.57)	100.0	62.8 (1.71)	1.7 (0.31)	26.8 (1.59)	8.0 (0.89)	*0.7 (0.28)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	84.8 (0.67)	4.0 (0.35)	2.8 (0.32)	8.4 (0.50)	100.0	63.6 (2.45)	*0.8 (0.32)	25.9 (2.23)	8.4 (1.44)	*1.3 (0.46)
$100,000 or more	100.0	91.5 (0.42)	2.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.25)	4.2 (0.26)	100.0	67.3 (1.87)	2.6 (0.56)	24.3 (1.74)	5.0 (0.91)	*0.8 (0.32)
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	15.5 (0.75)	51.2 (0.88)	3.6 (0.25)	29.6 (0.76)	100.0	21.6 (1.95)	34.5 (1.99)	36.2 (1.97)	4.8 (0.72)	2.8 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	33.6 (0.79)	28.8 (0.62)	5.2 (0.33)	32.4 (0.64)	100.0	37.3 (1.50)	9.9 (0.88)	44.9 (1.53)	6.4 (0.65)	1.6 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	81.8 (0.33)	4.4 (0.16)	3.2 (0.17)	10.6 (0.25)	100.0	63.6 (0.92)	2.0 (0.20)	27.1 (0.86)	6.8 (0.43)	0.6 (0.11)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	64.3 (0.59)	15.0 (0.37)	3.0 (0.15)	17.7 (0.35)	100.0	47.5 (1.06)	7.4 (0.50)	37.7 (0.96)	6.0 (0.43)	1.3 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	60.4 (0.92)	16.9 (0.54)	4.7 (0.36)	18.0 (0.65)	100.0	57.7 (1.15)	4.9 (0.47)	29.3 (1.19)	7.1 (0.57)	1.0 (0.17)
Not in MSA	100.0	55.1 (1.23)	20.5 (0.90)	4.0 (0.27)	20.4 (0.67)	100.0	59.1 (2.00)	7.5 (0.79)	26.6 (1.81)	6.2 (0.66)	*0.6 (0.24)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	68.2 (1.05)	17.6 (0.73)	1.8 (0.17)	12.4 (0.56)	100.0	55.1 (1.61)	8.5 (0.88)	31.8 (1.41)	3.6 (0.49)	1.0 (0.26)
Midwest	100.0	66.7 (1.04)	16.4 (0.69)	2.8 (0.19)	14.1 (0.52)	100.0	66.4 (1.35)	3.9 (0.48)	24.7 (1.20)	4.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.23)
South	100.0	57.5 (0.72)	15.5 (0.42)	5.1 (0.31)	21.9 (0.44)	100.0	48.2 (1.24)	7.4 (0.53)	35.2 (1.23)	8.5 (0.62)	0.7 (0.12)
West	100.0	58.9 (0.99)	16.8 (0.62)	3.7 (0.31)	20.6 (0.73)	100.0	44.5 (1.58)	6.6 (0.75)	38.8 (1.51)	8.2 (0.69)	2.0 (0.30)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	67.7 (0.48)	14.2 (0.30)	2.6 (0.15)	15.5 (0.30)	100.0	59.8 (0.98)	2.7 (0.27)	31.0 (0.93)	5.5 (0.43)	1.0 (0.15)
Good	100.0	52.6 (0.67)	19.1 (0.48)	4.3 (0.21)	24.0 (0.47)	100.0	53.1 (1.09)	5.3 (0.42)	33.7 (1.02)	6.8 (0.49)	1.2 (0.21)
Fair or poor	100.0	36.6 (0.83)	27.6 (0.74)	11.0 (0.46)	24.8 (0.77)	100.0	41.6 (1.22)	15.3 (0.90)	34.6 (1.14)	7.4 (0.55)	1.1 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	36.2 (0.86)	25.3 (0.64)	2.5 (0.20)	36.0 (0.72)	100.0	24.9 (2.21)	16.0 (1.92)	46.1 (2.48)	7.6 (1.24)	5.4 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	37.5 (0.85)	31.6 (0.75)	3.0 (0.26)	27.8 (0.65)	100.0	23.0 (1.80)	21.0 (1.74)	44.5 (2.29)	5.7 (0.89)	5.8 (0.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	71.5 (0.59)	9.4 (0.33)	3.9 (0.19)	15.2 (0.38)	100.0	58.8 (1.02)	3.3 (0.37)	28.9 (0.94)	8.5 (0.51)	0.5 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	72.6 (0.57)	11.6 (0.39)	3.5 (0.21)	12.3 (0.32)	100.0	58.7 (0.89)	5.0 (0.40)	31.7 (0.88)	4.3 (0.34)	0.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	44.2 (0.98)	27.0 (0.82)	5.4 (0.34)	23.5 (0.72)	100.0	34.3 (2.23)	10.9 (1.34)	39.5 (2.19)	13.6 (1.53)	*1.6 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	46.0 (0.95)	31.6 (0.89)	4.2 (0.36)	18.1 (0.62)	100.0	35.4 (1.93)	17.9 (1.47)	41.1 (1.89)	4.5 (0.72)	*1.1 (0.36)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years					65 years and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	7.4 (0.62)	52.5 (1.14)	2.7 (0.36)	37.5 (1.12)	100.0	7.4 (2.11)	40.2 (3.76)	37.4 (3.75)	6.9 (1.98)	8.1 (1.83)
Near poor	100.0	22.5 (1.09)	33.8 (0.95)	2.5 (0.36)	41.2 (1.09)	100.0	10.9 (2.12)	23.3 (3.27)	55.6 (3.81)	*4.1 (1.38)	6.1 (1.50)
Not poor	100.0	68.4 (1.03)	8.0 (0.54)	2.9 (0.31)	20.7 (0.86)	100.0	38.4 (2.91)	7.3 (1.45)	42.4 (2.87)	7.9 (1.59)	3.9 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	24.1 (1.53)	45.7 (1.49)	4.2 (0.43)	26.0 (1.07)	100.0	29.1 (3.06)	33.6 (2.93)	33.4 (3.00)	*2.7 (0.85)	*1.2 (0.52)
Near poor.	100.0	40.9 (1.24)	23.8 (0.94)	6.6 (0.53)	28.7 (0.94)	100.0	44.1 (1.86)	6.5 (0.91)	42.5 (1.88)	6.4 (0.78)	*0.6 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	84.9 (0.37)	3.4 (0.17)	3.0 (0.19)	8.7 (0.28)	100.0	66.9 (1.02)	1.1 (0.17)	25.2 (0.96)	6.5 (0.48)	*0.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	9.6 (0.91)	61.3 (1.45)	4.3 (0.54)	24.8 (1.15)	100.0	15.5 (2.94)	32.2 (3.18)	42.3 (3.39)	8.4 (1.83)	†
Near poor.	100.0	30.4 (1.50)	34.4 (1.46)	5.6 (0.64)	29.6 (1.27)	100.0	25.7 (3.31)	17.0 (2.31)	49.0 (3.21)	6.7 (1.51)	*1.6 (0.73)
Not poor	100.0	73.4 (0.91)	8.2 (0.57)	4.6 (0.47)	13.8 (0.61)	100.0	48.8 (2.69)	6.8 (1.23)	34.4 (2.59)	9.0 (1.44)	*1.0 (0.42)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." 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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	94.7 (0.15)	5.3 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	1.8 (0.08)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.4 (0.15)	5.6 (0.15)	3.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.9 (0.18)	5.1 (0.18)	3.4 (0.14)	1.7 (0.10)
Female	100.0	94.6 (0.17)	5.4 (0.17)	3.5 (0.14)	1.8 (0.09)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.9 (0.23)	4.1 (0.23)	3.0 (0.20)	1.1 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	95.5 (0.34)	4.5 (0.34)	3.1 (0.27)	1.4 (0.19)
18–44 years	100.0	92.3 (0.23)	7.7 (0.23)	4.9 (0.18)	2.8 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	96.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.17)	2.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.09)
Race					
One race[6].	100.0	94.8 (0.15)	5.2 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	1.8 (0.08)
White	100.0	94.9 (0.16)	5.1 (0.16)	3.4 (0.14)	1.7 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	93.9 (0.37)	6.1 (0.37)	3.7 (0.28)	2.4 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.7 (2.00)	8.3 (2.00)	*4.9 (1.49)	*3.3 (1.06)
Asian	100.0	95.7 (0.49)	4.3 (0.49)	2.8 (0.41)	1.4 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	97.0 (2.04)	†	†	–
Two or more races[7].	100.0	93.7 (0.91)	6.3 (0.91)	4.4 (0.79)	1.7 (0.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.5 (1.75)	7.5 (1.75)	4.8 (1.39)	*2.6 (1.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	92.3 (1.70)	7.7 (1.70)	5.3 (1.48)	*1.9 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	92.8 (0.36)	7.2 (0.36)	4.4 (0.31)	2.8 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.2 (0.47)	7.8 (0.47)	4.7 (0.43)	3.0 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.1 (0.16)	4.9 (0.16)	3.3 (0.12)	1.6 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	95.2 (0.18)	4.8 (0.18)	3.2 (0.14)	1.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.1 (0.37)	5.9 (0.37)	3.6 (0.29)	2.2 (0.21)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	92.1 (0.51)	7.9 (0.51)	4.0 (0.40)	3.7 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	94.2 (0.30)	5.8 (0.30)	3.3 (0.23)	2.4 (0.17)
Some college.	100.0	94.0 (0.28)	6.0 (0.28)	3.9 (0.23)	2.0 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	96.8 (0.21)	3.2 (0.21)	2.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.09)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	90.6 (0.35)	9.4 (0.35)	5.8 (0.28)	3.6 (0.22)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	96.0 (0.16)	4.0 (0.16)	2.8 (0.14)	1.2 (0.08)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	92.1 (0.48)	7.9 (0.48)	5.4 (0.43)	2.4 (0.25)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	94.8 (0.32)	5.2 (0.32)	3.4 (0.27)	1.7 (0.18)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	97.1 (0.31)	2.9 (0.31)	2.2 (0.27)	0.7 (0.14)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	98.1 (0.18)	1.9 (0.18)	1.4 (0.16)	0.5 (0.09)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	90.6 (0.48)	9.4 (0.48)	5.7 (0.39)	3.6 (0.29)
Near poor.	100.0	90.3 (0.51)	9.7 (0.51)	6.0 (0.43)	3.6 (0.29)
Not poor.	100.0	96.3 (0.15)	3.7 (0.15)	2.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.07)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	94.9 (0.19)	5.1 (0.19)	3.3 (0.16)	1.7 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.6 (0.30)	5.4 (0.30)	3.7 (0.24)	1.7 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.4 (0.36)	5.6 (0.36)	3.4 (0.28)	2.2 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	100.0	95.7 (0.35)	4.3 (0.35)	2.9 (0.25)	1.5 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	94.8 (0.29)	5.2 (0.29)	3.4 (0.24)	1.7 (0.16)
South	100.0	94.5 (0.24)	5.5 (0.24)	3.4 (0.19)	2.0 (0.15)
West	100.0	94.3 (0.33)	5.7 (0.33)	3.9 (0.29)	1.7 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.3 (0.41)	6.7 (0.41)	4.0 (0.34)	2.7 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.4 (0.43)	7.6 (0.43)	4.7 (0.38)	2.8 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	100.0	95.2 (0.22)	4.8 (0.22)	3.3 (0.18)	1.4 (0.12)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.2 (0.20)	4.8 (0.20)	3.2 (0.17)	1.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	94.6 (0.45)	5.4 (0.45)	3.2 (0.33)	2.1 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.6 (0.43)	6.4 (0.43)	4.0 (0.37)	2.3 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8], race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (0.77)	8.7 (0.77)	5.2 (0.64)	3.5 (0.45)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.84)	9.6 (0.84)	5.8 (0.75)	3.8 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	94.7 (0.46)	5.3 (0.46)	3.4 (0.37)	1.8 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (0.79)	10.0 (0.79)	6.2 (0.62)	3.7 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	89.4 (0.82)	10.6 (0.82)	6.7 (0.69)	3.8 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	96.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.17)	2.5 (0.15)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.9 (0.92)	9.1 (0.92)	5.5 (0.79)	3.5 (0.48)
Near poor	100.0	92.5 (0.96)	7.5 (0.96)	4.8 (0.82)	2.4 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.37)	4.0 (0.37)	2.5 (0.30)	1.5 (0.23)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

[2]Based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

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

[4]Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

[5]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[9]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	13.3 (0.46)	9.8 (0.35)	23.0 (0.51)	33.0 (0.61)	20.9 (0.60)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.8 (0.63)	10.1 (0.43)	22.6 (0.61)	30.9 (0.67)	20.6 (0.64)
Sex						
Male	100.0	12.0 (0.51)	8.6 (0.40)	22.1 (0.60)	33.5 (0.71)	23.8 (0.71)
Female	100.0	15.0 (0.60)	11.2 (0.48)	24.1 (0.65)	32.4 (0.76)	17.3 (0.62)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	30.0 (2.03)	12.5 (1.27)	20.1 (1.78)	17.1 (1.67)	20.1 (1.55)
12–17 years	100.0	17.1 (1.99)	10.3 (1.43)	25.9 (2.03)	27.0 (1.96)	19.7 (1.64)
18–44 years	100.0	12.6 (0.49)	9.8 (0.40)	24.1 (0.59)	31.4 (0.65)	22.0 (0.70)
45–64 years	100.0	9.9 (0.66)	8.7 (0.62)	20.3 (0.83)	42.3 (1.04)	18.7 (0.79)
Race						
One race[4].	100.0	13.3 (0.47)	9.7 (0.35)	23.0 (0.52)	33.0 (0.62)	21.0 (0.60)
White	100.0	13.6 (0.55)	9.2 (0.40)	22.4 (0.60)	32.4 (0.72)	22.4 (0.71)
Black or African American	100.0	13.2 (0.96)	11.4 (0.82)	26.7 (1.19)	36.8 (1.28)	11.8 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	9.4 (2.81)	*7.5 (2.34)	*16.6 (5.66)	38.1 (4.98)	28.4 (6.43)
Asian	100.0	10.0 (1.52)	11.5 (1.76)	22.7 (2.28)	28.8 (2.31)	27.1 (2.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*17.5 (8.22)	†	†	*48.9 (15.78)	*19.3 (8.27)
Two or more races[5].	100.0	14.1 (3.11)	15.4 (2.65)	21.8 (3.02)	32.9 (3.70)	15.9 (3.12)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*20.7 (7.16)	*10.9 (3.95)	20.7 (5.13)	28.7 (6.13)	19.0 (5.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	*11.1 (3.93)	18.5 (5.40)	18.6 (4.89)	40.2 (7.04)	*11.6 (4.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	9.2 (0.58)	7.2 (0.46)	16.1 (0.67)	25.0 (0.86)	42.5 (1.12)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.4 (0.64)	6.9 (0.55)	15.3 (0.79)	25.4 (1.11)	44.0 (1.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.2 (0.61)	11.0 (0.48)	26.2 (0.66)	36.7 (0.76)	10.9 (0.47)
White, single race	100.0	16.4 (0.78)	10.7 (0.59)	26.4 (0.84)	37.1 (0.96)	9.4 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	13.5 (1.00)	11.6 (0.85)	26.9 (1.23)	37.3 (1.31)	10.7 (0.78)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	6.2 (0.52)	6.0 (0.54)	13.8 (0.75)	32.0 (1.09)	42.1 (1.23)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	9.7 (0.65)	9.3 (0.66)	21.5 (0.85)	41.3 (1.04)	18.3 (0.79)
Some college.	100.0	13.0 (0.85)	11.4 (0.75)	26.5 (1.01)	38.6 (1.16)	10.5 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	19.2 (1.46)	9.8 (1.05)	26.2 (1.59)	32.3 (1.78)	12.4 (1.11)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	10.7 (0.51)	8.4 (0.39)	22.9 (0.66)	34.3 (0.82)	23.7 (0.80)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	16.9 (0.85)	11.4 (0.62)	23.2 (0.82)	31.6 (0.92)	16.9 (0.79)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	13.2 (1.03)	11.2 (0.91)	23.8 (1.19)	32.7 (1.29)	19.1 (1.18)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.2 (1.59)	11.2 (1.14)	22.5 (1.49)	30.0 (1.67)	18.2 (1.47)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	20.8 (2.54)	11.9 (1.68)	24.9 (2.34)	30.5 (2.63)	12.0 (1.72)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	23.3 (2.77)	12.1 (1.89)	20.8 (2.27)	33.3 (3.14)	10.5 (1.82)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	10.6 (0.79)	7.4 (0.53)	22.7 (0.99)	32.3 (1.18)	27.1 (1.18)
Near poor.	100.0	12.2 (0.78)	9.1 (0.60)	23.4 (1.02)	32.2 (1.05)	23.1 (0.98)
Not poor.	100.0	17.3 (0.91)	12.0 (0.68)	23.3 (0.87)	34.1 (1.05)	13.2 (0.72)
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	100.0	13.5 (0.61)	9.1 (0.44)	22.8 (0.68)	31.0 (0.78)	23.5 (0.80)
Small MSA	100.0	13.1 (0.88)	10.3 (0.66)	23.7 (0.95)	33.9 (1.25)	18.9 (1.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.0 (1.21)	10.9 (0.94)	22.1 (1.14)	37.7 (1.49)	16.3 (1.44)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.1 (1.44)	10.6 (1.26)	26.3 (1.71)	28.1 (1.65)	19.9 (1.72)
Midwest	100.0	16.8 (1.23)	9.8 (0.76)	25.2 (1.27)	34.1 (1.47)	14.1 (1.12)
South	100.0	11.8 (0.64)	9.3 (0.50)	22.5 (0.74)	34.5 (0.93)	21.9 (0.91)
West	100.0	12.8 (0.87)	10.2 (0.69)	20.8 (0.93)	32.0 (1.19)	24.3 (1.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	8.4 (0.64)	6.2 (0.50)	14.4 (0.75)	23.6 (0.99)	47.4 (1.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.3 (0.72)	8.5 (0.62)	18.3 (0.88)	27.0 (1.09)	35.7 (1.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	14.9 (0.85)	9.6 (0.67)	26.5 (1.00)	38.5 (1.10)	10.6 (0.71)
White, single race, female	100.0	18.3 (1.02)	12.1 (0.83)	26.3 (1.08)	35.4 (1.20)	7.9 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	11.4 (1.20)	10.6 (1.04)	26.0 (1.57)	39.5 (1.75)	12.6 (1.01)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	15.9 (1.28)	12.8 (1.17)	28.1 (1.53)	34.8 (1.73)	8.5 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6], race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	7.9 (1.00)	7.3 (0.88)	16.1 (1.23)	21.0 (1.35)	47.8 (1.96)
Near poor	100.0	8.6 (0.96)	5.5 (0.68)	16.4 (1.14)	24.4 (1.35)	45.1 (1.63)
Not poor	100.0	13.2 (1.45)	9.4 (1.04)	16.9 (1.36)	31.5 (2.10)	29.0 (1.95)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.9 (1.51)	6.8 (0.86)	28.1 (2.02)	40.2 (2.20)	12.1 (1.53)
Near poor	100.0	15.1 (1.42)	10.4 (1.11)	27.9 (1.81)	37.3 (1.84)	9.2 (1.09)
Not poor	100.0	19.7 (1.28)	12.0 (0.95)	25.5 (1.26)	35.5 (1.42)	7.2 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.4 (2.12)	9.2 (1.17)	26.3 (2.29)	38.8 (2.42)	13.2 (1.59)
Near poor	100.0	13.3 (1.58)	10.9 (1.40)	28.3 (2.28)	38.6 (2.30)	8.8 (1.31)
Not poor	100.0	15.7 (1.87)	16.6 (1.97)	25.0 (2.04)	33.9 (2.34)	8.9 (1.33)

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

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

[1]Based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

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

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[7]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (crude).............................	28.0 (0.61)	2.5 (0.17)	10.8 (0.36)	13.3 (0.43)	44.0 (0.72)	10.0 (0.36)	6.0 (0.32)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).......................	28.1 (0.73)	2.6 (0.22)	8.2 (0.28)	12.2 (0.47)	43.6 (0.81)	12.3 (0.51)	7.0 (0.43)
Sex							
Male	28.6 (0.69)	1.6 (0.17)	12.6 (0.47)	14.8 (0.51)	44.0 (0.80)	6.0 (0.34)	6.3 (0.37)
Female	27.3 (0.73)	3.7 (0.27)	8.5 (0.44)	11.3 (0.49)	43.9 (0.83)	15.1 (0.55)	5.6 (0.37)
Age							
Under 12 years	24.1 (1.97)	2.9 (0.78)	1.9 (0.51)	8.3 (1.22)	37.5 (2.14)	25.6 (1.85)	11.3 (1.29)
12–17 years	26.8 (2.14)	2.2 (0.58)	1.9 (0.55)	8.4 (1.42)	47.0 (2.33)	14.9 (1.66)	9.2 (1.51)
18–44 years	24.4 (0.62)	1.8 (0.17)	16.5 (0.53)	14.1 (0.50)	42.2 (0.81)	10.0 (0.39)	5.4 (0.32)
45–64 years	38.2 (1.03)	4.1 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	13.6 (0.67)	49.4 (1.08)	5.1 (0.42)	5.6 (0.48)
Race							
One race[5]...............................	27.9 (0.61)	2.5 (0.17)	10.7 (0.36)	13.3 (0.43)	44.1 (0.72)	10.0 (0.36)	6.0 (0.33)
White	28.1 (0.70)	2.6 (0.20)	10.2 (0.40)	13.8 (0.49)	44.8 (0.82)	9.6 (0.41)	5.8 (0.38)
Black or African American	30.6 (1.33)	2.0 (0.35)	13.6 (0.91)	11.0 (0.74)	37.9 (1.53)	13.6 (0.99)	5.1 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.7 (3.52)	†	*14.7 (5.68)	20.3 (5.99)	40.1 (8.18)	*6.9 (2.39)	*11.5 (5.17)
Asian	21.1 (2.18)	*1.3 (0.49)	8.9 (1.16)	10.2 (1.41)	51.4 (2.59)	5.8 (1.24)	11.2 (1.65)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	†	†	72.6 (11.16)	†	–
Two or more races[6]........................	33.8 (3.99)	*4.4 (1.45)	15.9 (2.59)	10.3 (2.38)	38.2 (4.01)	10.0 (2.40)	*7.3 (2.26)
Black or African American, white	33.5 (6.96)	†	13.9 (4.04)	*5.3 (2.56)	44.9 (7.28)	*6.3 (2.69)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white..........	28.0 (6.40)	*7.3 (3.02)	20.4 (5.21)	*12.8 (4.86)	31.8 (6.73)	*11.7 (4.36)	*8.1 (3.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino..........................	17.2 (0.80)	1.0 (0.15)	6.4 (0.42)	16.3 (0.79)	54.2 (1.13)	11.3 (0.64)	7.4 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.4 (0.92)	0.9 (0.17)	6.1 (0.50)	16.5 (0.97)	54.2 (1.31)	11.8 (0.77)	7.5 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	33.0 (0.78)	3.2 (0.23)	12.8 (0.48)	11.9 (0.51)	39.2 (0.83)	9.4 (0.43)	5.4 (0.37)
White, single race	34.9 (0.95)	3.7 (0.31)	12.7 (0.57)	12.3 (0.61)	38.6 (1.00)	8.6 (0.51)	4.9 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	31.4 (1.38)	2.1 (0.37)	13.8 (0.94)	10.6 (0.74)	37.3 (1.58)	13.7 (1.03)	4.9 (0.55)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma.................	20.0 (0.97)	1.5 (0.25)	2.3 (0.33)	17.2 (0.90)	54.7 (1.22)	10.6 (0.66)	7.7 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]..................	33.4 (1.12)	2.7 (0.34)	5.0 (0.61)	16.1 (0.85)	47.4 (1.20)	8.0 (0.53)	3.8 (0.37)
Some college.............................	41.0 (1.12)	4.0 (0.43)	5.4 (0.53)	14.1 (0.87)	42.3 (1.14)	8.0 (0.59)	4.4 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher....................	35.8 (1.73)	3.5 (0.67)	8.1 (1.08)	12.3 (1.15)	41.3 (1.91)	5.3 (0.83)	7.9 (1.00)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	25.6 (0.73)	2.9 (0.25)	9.4 (0.43)	13.2 (0.54)	44.6 (0.93)	12.8 (0.54)	6.3 (0.39)
$35,000 or more...........................	32.0 (1.05)	2.1 (0.24)	12.5 (0.61)	13.7 (0.72)	42.2 (1.09)	6.9 (0.53)	5.2 (0.55)
$35,000–$49,999	30.3 (1.43)	2.2 (0.37)	9.6 (0.78)	15.3 (1.22)	44.4 (1.59)	8.1 (0.82)	5.0 (0.65)
$50,000–$74,999	32.1 (1.89)	2.3 (0.43)	12.3 (1.12)	13.5 (1.34)	42.7 (1.93)	7.3 (1.01)	5.0 (0.79)
$75,000–$99,999	36.3 (2.72)	*2.2 (0.69)	14.8 (1.80)	10.8 (1.54)	40.1 (2.81)	4.9 (1.02)	*4.3 (1.52)
$100,000 or more........................	32.9 (3.08)	*1.1 (0.43)	21.1 (2.23)	11.4 (1.77)	35.2 (3.16)	3.7 (0.94)	8.1 (2.23)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	20.4 (1.01)	2.7 (0.36)	9.8 (0.66)	11.6 (0.76)	44.9 (1.33)	16.5 (0.85)	6.9 (0.67)
Near poor...............................	27.5 (1.08)	2.1 (0.29)	9.1 (0.59)	14.6 (0.83)	45.8 (1.15)	11.3 (0.71)	5.5 (0.52)
Not poor................................	35.6 (1.07)	2.6 (0.29)	13.5 (0.65)	12.9 (0.64)	40.3 (1.10)	5.3 (0.48)	5.4 (0.62)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	25.7 (0.78)	2.1 (0.20)	10.9 (0.48)	13.7 (0.58)	46.3 (0.94)	9.7 (0.50)	6.4 (0.44)
Small MSA	29.6 (1.14)	2.8 (0.33)	11.4 (0.67)	13.1 (0.81)	42.3 (1.53)	9.6 (0.66)	5.7 (0.66)
Not in MSA	32.5 (1.68)	3.4 (0.47)	9.4 (0.96)	12.0 (1.10)	39.4 (1.58)	11.5 (0.84)	5.4 (0.74)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	27.2 (2.08)	2.6 (0.55)	12.5 (1.16)	14.3 (1.22)	40.4 (1.99)	8.4 (0.97)	7.3 (1.24)
Midwest	32.9 (1.52)	3.4 (0.45)	14.6 (0.98)	13.5 (1.05)	32.2 (1.69)	9.2 (0.86)	7.4 (0.86)
South	28.0 (0.84)	2.5 (0.25)	9.3 (0.47)	12.3 (0.61)	46.5 (1.00)	10.9 (0.55)	4.9 (0.38)
West	25.2 (1.19)	1.8 (0.26)	9.9 (0.74)	14.3 (0.87)	49.0 (1.48)	9.7 (0.69)	6.5 (0.66)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

[2]Includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

[4]Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[8]Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

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Series 5. **International Vital and Health Statistics Reports**—This type of report compares U.S. vital and health statistics with those of other countries or presents other international data of relevance to the health statistics system of the United States. The last Series 5 report was published in 2003. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 3 or another series, depending on the report topic.

Series 6. **Cognition and Survey Measurement**—This type of report uses methods of cognitive science to design, evaluate, and test survey instruments. The last Series 6 report was published in 1999. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 2.

Series 12. **Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys**—The last Series 12 report was published in 1974. Reports from these surveys are included in Series 13.

Series 14. **Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities**—The last Series 14 report was published in 1989. Reports on health resources are included in Series 13.

Series 15. **Data From Special Surveys**—This type of report contains statistics on health and health-related topics collected in special surveys that are not part of the continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. The last Series 15 report was published in 2002. As of 2009, reports based on these surveys are included in Series 3.

Series 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—The last Series 16 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of Advance Data reports are no longer needed.

Series 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—The last Series 22 report was published in 1973. Reports from these sample surveys, based on vital records, are published in Series 20 or 21.

Series 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, and Divorce**—The last Series 24 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of reports are no longer needed.

For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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