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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, 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.

Source of Data

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2009, household interviews were

completed for 88,446 persons living in 33,856 households, reflecting a household response rate of 82.2%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2009. About 40 million persons (13%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions. About 4 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 46 million (18%) 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, 2009

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for children and for adults (1,2). 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 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, derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in Tables 1-25 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, 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 including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I-IV); Appendix II, definitions of terms used in this report; and Appendix III, the 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. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10-15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973, and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data

preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. For a more complete explanation of the 1982 changes, see Series 10, No. 150, 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 1997-2009 to 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, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the

category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (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. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995-2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995-2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and

Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006 (and beyond) to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

Additionally, beginning in 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 the following website: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/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

Source of Data

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, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core, 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. Any responsible family member equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state may respond to questions in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18

years, but in Alabama and Nebraska this age is 19 and in Mississippi it is 21. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 years and over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family. 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 2009 consisted of 33,856 households, which yielded 88,446 persons in 34,640 families. The total noninterview rate was 17.8%. Of this 17.8%, 10.8% 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. 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 exists for about 5% of respondents in the 2009 survey, and 19% of respondents only provided a broad range for their family's income (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (see Appendix I) (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 this publication are based only on reported income 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.

Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall

period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to 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 with unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997-2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2009 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Reductions in the 2009 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002-2004 and 2006—2008, the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the NHIS sample at the beginning of 2009. The goal of the 2009 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during January-March 2009. The 2009 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006, 2007, and 2008 sample reductions, however, the timing of the reduction was different. The 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July—September, and the 2008 reduction occurred during October-December.

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 is that the 2009 NHIS sample size is approximately the same as it would be if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions, which had been in place since 1997, were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on (a) the relatively poor performance of the 1997-2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions, and (b) the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, refer to 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. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997-2006 and 2007-2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007-2009 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997-2009 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006-2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997-2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006-2009 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 for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should only be made 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

NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software (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 of 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 of 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 found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

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.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers" box, followed by the "subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The listserve is made up of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located 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

In this section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1-25 are presented. 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 1,2)

- 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 persons (38%) and Asian persons (38%) were more likely than black persons (31%) 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 (27%) 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 persons who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities (Tables 3,4)

- About 40.0 million persons (13%) 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 about one-half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions.

- 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 (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) (Table 5)

- About 4.4 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 9.2 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% required the help of another person with ADLs and 20% required help with IADLs.

- Poor adults were nearly 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 13.4 million adults (6%) aged 18-69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.8 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 more than three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18-44 years.

- About 3% 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 (24%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (24%) were about twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (10%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 5.3 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2009.

- 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 and who were 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 (12%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

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

- In 2009, there were 36.8 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 122 episodes per 1,000 population per year.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (127 per 1,000 population) was nearly two times the rate for Asian persons (64 per 1,000 population).

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (132 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (72 per 1,000 population).

- Persons who were in fair health or poor health had higher rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent or very good health.

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

- The four leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (13.8 million episodes in 2009), being struck by a person or an object (5.0 million episodes), overexertion (4.6 million episodes), and transportation (4.0 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 one-half times the rate for Hispanic persons.

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

- About 9.5 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 5.6 million episodes occurred while working around the house or yard, 5.3 million episodes occurred while participating in sports, and 3.7 million episodes 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 13,14)

- In 2009, more than one-half of the 36.8 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 11.9 million episodes occurring inside and 7.5 million occurring outside the home.

- Recreation areas (4.6 million episodes) and streets and highways (4.1 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 for medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes 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 12 years and 18-44 years.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was about twice the rate for non-Hispanic persons than for Hispanic persons.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreations areas was nearly three times the rate for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 30.4 million persons (10%) delayed seeking medical care in the last year due to cost and another 20.9 million (7%) did not receive needed care due to 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 eight times as likely to not get needed medical care.

- Persons under age 65 years who were uninsured were more than three 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 16,17)

- About 18.9 million persons (6%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.5 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and about

2.2 million persons 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 (11%) were about twice as likely as persons 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 18,19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 165 million (63%) had private health insurance, 46 million (18%) were uninsured and 41 million (16%) 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 persons and Asian persons were more likely than black persons 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 under age 65 years (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 nearly three times as likely as persons under age 65 years 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 38 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2009, 21.0 million (56%) had private health insurance and 11.7 million (31%) had Medicare alone.

- About 381,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2009.

- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 36% were covered by Medicare only, 33% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, and 21% by private health insurance.

- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 64% were covered by private health insurance, and 26% were covered by Medicare only.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 203 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 22,23)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, about 14 million (29%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months and about 9 million (21%) had never had coverage.

- Uninsured males (24%) 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, 18-44 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 (41%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (12%) to have never had health insurance coverage.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 21.0 million persons (48%) lacked coverage due to cost and 12.0 million (28%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.

- Uninsured females were more than twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.

- Uninsured children under 12 years (25%) were about four times as likely as adults aged 45-64 years (4%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.

- Uninsured non-Hispanic persons (32%) 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 1 1/2 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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Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

Technical Notes on Methods

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 2009 in-house Person File, which 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. Persons should note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files, with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package (21) are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard

error of 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 the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

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

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

Age adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, 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 for other characteristics.

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

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

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
p_i = standard population in age group i,
n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment,
and
Est = the age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from 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). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 projected U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (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 users' 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 can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in

the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table 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 $999,996. 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 asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply 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, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS. 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 2009 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 or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled

by the 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, if the family income was less than $100,000, (b) if 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: those who supplied a dollar amount (75% of the 2009 sample), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (16% of the sample), those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (4% of the sample), and 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 2008 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S.Census Bureau (16). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of 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, data users should consult the 2009 NHIS Survey Description Document. (ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2009/srvydesc.pdf).

Persons who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “near poor” category includes those persons with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Last, “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 ICD-9-CM external cause codes (i.e., E codes) that describe the cause of the episode. A person may experience multiple injury or poisoning episodes.

Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see 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 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:

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

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 the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

Education--The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 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), 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--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 the 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 who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons 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. It also includes persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

Uninsured--Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or 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 only IHS

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 0.44% of the population aged 65 and over fall into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race--Hispanic or Latino origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican-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 and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the 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—Place of residence is classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1,000,000 or more persons, small MSA of less than 1,000,000 persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, 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 other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

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 through 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 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 of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006-2009 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 2009 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs see the Census website: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html.

Poverty status--Poverty status is 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. Appendix I has more 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 Americans 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 or American Indian and 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 the following website: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

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

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

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;

West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii

Terms related to health characteristics or outcomes

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 3,4).

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, 4).

Limitation in usual activities--Limitation in usual daily activities is an overall measure of limitation. It 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 due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem, including age-appropriate work, school, or play activities, ADLs, or IADLs.

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--Limitation in work activity status is based on a series of questions about the ability of

adults aged 18-69 years to engage in work activity, regardless of whether or not 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 3,4).

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.

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--Early intervention services are services designed to meet the needs of very young children with special needs or disabilities. They 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, motor vehicle traffic accident, etc.). 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 also 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)."

Overnight hospital stay--An overnight hospital stay is 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--A 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--Respondent-assessed health status was 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 all children aged 17 years and under.

Special education--Special education is 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 3-21 years of age, although data collected in NHIS are limited to children 17 years of age and under.

Time since last had health insurance coverage--Time since last had health insurance coverage was 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).

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands\2					
Total\3	301,362	107,948	91,539	71,795	22,437	7,280
Sex						
Male	147,660	54,624	44,381	34,864	10,336	3,258
Female	153,702	53,324	47,158	36,931	12,100	4,022
Age						
Under 12 years	49,374	28,797	12,859	6,953	646	111
12-17 years	24,621	13,294	6,913	3,868	478	62
18-44 years	110,336	41,825	36,171	25,316	5,793	1,124
45-64 years	79,039	18,701	25,179	22,595	8,892	3,523
65-74 years	20,762	3,515	6,172	6,920	3,096	1,024
75 years and over	17,231	1,816	4,244	6,144	3,533	1,437
Race						
One race\4	295,714	105,781	89,999	70,464	21,989	7,120
White	239,710	87,061	74,402	55,350	16,871	5,737
Black or African American	38,730	12,355	10,369	10,951	3,912	1,090
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,541	771	659	753	288	66
Asian	13,788	5,209	4,331	3,140	879	214
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	945	384	238	*270	*39	†
Two or more races\5	5,648	2,167	1,540	1,331	448	160
Black or African American, white	1,631	697	503	329	92	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,075	533	522	688	217	112
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	47,833	16,369	13,485	13,142	3,881	941
Mexican or Mexican American	31,182	10,376	8,718	9,142	2,401	539
Not Hispanic or Latino	253,529	91,579	78,054	58,653	18,555	6,340
White, single race	196,132	72,056	62,194	43,423	13,314	4,870
Black or African American, single race	36,934	11,759	9,855	10,430	3,772	1,066
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	4,148	5,838	9,730	5,636	2,441
High school diploma or GED\8	55,288	11,134	17,061	17,768	7,019	2,234
Some college	54,662	14,034	18,848	15,528	4,765	1,460
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	22,709	19,951	11,064	2,424	607
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	87,673	23,517	23,219	25,224	11,192	4,420
$35,000 or more	183,762	73,892	59,635	38,885	9,060	2,215
$35,000-$49,999	38,725	12,024	11,883	10,566	3,326	899
$50,000-$74,999	50,336	18,117	16,842	11,692	2,925	744
$75,000-$99,999	34,250	13,791	11,714	7,146	1,353	239
$100,000 or more	60,451	29,959	19,197	9,481	1,456	332
Poverty status\10						
Poor	38,090	11,234	9,516	10,531	4,896	1,876
Near poor	48,109	14,973	13,366	12,942	4,814	1,992
Not poor	179,432	70,586	58,844	38,312	9,277	2,335
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65 years:						
Private	165,433	71,253	54,479	32,036	6,232	1,333
Medicaid	40,568	14,325	10,695	10,137	3,716	1,688
Other	9,528	2,680	1,985	2,336	1,651	873
Uninsured	45,809	13,808	13,444	13,502	4,092	896
65 years and over:						
Private	20,995	3,159	6,588	7,513	2,769	931
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	86	285	613	789	421
Medicare only	11,692	1,667	2,803	3,941	2,411	840
Other	2,556	332	600	851	536	236
Uninsured	381	61	92	109	87	†

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands\2					
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	160,061	60,630	48,410	36,814	10,842	3,155
Small MSA	93,656	32,968	28,076	22,875	7,265	2,382
Not in MSA	47,645	14,350	15,053	12,106	4,330	1,743
Region						
Northeast	53,330	19,963	15,845	12,655	3,818	960
Midwest	69,910	24,079	22,622	16,795	4,788	1,559
South	108,588	38,058	31,817	26,153	9,116	3,316
West	69,535	25,848	21,254	16,192	4,714	1,445
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,535	8,690	6,900	6,703	1,859	374
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,298	7,679	6,585	6,439	2,022	567
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	96,111	36,101	30,079	21,236	6,276	2,268
White, single race, female	100,021	35,955	32,115	22,186	7,038	2,602
Black or African American, single race, male	17,061	5,867	4,527	4,647	1,551	442
Black or African American, single race, female	19,873	5,892	5,328	5,783	2,221	624
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	11,544	3,417	2,959	3,596	1,208	364
Near poor	12,136	4,038	3,490	3,285	1,049	273
Not poor	18,134	7,159	5,593	4,246	959	170
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	15,269	4,431	3,953	3,811	2,044	1,013
Near poor	25,352	7,496	7,172	6,648	2,714	1,313
Not poor	132,906	52,905	44,611	27,055	6,442	1,830
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	8,963	2,730	1,967	2,481	1,392	374
Near poor	7,536	2,344	1,862	2,212	821	287
Not poor	16,227	5,430	5,003	4,417	1,150	225

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

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

\1 Respondent-assessed health status is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Number in thousands\2				

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status\1					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.6 (0.34)	30.4 (0.29)	23.5 (0.28)	7.2 (0.12)	2.3 (0.07)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.34)	30.4 (0.29)	23.9 (0.28)	7.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	37.2 (0.37)	30.0 (0.34)	23.6 (0.33)	7.0 (0.16)	2.2 (0.09)
Female	100.0	36.1 (0.37)	30.7 (0.33)	23.5 (0.31)	7.4 (0.14)	2.4 (0.09)
Age\4						
Under 12 years	100.0	58.3 (0.69)	26.0 (0.61)	14.1 (0.46)	1.3 (0.10)	0.2 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	28.1 (0.74)	15.7 (0.60)	1.9 (0.19)	0.3 (0.06)
18-44 years	100.0	37.9 (0.45)	32.8 (0.40)	23.0 (0.39)	5.3 (0.17)	1.0 (0.07)
45-64 years	100.0	23.7 (0.44)	31.9 (0.45)	28.6 (0.44)	11.3 (0.27)	4.5 (0.18)
65-74 years	100.0	17.0 (0.67)	29.8 (0.81)	33.4 (0.85)	14.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.36)
75 years and over	100.0	10.6 (0.60)	24.7 (0.83)	35.8 (0.90)	20.6 (0.78)	8.4 (0.54)
Race						
One race\5	100.0	36.7 (0.34)	30.4 (0.29)	23.5 (0.28)	7.1 (0.12)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	37.7 (0.39)	31.0 (0.33)	22.5 (0.32)	6.6 (0.13)	2.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	30.5 (0.67)	26.4 (0.61)	28.8 (0.66)	11.1 (0.42)	3.2 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.3 (2.38)	25.0 (2.61)	29.4 (2.98)	12.9 (1.63)	3.4 (0.97)
Asian	100.0	37.9 (1.30)	30.7 (1.19)	23.0 (1.04)	6.7 (0.48)	1.8 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	36.9 (5.50)	25.7 (5.55)	29.5 (6.62)	*5.2 (1.68)	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	31.8 (1.65)	25.6 (1.60)	27.2 (1.84)	11.0 (1.05)	4.3 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	100.0	32.8 (3.71)	30.4 (3.08)	19.7 (2.87)	14.8 (3.45)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	26.1 (2.89)	25.6 (3.07)	33.0 (2.97)	10.5 (1.41)	4.8 (0.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.7 (0.62)	27.4 (0.62)	28.6 (0.64)	10.4 (0.42)	2.9 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.2 (0.79)	26.9 (0.79)	30.3 (0.83)	10.8 (0.58)	2.9 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.0 (0.38)	30.7 (0.32)	22.4 (0.30)	6.7 (0.13)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	39.6 (0.45)	31.5 (0.38)	20.8 (0.34)	6.0 (0.14)	2.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.7 (0.68)	26.4 (0.63)	28.7 (0.67)	11.1 (0.42)	3.2 (0.22)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	16.4 (0.58)	21.9 (0.64)	35.1 (0.72)	18.7 (0.54)	7.9 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	21.4 (0.49)	31.1 (0.52)	31.8 (0.52)	12.0 (0.33)	3.7 (0.19)
Some college	100.0	25.6 (0.49)	34.3 (0.52)	28.6 (0.57)	8.9 (0.28)	2.6 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	39.2 (0.56)	34.8 (0.56)	20.0 (0.45)	4.7 (0.23)	1.2 (0.13)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	100.0	27.4 (0.51)	26.7 (0.47)	28.6 (0.48)	12.5 (0.27)	4.9 (0.17)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.5 (0.42)	32.1 (0.38)	21.1 (0.34)	5.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.07)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	32.3 (0.76)	30.7 (0.70)	26.7 (0.68)	8.1 (0.34)	2.2 (0.17)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	36.4 (0.75)	33.1 (0.73)	23.2 (0.60)	5.8 (0.29)	1.5 (0.14)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	40.4 (0.93)	33.8 (0.88)	20.8 (0.78)	4.2 (0.32)	0.8 (0.13)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.0 (0.72)	31.1 (0.69)	16.0 (0.53)	3.1 (0.22)	0.9 (0.14)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	100.0	25.4 (0.72)	23.9 (0.70)	28.0 (0.73)	16.1 (0.48)	6.6 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (0.69)	27.6 (0.66)	27.8 (0.64)	10.8 (0.36)	4.5 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	41.4 (0.42)	32.1 (0.39)	20.4 (0.34)	4.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage\12						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	45.5 (0.46)	32.4 (0.42)	18.2 (0.34)	3.3 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	26.7 (0.68)	24.1 (0.67)	27.2 (0.71)	14.5 (0.51)	7.4 (0.40)
Other	100.0	35.1 (1.62)	23.1 (1.31)	22.7 (1.25)	13.1 (0.91)	5.9 (0.48)
Uninsured	100.0	33.4 (0.72)	29.0 (0.68)	27.7 (0.68)	8.0 (0.31)	1.8 (0.15)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.9 (0.65)	31.3 (0.86)	35.9 (0.90)	13.3 (0.57)	4.5 (0.38)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.0 (0.85)	13.0 (1.54)	27.9 (1.98)	35.9 (2.15)	19.2 (2.01)
Medicare only	100.0	14.2 (0.81)	23.9 (1.03)	33.8 (1.12)	20.8 (0.95)	7.3 (0.59)
Other	100.0	12.9 (1.73)	23.4 (1.93)	33.3 (2.17)	21.1 (1.89)	9.2 (1.33)
Uninsured	100.0	15.1 (4.17)	22.2 (4.87)	27.8 (4.75)	26.3 (5.81)	*8.6 (4.27)

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status\1					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Place of residence\13						
Large MSA	100.0	38.3 (0.45)	30.1 (0.41)	22.9 (0.37)	6.7 (0.17)	2.0 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	36.0 (0.63)	30.0 (0.47)	24.1 (0.52)	7.5 (0.24)	2.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.9 (0.88)	31.8 (0.79)	24.9 (0.75)	8.2 (0.29)	3.1 (0.21)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.9 (0.81)	29.6 (0.74)	23.1 (0.73)	6.8 (0.28)	1.7 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	35.3 (0.74)	32.4 (0.61)	23.7 (0.61)	6.6 (0.23)	2.1 (0.13)
South	100.0	36.0 (0.53)	29.3 (0.46)	23.7 (0.44)	8.1 (0.23)	2.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	37.3 (0.72)	30.5 (0.59)	23.3 (0.58)	6.8 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.8 (0.70)	27.5 (0.71)	28.4 (0.74)	10.0 (0.55)	2.2 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	29.5 (0.71)	27.4 (0.72)	28.8 (0.75)	10.9 (0.45)	3.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.7 (0.51)	31.2 (0.46)	21.1 (0.41)	6.0 (0.18)	2.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	39.5 (0.50)	31.8 (0.43)	20.6 (0.38)	6.0 (0.17)	2.1 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.3 (0.84)	26.0 (0.77)	28.1 (0.85)	10.4 (0.57)	3.1 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.3 (0.75)	26.6 (0.74)	29.2 (0.76)	11.6 (0.48)	3.2 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	23.7 (1.06)	23.2 (1.26)	31.0 (1.21)	16.5 (0.89)	5.6 (0.58)
Near poor	100.0	28.1 (1.07)	26.8 (1.11)	29.2 (1.10)	12.3 (0.89)	3.6 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	37.7 (0.96)	30.4 (0.93)	24.3 (0.89)	6.2 (0.49)	1.3 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.8 (1.27)	25.6 (1.14)	25.1 (1.14)	14.4 (0.71)	7.2 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	30.3 (1.06)	28.6 (1.02)	25.9 (0.93)	10.2 (0.49)	4.9 (0.35)
Not poor	100.0	42.8 (0.51)	32.7 (0.49)	18.9 (0.39)	4.3 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	25.0 (1.43)	20.5 (1.11)	28.2 (1.31)	20.3 (1.05)	5.9 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	28.4 (1.46)	24.2 (1.27)	30.3 (1.44)	12.4 (0.82)	4.6 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	34.7 (1.07)	29.8 (0.99)	26.6 (0.95)	7.6 (0.57)	1.3 (0.19)

* 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.

\1 Respondent-assessed health status is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status\1					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Number in thousands\3			
Total\4	301,362	261,000	40,032	38,731
Sex				
Male	147,660	128,483	18,979	18,419
Female	153,702	132,518	21,053	20,312
Age				
Under 12 years	49,374	45,535	3,773	3,651
12-17 years	24,621	22,237	2,343	2,296
18-44 years	110,336	103,144	7,077	6,748
45-64 years	79,039	65,116	13,867	13,459
65-74 years	20,762	15,410	5,320	5,180
75 years and over	17,231	9,558	7,653	7,398
Race				
One race\5	295,714	256,398	38,993	37,713
White	239,710	207,671	31,784	30,707
Black or African American	38,730	32,849	5,821	5,644
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,541	2,108	433	429
Asian	13,788	12,887	894	872
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	945	883	*62	*61
Two or more races\6	5,648	4,603	1,039	1,019
Black or African American, white	1,631	1,446	185	182
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,075	1,443	625	612
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	47,833	43,844	3,965	3,847
Mexican or Mexican American	31,182	28,837	2,340	2,253
Not Hispanic or Latino	253,529	217,156	36,067	34,885
White, single race	196,132	167,645	28,247	27,277
Black or African American, single race	36,934	31,254	5,629	5,453
Education\8				
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	19,773	8,030	7,813
High school diploma or GED\9	55,288	44,767	10,477	10,188
Some college	54,662	46,081	8,547	8,274
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	51,996	4,751	4,559
Family income\10				
Less than $35,000	87,673	67,578	20,008	19,465
$35,000 or more	183,762	167,070	16,594	16,092
$35,000-$49,999	38,725	33,280	5,390	5,224
$50,000-$74,999	50,336	45,342	4,980	4,847
$75,000-$99,999	34,250	31,526	2,699	2,608
$100,000 or more	60,451	56,923	3,525	3,413
Poverty status\11				
Poor	38,090	29,781	8,280	8,082
Near poor	48,109	39,403	8,641	8,437
Not poor	179,432	161,791	17,571	17,002
Health insurance coverage\12				
Under 65 years:				
Private	165,433	154,241	11,044	10,629
Medicaid	40,568	32,225	8,308	8,094
Other	9,528	6,027	3,501	3,427
Uninsured	45,809	41,692	4,049	3,863
65 years and over:				
Private	20,995	14,617	6,358	6,185
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	881	1,321	1,293
Medicare only	11,692	7,510	4,149	4,008
Other	2,556	1,536	1,020	991
Uninsured	381	279	102	85

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Number in thousands\3			
Place of residence\13				
Large MSA	160,061	141,559	18,313	17,694
Small MSA	93,656	79,988	13,565	13,142
Not in MSA	47,645	39,453	8,155	7,895
Region				
Northeast	53,330	46,497	6,790	6,526
Midwest	69,910	60,069	9,742	9,448
South	108,588	93,525	14,984	14,499
West	69,535	60,910	8,517	8,259
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,535	22,511	2,011	1,944
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,298	21,333	1,954	1,903
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	96,111	82,461	13,508	13,112
White, single race, female	100,021	85,184	14,739	14,165
Black or African American, single race, male	17,061	14,571	2,458	2,376
Black or African American, single race, female	19,873	16,683	3,171	3,077
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	11,544	10,188	1,349	1,308
Near poor	12,136	11,171	959	926
Not poor	18,134	16,984	1,150	1,123
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	15,269	11,022	4,235	4,124
Near poor	25,352	19,440	5,861	5,727
Not poor	132,906	118,856	13,995	13,528
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	8,963	6,745	2,207	2,167
Near poor	7,536	6,229	1,307	1,274
Not poor	16,227	14,712	1,500	1,445

* 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.

\1 Limitation in usual activities is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\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.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Number in thousands\3			

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.1 (0.18)	12.9 (0.18)	12.6 (0.18)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	86.7 (0.20)	13.3 (0.20)	12.9 (0.20)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.0 (0.23)	13.0 (0.23)	12.6 (0.23)
Female	100.0	87.2 (0.21)	12.8 (0.21)	12.4 (0.21)
Age\6				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.30)	7.7 (0.30)	7.4 (0.30)
12-17 years	100.0	90.5 (0.42)	9.5 (0.42)	9.3 (0.42)
18-44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.19)	6.4 (0.19)	6.1 (0.18)
45-64 years	100.0	82.4 (0.38)	17.6 (0.38)	17.1 (0.37)
65-74 years	100.0	74.3 (0.72)	25.7 (0.72)	25.1 (0.72)
75 years and over	100.0	55.5 (1.02)	44.5 (1.02)	43.4 (1.03)
Race				
One race\7	100.0	87.2 (0.18)	12.8 (0.18)	12.4 (0.18)
White	100.0	87.4 (0.20)	12.6 (0.20)	12.2 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	83.6 (0.48)	16.4 (0.48)	16.0 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	80.9 (2.19)	19.1 (2.19)	18.9 (2.19)
Asian	100.0	92.7 (0.48)	7.3 (0.48)	7.2 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.1 (2.16)	10.9 (2.16)	10.8 (2.15)
Two or more races\8	100.0	76.3 (1.38)	23.7 (1.38)	23.3 (1.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	78.6 (3.10)	21.4 (3.10)	20.9 (3.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	71.4 (2.27)	28.6 (2.27)	28.0 (2.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	89.6 (0.36)	10.4 (0.36)	10.2 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	89.7 (0.50)	10.3 (0.50)	10.0 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.7 (0.20)	13.3 (0.20)	13.0 (0.20)
White, single race	100.0	87.0 (0.23)	13.0 (0.23)	12.6 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	83.5 (0.48)	16.5 (0.48)	16.0 (0.48)
Education\10				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	74.9 (0.64)	25.1 (0.64)	24.6 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	82.4 (0.41)	17.6 (0.41)	17.2 (0.41)
Some college	100.0	83.7 (0.40)	16.3 (0.40)	15.8 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.4 (0.36)	9.6 (0.36)	9.2 (0.36)
Family income\12				
Less than $35,000	100.0	78.2 (0.36)	21.8 (0.36)	21.3 (0.35)
$35,000 or more	100.0	90.3 (0.19)	9.7 (0.19)	9.4 (0.19)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	86.8 (0.46)	13.2 (0.46)	12.8 (0.45)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	89.6 (0.36)	10.4 (0.36)	10.1 (0.35)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	91.0 (0.44)	9.0 (0.44)	8.7 (0.43)
$100,000 or more	100.0	92.9 (0.31)	7.1 (0.31)	7.0 (0.31)
Poverty status\13				
Poor	100.0	73.6 (0.60)	26.4 (0.60)	25.9 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	81.3 (0.44)	18.7 (0.44)	18.3 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	90.2 (0.19)	9.8 (0.19)	9.5 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage\14				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.8 (0.15)	6.2 (0.15)	6.0 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	71.0 (0.63)	29.0 (0.63)	28.6 (0.63)
Other	100.0	72.1 (1.13)	27.9 (1.13)	27.4 (1.14)
Uninsured	100.0	90.9 (0.38)	9.1 (0.38)	8.8 (0.37)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	69.2 (0.81)	30.8 (0.81)	30.1 (0.82)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	40.0 (2.49)	60.0 (2.49)	59.1 (2.47)
Medicare only	100.0	64.0 (1.28)	36.0 (1.28)	35.1 (1.27)
Other	100.0	59.9 (2.34)	40.1 (2.34)	39.4 (2.36)
Uninsured	100.0	65.0 (5.95)	35.0 (5.95)	30.8 (6.17)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)
Place of residence\15				
Large MSA	100.0	88.5 (0.23)	11.5 (0.23)	11.2 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	85.9 (0.33)	14.1 (0.33)	13.7 (0.33)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.6 (0.53)	15.4 (0.53)	14.9 (0.52)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.7 (0.40)	12.3 (0.40)	11.9 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	86.6 (0.40)	13.4 (0.40)	13.0 (0.39)
South	100.0	86.6 (0.31)	13.4 (0.31)	13.0 (0.30)
West	100.0	87.7 (0.38)	12.3 (0.38)	12.0 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	90.0 (0.46)	10.0 (0.46)	9.7 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	89.2 (0.44)	10.8 (0.44)	10.5 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	86.7 (0.30)	13.3 (0.30)	13.0 (0.30)
White, single race, female	100.0	87.4 (0.27)	12.6 (0.27)	12.2 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	83.9 (0.62)	16.1 (0.62)	15.7 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	83.3 (0.61)	16.7 (0.61)	16.2 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	83.2 (0.88)	16.8 (0.88)	16.5 (0.88)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.79)	10.9 (0.79)	10.6 (0.78)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.49)	7.6 (0.49)	7.5 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	70.5 (0.92)	29.5 (0.92)	28.9 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	78.4 (0.61)	21.6 (0.61)	21.2 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	90.0 (0.23)	10.0 (0.23)	9.7 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	69.5 (1.22)	30.5 (1.22)	30.1 (1.22)
Near poor	100.0	80.8 (0.93)	19.2 (0.93)	18.8 (0.92)
Not poor	100.0	89.7 (0.50)	10.3 (0.50)	10.0 (0.49)

\1 Limitation in usual activities is 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 were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

\4 Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

\5 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)

\14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age 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)	...	...	...	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.10)
Total\5 (crude)	227,368	4,428	9,194	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.11)
Sex					
Male	109,843	1,800	3,381	1.7 (0.09)	3.3 (0.13)
Female	117,525	2,628	5,813	2.1 (0.09)	4.6 (0.14)
Age\6					
18-44 years	110,336	591	1,469	0.5 (0.05)	1.3 (0.08)
45-64 years	79,039	1,424	2,903	1.8 (0.11)	3.7 (0.16)
65-74 years	20,762	647	1,328	3.1 (0.29)	6.4 (0.40)
75 years and over	17,231	1,767	3,495	10.3 (0.55)	20.3 (0.86)
Race					
One race\7	224,363	4,312	8,971	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.10)
White	183,766	3,379	7,187	1.8 (0.07)	3.8 (0.11)
Black or African American	27,377	751	1,468	3.3 (0.27)	6.2 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,833	*35	61	*3.0 (0.99)	5.0 (1.13)
Asian	10,747	122	237	1.6 (0.24)	2.9 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	639	*25	*17	*6.6 (2.26)	*4.3 (2.02)
Two or more races\8	3,004	116	224	4.4 (0.90)	8.5 (1.08)
Black or African American, white	487	†	*10	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,522	89	152	5.3 (1.26)	9.4 (1.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	410	798	2.2 (0.20)	3.8 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	19,640	235	449	2.3 (0.28)	4.0 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,056	4,018	8,396	1.9 (0.07)	4.1 (0.11)
White, single race	155,063	2,984	6,439	1.7 (0.08)	3.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	26,323	744	1,449	3.3 (0.27)	6.3 (0.34)
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	1,373	2,577	4.0 (0.24)	7.5 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED\11	55,288	1,317	2,907	2.2 (0.14)	4.9 (0.20)
Some college	54,662	797	2,118	1.7 (0.14)	4.4 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	526	987	1.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.18)
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	65,180	2,333	5,164	3.2 (0.15)	7.0 (0.23)
$35,000 or more	138,151	1,560	3,150	1.4 (0.08)	2.8 (0.12)
$35,000-$49,999	29,731	592	1,133	1.9 (0.19)	3.6 (0.24)
$50,000-$74,999	38,139	481	959	1.6 (0.15)	3.0 (0.23)
$75,000-$99,999	25,517	227	506	1.4 (0.23)	3.2 (0.36)
$100,000 or more	44,764	261	552	1.2 (0.19)	2.1 (0.24)
Poverty status\13					
Poor	24,083	955	2,105	4.7 (0.33)	10.2 (0.45)
Near poor	33,046	1,040	2,101	3.0 (0.22)	6.1 (0.31)
Not poor	141,556	1,635	3,486	1.3 (0.07)	2.7 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage\14					
Under 65 years:					
Private	124,336	589	1,328	0.4 (0.04)	1.0 (0.07)
Medicaid	16,217	821	1,679	5.3 (0.41)	10.9 (0.56)
Other coverage	7,402	375	792	4.1 (0.53)	8.8 (0.82)
Uninsured	39,787	209	545	0.6 (0.10)	1.5 (0.13)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,995	841	2,109	4.1 (0.31)	10.4 (0.52)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	459	740	20.9 (1.91)	33.7 (2.14)
Medicare only	11,692	867	1,549	7.6 (0.60)	13.6 (0.86)
Other coverage	2,556	226	372	8.9 (1.43)	14.7 (1.63)
Uninsured	381	†	*42	†	18.1 (5.23)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands\3			Percent\4 (standard error)	
Place of residence\15					
Large MSA	120,907	2,167	4,482	1.9 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)
Small MSA	70,551	1,435	2,928	2.0 (0.12)	4.1 (0.19)
Not in MSA	35,909	826	1,784	2.0 (0.15)	4.3 (0.22)
Region					
Northeast	40,865	624	1,295	1.5 (0.14)	3.1 (0.20)
Midwest	52,633	972	2,189	1.8 (0.14)	4.0 (0.23)
South	82,274	1,734	3,602	2.1 (0.11)	4.4 (0.18)
West	51,596	1,098	2,108	2.2 (0.16)	4.3 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	144	272	1.5 (0.22)	2.3 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	267	526	2.7 (0.29)	5.0 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,040	1,213	2,348	1.6 (0.10)	3.1 (0.14)
White, single race, female	80,023	1,771	4,091	1.9 (0.11)	4.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	11,704	287	542	3.1 (0.40)	5.5 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race, female	14,619	457	907	3.5 (0.30)	6.8 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,263	135	271	3.4 (0.50)	6.5 (0.64)
Near poor	7,450	101	212	2.3 (0.47)	4.5 (0.72)
Not poor	13,339	101	209	1.3 (0.23)	2.3 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,126	472	1,109	4.6 (0.49)	10.5 (0.69)
Near poor	18,602	686	1,450	3.1 (0.29)	6.6 (0.42)
Not poor	106,417	1,248	2,745	1.2 (0.08)	2.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,239	270	607	5.9 (0.76)	13.1 (1.04)
Near poor	5,030	187	320	4.4 (0.64)	7.2 (0.65)
Not poor	12,711	178	354	1.8 (0.26)	3.7 (0.42)

… Category not applicable.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 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 of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

\1 ADL is 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 IADL is 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 frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "all persons 18 years of age and over" column.

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

\5 Total 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 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.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands\3			Percent\4 (standard error)	

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

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

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

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

\14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using two age groups: 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons 18-69 years of age	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	6.2 (0.15)	3.2 (0.09)	90.6 (0.18)
Total\4 (crude)	201,250	13,354	6,848	180,919	100.0	6.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.09)	90.0 (0.20)
Sex								
Male	98,865	6,265	3,162	89,364	100.0	6.0 (0.19)	3.1 (0.13)	90.9 (0.23)
Female	102,386	7,089	3,686	91,555	100.0	6.5 (0.19)	3.4 (0.13)	90.2 (0.22)
Age\5								
18-44 years	110,336	3,653	2,184	104,416	100.0	3.3 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	94.7 (0.18)
45-64 years	79,039	8,263	3,718	67,022	100.0	10.5 (0.30)	4.7 (0.19)	84.8 (0.35)
65-69 years	11,876	1,437	947	9,480	100.0	12.1 (0.66)	8.0 (0.58)	79.9 (0.84)
Race								
One race\6	198,478	12,960	6,695	178,693	100.0	6.1 (0.15)	3.2 (0.09)	90.7 (0.18)
White	161,079	10,161	5,456	145,341	100.0	5.8 (0.17)	3.2 (0.10)	91.0 (0.20)
Black or African American	25,160	2,367	974	21,813	100.0	9.4 (0.43)	3.9 (0.28)	86.7 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,723	159	95	1,470	100.0	9.5 (1.59)	5.4 (1.20)	85.1 (2.05)
Asian	9,908	249	155	9,500	100.0	2.5 (0.29)	1.6 (0.23)	95.9 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	608	*25	†	569	100.0	*5.1 (1.89)	*4.1 (1.61)	90.8 (1.92)
Two or more races\7	2,772	393	153	2,226	100.0	15.1 (1.54)	5.8 (0.97)	79.1 (1.63)
Black or African American, white	472	*33	*15	423	100.0	*8.1 (3.14)	*4.6 (1.70)	87.3 (3.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,340	275	99	967	100.0	18.9 (2.48)	7.0 (1.65)	74.2 (2.57)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	29,529	1,201	704	27,624	100.0	4.6 (0.27)	2.7 (0.20)	92.7 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	18,696	616	460	17,621	100.0	4.1 (0.32)	2.8 (0.26)	93.1 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	171,721	12,153	6,144	153,294	100.0	6.5 (0.17)	3.3 (0.10)	90.2 (0.21)
White, single race	134,058	9,092	4,822	120,024	100.0	6.1 (0.19)	3.3 (0.11)	90.6 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	24,146	2,315	943	20,881	100.0	9.5 (0.44)	3.9 (0.29)	86.6 (0.54)
Education\9								
Less than a high school diploma	21,338	3,424	1,083	16,826	100.0	15.1 (0.59)	4.6 (0.30)	80.3 (0.68)
High school diploma or GED\10	46,637	4,355	2,079	40,170	100.0	8.6 (0.32)	4.2 (0.23)	87.3 (0.39)
Some college	49,388	3,539	1,955	43,876	100.0	6.8 (0.26)	3.8 (0.19)	89.4 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,859	1,205	1,205	49,412	100.0	2.2 (0.15)	2.3 (0.15)	95.5 (0.21)
Family income\11								
Less than $35,000	53,575	8,083	2,863	42,593	100.0	15.1 (0.40)	5.3 (0.22)	79.6 (0.44)
$35,000 or more	127,728	4,329	3,460	119,896	100.0	3.2 (0.12)	2.6 (0.10)	94.3 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	25,718	1,641	1,014	23,049	100.0	6.1 (0.34)	3.7 (0.29)	90.1 (0.46)
$50,000-$74,999	35,057	1,358	1,104	32,589	100.0	3.7 (0.23)	3.0 (0.21)	93.3 (0.31)
$75,000-$99,999	24,057	654	497	22,885	100.0	2.6 (0.23)	1.9 (0.20)	95.5 (0.31)
$100,000 or more	42,895	676	846	41,374	100.0	1.5 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)	96.6 (0.21)
Poverty status\12								
Poor	21,945	3,989	1,129	16,822	100.0	20.6 (0.74)	5.6 (0.38)	73.8 (0.77)
Near poor	28,262	3,181	1,149	23,909	100.0	11.9 (0.45)	4.2 (0.26)	83.9 (0.52)
Not poor	128,494	4,559	3,844	120,055	100.0	3.2 (0.11)	2.7 (0.10)	94.1 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage\13								
Under 65 years:								
Private	124,336	3,272	3,045	117,967	100.0	2.3 (0.10)	2.2 (0.10)	95.5 (0.14)
Medicaid	16,217	4,402	946	10,856	100.0	28.4 (0.84)	6.0 (0.41)	65.6 (0.84)
Other	7,402	2,512	532	4,358	100.0	26.7 (1.43)	6.1 (0.62)	67.2 (1.50)
Uninsured	39,787	1,661	1,345	36,741	100.0	4.6 (0.26)	3.7 (0.24)	91.7 (0.35)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,752	461	499	5,792	100.0	6.8 (0.65)	7.4 (0.75)	85.8 (0.97)
Medicare and Medicaid	685	322	81	283	100.0	47.0 (4.32)	11.8 (2.53)	41.3 (4.14)
Medicare only	3,511	464	305	2,731	100.0	13.2 (1.34)	8.7 (1.15)	78.0 (1.69)
Other	662	164	54	444	100.0	24.8 (3.67)	8.2 (2.33)	67.0 (4.05)
Uninsured	179	†	†	157	100.0	†	†	87.5 (5.30)
Place of residence\14								
Large MSA	108,564	5,615	3,270	99,612	100.0	4.9 (0.18)	2.9 (0.13)	92.2 (0.23)
Small MSA	61,948	4,609	2,258	55,031	100.0	7.0 (0.28)	3.5 (0.17)	89.5 (0.32)
Not in MSA	30,738	3,130	1,320	26,276	100.0	9.0 (0.50)	3.8 (0.21)	87.2 (0.57)
Region								
Northeast	35,908	2,177	1,021	32,702	100.0	5.7 (0.34)	2.7 (0.18)	91.7 (0.41)
Midwest	46,232	3,128	1,690	41,357	100.0	6.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.19)	90.2 (0.41)
South	73,072	5,552	2,638	64,857	100.0	7.1 (0.28)	3.4 (0.17)	89.5 (0.32)
West	46,038	2,497	1,499	42,003	100.0	5.2 (0.27)	3.1 (0.18)	91.7 (0.34)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons 18-69 years of age	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)			
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	15,284	567	321	14,396	100.0	4.3 (0.36)	2.4 (0.26)	93.2 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14,246	634	383	13,229	100.0	4.9 (0.35)	2.9 (0.29)	92.2 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	66,221	4,435	2,323	59,394	100.0	6.0 (0.25)	3.2 (0.17)	90.8 (0.30)
White, single race, female	67,838	4,657	2,499	60,629	100.0	6.2 (0.23)	3.3 (0.15)	90.5 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,864	947	382	9,531	100.0	8.8 (0.56)	3.5 (0.34)	87.7 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,282	1,368	561	11,350	100.0	10.1 (0.61)	4.2 (0.39)	85.7 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	5,877	445	198	5,234	100.0	9.7 (0.83)	4.3 (0.60)	86.0 (0.95)
Near poor	7,074	301	158	6,615	100.0	5.2 (0.64)	2.7 (0.42)	92.1 (0.76)
Not poor	12,652	306	253	12,093	100.0	2.6 (0.29)	2.1 (0.29)	95.3 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	9,930	2,239	490	7,196	100.0	24.2 (1.16)	5.1 (0.53)	70.7 (1.20)
Near poor	14,953	2,237	724	11,972	100.0	14.8 (0.67)	4.7 (0.39)	80.5 (0.77)
Not poor	95,382	3,522	3,105	88,723	100.0	3.2 (0.14)	2.9 (0.13)	93.9 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	4,786	1,077	338	3,370	100.0	24.4 (1.44)	7.5 (0.97)	68.1 (1.54)
Near poor	4,493	459	190	3,844	100.0	10.8 (0.87)	4.3 (0.57)	84.8 (1.02)
Not poor	11,935	493	317	11,118	100.0	3.9 (0.34)	2.5 (0.28)	93.6 (0.46)

… Category not applicable.

† 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 of 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 Limitation in work activity is 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 18-69 years of age" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\9 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65-69 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years of age	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1	
	Number in thousands\2		Percent\3 (standard error)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	...	...	7.1 (0.24)
Total\4 (crude)	73,994	5,279	7.1 (0.24)
Sex			
Male	37,818	3,494	9.3 (0.36)
Female	36,177	1,786	4.9 (0.27)
Age\5			
Under 12 years	49,374	3,204	6.5 (0.28)
12-17 years	24,621	2,076	8.4 (0.40)
Race			
One race\6	71,350	5,064	7.1 (0.24)
White	55,943	3,998	7.1 (0.28)
Black or African American	11,353	863	7.6 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	708	*68	*9.5 (3.14)
Asian	3,041	130	4.3 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	306	†	†
Two or more races\7	2,644	215	8.6 (1.13)
Black or African American, white	1,144	81	7.5 (1.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	552	84	15.0 (3.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	16,521	938	5.7 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,543	587	5.1 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,473	4,342	7.5 (0.28)
White, single race	41,069	3,206	7.8 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	10,612	794	7.4 (0.54)
Family income\9			
Less than $35,000	22,493	2,008	9.1 (0.47)
$35,000 or more	45,611	3,004	6.6 (0.31)
$35,000-$49,999	8,994	651	7.3 (0.73)
$50,000-$74,999	12,196	836	6.8 (0.58)
$75,000-$99,999	8,733	607	6.9 (0.72)
$100,000 or more	15,687	910	5.8 (0.49)
Poverty status\10			
Poor	14,007	1,221	8.9 (0.59)
Near poor	15,063	1,251	8.4 (0.58)
Not poor	37,876	2,423	6.4 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage\11			
Private	41,097	2,516	6.1 (0.33)
Medicaid	24,351	2,194	9.4 (0.45)
Other	2,126	169	8.0 (1.18)
Uninsured	6,021	368	6.2 (0.75)
Place of residence\12			
Large MSA	39,154	2,660	6.8 (0.32)
Small MSA	23,105	1,770	7.7 (0.49)
Not in MSA	11,735	850	7.2 (0.49)
Region			
Northeast	12,465	1,258	10.1 (0.75)
Midwest	17,277	1,425	8.3 (0.52)
South	26,314	1,518	5.8 (0.35)
West	17,939	1,078	6.0 (0.42)

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years of age	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1	
	Number in thousands\2		Percent\3 (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,442	626	7.4 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8,079	311	3.9 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21,071	2,146	10.2 (0.52)
White, single race, female	19,998	1,060	5.3 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,357	526	9.8 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,254	268	5.1 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	5,281	336	6.4 (0.83)
Near poor	4,686	255	5.5 (0.67)
Not poor	4,795	259	5.4 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	4,143	487	11.9 (1.24)
Near poor	6,750	636	9.5 (0.98)
Not poor	26,489	1,847	7.0 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	3,724	347	9.7 (1.02)
Near poor	2,506	248	9.8 (1.35)
Not poor	3,516	162	4.5 (0.64)

… Category not applicable.

* 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.

\1 Receiving special education or early intervention services is 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 18 years" column.

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

\4 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years of age	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1	
	Number in thousands\2		Percent\3 (standard error)

\11 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using two age groups: 0-11 years and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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 1000 population (standard error)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	...	...	122.40 (5.06)
Total\3 (crude)	301,362	36,836	122.23 (5.01)
Sex			
Male	147,660	17,999	123.10 (6.81)
Female	153,702	18,837	120.73 (7.22)
Age\4			
Under 12 years	49,374	4,576	92.69 (9.11)
12-17 years	24,621	4,440	180.32 (18.37)
18-44 years	110,336	12,693	115.04 (7.66)
45-64 years	79,039	9,599	121.45 (9.29)
65-74 years	20,762	2,062	99.31 (14.68)
75 years and over	17,231	3,466	201.15 (32.54)
Race			
One race\5	295,714	35,869	121.39 (5.12)
White	239,710	30,390	126.58 (5.96)
Black or African American	38,730	4,238	108.40 (11.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,541	*241	*111.42 (50.87)
Asian	13,788	874	63.77 (13.93)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	945	†	†
Two or more races\6	5,648	967	174.93 (39.38)
Black or African American, white	1,631	*259	*149.09 (72.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,075	*446	*206.21 (70.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	47,833	3,413	71.61 (7.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	31,182	1,995	68.34 (10.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	253,529	33,424	131.82 (5.78)
White, single race	196,132	27,408	139.74 (7.08)
Black or African American, single race	36,934	4,032	108.30 (11.52)
Education\8			
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	3,764	127.00 (14.53)
High school diploma or GED\9	55,288	5,905	104.71 (9.96)
Some college	54,662	7,604	141.76 (15.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	6,578	120.53 (12.07)
Family income\10			
Less than $35,000	87,673	12,819	145.96 (9.89)
$35,000 or more	183,762	21,585	120.56 (7.49)
$35,000-$49,999	38,725	4,957	129.06 (15.20)
$50,000-$74,999	50,336	5,438	109.72 (12.60)
$75,000-$99,999	34,250	4,494	139.70 (17.49)
$100,000 or more	60,451	6,696	111.55 (10.23)
Poverty status\11			
Poor	38,090	5,517	153.98 (16.78)
Near poor	48,109	5,369	110.58 (10.83)
Not poor	179,432	22,712	128.48 (7.55)
Health insurance coverage\12			
Under 65 years:			
Private	165,433	19,617	119.06 (6.72)
Medicaid	40,568	5,932	181.86 (22.80)
Other	9,528	1,607	183.73 (46.46)
Uninsured	45,809	4,108	92.23 (10.03)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,995	3,569	174.70 (28.01)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	*298	*134.85 (51.88)
Medicare only	11,692	1,122	95.86 (23.39)
Other	2,556	*498	*195.27 (66.30)
Uninsured	381	-	-

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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 1000 population (standard error)
Place of residence\13			
Large MSA	160,061	17,532	109.22 (5.97)
Small MSA	93,656	13,467	144.56 (10.86)
Not in MSA	47,645	5,838	122.23 (12.50)
Region			
Northeast	53,330	5,774	108.35 (12.04)
Midwest	69,910	8,684	124.38 (8.85)
South	108,588	13,621	125.49 (8.70)
West	69,535	8,756	126.09 (11.82)
Current health status			
Excellent	107,948	9,902	91.04 (8.83)
Very good	91,539	10,279	115.26 (8.75)
Good	71,795	9,665	137.06 (10.85)
Fair	22,437	4,252	170.38 (24.60)
Poor	7,280	2,739	234.04 (41.62)

… Category not applicable.

* 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 Injury and poisoning episodes are 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 to 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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 1000 population (standard error)

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor- tation	Over- exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)\2	Poisoning
	Number\1 in thousands						
Total\3	13,812	4,978	4,030	4,605	2,514	6,183	714
Sex							
Male	5,637	2,828	1,973	2,307	1,887	2,990	*378
Female	8,175	2,150	2,058	2,298	*627	3,193	*336
Age							
Under 12 years	2,527	638	*358	†	†	532	†
12-17 years	1,407	1,065	*488	*381	*215	704	†
18-44 years	2,890	1,960	1,706	2,313	1,387	2,364	†
45-64 years	3,851	862	1,028	1,448	*549	1,665	*196
65-74 years	1,039	†	†	†	†	*496	†
75 years and over	2,099	†	*306	*266	-	*421	-
Race							
One race\4	13,431	4,853	3,985	4,346	2,498	6,069	688
White	11,533	3,958	3,156	3,694	2,266	5,179	*604
Black or African American	1,462	797	699	436	†	709	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	-	†	†	-	†	-
Asian	*240	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\5	*381	*124	†	*259	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*215	†	-	†	-	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,540	279	401	*330	*286	547	†
Mexican or Mexican American	970	*170	*229	*114	†	323	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,272	4,699	3,630	4,275	2,228	5,636	684
White, single race	10,212	3,732	2,799	3,441	1,991	4,659	*574
Black or African American, single race	1,267	797	699	436	†	709	†
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	1,851	*350	*455	*293	*225	590	-
High school diploma or GED\8	2,380	757	500	672	*519	1,020	†
Some college	2,792	842	970	1,388	*483	1,036	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,968	706	537	1,290	*388	1,503	*185
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	5,360	1,220	1,699	1,209	993	2,136	*203
$35,000 or more	7,511	3,318	2,131	3,258	1,483	3,434	*449
$35,000-$49,999	2,100	611	583	*617	*194	756	†
$50,000-$74,999	1,566	1,136	*608	1,081	*364	*533	†
$75,000-$99,999	1,636	*435	*372	*521	*472	855	†
$100,000 or more	2,209	1,137	568	1,039	*453	1,290	-
Poverty status\10							
Poor	2,635	671	531	*487	*484	635	†
Near poor	1,586	657	1,072	*601	*316	1,016	†
Not poor	8,239	3,123	2,095	3,281	1,644	3,920	*411
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65 years:							
Private	6,317	2,917	2,124	3,046	1,527	3,227	*461
Medicaid	2,847	778	721	*524	*251	758	†
Other	*583	*251	*175	†	†	†	-
Uninsured	928	*534	560	*560	*540	877	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,966	†	*273	*307	†	*663	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*238	-	†	-	-	†	-
Medicare only	*684	†	†	†	-	†	-
Other	*250	†	†	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)\2	Poisoning
	Number\1 in thousands						
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	6,511	2,158	2,133	2,118	1,229	3,264	†
Small MSA	5,378	1,947	1,204	1,926	*594	2,050	*367
Not in MSA	1,923	873	*693	561	†	868	*229
Region							
Northeast	2,223	726	*549	711	*302	1,201	†
Midwest	3,169	1,192	923	1,416	641	1,234	†
South	4,936	1,966	1,778	1,572	*1,162	1,823	*385
West	3,484	1,094	781	905	*408	1,926	†

* 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 Injury and poisoning episodes are 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 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)	45.49 (3.05)	16.92 (1.71)	13.46 (1.72)	15.24 (1.71)	8.47 (1.60)	20.48 (1.93)	2.34 (0.66)
Total\3 (crude)	45.83 (3.04)	16.52 (1.67)	13.37 (1.70)	15.28 (1.71)	8.34 (1.57)	20.52 (1.90)	2.37 (0.67)
Sex							
Male	38.80 (3.80)	19.17 (2.63)	13.87 (2.30)	16.15 (2.53)	12.89 (2.41)	19.74 (2.44)	*2.49 (0.98)
Female	51.54 (4.84)	14.23 (2.08)	13.05 (2.38)	14.60 (2.38)	*4.15 (1.50)	21.04 (3.01)	*2.12 (0.82)
Age\4							
Under 12 years	51.18 (6.83)	12.92 (3.51)	*7.25 (2.34)	†	†	10.78 (3.14)	†
12-17 years	57.13 (10.54)	43.25 (8.60)	*19.84 (7.24)	*15.48 (5.85)	*8.72 (3.88)	28.58 (6.72)	†
18-44 years	26.19 (4.38)	17.76 (2.83)	15.46 (2.89)	20.97 (3.29)	12.57 (2.63)	21.43 (3.56)	†
45-64 years	48.72 (6.26)	10.90 (2.65)	13.01 (2.92)	18.32 (3.73)	*6.95 (2.20)	21.07 (3.36)	*2.48 (1.22)
65-74 years	50.02 (9.94)	†	†	†	†	*23.90 (8.14)	†
75 years and over	121.83 (23.61)	†	*17.76 (7.61)	*15.46 (7.46)	-	*24.45 (10.78)	-
Race							
One race\5	45.04 (3.08)	16.84 (1.74)	13.55 (1.74)	14.61 (1.70)	8.57 (1.63)	20.49 (1.96)	2.30 (0.67)
White	47.20 (3.58)	16.97 (2.00)	13.26 (2.01)	15.48 (1.99)	9.75 (1.82)	21.44 (2.30)	*2.49 (0.80)
Black or African American	38.24 (6.34)	19.65 (4.54)	17.56 (4.38)	11.17 (3.29)	†	18.51 (4.57)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	-	†	†	-	†	-
Asian	*17.37 (5.43)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\6	*56.27 (19.95)	*16.66 (7.04)	†	*55.14 (23.81)	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*98.56 (41.83)	†	-	†	-	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	33.61 (5.96)	5.45 (1.58)	8.71 (2.24)	*6.98 (2.64)	*5.27 (2.25)	11.15 (2.61)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	34.85 (8.94)	*5.59 (2.13)	*7.12 (2.54)	*4.23 (1.96)	†	*10.90 (3.32)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	47.56 (3.47)	19.28 (2.03)	14.42 (2.01)	16.71 (1.95)	9.03 (1.66)	22.13 (2.25)	2.69 (0.77)
White, single race	50.64 (4.21)	19.90 (2.47)	14.38 (2.44)	17.67 (2.37)	10.67 (1.96)	23.53 (2.79)	*2.94 (0.97)
Black or African American, single race	35.03 (6.19)	20.70 (4.78)	18.43 (4.61)	11.66 (3.44)	†	19.36 (4.75)	†
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	56.22 (11.29)	*11.95 (4.62)	*18.15 (5.66)	*9.69 (3.34)	*8.71 (3.66)	22.28 (6.35)	-
High school diploma or GED\9	38.61 (6.05)	14.50 (3.77)	9.41 (2.59)	13.44 (3.77)	*9.98 (3.12)	17.81 (3.74)	†
Some college	52.54 (9.75)	15.09 (4.22)	17.91 (4.17)	24.78 (4.73)	*9.01 (3.43)	20.52 (4.91)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	37.41 (6.25)	12.94 (3.40)	*9.73 (2.97)	22.59 (5.48)	*6.89 (2.49)	28.11 (6.27)	*2.86 (1.41)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	58.63 (6.35)	14.06 (2.71)	19.73 (3.64)	13.81 (3.13)	11.77 (2.96)	25.44 (4.32)	*2.53 (1.18)
$35,000 or more	43.26 (4.30)	18.32 (2.26)	11.56 (1.94)	17.52 (2.38)	7.86 (1.74)	19.58 (2.64)	*2.47 (0.97)
$35,000-$49,999	53.56 (10.16)	16.36 (4.48)	14.89 (4.01)	*16.42 (5.04)	*5.00 (2.09)	20.01 (5.55)	†
$50,000-$74,999	30.91 (5.85)	23.36 (5.26)	*11.86 (4.19)	22.06 (5.55)	*7.14 (2.76)	*11.67 (4.62)	†
$75,000-$99,999	57.00 (11.98)	*12.53 (3.81)	*10.74 (4.39)	*15.12 (4.77)	*13.07 (4.96)	24.59 (6.19)	†
$100,000 or more	39.30 (5.85)	17.73 (3.68)	8.95 (2.36)	15.76 (4.09)	*7.24 (3.22)	22.57 (5.04)	-

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						
Poverty status\11							
Poor	76.88 (12.98)	16.80 (4.49)	13.69 (3.58)	*13.92 (6.46)	*12.84 (4.34)	17.91 (4.43)	†
Near poor	31.56 (5.67)	13.38 (3.65)	22.45 (5.07)	13.15 (3.87)	*5.99 (2.28)	21.87 (5.04)	†
Not poor	47.66 (4.51)	18.12 (2.30)	11.64 (2.03)	18.00 (2.43)	8.95 (1.85)	21.85 (2.81)	*2.26 (0.87)
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65 years:							
Private	38.49 (3.63)	18.29 (2.49)	12.55 (2.38)	18.26 (2.49)	9.26 (2.22)	19.33 (2.44)	*2.89 (1.02)
Medicaid	86.62 (18.32)	25.10 (6.46)	18.36 (4.71)	*20.03 (9.02)	*5.28 (2.46)	24.20 (6.76)	†
Other	*59.63 (22.20)	*32.86 (15.12)	*25.62 (12.40)	†	†	†	-
Uninsured	25.08 (6.32)	*10.35 (3.11)	12.90 (3.58)	*9.87 (3.15)	*10.60 (3.23)	19.26 (5.04)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	96.73 (19.10)	†	*13.24 (5.49)	*15.20 (6.70)	†	*32.13 (10.50)	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*107.61 (47.79)	-	†	-	-	†	-
Medicare only	*58.73 (18.97)	†	†	†	-	†	-
Other	*98.23 (41.89)	†	†	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	40.53 (3.97)	13.65 (2.06)	13.38 (2.29)	13.02 (2.06)	7.58 (1.69)	20.37 (2.47)	†
Small MSA	57.07 (6.61)	21.61 (3.67)	12.93 (2.70)	20.34 (3.82)	6.60 (1.97)	22.05 (4.25)	*3.95 (1.67)
Not in MSA	36.72 (4.60)	18.58 (3.78)	*17.05 (5.38)	12.22 (3.53)	*15.22 (7.44)	17.74 (3.67)	*4.71 (1.96)
Region							
Northeast	41.71 (7.35)	13.87 (3.61)	*10.78 (4.32)	12.74 (3.28)	*5.58 (2.34)	22.40 (5.14)	†
Midwest	44.84 (5.85)	16.93 (3.55)	13.26 (3.76)	20.18 (4.52)	9.62 (2.73)	17.90 (3.54)	†
South	44.92 (5.22)	18.84 (3.06)	16.67 (3.12)	14.66 (2.85)	*10.71 (3.71)	16.23 (2.49)	*3.47 (1.45)
West	50.24 (6.75)	15.93 (3.27)	11.05 (2.71)	12.76 (2.75)	*5.99 (2.00)	28.00 (5.06)	†

* 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 Injury and poisoning episodes are 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 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

\3 Total 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 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.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						

\6 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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	2,698	3,710	5,637	830	5,263	9,549	9,073
Sex							
Male	1,113	2,464	2,732	*315	3,555	4,722	3,084
Female	1,585	1,246	2,905	*515	1,708	4,826	5,989
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	†	979	2,185	1,167
12-17 years	*162	†	*320	591	1,872	829	609
18-44 years	1,300	2,210	1,800	†	2,026	2,923	2,268
45-64 years	835	1,289	2,208	–	386	2,445	2,384
65-74 years	†	–	539	–	–	*544	837
75 years and over	†	†	*721	–	–	623	1,810
Race							
One race\5	2,685	3,674	5,578	780	5,076	9,181	8,795
White	2,011	2,890	4,794	575	4,300	7,883	7,832
Black or African American	604	669	535	†	555	1,041	651
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	–	†	–	†	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*144	*257	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Two or more races\6	†	†	†	†	†	*368	*278
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*154	444	*332	†	666	984	782
Mexican or Mexican American	†	*347	*272	†	*385	548	383
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,544	3,266	5,305	740	4,598	8,565	8,291
White, single race	1,900	2,472	4,488	*484	3,795	6,991	7,132
Black or African American, single race	604	669	525	†	461	962	628
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	*373	*405	830	–	†	733	1,440
High school diploma or GED\9	*398	945	1,399	–	†	1,355	1,594
Some college	830	1,251	1,298	–	*380	2,003	1,860
Bachelor's degree or higher	*306	*505	1,315	–	1,070	1,404	1,817
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	1,131	957	1,832	*328	1,027	3,241	4,389
$35,000 or more	1,367	2,543	3,462	*479	3,878	5,667	4,198
$35,000-$49,999	*523	*508	795	†	566	1,507	*866
$50,000-$74,999	*197	737	1,205	†	808	1,293	1,017
$75,000-$99,999	*258	705	*613	†	735	1,039	1,102
$100,000 or more	*389	*593	849	†	1,769	1,828	1,213
Poverty status\11							
Poor	*351	†	*694	*350	658	1,551	1,745
Near poor	758	698	633	†	517	1,418	1,470
Not poor	1,305	2,574	3,869	*377	3,734	5,848	4,853
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,587	2,561	2,764	497	4,209	4,819	3,200
Medicaid	*279	†	*725	*318	835	1,807	1,782
Other	†	†	†	–	*114	*573	*564
Uninsured	443	892	*674	†	†	1,138	880
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	847	–	–	664	1,781
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	–	*289	–	–	*212	*429
Other	†	–	†	–	–	†	*336
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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, 2009

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						
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	1,407	1,793	2,135	*486	3,037	4,589	4,024
Small MSA	636	1,485	2,368	*229	1,936	3,481	3,308
Not in MSA	*655	*432	1,133	†	*290	1,479	1,741
Region							
Northeast	*303	541	*708	†	1,167	1,439	1,522
Midwest	*566	1,020	1,555	*247	1,260	1,992	2,049
South	1,387	1,160	2,294	*283	1,553	3,799	3,193
West	*443	989	1,080	*206	1,284	2,319	2,309

* 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 Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

\3 "Other" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	8.91 (1.38)	12.25 (1.50)	18.16 (1.84)	2.91 (0.72)	18.26 (1.86)	31.71 (2.56)	29.98 (2.55)
Total\5 (crude)	8.95 (1.38)	12.31 (1.48)	18.71 (1.88)	2.75 (0.68)	17.47 (1.76)	31.69 (2.54)	30.11 (2.54)
Sex							
Male	7.82 (1.57)	16.61 (2.52)	18.53 (2.61)	*2.18 (0.76)	24.52 (3.03)	31.91 (3.48)	21.26 (2.73)
Female	10.17 (2.21)	7.89 (1.67)	18.08 (2.68)	*3.66 (1.24)	11.97 (2.10)	31.53 (3.70)	37.35 (4.03)
Age\6							
Under 12 years	†	-	†	†	19.82 (4.79)	44.25 (6.32)	23.63 (4.07)
12-17 years	*6.58 (3.25)	†	*12.99 (5.83)	24.03 (6.82)	76.06 (11.92)	33.66 (8.17)	24.72 (6.99)
18-44 years	11.78 (2.39)	20.03 (3.26)	16.32 (2.82)	†	18.37 (3.21)	26.49 (4.35)	20.55 (3.63)
45-64 years	10.56 (2.60)	16.31 (3.09)	27.94 (4.56)	-	4.88 (1.43)	30.94 (4.90)	30.16 (4.72)
65-74 years	†	-	25.98 (6.88)	-	-	*26.20 (8.08)	40.32 (9.26)
75 years and over	†	†	*41.84 (12.92)	-	-	36.18 (10.31)	105.05 (22.84)
Race							
One race\7	9.02 (1.41)	12.32 (1.52)	18.21 (1.84)	2.81 (0.73)	18.05 (1.87)	31.11 (2.58)	29.56 (2.58)
White	8.26 (1.58)	12.08 (1.72)	19.10 (2.08)	2.63 (0.79)	19.40 (2.25)	32.98 (3.04)	31.81 (2.95)
Black or African American	15.60 (4.18)	17.06 (4.65)	14.70 (4.04)	†	13.34 (3.41)	26.85 (5.18)	16.82 (4.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	-	†	-	†	-	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*12.25 (5.69)	*17.92 (5.87)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
Two or more races\8	†	†	†	†	†	*54.22 (22.89)	*76.59 (31.05)
Black or African American, white	-	-	-	-	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	-	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*3.18 (1.35)	9.46 (2.83)	*8.68 (2.87)	†	12.56 (3.27)	20.05 (4.80)	17.75 (3.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	†	*11.66 (4.08)	*11.82 (4.57)	†	*11.08 (4.00)	*19.60 (7.08)	13.39 (3.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.96 (1.63)	12.80 (1.73)	19.87 (2.11)	3.23 (0.87)	19.82 (2.21)	34.10 (2.90)	31.76 (2.89)
White, single race	9.47 (1.92)	12.71 (2.04)	21.45 (2.48)	*2.89 (0.97)	22.30 (2.85)	36.23 (3.60)	34.34 (3.44)
Black or African American, single race	16.32 (4.39)	17.78 (4.86)	14.94 (4.16)	†	11.81 (3.02)	26.18 (5.30)	16.98 (4.20)
Education\10							
Less than a high school diploma	*14.70 (5.08)	*16.23 (4.91)	28.13 (6.82)	-	†	23.78 (6.78)	44.13 (10.60)
High school diploma or GED\11	*8.05 (2.58)	17.69 (3.56)	24.09 (4.81)	-	†	23.39 (4.46)	26.98 (5.32)
Some college	15.29 (3.95)	22.07 (4.62)	22.93 (4.90)	-	*7.02 (3.13)	37.17 (7.89)	36.75 (8.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*5.34 (1.89)	*8.85 (3.03)	24.97 (5.64)	-	18.30 (4.28)	24.03 (4.75)	36.02 (7.17)
Family income\12							
Less than $35,000	13.18 (3.14)	11.55 (2.85)	20.43 (3.54)	*4.13 (1.80)	12.56 (2.46)	36.82 (5.07)	48.16 (5.68)
$35,000 or more	7.11 (1.45)	13.23 (2.00)	18.84 (2.53)	*2.64 (0.81)	21.45 (2.60)	31.43 (3.36)	25.50 (3.89)
$35,000-$49,999	*13.61 (4.53)	*13.75 (4.46)	20.54 (5.83)	†	15.41 (4.16)	40.53 (10.01)	*21.06 (6.79)
$50,000-$74,999	*3.73 (1.82)	13.41 (3.38)	24.14 (5.67)	†	16.63 (4.84)	25.63 (5.55)	*22.45 (7.13)
$75,000-$99,999	†	19.63 (5.79)	*22.64 (7.69)	†	21.56 (5.65)	30.99 (6.93)	*36.92 (11.46)
$100,000 or more	*5.83 (1.81)	*9.46 (3.41)	12.77 (3.11)	†	28.69 (5.30)	31.17 (5.47)	22.40 (4.86)

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						
Poverty status\13							
Poor	*9.54 (3.10)	†	*21.07 (7.06)	*8.32 (3.61)	15.41 (4.06)	44.66 (10.39)	49.62 (8.80)
Near poor	16.45 (4.68)	15.03 (4.32)	13.03 (3.73)	†	10.60 (3.00)	28.01 (5.64)	29.89 (5.67)
Not poor	6.79 (1.39)	13.31 (1.96)	20.35 (2.61)	*2.43 (0.81)	22.99 (2.89)	33.64 (3.46)	27.90 (3.77)
Health insurance coverage\14							
Under 65 years:							
Private	9.30 (2.01)	14.56 (2.27)	15.14 (2.20)	*3.34 (1.00)	28.00 (3.28)	29.66 (3.15)	19.20 (2.55)
Medicaid	*9.75 (3.55)	†	*30.92 (9.96)	*4.78 (2.14)	18.29 (4.74)	47.73 (13.72)	61.66 (13.20)
Other	†	†	†	-	*11.55 (5.46)	*62.05 (23.10)	*78.65 (38.16)
Uninsured	*9.07 (2.94)	15.66 (3.82)	*12.76 (4.03)	†	†	28.49 (6.23)	24.31 (5.88)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	41.14 (11.26)	-	-	32.58 (9.02)	87.50 (19.14)
Medicare and Medicaid	†	-	†	-	-	†	†
Medicare only	†	-	*24.49 (8.88)	-	-	*17.63 (7.53)	*37.41 (16.90)
Other	†	-	†	-	-	†	*130.18 (58.19)
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\15							
Large MSA	8.62 (1.83)	10.84 (1.97)	12.85 (2.08)	*3.16 (1.09)	19.55 (2.62)	28.45 (3.15)	25.38 (3.06)
Small MSA	6.70 (1.81)	15.90 (2.95)	24.71 (4.15)	*2.69 (1.20)	21.64 (3.66)	37.48 (5.44)	35.28 (5.66)
Not in MSA	*16.34 (5.52)	*10.07 (3.56)	23.38 (4.49)	†	*6.66 (2.52)	30.62 (5.72)	32.91 (5.01)
Region							
Northeast	*5.92 (2.48)	9.57 (2.64)	*12.40 (3.85)	†	23.35 (5.03)	26.80 (5.27)	28.36 (5.24)
Midwest	*8.17 (3.38)	14.54 (3.68)	21.87 (3.91)	*3.65 (1.63)	18.80 (3.90)	28.28 (4.72)	29.14 (4.98)
South	12.85 (2.61)	10.76 (2.38)	20.44 (3.33)	*2.80 (1.38)	15.06 (2.92)	35.17 (4.49)	28.93 (4.14)
West	*6.16 (2.24)	14.13 (3.23)	15.24 (3.49)	*2.96 (1.12)	18.61 (3.67)	33.08 (5.84)	33.91 (6.43)

* 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 Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

\3 "Other" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						

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

\14 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)
	Number\1 in thousands									
Total\2	11,890	7,489	2,402	*582	4,097	4,565	1,129	1,086	552	2,908
Sex										
Male	4,261	4,373	1,040	†	1,850	3,079	808	*399	*316	1,729
Female	7,628	3,116	1,362	*391	2,248	1,486	*321	687	*236	1,179
Age										
Under 12 years	1,912	772	628	–	*329	*484	–	†	†	*333
12-17 years	501	694	1,235	–	360	1,194	†	–	–	*325
18-44 years	3,284	2,453	*406	†	1,699	2,237	*509	*497	*275	1,135
45-64 years	3,393	2,276	†	*230	1,158	536	*398	*231	*236	784
65-74 years	853	*393	–	†	*293	†	†	†	–	†
75 years and over	1,947	900	–	†	*259	†	–	88	–	†
Race										
One race\3	11,466	7,395	2,230	*565	4,070	4,438	1,111	1,076	540	2,841
White	9,959	6,343	1,735	*497	3,348	3,597	1,077	990	*371	2,374
Black or African American	1,137	813	*385	†	653	*583	–	†	*130	*387
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
Asian	*205	†	†	–	†	*226	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
Two or more races\4	*424	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\5 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	1,058	433	*233	†	315	564	*135	†	†	*279
Mexican or Mexican American	584	268	*68	†	*119	*379	*135	†	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,831	7,056	2,169	*511	3,782	4,001	994	927	*388	2,629
White, single race	9,012	5,937	1,503	*426	3,100	3,201	942	866	*219	2,106
Black or African American, single race	1,053	813	*385	†	641	*482	–	†	*130	*377
Education\6										
Less than a high school diploma	1,716	784	–	†	500	†	†	†	†	*296
High school diploma or GED\7	2,077	1,629	†	†	543	*288	*264	*283	†	609
Some college	2,724	1,595	†	*240	1,010	*562	*262	*433	†	589
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,222	1,017	†	†	748	1,314	†	†	†	*348
Family income\8										
Less than $35,000	4,866	2,454	470	†	1,763	888	*386	*529	*169	993
$35,000 or more	6,480	4,396	1,867	*186	1,934	3,460	703	*506	*343	1,786
$35,000-$49,999	1,732	*1,018	*398	†	*412	*409	*167	*237	†	*419
$50,000-$74,999	1,630	1,453	*376	†	487	*666	†	†	†	*460
$75,000-$99,999	1,470	868	*309	–	*378	610	*271	–	†	*353
$100,000 or more	1,648	1,057	784	†	656	1,775	†	†	†	*554

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)
	Number\1 in thousands									
Poverty status\9										
Poor	1,871	1,122	*400	†	582	*508	†	*306	†	*437
Near poor	1,840	936	†	-	864	*439	*370	*267	†	*338
Not poor	7,299	4,533	1,641	*186	2,217	3,430	675	*396	*373	1,902
Health insurance coverage\10										
Under 65 years:										
Private	4,608	4,028	1,846	*277	2,295	3,578	*667	*162	*332	1,695
Medicaid	2,470	1,074	*503	†	451	506	†	*217	†	*360
Other	*718	*292	†	†	*241	*190	-	†	-	†
Uninsured	1,295	801	†	†	559	*177	*280	†	†	*435
65 years and over:										
Private	1,840	911	-	†	*300	†	†	†	-	†
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
Medicare only	*495	*225	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
Other	*368	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\11										
Large MSA	5,326	3,506	1,380	*374	2,148	2,349	*346	*307	*351	1,271
Small MSA	4,818	2,328	641	†	1,334	1,968	*478	627	†	1,043
Not in MSA	1,745	1,655	*381	†	*615	*248	*305	†	†	594
Region										
Northeast	1,629	1,148	*310	†	*619	778	†	†	†	965
Midwest	2,486	1,982	804	†	875	1,241	*340	*190	†	*499
South	4,477	3,074	670	*276	1,825	1,238	*295	*476	*232	847
West	3,298	1,285	618	†	779	1,308	*439	*301	†	597

* 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 Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

\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 Education is 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.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)
	Number\1 in thousands									

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

\10 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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)	39.19 (2.91)	24.67 (2.16)	8.32 (1.14)	*1.88 (0.63)	13.56 (1.61)	15.73 (1.75)	3.69 (0.82)	3.61 (0.77)	1.79 (0.52)	9.66 (1.27)
Total\3 (crude)	39.46 (2.91)	24.85 (2.14)	7.97 (1.08)	*1.93 (0.62)	13.60 (1.62)	15.15 (1.67)	3.75 (0.83)	3.60 (0.75)	1.83 (0.51)	9.65 (1.25)
Sex										
Male	28.98 (3.35)	30.06 (3.31)	7.14 (1.45)	†	12.82 (1.96)	21.16 (2.79)	5.31 (1.35)	*2.72 (1.11)	*2.17 (0.90)	11.85 (1.97)
Female	48.16 (4.67)	19.82 (3.05)	9.55 (1.83)	*2.37 (1.02)	14.25 (2.45)	10.24 (2.05)	*2.15 (0.97)	4.32 (1.16)	*1.39 (0.51)	7.59 (1.66)
Age\4										
Under 12 years	38.73 (5.89)	15.64 (3.79)	12.72 (3.31)	–	*6.67 (2.79)	*9.81 (3.09)	–	†	†	*6.75 (2.59)
12–17 years	20.34 (5.57)	28.19 (8.11)	50.15 (9.30)	–	14.64 (4.34)	48.52 (9.76)	†	–	–	*13.22 (5.78)
18–44 years	29.77 (4.03)	22.24 (3.86)	*3.68 (1.36)	†	15.40 (2.68)	20.27 (3.26)	*4.62 (1.58)	*4.50 (1.68)	*2.50 (1.12)	10.29 (2.14)
45–64 years	42.93 (6.13)	28.80 (4.45)	†	*2.91 (1.15)	14.65 (3.24)	6.78 (1.98)	*5.04 (1.98)	*2.93 (1.23)	*2.98 (1.13)	9.92 (2.29)
65–74 years	41.11 (9.12)	*18.94 (6.00)	–	†	*14.10 (5.29)	†	†	†	–	†
75 years and over	112.98 (27.76)	52.23 (13.82)	–	†	*15.02 (7.11)	†	–	5.11 (1.39)	–	†
Race										
One race\5	38.48 (2.93)	24.78 (2.19)	7.95 (1.15)	*1.86 (0.64)	13.71 (1.64)	15.61 (1.76)	3.69 (0.83)	3.64 (0.78)	1.77 (0.52)	9.60 (1.28)
White	40.63 (3.33)	26.10 (2.60)	7.84 (1.32)	*2.01 (0.77)	13.77 (1.90)	15.97 (2.06)	4.45 (1.03)	4.10 (0.95)	*1.53 (0.57)	9.98 (1.49)
Black or African American	29.14 (5.66)	22.22 (4.91)	*8.78 (2.94)	†	16.56 (4.03)	*14.41 (4.34)	–	†	†	*10.01 (3.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
Asian	*13.49 (6.10)	†	†	–	†	*18.10 (8.81)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
Two or more races\6	*94.33 (32.13)	†	*17.54 (8.56)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	22.72 (4.43)	8.87 (2.01)	*4.41 (2.09)	†	7.11 (1.90)	10.71 (3.09)	†	†	†	*5.13 (2.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	20.11 (5.57)	9.40 (2.62)	*1.56 (0.72)	†	*4.48 (1.78)	*10.22 (3.83)	†	†	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	41.84 (3.26)	27.37 (2.54)	9.43 (1.36)	*1.96 (0.74)	14.83 (1.89)	16.82 (2.03)	3.86 (0.95)	3.65 (0.86)	*1.41 (0.49)	10.36 (1.43)
White, single race	44.23 (3.84)	29.67 (3.17)	8.94 (1.62)	*2.13 (0.94)	15.51 (2.30)	18.08 (2.55)	4.78 (1.24)	4.43 (1.12)	†	10.83 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race	28.36 (5.79)	23.11 (5.10)	*9.30 (3.11)	†	17.06 (4.26)	*12.77 (4.11)	–	†	†	*10.13 (3.22)
Education\8										
Less than a high school diploma	56.30 (11.79)	24.58 (6.34)	–	†	18.78 (5.46)	†	†	†	†	*9.34 (3.87)
High school diploma or GED\9	36.42 (5.93)	26.70 (4.91)	†	†	10.88 (2.90)	†	*5.16 (2.13)	*4.95 (1.91)	†	11.54 (3.24)
Some college	52.39 (12.05)	30.20 (6.50)	†	*4.32 (1.97)	18.87 (4.55)	*10.44 (3.37)	*4.42 (2.06)	*8.26 (3.42)	†	10.23 (2.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44.07 (7.92)	18.19 (4.31)	†	†	14.21 (3.73)	22.39 (4.94)	†	†	†	*5.63 (1.98)
Family income\10										
Less than $35,000	54.24 (6.24)	27.71 (4.10)	5.82 (1.71)	†	20.22 (3.62)	10.73 (2.63)	*4.62 (1.83)	*5.73 (1.92)	*2.02 (0.87)	11.05 (2.44)
$35,000 or more	38.85 (5.01)	24.43 (3.04)	10.31 (1.68)	*0.92 (0.43)	10.06 (1.56)	18.97 (2.43)	3.49 (0.99)	*2.93 (1.00)	*1.72 (0.69)	9.55 (1.60)
$35,000–$49,999	43.44 (10.35)	*27.40 (8.64)	*11.06 (4.01)	†	*10.50 (3.45)	*10.93 (3.41)	*4.36 (2.05)	*6.15 (2.46)	†	*11.37 (4.26)
$50,000–$74,999	34.82 (8.27)	29.80 (5.97)	*7.80 (3.20)	†	9.24 (2.73)	*13.48 (4.52)	†	†	†	*8.42 (2.56)
$75,000–$99,999	48.01 (12.19)	29.81 (8.28)	*9.08 (3.81)	–	*10.97 (4.22)	17.44 (4.76)	*7.47 (3.66)	–	†	*10.32 (3.60)
$100,000 or more	31.99 (5.65)	17.59 (4.22)	12.35 (3.06)	†	9.87 (2.43)	29.37 (5.29)	†	†	†	*8.77 (2.94)
Poverty status\11										
Poor	54.36 (11.25)	31.02 (7.24)	*8.79 (3.07)	†	15.51 (4.32)	*12.07 (3.81)	†	*11.50 (5.51)	†	*13.12 (4.17)
Near poor	38.16 (6.48)	18.54 (3.75)	†	–	18.57 (4.66)	*9.23 (2.94)	*8.06 (3.20)	*5.79 (2.24)	†	*6.22 (2.77)
Not poor	42.22 (4.71)	25.08 (3.10)	10.33 (1.76)	*0.86 (0.40)	11.78 (1.78)	20.39 (2.67)	3.40 (1.00)	*2.31 (0.95)	*1.85 (0.71)	10.32 (1.67)
Health insurance coverage\12										
Under 65 years:										
Private	27.66 (2.95)	23.87 (3.03)	12.38 (2.02)	†	13.48 (2.28)	23.14 (2.96)	*3.69 (1.21)	*0.90 (0.39)	*1.72 (0.66)	10.11 (1.62)
Medicaid	85.06 (17.43)	33.51 (9.72)	*6.99 (2.25)	†	*15.09 (4.54)	*10.38 (3.47)	†	*8.55 (4.14)	†	*9.85 (3.97)
Other	*82.68 (38.63)	*22.70 (10.51)	†	†	*36.78 (18.24)	*24.98 (10.84)	–	†	–	†
Uninsured	31.87 (6.14)	21.49 (5.96)	†	†	12.01 (3.23)	*2.82 (1.40)	*5.38 (2.08)	*4.87 (2.42)	†	*8.37 (3.24)
65 years and over:										
Private	90.43 (22.76)	44.79 (11.76)	–	†	*14.22 (5.78)	†	†	†	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	†	–	†
Medicare only	*43.10 (17.57)	*19.15 (7.51)	–	–	†	–	–	†	–	†
Other	*143.32 (59.45)	†	–	–	†	–	–	†	–	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence\13										
Large MSA	33.29 (3.35)	21.31 (2.85)	8.83 (1.72)	*2.42 (1.08)	13.39 (2.06)	15.03 (2.25)	*2.08 (0.96)	*1.92 (0.91)	*2.17 (0.81)	7.78 (1.45)
Small MSA	51.03 (6.91)	25.17 (4.20)	7.42 (1.77)	†	14.11 (2.94)	21.68 (3.86)	*5.11 (1.61)	6.70 (1.70)	†	11.39 (2.69)
Not in MSA	34.50 (4.83)	34.04 (4.85)	*8.27 (2.86)	†	*14.68 (4.98)	*5.55 (2.22)	*6.67 (2.79)	†	†	12.98 (3.66)
Region										
Northeast	29.86 (4.98)	20.84 (4.73)	*6.25 (2.36)	†	*11.36 (3.44)	15.35 (4.07)	†	†	†	18.18 (4.34)
Midwest	35.31 (4.37)	28.19 (4.70)	11.86 (2.88)	†	12.48 (3.61)	18.36 (4.00)	*4.54 (1.90)	*2.52 (0.93)	†	*7.18 (2.16)
South	40.94 (4.73)	27.94 (3.84)	6.62 (1.84)	*2.30 (0.86)	17.10 (2.96)	11.72 (2.47)	*2.86 (1.23)	*4.40 (1.65)	*2.14 (0.98)	7.83 (1.89)
West	48.17 (8.82)	18.50 (3.88)	8.78 (2.05)	†	10.97 (2.79)	19.23 (3.97)	*6.22 (2.18)	*4.23 (1.53)	†	8.47 (2.37)

* 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

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, 2009

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)									

\1 Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Selected measures of health care access: 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)	...	...	...	6.9 (0.15)	10.0 (0.19)
Total\4 (crude)	301,362	20,890	30,358	6.9 (0.15)	10.1 (0.19)
Sex					
Male	147,660	9,593	13,774	6.4 (0.18)	9.2 (0.21)
Female	153,702	11,296	16,584	7.3 (0.17)	10.7 (0.23)
Age\5					
Under 12 years	49,374	1,090	2,062	2.2 (0.18)	4.2 (0.29)
12-17 years	24,621	737	1,428	3.0 (0.25)	5.8 (0.40)
18-44 years	110,336	10,601	14,402	9.6 (0.25)	13.1 (0.29)
45-64 years	79,039	7,473	10,773	9.5 (0.29)	13.6 (0.33)
65 years and over	37,993	988	1,693	2.6 (0.18)	4.5 (0.26)
Race					
One race\6	295,714	20,410	29,575	6.8 (0.15)	9.9 (0.19)
White	239,710	16,161	24,375	6.7 (0.17)	10.1 (0.22)
Black or African American	38,730	3,428	4,118	8.9 (0.36)	10.6 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,541	233	291	8.9 (1.44)	11.0 (1.59)
Asian	13,788	530	704	3.7 (0.39)	4.9 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	945	59	86	6.6 (1.77)	9.4 (1.97)
Two or more races\7	5,648	479	783	10.3 (1.07)	16.6 (1.49)
Black or African American, white	1,631	88	147	7.8 (1.55)	12.9 (2.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,075	280	448	13.7 (2.16)	22.2 (2.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	47,833	3,906	5,037	8.5 (0.34)	10.9 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	31,182	2,457	3,192	8.4 (0.42)	10.9 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	253,529	16,984	25,321	6.6 (0.15)	9.8 (0.20)
White, single race	196,132	12,618	19,815	6.3 (0.18)	9.9 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	36,934	3,267	3,918	8.8 (0.37)	10.6 (0.42)
Education\9					
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	3,305	3,853	13.1 (0.52)	15.0 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED\10	55,288	5,070	7,012	9.6 (0.33)	13.1 (0.39)
Some college	54,662	5,379	7,805	9.5 (0.31)	13.8 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	2,588	4,707	4.4 (0.21)	8.0 (0.31)
Family income\11					
Less than $35,000	87,673	11,136	14,023	13.4 (0.32)	16.9 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	183,762	8,680	14,485	4.6 (0.16)	7.6 (0.20)
$35,000-$49,999	38,725	3,376	5,053	8.7 (0.37)	13.0 (0.48)
$50,000-$74,999	50,336	3,153	5,165	6.0 (0.35)	10.0 (0.47)
$75,000-$99,999	34,250	1,122	2,123	3.1 (0.27)	5.8 (0.37)
$100,000 or more	60,451	1,029	2,143	1.6 (0.16)	3.4 (0.23)
Poverty status\12					
Poor	38,090	4,716	5,630	13.9 (0.51)	16.4 (0.55)
Near poor	48,109	5,459	7,280	12.4 (0.43)	16.2 (0.50)
Not poor	179,432	8,619	14,457	4.6 (0.15)	7.7 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage\13					
Under 65 years:					
Private	165,433	5,819	11,023	3.4 (0.14)	6.4 (0.21)
Medicaid	40,568	1,935	2,596	7.2 (0.40)	9.1 (0.48)
Other	9,528	784	1,046	6.5 (0.57)	9.0 (0.74)
Uninsured	45,809	11,259	13,889	23.0 (0.58)	29.4 (0.73)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,995	296	632	1.4 (0.19)	3.0 (0.30)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	101	79	4.6 (0.90)	3.6 (0.84)
Medicare only	11,692	495	854	4.2 (0.41)	7.3 (0.58)
Other	2,556	*39	*55	*1.5 (0.54)	*2.2 (0.69)
Uninsured	381	56	*70	*15.5 (4.75)	19.5 (5.40)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Selected measures of health care access: 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)	
Place of residence\14					
Large MSA	160,061	10,126	15,315	6.2 (0.18)	9.4 (0.24)
Small MSA	93,656	7,221	10,009	7.7 (0.31)	10.6 (0.35)
Not in MSA	47,645	3,542	5,034	7.6 (0.32)	10.8 (0.54)
Region					
Northeast	53,330	2,595	3,742	4.8 (0.24)	6.9 (0.31)
Midwest	69,910	4,823	7,605	6.9 (0.34)	10.8 (0.40)
South	108,588	8,477	11,440	7.7 (0.26)	10.4 (0.30)
West	69,535	4,993	7,571	7.1 (0.29)	10.8 (0.45)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	199,487	8,750	14,524	4.4 (0.14)	7.3 (0.20)
Good	71,795	6,536	9,125	8.9 (0.29)	12.6 (0.36)
Fair or poor	29,717	5,556	6,654	19.3 (0.78)	22.9 (0.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,535	1,931	2,479	8.0 (0.41)	10.4 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,298	1,975	2,558	9.0 (0.40)	11.5 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,111	5,887	8,989	6.0 (0.22)	9.2 (0.26)
White, single race, female	100,021	6,731	10,826	6.6 (0.22)	10.6 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	17,061	1,313	1,622	7.8 (0.47)	9.6 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	19,873	1,954	2,296	9.7 (0.46)	11.4 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	11,544	1,311	1,518	14.0 (0.98)	15.3 (0.97)
Near poor	12,136	1,110	1,393	10.0 (0.68)	12.4 (0.82)
Not poor	18,134	1,081	1,537	5.7 (0.36)	8.2 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	15,269	2,112	2,715	14.0 (0.77)	18.0 (0.81)
Near poor	25,352	3,192	4,476	13.6 (0.67)	19.0 (0.76)
Not poor	132,906	6,056	10,719	4.4 (0.18)	7.7 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	8,963	1,027	1,109	13.9 (0.92)	14.4 (0.99)
Near poor	7,536	863	1,033	12.4 (0.92)	14.6 (1.00)
Not poor	16,227	1,080	1,461	6.2 (0.43)	8.4 (0.58)

… Category not applicable.

* 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.

\1 Did not receive medical care due to cost is 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 Delayed medical care due to cost is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\9 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons	Selected measures of health care access: 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)	

\13 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands\2				
Total\3	301,362	276,035	18,942	3,459	2,241
Sex					
Male	147,660	137,504	7,382	1,571	857
Female	153,702	138,532	11,560	1,888	1,384
Age					
Under 12 years	49,374	45,597	3,314	300	109
12-17 years	24,621	24,115	420	41	*35
18-44 years	110,336	102,819	5,960	817	537
45-64 years	79,039	72,172	4,785	1,076	824
65 years and over	37,993	31,332	4,462	1,225	736
Race					
One race\4	295,714	270,860	18,584	3,390	2,197
White	239,710	219,238	15,342	2,763	1,775
Black or African American	38,730	35,401	2,403	508	353
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,541	2,270	205	*41	*25
Asian	13,788	13,061	582	78	*41
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	945	890	*51	-	†
Two or more races\5	5,648	5,175	357	69	*44
Black or African American, white	1,631	1,510	96	*16	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,075	1,884	137	*24	*30
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	47,833	44,377	2,641	452	283
Mexican or Mexican American	31,182	29,057	1,665	267	138
Not Hispanic or Latino	253,529	231,658	16,300	3,007	1,959
White, single race	196,132	178,782	12,952	2,350	1,536
Black or African American, single race	36,934	33,748	2,291	496	333
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	27,819	24,079	2,484	673	537
High school diploma or GED\8	55,288	49,756	3,860	862	632
Some college	54,662	49,476	3,841	760	527
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,811	52,567	3,355	558	289
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	87,673	77,770	6,983	1,577	1,247
$35,000 or more	183,762	170,815	10,317	1,665	860
$35,000-$49,999	38,725	35,215	2,702	507	258
$50,000-$74,999	50,336	46,833	2,716	460	296
$75,000-$99,999	34,250	31,953	1,902	267	121
$100,000 or more	60,451	56,814	2,996	432	185
Poverty status\10					
Poor	38,090	33,900	3,025	626	519
Near poor	48,109	43,487	3,300	718	567
Not poor	179,432	166,412	10,290	1,709	914
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65 years:					
Private	165,433	155,377	8,141	1,061	546
Medicaid	40,568	35,656	3,695	623	561
Other	9,528	8,252	868	199	192
Uninsured	45,809	43,521	1,714	340	201
65 years and over:					
Private	20,995	17,369	2,508	694	384
Medicare and Medicaid	2,202	1,701	325	85	68
Medicare only	11,692	9,742	1,248	359	214
Other	2,556	2,025	357	87	68
Uninsured	381	366	*14	-	†
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	160,061	147,916	8,986	1,667	1,092
Small MSA	93,656	85,185	6,544	1,055	652
Not in MSA	47,645	42,935	3,412	737	497

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands\2				
Region					
Northeast	53,330	48,974	3,324	572	314
Midwest	69,910	63,336	4,813	930	639
South	108,588	99,057	7,005	1,309	956
West	69,535	64,668	3,800	648	332
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,535	23,302	875	209	105
Hispanic or Latina, female	23,298	21,076	1,766	243	178
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,111	88,802	5,368	1,082	605
White, single race, female	100,021	89,980	7,584	1,269	931
Black or African American, single race, male	17,061	15,876	830	204	119
Black or African American, single race, female	19,873	17,872	1,461	292	215
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	11,544	10,445	873	151	70
Near poor	12,136	11,281	625	125	95
Not poor	18,134	17,021	855	137	79
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	15,269	13,382	1,301	279	298
Near poor	25,352	22,491	1,988	458	389
Not poor	132,906	122,844	7,989	1,314	694
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	8,963	7,983	682	164	131
Near poor	7,536	6,862	503	102	69
Not poor	16,227	15,063	868	189	105

* 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.

- Quantity zero.

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

\1 Number of hospital stays is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands\2				

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.3 (0.15)	5.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.19)	7.5 (0.17)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)
Age\4					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.5 (0.27)	6.7 (0.26)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	98.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.04)
18-44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.18)	5.4 (0.16)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.06)
45-64 years	100.0	91.5 (0.22)	6.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	83.0 (0.46)	11.8 (0.39)	3.2 (0.22)	2.0 (0.16)
Race					
One race\5	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)
White	100.0	91.9 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American	100.0	91.0 (0.31)	6.6 (0.28)	1.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	88.5 (1.59)	8.3 (1.47)	*2.1 (0.74)	*1.1 (0.45)
Asian	100.0	94.7 (0.41)	4.3 (0.39)	0.6 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	93.9 (1.58)	5.2 (1.40)	–	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	91.1 (0.92)	6.3 (0.78)	1.4 (0.32)	*1.2 (0.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.4 (2.54)	4.4 (1.09)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	91.0 (1.50)	6.4 (1.37)	*1.2 (0.47)	*1.4 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.4 (0.30)	5.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.11)	0.7 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.9 (0.37)	5.4 (0.31)	1.1 (0.15)	0.6 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.14)	6.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.8 (0.17)	6.4 (0.15)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.0 (0.32)	6.5 (0.29)	1.5 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Education\8					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.0 (0.42)	8.2 (0.35)	2.1 (0.17)	1.7 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	90.7 (0.29)	6.7 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	90.3 (0.29)	7.3 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.2 (0.27)	6.2 (0.24)	1.1 (0.11)	0.5 (0.08)
Family income\10					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.2 (0.25)	7.7 (0.21)	1.7 (0.09)	1.4 (0.09)
$35,000 or more	100.0	92.7 (0.15)	5.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	91.3 (0.34)	6.8 (0.31)	1.3 (0.13)	0.6 (0.09)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	92.9 (0.30)	5.5 (0.26)	0.9 (0.10)	0.6 (0.10)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	93.0 (0.36)	5.8 (0.32)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.09)
$100,000 or more	100.0	93.4 (0.27)	5.3 (0.25)	0.9 (0.11)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status\11					
Poor	100.0	87.9 (0.42)	8.5 (0.34)	1.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.17)
Near poor	100.0	90.3 (0.35)	6.9 (0.30)	1.6 (0.13)	1.3 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.16)	5.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage\12					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.2 (0.15)	4.9 (0.14)	0.6 (0.04)	0.3 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	84.5 (0.55)	10.9 (0.47)	2.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.22)
Other	100.0	88.8 (0.90)	8.1 (0.83)	1.9 (0.30)	1.3 (0.25)
Uninsured	100.0	95.4 (0.22)	3.6 (0.20)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.7 (0.61)	12.1 (0.51)	3.3 (0.31)	1.9 (0.22)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	78.1 (1.85)	14.9 (1.66)	3.9 (0.82)	3.1 (0.64)
Medicare only	100.0	84.1 (0.88)	10.9 (0.77)	3.1 (0.38)	1.9 (0.27)
Other	100.0	79.7 (1.68)	14.1 (1.38)	3.4 (0.90)	2.7 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	96.2 (1.59)	*3.2 (1.43)	–	†

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Place of residence\13					
Large MSA	100.0	92.6 (0.16)	5.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.06)
Small MSA	100.0	91.3 (0.24)	6.9 (0.22)	1.1 (0.08)	0.7 (0.07)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.7 (0.35)	6.9 (0.27)	1.4 (0.14)	0.9 (0.09)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.2 (0.30)	6.2 (0.26)	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	91.0 (0.30)	6.8 (0.24)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
South	100.0	91.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.19)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.08)
West	100.0	93.0 (0.26)	5.6 (0.23)	0.9 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.5 (0.32)	3.8 (0.25)	1.1 (0.18)	0.6 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.1 (0.50)	7.8 (0.41)	1.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.0 (0.21)	5.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.6 (0.25)	7.4 (0.22)	1.1 (0.07)	0.8 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.3 (0.45)	5.3 (0.35)	1.5 (0.28)	0.8 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.9 (0.46)	7.5 (0.42)	1.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.5 (0.65)	7.8 (0.53)	1.8 (0.34)	0.9 (0.18)
Near poor	100.0	92.5 (0.52)	5.1 (0.41)	1.2 (0.24)	1.1 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	93.5 (0.44)	5.1 (0.40)	0.9 (0.14)	0.5 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.3 (0.70)	8.7 (0.58)	2.0 (0.25)	2.0 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	89.4 (0.55)	7.5 (0.45)	1.7 (0.19)	1.4 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	92.6 (0.19)	6.0 (0.17)	0.9 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.2 (0.90)	8.8 (0.75)	2.1 (0.31)	1.9 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	90.1 (0.78)	7.3 (0.73)	1.6 (0.31)	1.1 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.44)	5.5 (0.38)	1.3 (0.25)	0.7 (0.14)

* 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.

- Quantity zero.

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

\1 Number of hospital stays is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

\8 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U. S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

\13 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under age 65 years	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands\2										
Total\3	263,369	165,433	40,568	9,528	45,809	37,993	20,995	2,202	11,692	2,556	381
Sex											
Male	131,256	81,835	17,988	5,058	25,266	16,405	9,075	781	4,830	1,487	160
Female	132,113	83,599	22,580	4,470	20,543	21,588	11,919	1,422	6,862	1,069	221
Age											
Under 12 years	49,374	26,233	17,901	1,425	3,535	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	24,621	14,864	6,450	701	2,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	110,336	67,386	10,923	2,655	28,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	79,039	56,950	5,295	4,747	11,451	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	37,993	20,995	2,202	11,692	2,556	381
Race											
One race\4	258,078	162,934	39,076	9,245	44,856	37,635	20,810	2,167	11,595	2,529	381
White	206,914	136,311	27,100	6,966	35,244	32,796	19,086	1,474	9,742	2,153	229
Black or African American	35,462	16,560	10,042	1,727	6,609	3,268	1,153	498	1,289	236	*68
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,385	855	656	97	774	156	44	†	82	*19	†
Asian	12,411	8,753	1,174	354	1,987	1,377	521	178	466	110	83
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	906	455	*104	†	242	39	†	†	†	†	-
Two or more races\5	5,291	2,500	1,492	283	953	358	185	*36	97	*27	-
Black or African American, white	1,601	618	688	96	192	30	*10	†	*10	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,802	745	446	93	487	273	139	*24	74	*23	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	45,072	16,649	12,145	1,140	14,646	2,761	619	515	1,315	170	131
Mexican or Mexican American	29,743	10,201	8,251	680	10,301	1,439	326	212	733	90	71
Not Hispanic or Latino	218,297	148,784	28,424	8,388	31,163	35,232	20,376	1,687	10,376	2,386	250
White, single race	165,925	121,034	16,265	5,986	21,781	30,206	18,507	992	8,499	1,998	108
Black or African American, single race	33,740	15,965	9,432	1,628	6,241	3,194	1,145	489	1,246	229	*62
Education\7											
Less than a high school diploma	19,337	5,689	3,959	1,056	8,454	8,482	3,544	1,087	3,076	560	201
High school diploma or GED\8	42,905	26,156	4,027	2,065	10,329	12,383	7,222	580	3,753	750	59
Some college	46,453	32,517	3,065	2,356	8,276	8,209	4,847	250	2,366	673	*55
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,875	43,100	945	1,184	3,482	7,936	5,110	161	2,096	520	*40
Family income\9											
Less than $35,000	72,338	18,675	27,337	3,588	22,199	15,334	7,247	1,674	5,351	861	160
$35,000 or more	166,843	130,386	10,782	5,062	19,939	16,919	10,521	350	4,477	1,345	187
$35,000-$49,999	33,079	18,033	5,385	1,555	7,859	5,646	3,299	142	1,735	424	*39
$50,000-$74,999	45,387	33,712	3,162	1,450	6,880	4,949	3,037	88	1,350	409	*55
$75,000-$99,999	31,572	26,922	1,124	843	2,572	2,678	1,774	*47	587	235	*27
$100,000 or more	56,805	51,719	1,110	1,214	2,628	3,646	2,411	73	804	278	*66
Poverty status\10											
Poor	35,107	4,944	18,088	1,304	10,559	2,983	650	985	1,069	189	76
Near poor	41,760	14,953	12,163	2,127	12,185	6,349	2,892	526	2,452	398	70
Not poor	158,832	129,984	6,317	4,915	17,073	20,601	13,137	345	5,344	1,551	186

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under age 65 years	private	Medicaid	Other	uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	uninsured
	Number in thousands\2										
Place of residence\11											
Large MSA	141,996	93,000	20,137	4,171	23,516	18,065	8,939	1,092	6,633	1,014	259
Small MSA	81,435	50,135	12,598	3,797	14,276	12,221	7,426	559	3,105	1,024	*85
Not in MSA	39,938	22,299	7,833	1,560	8,018	7,706	4,631	551	1,954	519	*37
Region											
Northeast	46,319	31,964	7,705	977	5,244	7,011	4,159	465	1,890	351	92
Midwest	60,748	40,693	9,281	1,528	8,821	9,161	6,250	363	2,098	346	*56
South	94,841	55,851	13,593	4,786	19,944	13,747	6,895	924	4,572	1,170	150
West	61,461	36,925	9,988	2,237	11,800	8,073	3,690	450	3,132	690	82
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	183,739	125,732	25,020	4,665	27,252	15,748	9,747	372	4,470	932	154
Good	58,732	32,036	10,137	2,336	13,502	13,063	7,513	613	3,941	851	109
Fair or poor	20,627	7,564	5,404	2,524	4,989	9,090	3,701	1,210	3,251	773	111
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	23,347	8,583	5,620	538	8,306	1,188	316	159	565	92	53
Hispanic or Latina, female	21,725	8,067	6,524	602	6,339	1,573	304	357	751	79	78
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	82,951	59,979	7,203	3,299	11,996	13,159	7,969	369	3,514	1,190	*59
White, single race, female	82,974	61,055	9,061	2,687	9,785	17,047	10,538	623	4,985	808	*48
Black or African American, single race, male	15,827	7,509	3,920	885	3,287	1,234	456	170	443	139	†
Black or African American, single race, female	17,914	8,456	5,512	743	2,954	1,960	688	319	802	90	*45
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	10,995	671	5,614	287	4,387	548	*35	230	223	40	20
Near poor	11,538	2,690	3,827	331	4,576	598	79	131	311	29	*45
Not poor	17,031	11,396	1,424	403	3,688	1,104	411	83	496	*63	*49
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	13,633	3,017	6,170	592	3,773	1,636	534	432	540	103	*25
Near poor	20,664	9,079	5,112	1,264	5,153	4,688	2,544	238	1,634	260	†
Not poor	115,612	98,278	3,435	3,414	10,206	17,293	11,528	176	4,202	1,308	*59
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	8,329	817	5,258	328	1,852	634	60	280	239	31	†
Near poor	6,764	2,329	2,341	358	1,630	772	235	100	355	*77	†
Not poor	15,029	11,185	1,033	716	2,002	1,197	654	36	382	91	†

… Category not applicable.

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

\3 Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under age 65 years	private	Medicaid	Other	uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	uninsured
	Number in thousands\2										

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

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "less than $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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	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	62.7 (0.49)	16.0 (0.31)	3.5 (0.18)	17.8 (0.29)	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	63.3 (0.49)	15.5 (0.32)	3.6 (0.18)	17.5 (0.28)	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	62.4 (0.51)	14.0 (0.30)	3.7 (0.18)	19.8 (0.34)	100.0	55.4 (1.01)	4.8 (0.37)	29.6 (0.95)	9.3 (0.55)	0.9 (0.16)
Female	100.0	63.0 (0.54)	17.9 (0.38)	3.3 (0.20)	15.8 (0.30)	100.0	55.5 (0.86)	6.6 (0.38)	31.9 (0.78)	5.0 (0.33)	1.0 (0.16)
Age\4											
Under 12 years	100.0	53.4 (0.89)	36.5 (0.77)	2.9 (0.43)	7.2 (0.38)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	100.0	60.7 (0.89)	26.3 (0.78)	2.9 (0.32)	10.1 (0.53)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	100.0	61.7 (0.54)	10.0 (0.29)	2.4 (0.15)	25.9 (0.42)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	100.0	72.6 (0.50)	6.7 (0.24)	6.1 (0.23)	14.6 (0.35)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Race											
One race\5	100.0	63.0 (0.50)	15.8 (0.32)	3.4 (0.17)	17.7 (0.29)	100.0	55.5 (0.81)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.74)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
White	100.0	65.5 (0.55)	13.8 (0.34)	3.2 (0.19)	17.4 (0.33)	100.0	58.4 (0.88)	4.5 (0.29)	29.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.38)	0.7 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	47.7 (0.86)	27.9 (0.74)	4.9 (0.34)	19.5 (0.55)	100.0	35.2 (1.94)	15.4 (1.68)	40.0 (2.01)	7.2 (1.13)	*2.1 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.0 (3.87)	27.4 (3.41)	4.1 (0.95)	32.5 (3.55)	100.0	28.6 (7.34)	†	52.5 (8.28)	*12.1 (5.42)	†
Asian	100.0	71.1 (1.35)	10.3 (0.81)	2.9 (0.46)	15.7 (0.94)	100.0	37.7 (4.39)	14.3 (2.13)	34.2 (3.47)	8.4 (1.38)	5.5 (1.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	51.5 (7.86)	*10.6 (3.26)	*10.3 (4.10)	27.6 (5.32)	100.0	†	†	*38.5 (16.60)	†	-
Two or more races\6	100.0	48.7 (2.05)	22.8 (1.66)	5.8 (0.86)	22.8 (1.58)	100.0	53.5 (6.09)	9.9 (2.93)	28.6 (5.34)	*8.0 (2.73)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	44.4 (4.66)	30.4 (4.14)	*6.0 (1.82)	19.2 (2.85)	100.0	*22.8 (7.27)	*34.3 (13.89)	*38.0 (14.02)	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	41.8 (3.95)	24.7 (3.12)	5.1 (1.36)	28.5 (2.78)	100.0	53.4 (7.45)	*9.3 (3.47)	28.3 (6.46)	*9.0 (3.43)	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.9 (0.83)	24.1 (0.58)	2.7 (0.29)	34.2 (0.74)	100.0	21.8 (2.00)	19.6 (1.72)	48.2 (2.31)	6.0 (0.93)	4.4 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.9 (1.03)	23.5 (0.72)	2.6 (0.28)	36.9 (0.87)	100.0	22.1 (2.29)	15.6 (2.29)	51.2 (3.29)	6.5 (1.36)	4.6 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.9 (0.51)	13.9 (0.34)	3.6 (0.17)	14.5 (0.27)	100.0	58.1 (0.84)	4.8 (0.28)	29.6 (0.76)	6.8 (0.37)	0.7 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	72.6 (0.57)	10.8 (0.37)	3.3 (0.19)	13.3 (0.32)	100.0	61.5 (0.91)	3.3 (0.26)	28.2 (0.85)	6.6 (0.40)	0.4 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	48.2 (0.87)	27.7 (0.74)	4.9 (0.34)	19.2 (0.55)	100.0	35.8 (1.97)	15.5 (1.71)	39.6 (2.03)	7.1 (1.14)	*2.0 (0.69)
Education\8											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.1 (0.78)	20.5 (0.69)	5.2 (0.36)	45.3 (0.88)	100.0	41.3 (1.35)	12.9 (0.79)	36.8 (1.25)	6.5 (0.64)	2.5 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	59.9 (0.65)	10.0 (0.38)	4.4 (0.21)	25.8 (0.55)	100.0	58.4 (1.27)	4.7 (0.50)	30.4 (1.16)	6.1 (0.59)	0.5 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	69.8 (0.61)	6.8 (0.31)	4.9 (0.28)	18.5 (0.45)	100.0	59.3 (1.36)	3.1 (0.41)	28.8 (1.24)	8.3 (0.89)	*0.6 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	88.4 (0.41)	1.9 (0.17)	2.3 (0.17)	7.3 (0.32)	100.0	63.9 (1.64)	2.2 (0.45)	26.7 (1.58)	6.8 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.15)
Family income\10											
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.4 (0.63)	37.1 (0.59)	5.1 (0.25)	31.4 (0.53)	100.0	46.8 (1.12)	11.1 (0.58)	35.4 (1.02)	5.7 (0.43)	1.1 (0.19)
$35,000 or more	100.0	77.8 (0.47)	6.9 (0.24)	2.9 (0.21)	12.3 (0.31)	100.0	61.7 (1.17)	2.2 (0.26)	27.0 (1.10)	8.1 (0.60)	1.0 (0.21)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	54.3 (1.01)	17.2 (0.70)	4.6 (0.41)	23.8 (0.72)	100.0	58.5 (1.78)	2.5 (0.45)	30.8 (1.71)	7.5 (0.94)	*0.7 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	74.0 (0.85)	7.4 (0.42)	3.2 (0.32)	15.3 (0.62)	100.0	61.0 (2.10)	2.0 (0.39)	27.5 (1.99)	8.6 (1.07)	*1.0 (0.41)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	85.2 (0.79)	3.7 (0.42)	2.6 (0.41)	8.4 (0.49)	100.0	64.4 (3.22)	*1.9 (0.67)	23.4 (2.61)	9.5 (1.97)	*0.8 (0.38)
$100,000 or more	100.0	90.8 (0.50)	2.1 (0.25)	2.1 (0.22)	5.1 (0.38)	100.0	64.6 (2.39)	2.7 (0.80)	23.3 (2.14)	7.6 (1.23)	*1.7 (0.63)
Poverty status\11											
Poor	100.0	14.9 (0.82)	47.5 (0.88)	4.4 (0.31)	33.2 (0.80)	100.0	21.2 (1.92)	33.4 (2.11)	36.2 (2.08)	6.5 (0.98)	2.6 (0.56)
Near poor	100.0	36.5 (0.91)	26.9 (0.72)	5.5 (0.40)	31.1 (0.72)	100.0	45.2 (1.78)	8.4 (0.85)	39.0 (1.57)	6.2 (0.70)	1.1 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	81.7 (0.42)	4.5 (0.19)	2.9 (0.19)	10.9 (0.29)	100.0	63.6 (1.07)	1.8 (0.22)	26.2 (0.98)	7.6 (0.54)	0.8 (0.18)
Place of residence\12											
Large MSA	100.0	65.5 (0.60)	14.8 (0.39)	2.8 (0.14)	16.8 (0.35)	100.0	49.8 (1.17)	6.1 (0.45)	37.1 (1.15)	5.6 (0.45)	1.4 (0.21)
Small MSA	100.0	61.5 (0.99)	15.9 (0.60)	4.6 (0.49)	18.0 (0.59)	100.0	60.9 (1.38)	4.6 (0.50)	25.4 (1.17)	8.4 (0.77)	*0.7 (0.21)
Not in MSA	100.0	55.1 (1.12)	20.2 (0.77)	3.5 (0.27)	21.1 (0.84)	100.0	60.3 (1.98)	7.1 (0.66)	25.3 (1.52)	6.8 (0.61)	*0.5 (0.19)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	68.9 (1.07)	17.5 (0.79)	2.0 (0.21)	11.6 (0.56)	100.0	59.8 (1.74)	6.7 (0.84)	27.2 (1.59)	5.0 (0.71)	1.3 (0.39)
Midwest	100.0	66.8 (1.05)	15.8 (0.69)	2.4 (0.17)	14.9 (0.56)	100.0	68.6 (1.63)	4.0 (0.45)	23.0 (1.48)	3.8 (0.52)	*0.6 (0.19)
South	100.0	58.7 (0.86)	15.0 (0.48)	4.9 (0.43)	21.4 (0.53)	100.0	50.3 (1.22)	6.7 (0.54)	33.3 (1.07)	8.6 (0.64)	1.1 (0.22)
West	100.0	60.2 (0.99)	16.5 (0.66)	3.5 (0.27)	19.7 (0.59)	100.0	45.6 (1.83)	5.6 (0.58)	39.1 (1.83)	8.6 (0.87)	1.0 (0.24)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)										
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	69.4 (0.48)	12.7 (0.29)	2.5 (0.20)	15.4 (0.29)	100.0	62.2 (1.15)	2.5 (0.29)	28.5 (1.05)	5.9 (0.50)	0.9 (0.18)
Good	100.0	51.1 (0.81)	22.6 (0.60)	3.5 (0.24)	22.8 (0.57)	100.0	57.7 (1.21)	4.7 (0.41)	30.2 (1.14)	6.5 (0.53)	0.8 (0.17)
Fair or poor	100.0	32.7 (1.18)	35.8 (1.20)	7.9 (0.51)	23.6 (0.93)	100.0	40.6 (1.34)	13.6 (0.92)	35.9 (1.23)	8.6 (0.71)	1.3 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.8 (0.92)	21.3 (0.58)	2.6 (0.27)	37.3 (0.84)	100.0	25.5 (2.61)	14.5 (1.86)	48.2 (3.12)	7.6 (1.47)	4.1 (0.96)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	38.9 (0.89)	27.3 (0.74)	2.9 (0.39)	30.9 (0.80)	100.0	19.0 (2.36)	23.3 (2.27)	48.2 (2.51)	4.9 (1.01)	4.5 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	72.2 (0.61)	9.5 (0.37)	3.6 (0.21)	14.8 (0.37)	100.0	60.7 (1.16)	2.8 (0.34)	26.8 (1.08)	9.2 (0.64)	*0.4 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	73.0 (0.64)	12.1 (0.45)	3.1 (0.21)	11.9 (0.35)	100.0	62.0 (0.98)	3.7 (0.34)	29.3 (0.91)	4.8 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	48.8 (1.02)	23.2 (0.76)	5.7 (0.46)	22.2 (0.75)	100.0	36.8 (2.64)	13.9 (2.51)	36.7 (3.01)	11.3 (1.84)	†
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	47.7 (0.96)	31.4 (0.89)	4.2 (0.36)	16.7 (0.61)	100.0	35.2 (2.26)	16.5 (1.79)	41.4 (2.18)	4.6 (1.11)	*2.3 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	6.9 (0.63)	42.9 (1.34)	3.5 (0.45)	46.7 (1.31)	100.0	*6.5 (2.55)	41.9 (4.93)	40.6 (3.98)	7.3 (2.01)	3.6 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	24.7 (1.25)	28.3 (1.05)	3.1 (0.69)	43.9 (1.25)	100.0	12.6 (3.09)	22.9 (4.64)	53.4 (4.52)	4.6 (1.35)	*6.6 (2.31)
Not poor	100.0	67.5 (1.05)	8.6 (0.51)	2.4 (0.35)	21.5 (0.83)	100.0	35.1 (3.75)	8.9 (2.01)	46.4 (3.90)	*5.5 (1.68)	*4.2 (1.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	22.1 (1.59)	45.2 (1.61)	4.5 (0.52)	28.1 (1.24)	100.0	30.7 (2.94)	27.0 (2.91)	34.0 (3.15)	6.7 (1.54)	*1.6 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	44.1 (1.42)	23.9 (1.13)	6.2 (0.51)	25.8 (1.02)	100.0	53.4 (2.10)	5.3 (0.77)	35.7 (1.91)	5.4 (0.80)	†
Not poor	100.0	84.8 (0.48)	3.4 (0.24)	2.7 (0.20)	9.0 (0.34)	100.0	66.5 (1.17)	1.0 (0.20)	24.5 (1.06)	7.6 (0.61)	*0.3 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	10.7 (1.07)	57.7 (1.53)	5.0 (0.60)	26.6 (1.30)	100.0	9.7 (2.74)	44.9 (4.87)	38.3 (3.92)	5.1 (1.49)	†
Near poor	100.0	35.7 (1.81)	31.9 (1.47)	5.9 (0.68)	26.5 (1.30)	100.0	30.1 (3.85)	13.1 (2.58)	46.1 (3.99)	*10.2 (3.40)	†
Not poor	100.0	74.3 (1.09)	7.9 (0.66)	4.7 (0.61)	13.1 (0.68)	100.0	54.4 (3.68)	3.0 (0.78)	32.3 (3.75)	7.3 (1.51)	†

… Category not applicable.

* 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 Health insurance coverage is 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." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

\8 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)										

\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: 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 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 using age two groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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
	Number in thousands\3				
Total\4	215,530	203,419	11,770	8,128	3,539
Sex					
Male	104,881	99,297	5,425	3,736	1,638
Female	110,649	104,122	6,345	4,391	1,901
Age					
Under 12 years	45,559	43,219	2,297	1,717	564
12-17 years	22,015	20,896	1,104	750	350
18-44 years	80,964	74,460	6,300	4,324	1,945
45-64 years	66,991	64,844	2,070	1,336	679
Race					
One race\5	211,255	199,444	11,480	7,918	3,462
White	170,376	161,043	9,129	6,379	2,690
Black or African American	28,329	26,415	1,824	1,196	592
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,608	1,484	123	*61	60
Asian	10,282	9,887	372	277	92
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	660	614	*31	†	*27
Two or more races\6	4,275	3,975	291	210	77
Black or African American, white	1,401	1,304	96	*74	*22
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,284	1,190	94	*55	*38
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	29,934	27,955	1,887	1,221	660
Mexican or Mexican American	19,132	17,884	1,180	768	407
Not Hispanic or Latino	185,596	175,464	9,884	6,907	2,879
White, single race	143,285	135,704	7,444	5,291	2,097
Black or African American, single race	27,025	25,206	1,754	1,150	569
Education\8					
Less than a high school diploma	10,703	9,886	802	463	340
High school diploma or GED\9	32,247	30,359	1,827	1,206	602
Some college	37,939	35,607	2,304	1,471	813
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,228	43,723	1,475	1,181	283
Family income\10					
Less than $35,000	49,600	44,270	5,224	3,388	1,785
$35,000 or more	146,231	140,142	5,984	4,359	1,604
$35,000-$49,999	24,973	22,851	2,080	1,438	637
$50,000-$74,999	38,325	36,503	1,782	1,229	547
$75,000-$99,999	28,890	27,985	899	675	219
$100,000 or more	54,042	52,803	1,223	1,016	200
Poverty status\11					
Poor	24,336	21,903	2,386	1,477	895
Near poor	29,242	26,141	3,065	2,137	911
Not poor	141,216	135,744	5,383	3,945	1,393
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	117,308	110,866	6,220	4,503	1,669
Small MSA	66,530	62,827	3,614	2,366	1,199
Not in MSA	31,691	29,726	1,936	1,259	671
Region					
Northeast	40,646	38,832	1,765	1,385	359
Midwest	51,503	48,746	2,663	1,883	759
South	74,231	69,670	4,454	3,021	1,405
West	49,150	46,170	2,888	1,839	1,016

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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
	Number in thousands\3				
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,741	13,825	885	535	350
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,193	14,129	1,001	685	310
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	70,481	66,942	3,461	2,486	948
White, single race, female	72,804	68,763	3,983	2,805	1,149
Black or African American, single race, male	12,314	11,523	763	491	252
Black or African American, single race, female	14,712	13,683	990	659	317
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,572	6,099	458	286	170
Near poor	6,848	6,159	673	457	214
Not poor	13,222	12,667	539	335	202
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	9,779	8,572	1,201	701	*492
Near poor	15,454	13,791	1,647	1,223	424
Not poor	105,126	101,034	4,039	3,045	969
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	6,403	5,834	557	371	184
Near poor	5,028	4,441	582	357	210
Not poor	12,934	12,434	493	353	124

* 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.

\1 Any period without coverage is 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 Duration of period without coverage is 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" column and unknowns for duration of noncoverage are included in the "yes" column.

\4 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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	94.2 (0.20)	5.8 (0.20)	4.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.12)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	94.5 (0.19)	5.5 (0.19)	3.8 (0.15)	1.6 (0.11)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.5 (0.23)	5.5 (0.23)	3.8 (0.17)	1.7 (0.13)
Female	100.0	93.9 (0.22)	6.1 (0.22)	4.2 (0.18)	1.8 (0.13)
Age\6					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.0 (0.32)	5.0 (0.32)	3.8 (0.28)	1.2 (0.18)
12-17 years	100.0	95.0 (0.45)	5.0 (0.45)	3.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.35)
18-44 years	100.0	92.2 (0.28)	7.8 (0.28)	5.4 (0.22)	2.4 (0.16)
45-64 years	100.0	96.9 (0.17)	3.1 (0.17)	2.0 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Race					
One race\7	100.0	94.2 (0.20)	5.8 (0.20)	4.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.12)
White	100.0	94.3 (0.23)	5.7 (0.23)	4.0 (0.17)	1.7 (0.14)
Black or African American	100.0	93.2 (0.41)	6.8 (0.41)	4.4 (0.35)	2.3 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.8 (1.77)	8.2 (1.77)	*3.9 (1.37)	4.1 (1.17)
Asian	100.0	96.4 (0.53)	3.6 (0.53)	2.7 (0.47)	0.9 (0.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	94.8 (1.92)	*5.2 (1.92)	†	*4.5 (1.73)
Two or more races\8	100.0	92.5 (1.12)	7.5 (1.12)	4.9 (0.92)	2.5 (0.60)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.6 (1.79)	6.4 (1.79)	*3.3 (1.09)	*3.1 (1.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	92.2 (1.77)	7.8 (1.77)	*4.8 (1.49)	*3.0 (1.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.4 (0.37)	6.6 (0.37)	4.1 (0.28)	2.5 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.4 (0.46)	6.6 (0.46)	4.1 (0.37)	2.5 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.3 (0.22)	5.7 (0.22)	4.0 (0.17)	1.6 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	94.4 (0.27)	5.6 (0.27)	4.0 (0.20)	1.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.2 (0.42)	6.8 (0.42)	4.4 (0.36)	2.3 (0.24)
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	91.7 (0.75)	8.3 (0.75)	4.8 (0.50)	3.5 (0.58)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	93.5 (0.41)	6.5 (0.41)	4.3 (0.32)	2.2 (0.21)
Some college	100.0	93.5 (0.36)	6.5 (0.36)	4.2 (0.29)	2.3 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.6 (0.22)	3.4 (0.22)	2.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.08)
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	100.0	88.8 (0.55)	11.2 (0.55)	7.2 (0.38)	3.9 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.6 (0.20)	4.4 (0.20)	3.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	91.3 (0.61)	8.7 (0.61)	6.0 (0.51)	2.7 (0.32)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	95.1 (0.41)	4.9 (0.41)	3.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.24)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	96.8 (0.38)	3.2 (0.38)	2.4 (0.31)	0.8 (0.21)
$100,000 or more	100.0	97.5 (0.26)	2.5 (0.26)	2.1 (0.24)	0.4 (0.09)
Poverty status\13					
Poor	100.0	89.3 (0.85)	10.7 (0.85)	6.4 (0.58)	4.2 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	89.0 (0.62)	11.0 (0.62)	7.5 (0.52)	3.5 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.19)	4.1 (0.19)	3.0 (0.16)	1.1 (0.10)
Place of residence\14					
Large MSA	100.0	94.4 (0.24)	5.6 (0.24)	4.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	94.2 (0.38)	5.8 (0.38)	3.8 (0.25)	1.9 (0.26)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.3 (0.67)	6.7 (0.67)	4.4 (0.48)	2.3 (0.42)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.3 (0.39)	4.7 (0.39)	3.7 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	94.5 (0.40)	5.5 (0.40)	3.9 (0.34)	1.6 (0.20)
South	100.0	93.6 (0.36)	6.4 (0.36)	4.3 (0.26)	2.0 (0.23)
West	100.0	93.9 (0.43)	6.1 (0.43)	3.9 (0.27)	2.1 (0.31)

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)	
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.7 (0.45)	6.3 (0.45)	3.6 (0.33)	2.7 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.1 (0.45)	6.9 (0.45)	4.6 (0.36)	2.3 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	94.7 (0.30)	5.3 (0.30)	3.8 (0.22)	1.4 (0.17)
White, single race, female	100.0	94.1 (0.29)	5.9 (0.29)	4.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.3 (0.55)	6.7 (0.55)	4.1 (0.43)	2.4 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.0 (0.53)	7.0 (0.53)	4.6 (0.45)	2.3 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.3 (0.92)	9.7 (0.92)	5.7 (0.77)	3.9 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	89.9 (1.04)	10.1 (1.04)	6.5 (0.86)	3.6 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	95.8 (0.39)	4.2 (0.39)	2.6 (0.29)	1.6 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.9 (1.72)	12.1 (1.72)	7.0 (1.04)	5.1 (1.47)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.89)	11.2 (0.89)	8.3 (0.76)	2.9 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	95.8 (0.24)	4.2 (0.24)	3.2 (0.20)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.5 (1.17)	10.5 (1.17)	6.5 (0.97)	3.9 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	87.7 (1.32)	12.3 (1.32)	7.3 (1.15)	4.7 (0.80)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.45)	4.0 (0.45)	2.8 (0.36)	1.0 (0.27)

* 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.

\1 Any period without coverage is 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 Duration of period without coverage is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

\10 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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	45,809	6,342	4,764	9,168	13,579	9,300
Sex						
Male	25,266	3,131	2,519	4,673	7,626	5,902
Female	20,543	3,211	2,244	4,495	5,953	3,398
Age						
Under 12 years	3,535	920	458	799	473	648
12-17 years	2,486	447	275	488	561	578
18-44 years	28,336	3,784	3,081	5,932	8,021	6,004
45-64 years	11,451	1,191	950	1,950	4,524	2,070
Race						
One race\4	44,856	6,200	4,646	9,001	13,289	9,153
White	35,244	4,897	3,552	6,781	10,621	7,589
Black or African American	6,609	1,030	845	1,713	1,938	674
American Indian or Alaska Native	774	*67	*39	107	153	*179
Asian	1,987	199	179	318	529	658
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	242	†	†	†	*47	*51
Two or more races\5	953	142	117	166	290	148
Black or African American, white	192	*40	*25	33	67	*24
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	487	*45	*54	81	147	*93
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	14,646	1,438	1,071	2,349	3,241	5,972
Mexican or Mexican American	10,301	1,002	756	1,535	2,237	4,407
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,163	4,904	3,692	6,819	10,338	3,328
White, single race	21,781	3,555	2,579	4,627	7,656	2,066
Black or African American, single race	6,241	990	813	1,651	1,851	557
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	8,454	623	459	1,114	2,583	3,428
High school diploma or GED\8	10,329	1,074	940	2,027	3,890	1,783
Some college	8,276	1,269	952	1,887	2,988	775
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,482	549	455	694	1,008	461
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	22,199	2,531	2,097	4,326	7,043	5,386
$35,000 or more	19,939	3,345	2,412	4,172	5,572	3,207
$35,000-$49,999	7,859	1,110	913	1,841	2,248	1,437
$50,000-$74,999	6,880	1,371	780	1,391	1,937	1,049
$75,000-$99,999	2,572	418	366	487	647	380
$100,000 or more	2,628	447	354	453	740	*341
Poverty status\10						
Poor	10,559	1,023	949	2,036	3,160	3,014
Near poor	12,185	1,757	1,207	2,512	3,615	2,733
Not poor	17,073	2,895	2,165	3,490	5,120	2,273
Place of residence\11						
Large MSA	23,516	3,230	2,601	4,749	6,446	5,302
Small MSA	14,276	1,985	1,406	2,824	4,523	2,630
Not in MSA	8,018	1,127	757	1,595	2,610	1,368
Region						
Northeast	5,244	697	492	1,156	1,451	1,122
Midwest	8,821	1,651	1,154	1,789	2,679	1,118
South	19,944	2,481	2,037	4,118	6,070	4,155
West	11,800	1,513	1,081	2,106	3,380	2,905
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,306	684	552	1,115	1,800	3,866
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,339	754	519	1,234	1,441	2,105
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	11,996	1,830	1,423	2,438	4,348	1,266
White, single race, female	9,785	1,725	1,157	2,189	3,307	800
Black or African American, single race, male	3,287	417	406	835	1,021	370
Black or African American, single race, female	2,954	573	406	815	831	187

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, 2009

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					
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	4,387	305	249	681	887	2,114
Near poor	4,576	530	368	723	959	1,885
Not poor	3,688	414	363	615	1,016	1,154
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	3,773	413	446	783	1,541	488
Near poor	5,153	887	534	1,228	1,837	533
Not poor	10,206	1,898	1,366	2,129	3,299	784
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,852	267	191	481	603	255
Near poor	1,630	236	199	436	539	142
Not poor	2,002	400	333	540	483	86

* 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.

\1 Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "less than $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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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	16.5 (0.60)	11.3 (0.49)	21.4 (0.70)	29.4 (0.65)	21.3 (0.82)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	14.7 (0.46)	11.0 (0.39)	21.2 (0.56)	31.5 (0.61)	21.6 (0.68)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.1 (0.68)	11.1 (0.59)	19.8 (0.78)	30.1 (0.80)	23.9 (0.92)
Female	100.0	18.4 (0.79)	11.7 (0.62)	23.3 (0.90)	28.6 (0.80)	18.0 (0.86)
Age\4						
Under 12 years	100.0	27.9 (2.02)	13.9 (1.68)	24.2 (2.18)	14.3 (1.46)	19.7 (2.08)
12-17 years	100.0	19.0 (2.12)	11.7 (1.43)	20.8 (2.10)	23.9 (2.08)	24.6 (2.42)
18-44 years	100.0	14.1 (0.53)	11.5 (0.48)	22.1 (0.62)	29.9 (0.68)	22.4 (0.72)
45-64 years	100.0	11.1 (0.72)	8.9 (0.62)	18.2 (0.92)	42.3 (1.19)	19.4 (0.92)
Race						
One race\5	100.0	16.4 (0.60)	11.2 (0.49)	21.6 (0.71)	29.4 (0.66)	21.4 (0.83)
White	100.0	16.3 (0.69)	10.7 (0.57)	20.8 (0.81)	29.8 (0.78)	22.4 (0.98)
Black or African American	100.0	19.6 (1.55)	14.7 (1.38)	26.8 (1.76)	28.0 (1.46)	10.9 (1.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*14.2 (5.11)	8.9 (2.40)	21.9 (5.91)	26.8 (4.26)	28.2 (7.26)
Asian	100.0	11.0 (2.16)	10.2 (1.94)	15.8 (2.33)	27.4 (3.07)	35.7 (3.77)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*37.7 (14.93)	*18.3 (7.54)	*23.6 (10.31)
Two or more races\6	100.0	19.3 (3.40)	15.0 (3.47)	16.5 (2.75)	33.0 (4.15)	16.2 (3.57)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.4 (2.85)	*11.6 (4.01)	12.0 (3.30)	44.0 (8.81)	*16.0 (7.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	13.1 (3.69)	22.0 (4.86)	16.9 (4.29)	29.5 (5.56)	18.4 (5.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.7 (0.82)	7.7 (0.64)	17.4 (1.08)	22.7 (0.96)	40.5 (1.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.5 (0.94)	7.7 (0.78)	16.0 (1.23)	22.1 (1.14)	42.6 (1.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.2 (0.84)	13.2 (0.71)	23.4 (0.94)	32.2 (0.83)	12.0 (1.02)
White, single race	100.0	19.5 (1.08)	12.9 (0.91)	23.0 (1.17)	33.8 (1.07)	10.9 (1.37)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.9 (1.62)	15.0 (1.45)	27.4 (1.84)	28.3 (1.49)	9.5 (1.21)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.6 (0.64)	5.6 (0.56)	13.7 (1.02)	32.2 (1.21)	41.0 (1.32)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	11.0 (0.76)	9.7 (0.64)	20.9 (0.96)	40.3 (1.16)	18.2 (0.95)
Some college	100.0	15.9 (0.93)	11.9 (0.83)	23.4 (1.11)	39.0 (1.30)	9.7 (0.70)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.3 (1.61)	14.1 (1.53)	21.4 (1.63)	32.7 (1.88)	14.5 (1.29)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	100.0	14.4 (0.92)	9.9 (0.64)	20.5 (1.04)	29.8 (0.89)	25.4 (1.24)
$35,000 or more	100.0	19.2 (0.97)	13.4 (0.88)	22.2 (1.06)	28.5 (0.95)	16.7 (1.09)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	16.4 (1.35)	13.3 (1.47)	24.5 (1.72)	27.8 (1.44)	18.0 (1.33)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	22.3 (1.85)	12.4 (1.39)	20.9 (1.64)	29.1 (1.74)	15.3 (1.35)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	18.4 (2.85)	15.3 (2.31)	21.7 (2.96)	27.1 (2.86)	17.6 (2.87)
$100,000 or more	100.0	19.7 (2.97)	14.8 (2.67)	19.1 (3.00)	30.3 (2.50)	*16.0 (4.86)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	100.0	11.1 (0.97)	9.4 (0.93)	20.0 (1.42)	29.4 (1.32)	30.0 (1.77)
Near poor	100.0	17.8 (1.33)	10.5 (0.86)	21.4 (1.28)	28.9 (1.11)	21.5 (1.09)
Not poor	100.0	19.4 (1.14)	14.1 (1.05)	22.0 (1.17)	30.5 (1.11)	14.0 (1.55)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	100.0	16.5 (0.84)	11.6 (0.63)	21.8 (0.97)	27.4 (0.94)	22.8 (0.95)
Small MSA	100.0	16.4 (1.06)	11.4 (0.98)	20.8 (1.17)	31.4 (1.10)	19.9 (1.67)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.0 (1.41)	10.2 (1.04)	21.4 (1.81)	31.9 (1.67)	19.5 (2.04)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	16.5 (2.22)	10.1 (1.73)	24.2 (2.53)	25.7 (1.52)	23.5 (3.67)
Midwest	100.0	22.3 (1.49)	13.3 (1.27)	20.2 (1.43)	29.9 (1.70)	14.4 (1.85)
South	100.0	14.7 (0.81)	11.2 (0.70)	22.4 (1.03)	30.0 (0.89)	21.7 (1.14)
West	100.0	15.4 (1.12)	10.4 (0.87)	19.6 (1.39)	29.4 (1.41)	25.1 (1.34)

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, 2009

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)				
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	10.6 (1.00)	7.3 (0.72)	14.8 (1.12)	22.6 (1.16)	44.7 (1.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	13.3 (0.94)	8.3 (0.81)	20.6 (1.33)	23.0 (1.17)	34.7 (1.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	17.6 (1.08)	13.1 (1.14)	22.6 (1.38)	34.9 (1.37)	11.8 (1.40)
White, single race, female	100.0	21.5 (1.54)	12.7 (1.11)	23.6 (1.46)	32.4 (1.29)	9.9 (1.50)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	17.6 (1.87)	14.5 (1.62)	25.7 (2.19)	29.8 (1.77)	12.5 (1.82)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	22.2 (2.13)	15.5 (1.79)	29.3 (2.32)	26.7 (2.03)	6.4 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	7.6 (1.04)	5.7 (1.02)	16.9 (1.88)	19.9 (1.65)	49.9 (2.27)
Near poor	100.0	14.4 (1.73)	8.2 (1.08)	16.4 (1.63)	21.9 (1.64)	39.1 (1.97)
Not poor	100.0	11.9 (1.48)	11.1 (1.65)	17.8 (1.73)	30.0 (2.19)	29.2 (1.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.6 (1.92)	12.6 (2.25)	20.7 (2.55)	38.6 (3.05)	15.5 (3.67)
Near poor	100.0	21.5 (2.20)	9.9 (1.25)	26.2 (2.58)	32.4 (1.75)	10.0 (1.45)
Not poor	100.0	21.7 (1.68)	15.0 (1.57)	22.4 (1.58)	31.9 (1.46)	9.1 (2.47)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.2 (2.63)	11.0 (1.80)	26.1 (3.39)	29.5 (2.30)	15.3 (2.82)
Near poor	100.0	18.0 (3.25)	16.4 (3.37)	26.6 (3.00)	31.2 (3.14)	7.9 (1.31)
Not poor	100.0	23.4 (2.87)	17.6 (2.35)	30.5 (3.31)	24.2 (2.71)	4.3 (0.97)

* 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.

\1 Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

\8 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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	45,809	11,991	1,149	4,209	6,039	21,044	4,313	2,716
Sex								
Male	25,266	6,729	395	2,585	3,754	11,986	1,375	1,551
Female	20,543	5,262	755	1,624	2,285	9,058	2,937	1,165
Age								
Under 12 years	3,535	760	*80	*30	166	1,409	816	434
12-17 years	2,486	583	46	*44	178	1,088	385	305
18-44 years	28,336	6,605	638	4,074	4,042	12,749	2,642	1,430
45-64 years	11,451	4,044	385	60	1,653	5,797	469	547
Race								
One race\5	44,856	11,773	1,138	4,039	5,845	20,628	4,225	2,656
White	35,244	9,166	941	3,139	4,788	16,590	3,250	2,015
Black or African American	6,609	2,051	156	741	777	2,666	772	339
American Indian or Alaska Native	774	*124	†	*20	*43	228	91	†
Asian	1,987	338	29	136	216	1,091	95	198
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	242	*95	†	†	†	*54	†	†
Two or more races\6	953	218	*11	170	194	415	88	*60
Black or African American, white	192	*46	†	47	*29	43	*26	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	487	120	†	*65	139	253	*29	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,646	2,353	194	706	2,549	8,151	1,677	993
Mexican or Mexican American	10,301	1,581	142	495	1,811	5,861	1,265	676
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,163	9,638	955	3,503	3,489	12,893	2,635	1,723
White, single race	21,781	7,037	760	2,492	2,439	8,999	1,697	1,152
Black or African American, single race	6,241	1,975	150	715	717	2,503	729	302
Education\8								
Less than a high school diploma	8,454	1,692	160	177	1,739	4,756	802	524
High school diploma or GED\9	10,329	3,400	380	361	1,452	5,060	722	412
Some college	8,276	2,986	252	435	1,132	3,718	721	311
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,482	1,157	93	216	461	1,532	99	226
Family income\10								
Less than $35,000	22,199	5,203	652	1,928	3,042	10,867	2,782	1,361
$35,000 or more	19,939	6,071	434	1,962	2,686	8,437	1,359	1,149
$35,000-$49,999	7,859	2,386	169	520	1,165	3,695	668	474
$50,000-$74,999	6,880	2,163	164	638	940	2,981	457	326
$75,000-$99,999	2,572	804	*44	331	266	1,022	123	123
$100,000 or more	2,628	717	*57	473	316	740	111	†
Poverty status\11								
Poor	10,559	1,826	316	886	1,175	5,280	1,706	842
Near poor	12,185	3,398	267	930	1,792	5,866	1,426	608
Not poor	17,073	5,563	451	1,908	2,316	7,008	844	915
Place of residence\12								
Large MSA	23,516	5,690	483	2,108	3,370	11,506	1,991	1,399
Small MSA	14,276	3,812	413	1,501	1,773	6,186	1,474	825
Not in MSA	8,018	2,490	253	600	895	3,352	848	492
Region								
Northeast	5,244	1,228	114	633	916	2,154	403	562
Midwest	8,821	2,668	264	1,161	1,099	3,414	785	587
South	19,944	5,348	567	1,547	2,384	9,829	2,033	815
West	11,800	2,747	205	868	1,639	5,646	1,092	751

* 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.

\1 Reasons for no health insurance coverage are 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 "Other" 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 Total 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 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.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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							

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

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)	27.6 (0.76)	2.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.29)	12.4 (0.49)	48.1 (0.98)	12.1 (0.61)	7.6 (0.73)
Total\4 (crude)	27.7 (0.65)	2.7 (0.20)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.50)	48.6 (0.84)	10.0 (0.40)	6.3 (0.51)
Sex							
Male	28.0 (0.86)	1.8 (0.29)	7.8 (0.36)	13.8 (0.64)	49.4 (1.13)	9.0 (0.70)	7.8 (0.73)
Female	27.1 (0.97)	3.7 (0.35)	6.7 (0.37)	10.7 (0.53)	46.5 (1.10)	16.1 (0.76)	7.3 (0.84)
Age\5							
Under 12 years	23.2 (2.02)	*2.5 (0.99)	*0.9 (0.32)	5.1 (1.02)	43.0 (2.52)	24.9 (2.31)	13.2 (2.11)
12-17 years	24.8 (2.15)	2.0 (0.59)	*1.9 (0.64)	7.6 (1.18)	46.3 (2.65)	16.4 (1.93)	13.0 (2.62)
18-44 years	24.6 (0.68)	2.4 (0.22)	15.1 (0.57)	15.0 (0.59)	47.4 (0.87)	9.8 (0.43)	5.3 (0.40)
45-64 years	37.6 (1.13)	3.6 (0.40)	0.6 (0.14)	15.4 (0.82)	53.9 (1.31)	4.4 (0.45)	5.1 (0.43)
Race							
One race\6	27.5 (0.75)	2.7 (0.27)	7.2 (0.28)	12.3 (0.49)	48.2 (0.99)	12.1 (0.62)	7.6 (0.75)
White	27.2 (0.88)	2.8 (0.32)	7.1 (0.32)	12.8 (0.57)	49.0 (1.16)	11.7 (0.69)	7.4 (0.90)
Black or African American	32.1 (1.74)	2.3 (0.48)	8.8 (0.73)	11.2 (1.10)	41.2 (1.85)	15.0 (1.53)	7.6 (1.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	24.0 (5.85)	†	*2.6 (1.29)	*7.2 (2.67)	38.3 (5.46)	21.1 (4.90)	*11.3 (3.98)
Asian	16.3 (2.34)	*1.6 (0.49)	5.3 (0.84)	9.7 (1.65)	60.1 (3.35)	6.5 (1.69)	10.4 (2.08)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*43.2 (15.29)	†	†	†	*23.7 (8.43)	†	†
Two or more races\7	29.9 (4.38)	*1.5 (0.75)	14.8 (2.69)	20.6 (3.32)	48.0 (4.13)	11.2 (2.41)	*6.7 (2.22)
Black or African American, white	*22.8 (6.95)	†	16.9 (3.85)	*16.4 (6.65)	*21.0 (6.64)	*10.0 (3.43)	*26.8 (9.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	35.0 (6.27)	†	*12.2 (4.72)	27.1 (4.62)	53.6 (5.64)	*7.9 (3.15)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17.8 (1.10)	1.6 (0.45)	3.8 (0.32)	16.5 (0.90)	57.7 (1.41)	13.1 (0.81)	7.3 (0.71)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.4 (1.29)	*1.7 (0.55)	3.7 (0.37)	16.7 (1.13)	59.1 (1.60)	13.1 (0.92)	7.2 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.4 (0.98)	3.1 (0.28)	9.2 (0.38)	10.6 (0.58)	43.2 (1.27)	11.5 (0.91)	7.9 (1.11)
White, single race	33.3 (1.24)	3.4 (0.36)	9.4 (0.48)	10.5 (0.72)	42.7 (1.63)	10.7 (1.15)	7.9 (1.54)
Black or African American, single race	32.6 (1.81)	2.4 (0.51)	9.1 (0.76)	10.9 (1.13)	40.8 (1.92)	15.1 (1.61)	7.4 (1.31)
Education\9							
Less than a high school diploma	21.7 (1.12)	2.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.41)	21.3 (1.17)	57.9 (1.44)	9.4 (0.68)	6.4 (0.58)
High school diploma or GED\10	35.2 (1.20)	3.9 (0.47)	3.5 (0.45)	14.8 (0.91)	51.9 (1.27)	7.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.46)
Some college	38.5 (1.32)	3.2 (0.44)	4.8 (0.54)	14.3 (0.94)	47.6 (1.39)	8.4 (0.68)	4.0 (0.48)
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.3 (2.03)	3.0 (0.68)	6.3 (1.00)	14.2 (1.41)	48.7 (2.07)	3.1 (0.60)	7.4 (1.04)
Family income\11							
Less than $35,000	23.5 (0.95)	3.0 (0.50)	6.8 (0.40)	12.1 (0.61)	49.1 (1.29)	16.0 (0.89)	8.2 (1.03)
$35,000 or more	32.7 (1.24)	2.4 (0.30)	7.9 (0.45)	13.2 (0.81)	45.4 (1.45)	8.7 (0.74)	7.0 (1.13)
$35,000-$49,999	30.0 (1.55)	2.2 (0.41)	5.7 (0.71)	14.1 (1.16)	49.0 (2.07)	11.0 (1.32)	7.2 (1.26)
$50,000-$74,999	34.1 (2.17)	2.5 (0.50)	7.4 (0.65)	13.6 (1.43)	45.9 (2.32)	8.0 (1.26)	5.5 (1.01)
$75,000-$99,999	35.9 (3.53)	*2.3 (0.77)	10.1 (1.19)	9.1 (1.36)	45.7 (3.59)	6.7 (1.65)	6.2 (1.67)
$100,000 or more	33.5 (4.34)	*2.6 (1.01)	13.5 (1.53)	12.2 (2.49)	32.9 (3.68)	*6.3 (2.24)	†
Poverty status\12							
Poor	18.0 (1.18)	3.3 (0.74)	6.6 (0.56)	10.4 (0.80)	50.6 (1.81)	17.9 (1.20)	10.0 (1.52)
Near poor	28.8 (1.44)	2.1 (0.28)	6.2 (0.51)	13.3 (0.89)	48.9 (1.56)	13.8 (1.08)	6.1 (0.81)
Not poor	35.4 (1.56)	2.9 (0.40)	8.7 (0.48)	12.9 (0.79)	43.9 (1.62)	7.2 (0.90)	6.7 (1.73)
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	25.7 (1.02)	2.1 (0.22)	7.0 (0.38)	13.3 (0.65)	51.3 (1.15)	10.8 (0.70)	7.1 (0.68)
Small MSA	27.9 (1.42)	3.1 (0.46)	8.3 (0.57)	12.1 (1.02)	45.6 (1.98)	13.6 (1.30)	7.5 (1.72)
Not in MSA	32.6 (1.70)	3.6 (0.99)	6.5 (0.63)	10.6 (1.10)	42.8 (2.43)	13.1 (1.37)	9.1 (1.93)
Region							
Northeast	24.7 (2.75)	*2.5 (0.82)	9.2 (1.01)	16.5 (1.79)	41.3 (3.06)	10.6 (1.93)	*14.4 (4.42)
Midwest	31.5 (1.70)	2.9 (0.38)	10.3 (0.72)	11.9 (1.13)	40.3 (2.35)	10.6 (1.23)	10.1 (1.93)
South	27.8 (1.09)	2.8 (0.34)	6.3 (0.44)	11.2 (0.74)	51.5 (1.49)	13.1 (0.98)	4.8 (0.53)
West	25.8 (1.49)	2.3 (0.68)	5.9 (0.41)	13.4 (0.90)	50.8 (1.62)	11.8 (0.98)	7.7 (0.83)

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 selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						

* 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.

\1 Reasons for no health insurance coverage are 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 "Other" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

\9 Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
Distribution #1 (master list)		
All ages	274,634	1.000000
Under 1 year	3,795	0.013818
1 year	3,759	0.013687
2-4 years	11,433	0.041630
5 years	3,896	0.014186
6-8 years	11,800	0.042966
9 years	4,224	0.015380
10-11 years	8,258	0.030069
12-14 years	11,799	0.042963
15-17 years	11,819	0.043035
18-19 years	8,001	0.029133
20-24 years	18,257	0.066478
25-29 years	17,722	0.064530
30-34 years	19,511	0.071044
35-39 years	22,180	0.080762
40-44 years	22,479	0.081851
45-49 years	19,806	0.072118
50-54 years	17,224	0.062716
55-59 years	13,307	0.048454
60-64 years	10,654	0.038793
65-69 years	9,410	0.034264
70-74 years	8,726	0.031773
75-79 years	7,415	0.027000
80-84 years	4,900	0.017842
85 years and over	4,259	0.015508
Distribution #2 (tables 15,17)		
All ages	274,634	1.000000
0-11 years	47,165	0.171738
12-17 years	23,618	0.085998
18-44 years	108,150	0.393797
45-64 years	60,991	0.222081
65 years and over	34,710	0.126386
Distribution #3 (tables 2,4,8,10,12,14)		
All ages	274,634	1.000000
0-11 years	47,165	0.171738
12-17 years	23,618	0.085998
18-44 years	108,150	0.393797
45-64 years	60,991	0.222081
65-74 years	18,136	0.066037
75 years and over	16,574	0.060349
Distribution #4 (table 5)		
18 years and over	203,851	1.000000
18-44 years	108,150	0.530535
45-64 years	60,991	0.299194
65-74 years	18,136	0.088967
75 years and over	16,574	0.081304
Distribution #5 (tables 2,4,8,10,12,14,15,17,19,21,23,25)		
Under 65 years	239,924	1.000000
0-11 years	47,165	0.196583
12-17 years	23,618	0.098440
18-44 years	108,150	0.450768
45-64 years	60,991	0.254210
Distribution #6 (table 6)		
18-69 years	178,551	1.000000
18-44 years	108,150	0.605709
45-64 years	60,991	0.341589
65-69 years	9,410	0.052702
Distribution #7 (table 7)		
0-17 years	70,783	1.000000
0-11 years	47,165	0.666332
12-17 years	23,618	0.333668
Distribution #8 (tables 2,4,5,8,10,12,14,15,17,19)		
65 years and over	34,710	1.000000
65-74 years	18,136	0.522501
75 years and over	16,574	0.477499
Distribution #9 (tables 2,4,5,8,10,12,14)		
25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
25-44 years	81,892	0.461122
45-64 years	60,991	0.343431
65-74 years	18,136	0.102121
75 years and over	16,574	0.093326
Distribution #10 (tables 15,17)		
25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
25-44 years	81,892	0.461122
45-64 years	60,991	0.343431
65 years and over	34,710	0.195447
Distribution #11 (tables 5,6)		
18-64 years	169,141	1.000000
18-44 years	108,150	0.639407
45-64 years	60,991	0.360593
Distribution #12 (table 6)		
25-69 years	152,293	1.000000
25-44 years	81,892	0.537727
45-64 years	60,991	0.400485
65-69 years	9,410	0.061789
Distribution #13 (tables 19,21,23,25)		
25-64 years	142,883	1.000000
25-44 years	81,892	0.573140
45-64 years	60,991	0.426860

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.

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Respondent-assessed health status	363	0.12	1,2,V
Limitation in usual activities	330	0.11	3,4,VI
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions	670	0.22	3,4,VI
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL)	56	0.02	5,VII
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)	54	0.02	5,VII
Limitation in work activity	130	0.06	6,VIII
Special education or early intervention services	84	0.11	7,IX
Medical care not received due to cost	301	0.10	15,XIV
Medical care delayed due to cost	407	0.14	15,XIV
Number of overnight hospital stays	78	0.03	16,17,XV
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years	2,030	0.77	18,19,XVI
Health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over	167	0.44	18,19,XVI
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years	341	0.16	20,21,XVII
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years	103	0.05	20,21,XVII
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	2,656	5.80	22,23,XVIII
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	2,535	5.53	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, 2009

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes	Reference table
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode	541	1.45	11,12,XII
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence	465	1.25	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, 2009

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Family income	16,118	5.35	1-25,V-XIX
Poverty status	35,730	11.86	1-25,V-XIX
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	3,652	1.84	1-6,8-25,V-VIII,X-XIX
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,030	0.77	1-6,8-17,V-XIII,X-XV
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	167	0.44	1-6,8-17,V-XIII,X-XV

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

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status\1					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.34)	30.4 (0.29)	23.9 (0.28)	7.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.6 (0.34)	30.4 (0.29)	23.5 (0.28)	7.2 (0.12)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	37.0 (0.38)	30.1 (0.34)	23.6 (0.33)	7.0 (0.17)	2.2 (0.09)
Female	100.0	34.7 (0.38)	30.7 (0.33)	24.1 (0.31)	7.9 (0.16)	2.6 (0.10)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	58.3 (0.69)	26.0 (0.61)	14.1 (0.46)	1.3 (0.10)	0.2 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	28.1 (0.74)	15.7 (0.60)	1.9 (0.19)	0.3 (0.06)
18-44 years	100.0	37.9 (0.45)	32.8 (0.40)	23.0 (0.39)	5.3 (0.17)	1.0 (0.07)
45-64 years	100.0	23.7 (0.44)	31.9 (0.45)	28.6 (0.44)	11.3 (0.27)	4.5 (0.18)
65-74 years	100.0	17.0 (0.67)	29.8 (0.81)	33.4 (0.85)	14.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.36)
75 years and over	100.0	10.6 (0.60)	24.7 (0.83)	35.8 (0.90)	20.6 (0.78)	8.4 (0.54)
Race						
One race\4	100.0	35.8 (0.34)	30.5 (0.29)	23.9 (0.28)	7.4 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	36.4 (0.39)	31.1 (0.33)	23.1 (0.31)	7.0 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	31.9 (0.73)	26.8 (0.62)	28.3 (0.67)	10.1 (0.39)	2.8 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.4 (2.42)	26.0 (2.69)	29.7 (2.90)	11.4 (1.47)	*2.6 (0.81)
Asian	100.0	37.8 (1.40)	31.4 (1.20)	22.8 (1.08)	6.4 (0.53)	1.6 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	40.7 (7.09)	25.2 (5.55)	28.6 (7.37)	*4.1 (1.39)	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	38.4 (1.93)	27.3 (1.54)	23.6 (1.59)	7.9 (0.82)	2.8 (0.41)
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.7 (3.43)	30.9 (2.93)	20.2 (2.77)	5.7 (1.54)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	25.7 (2.82)	25.2 (2.97)	33.2 (2.98)	10.5 (1.48)	5.4 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.2 (0.68)	28.2 (0.64)	27.5 (0.64)	8.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.3 (0.86)	28.0 (0.82)	29.3 (0.82)	7.7 (0.42)	1.7 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.2 (0.38)	30.8 (0.31)	23.2 (0.30)	7.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	36.8 (0.44)	31.8 (0.36)	22.2 (0.34)	6.8 (0.16)	2.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.9 (0.75)	26.7 (0.64)	28.3 (0.67)	10.2 (0.40)	2.9 (0.20)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	14.9 (0.54)	21.0 (0.61)	35.0 (0.71)	20.3 (0.57)	8.8 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	20.2 (0.47)	30.9 (0.51)	32.2 (0.51)	12.7 (0.34)	4.0 (0.20)
Some college	100.0	25.7 (0.48)	34.5 (0.52)	28.4 (0.56)	8.7 (0.28)	2.7 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	40.0 (0.58)	35.2 (0.55)	19.5 (0.45)	4.3 (0.20)	1.1 (0.10)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.9 (0.53)	26.5 (0.46)	28.8 (0.47)	12.8 (0.30)	5.0 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.2 (0.44)	32.5 (0.38)	21.2 (0.34)	4.9 (0.14)	1.2 (0.06)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	31.1 (0.76)	30.7 (0.69)	27.3 (0.69)	8.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.19)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	36.0 (0.79)	33.5 (0.73)	23.2 (0.59)	5.8 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	40.3 (0.93)	34.2 (0.84)	20.9 (0.76)	4.0 (0.28)	0.7 (0.10)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.6 (0.76)	31.8 (0.68)	15.7 (0.53)	2.4 (0.16)	0.5 (0.08)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	100.0	29.5 (0.84)	25.0 (0.74)	27.7 (0.77)	12.9 (0.45)	4.9 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	31.1 (0.79)	27.8 (0.68)	26.9 (0.66)	10.0 (0.36)	4.1 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	39.4 (0.43)	32.8 (0.38)	21.4 (0.34)	5.2 (0.14)	1.3 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	43.1 (0.46)	33.0 (0.41)	19.4 (0.34)	3.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	35.3 (0.75)	26.4 (0.69)	25.0 (0.68)	9.2 (0.35)	4.2 (0.25)
Other	100.0	28.1 (1.83)	20.8 (1.07)	24.5 (1.16)	17.3 (1.12)	9.2 (0.76)
Uninsured	100.0	30.2 (0.61)	29.4 (0.61)	29.5 (0.61)	8.9 (0.34)	2.0 (0.15)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	15.1 (0.66)	31.4 (0.86)	35.8 (0.90)	13.2 (0.56)	4.4 (0.37)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	3.9 (0.85)	13.0 (1.54)	27.9 (1.99)	35.9 (2.14)	19.2 (2.01)
Medicare only	100.0	14.3 (0.82)	24.0 (1.05)	33.8 (1.12)	20.7 (0.95)	7.2 (0.58)
Other	100.0	13.0 (1.74)	23.5 (1.94)	33.3 (2.18)	21.0 (1.89)	9.3 (1.34)
Uninsured	100.0	16.4 (4.24)	24.8 (4.88)	29.1 (4.73)	23.3 (4.58)	†
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	100.0	37.9 (0.46)	30.3 (0.41)	23.0 (0.38)	6.8 (0.17)	2.0 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	35.2 (0.65)	30.0 (0.47)	24.4 (0.52)	7.8 (0.26)	2.5 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.2 (0.85)	31.6 (0.75)	25.4 (0.70)	9.1 (0.34)	3.7 (0.25)

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status\1					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)					
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.5 (0.87)	29.8 (0.75)	23.8 (0.74)	7.2 (0.32)	1.8 (0.14)
Midwest	100.0	34.5 (0.74)	32.4 (0.61)	24.0 (0.61)	6.9 (0.25)	2.2 (0.15)
South	100.0	35.1 (0.54)	29.3 (0.45)	24.1 (0.44)	8.4 (0.25)	3.1 (0.14)
West	100.0	37.2 (0.72)	30.6 (0.59)	23.3 (0.56)	6.8 (0.25)	2.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.4 (0.76)	28.1 (0.71)	27.3 (0.70)	7.6 (0.41)	1.5 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	33.0 (0.79)	28.3 (0.75)	27.6 (0.75)	8.7 (0.37)	2.4 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	37.6 (0.51)	31.3 (0.44)	22.1 (0.41)	6.5 (0.20)	2.4 (0.12)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.0 (0.49)	32.1 (0.41)	22.2 (0.38)	7.0 (0.20)	2.6 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	34.4 (0.93)	26.6 (0.79)	27.3 (0.84)	9.1 (0.51)	2.6 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.7 (0.80)	26.8 (0.74)	29.1 (0.77)	11.2 (0.47)	3.1 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	29.6 (1.30)	25.6 (1.38)	31.1 (1.30)	10.5 (0.66)	3.2 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	33.3 (1.27)	28.8 (1.24)	27.1 (1.12)	8.6 (0.69)	2.3 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	39.5 (1.05)	30.9 (0.89)	23.4 (0.84)	5.3 (0.41)	0.9 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race						
Poor	100.0	29.1 (1.37)	25.9 (1.17)	25.0 (1.17)	13.4 (0.75)	6.6 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	29.6 (1.14)	28.3 (1.01)	26.2 (0.94)	10.7 (0.54)	5.2 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	39.8 (0.52)	33.6 (0.47)	20.4 (0.39)	4.8 (0.17)	1.4 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	30.5 (1.77)	22.0 (1.28)	27.7 (1.38)	15.6 (0.97)	4.2 (0.46)
Near poor	100.0	31.2 (1.63)	24.7 (1.32)	29.4 (1.51)	10.9 (0.78)	3.8 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	33.5 (1.09)	30.8 (1.00)	27.2 (0.94)	7.1 (0.47)	1.4 (0.21)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 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 Respondent-assessed health status is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

\11 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	86.7 (0.20)	13.3 (0.20)	12.9 (0.20)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.1 (0.18)	12.9 (0.18)	12.6 (0.18)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.1 (0.24)	12.9 (0.24)	12.5 (0.23)
Female	100.0	86.3 (0.24)	13.7 (0.24)	13.3 (0.24)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.30)	7.7 (0.30)	7.4 (0.30)
12-17 years	100.0	90.5 (0.42)	9.5 (0.42)	9.3 (0.42)
18-44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.19)	6.4 (0.19)	6.1 (0.18)
45-64 years	100.0	82.4 (0.38)	17.6 (0.38)	17.1 (0.37)
65-74 years	100.0	74.3 (0.72)	25.7 (0.72)	25.1 (0.72)
75 years and over	100.0	55.5 (1.02)	44.5 (1.02)	43.4 (1.03)
Race				
One race\6	100.0	86.8 (0.20)	13.2 (0.20)	12.8 (0.20)
White	100.0	86.7 (0.22)	13.3 (0.22)	12.9 (0.22)
Black or African American	100.0	84.9 (0.46)	15.1 (0.46)	14.6 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	83.0 (2.25)	17.0 (2.25)	16.9 (2.25)
Asian	100.0	93.5 (0.51)	6.5 (0.51)	6.3 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	93.4 (1.89)	6.6 (1.89)	6.4 (1.88)
Two or more races\7	100.0	81.6 (1.21)	18.4 (1.21)	18.1 (1.20)
Black or African American, white	100.0	88.7 (1.67)	11.3 (1.67)	11.2 (1.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	69.8 (2.35)	30.2 (2.35)	29.7 (2.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.30)	8.3 (0.30)	8.1 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.5 (0.37)	7.5 (0.37)	7.2 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	85.8 (0.23)	14.2 (0.23)	13.8 (0.23)
White, single race	100.0	85.6 (0.26)	14.4 (0.26)	14.0 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	84.7 (0.47)	15.3 (0.47)	14.8 (0.47)
Education\9				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	71.1 (0.73)	28.9 (0.73)	28.2 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	81.0 (0.45)	19.0 (0.45)	18.5 (0.44)
Some college	100.0	84.4 (0.39)	15.6 (0.39)	15.2 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.6 (0.33)	8.4 (0.33)	8.0 (0.32)
Family income\11				
Less than $35,000	100.0	77.2 (0.43)	22.8 (0.43)	22.3 (0.43)
$35,000 or more	100.0	91.0 (0.19)	9.0 (0.19)	8.8 (0.18)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	86.1 (0.51)	13.9 (0.51)	13.5 (0.50)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	90.1 (0.35)	9.9 (0.35)	9.6 (0.34)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	92.1 (0.38)	7.9 (0.38)	7.6 (0.38)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.2 (0.24)	5.8 (0.24)	5.6 (0.24)
Poverty status\12				
Poor	100.0	78.2 (0.63)	21.8 (0.63)	21.3 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	82.0 (0.48)	18.0 (0.48)	17.6 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	90.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.20)	9.5 (0.19)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)
Health insurance coverage\13				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.3 (0.15)	6.7 (0.15)	6.4 (0.15)
Medicaid	100.0	79.5 (0.55)	20.5 (0.55)	20.0 (0.54)
Other	100.0	63.3 (1.62)	36.7 (1.62)	36.2 (1.62)
Uninsured	100.0	91.1 (0.34)	8.9 (0.34)	8.5 (0.32)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	69.7 (0.83)	30.3 (0.83)	29.6 (0.84)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	40.0 (2.49)	60.0 (2.49)	59.1 (2.47)
Medicare only	100.0	64.4 (1.31)	35.6 (1.31)	34.6 (1.31)
Other	100.0	60.1 (2.37)	39.9 (2.37)	39.1 (2.38)
Uninsured	100.0	73.3 (5.44)	26.7 (5.44)	23.1 (5.27)
Place of residence\14				
Large MSA	100.0	88.5 (0.24)	11.5 (0.24)	11.1 (0.24)
Small MSA	100.0	85.5 (0.35)	14.5 (0.35)	14.1 (0.35)
Not in MSA	100.0	82.9 (0.62)	17.1 (0.62)	16.6 (0.61)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.3 (0.43)	12.7 (0.43)	12.3 (0.43)
Midwest	100.0	86.0 (0.44)	14.0 (0.44)	13.6 (0.43)
South	100.0	86.2 (0.33)	13.8 (0.33)	13.4 (0.32)
West	100.0	87.7 (0.41)	12.3 (0.41)	11.9 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	91.8 (0.38)	8.2 (0.38)	7.9 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.6 (0.37)	8.4 (0.37)	8.2 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	85.9 (0.32)	14.1 (0.32)	13.7 (0.32)
White, single race, female	100.0	85.2 (0.32)	14.8 (0.32)	14.2 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	85.6 (0.58)	14.4 (0.58)	14.0 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.0 (0.62)	16.0 (0.62)	15.5 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	88.3 (0.74)	11.7 (0.74)	11.3 (0.73)
Near poor	100.0	92.1 (0.57)	7.9 (0.57)	7.6 (0.56)
Not poor	100.0	93.7 (0.38)	6.3 (0.38)	6.2 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race				
Poor	100.0	72.2 (1.12)	27.8 (1.12)	27.1 (1.10)
Near poor	100.0	76.8 (0.75)	23.2 (0.75)	22.7 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	89.5 (0.24)	10.5 (0.24)	10.2 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	75.3 (1.23)	24.7 (1.23)	24.3 (1.23)
Near poor	100.0	82.7 (0.99)	17.3 (0.99)	16.9 (0.98)
Not poor	100.0	90.7 (0.50)	9.3 (0.50)	8.9 (0.49)

\1 Limitation in usual activities is 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 were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

\4 Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities\1			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions\2
	Percent distribution\3,4 (standard error)			Percent\3 (standard error)

\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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent\3 (standard error)	
Total\4 (crude)	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.11)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.10)
Sex		
Male	1.6 (0.09)	3.1 (0.12)
Female	2.2 (0.10)	4.9 (0.16)
Age		
18-44 years	0.5 (0.05)	1.3 (0.08)
45-64 years	1.8 (0.11)	3.7 (0.16)
65-74 years	3.1 (0.29)	6.4 (0.40)
75 years and over	10.3 (0.55)	20.3 (0.86)
Race		
One race\5	1.9 (0.07)	4.0 (0.11)
White	1.8 (0.08)	3.9 (0.13)
Black or African American	2.7 (0.23)	5.4 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*1.9 (0.70)	3.3 (0.86)
Asian	1.1 (0.18)	2.2 (0.31)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*3.9 (1.33)	*2.7 (1.12)
Two or more races\6	3.9 (0.84)	7.4 (0.98)
Black or African American, white	†	*2.0 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	5.9 (1.49)	10.0 (1.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.3 (0.12)	2.5 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.2 (0.14)	2.3 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.0 (0.08)	4.3 (0.13)
White, single race	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	2.8 (0.23)	5.5 (0.30)
Education\8		
Less than a high school diploma	4.9 (0.29)	9.3 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED\9	2.4 (0.16)	5.3 (0.23)
Some college	1.5 (0.12)	3.9 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.10)	1.7 (0.14)
Family income\10		
Less than $35,000	3.6 (0.17)	7.9 (0.28)
$35,000 or more	1.1 (0.07)	2.3 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	2.0 (0.20)	3.8 (0.26)
$50,000-$74,999	1.3 (0.13)	2.5 (0.19)
$75,000-$99,999	0.9 (0.14)	2.0 (0.22)
$100,000 or more	0.6 (0.08)	1.2 (0.12)
Poverty status\11		
Poor	4.0 (0.30)	8.7 (0.45)
Near poor	3.1 (0.24)	6.4 (0.34)
Not poor	1.2 (0.07)	2.5 (0.10)

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent\3 (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage\12		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.07)
Medicaid/other public	5.1 (0.40)	10.4 (0.56)
Other coverage	5.1 (0.58)	10.7 (0.86)
Uninsured	0.5 (0.09)	1.4 (0.13)
65 years and over:		
Private	4.0 (0.30)	10.0 (0.51)
Medicare and Medicaid	20.8 (1.96)	33.6 (2.22)
Medicare only	7.4 (0.61)	13.3 (0.88)
Other coverage	8.8 (1.41)	14.5 (1.65)
Uninsured	†	*11.1 (3.56)
Place of residence/13		
Large MSA	1.8 (0.09)	3.7 (0.15)
Small MSA	2.0 (0.13)	4.2 (0.21)
Not in MSA	2.3 (0.18)	5.0 (0.27)
Region		
Northeast	1.5 (0.15)	3.2 (0.22)
Midwest	1.8 (0.15)	4.2 (0.25)
South	2.1 (0.11)	4.4 (0.18)
West	2.1 (0.16)	4.1 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	0.9 (0.13)	1.7 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.8 (0.20)	3.5 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.6 (0.11)	3.1 (0.15)
White, single race, female	2.2 (0.13)	5.1 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.5 (0.31)	4.6 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.1 (0.28)	6.2 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.2 (0.34)	4.3 (0.51)
Near poor	1.4 (0.27)	2.8 (0.51)
Not poor	0.8 (0.13)	1.6 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	4.2 (0.47)	10.0 (0.74)
Near poor	3.7 (0.35)	7.8 (0.50)
Not poor	1.2 (0.08)	2.6 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	5.2 (0.73)	11.6 (1.02)
Near poor	3.7 (0.60)	6.4 (0.64)
Not poor	1.4 (0.20)	2.8 (0.31)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 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 ADL is 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?"

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent\3 (standard error)	

\2 IADL is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 5.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity\1			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	6.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.09)	90.0 (0.20)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.2 (0.15)	3.2 (0.09)	90.6 (0.18)
Sex				
Male	100.0	6.3 (0.21)	3.2 (0.13)	90.5 (0.25)
Female	100.0	6.9 (0.20)	3.6 (0.13)	89.5 (0.23)
Age				
18-44 years	100.0	3.3 (0.13)	2.0 (0.10)	94.7 (0.18)
45-64 years	100.0	10.5 (0.30)	4.7 (0.19)	84.8 (0.35)
65-69 years	100.0	12.1 (0.66)	8.0 (0.58)	79.9 (0.84)
Race				
One race\4	100.0	6.5 (0.16)	3.4 (0.09)	90.1 (0.19)
White	100.0	6.3 (0.18)	3.4 (0.11)	90.3 (0.22)
Black or African American	100.0	9.4 (0.43)	3.9 (0.28)	86.7 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	9.2 (1.62)	5.5 (1.23)	85.3 (2.12)
Asian	100.0	2.5 (0.29)	1.6 (0.24)	95.9 (0.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*4.1 (1.51)	†	93.6 (2.38)
Two or more races\5	100.0	14.2 (1.62)	5.5 (0.94)	80.3 (1.78)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*6.9 (2.22)	*3.3 (1.08)	89.8 (2.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	20.5 (2.81)	7.4 (1.68)	72.1 (2.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.1 (0.24)	2.4 (0.17)	93.5 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	3.3 (0.25)	2.5 (0.22)	94.2 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.1 (0.19)	3.6 (0.11)	89.3 (0.22)
White, single race	100.0	6.8 (0.22)	3.6 (0.12)	89.6 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	9.6 (0.45)	3.9 (0.29)	86.5 (0.55)
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	16.1 (0.65)	5.1 (0.33)	78.9 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	9.3 (0.34)	4.5 (0.24)	86.2 (0.41)
Some college	100.0	7.2 (0.28)	4.0 (0.20)	88.9 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.3 (0.16)	2.3 (0.16)	95.4 (0.22)
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	100.0	15.1 (0.44)	5.3 (0.23)	79.6 (0.50)
$35,000 or more	100.0	3.4 (0.12)	2.7 (0.11)	93.9 (0.17)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	6.4 (0.36)	3.9 (0.30)	89.7 (0.48)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	3.9 (0.24)	3.1 (0.22)	93.0 (0.33)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	2.7 (0.25)	2.1 (0.22)	95.2 (0.34)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.14)	2.0 (0.16)	96.5 (0.21)
Poverty status\10				
Poor	100.0	18.2 (0.76)	5.1 (0.36)	76.7 (0.85)
Near poor	100.0	11.3 (0.46)	4.1 (0.26)	84.7 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	3.5 (0.13)	3.0 (0.11)	93.5 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.6 (0.11)	2.5 (0.11)	94.9 (0.15)
Medicaid	100.0	27.2 (0.88)	5.8 (0.40)	67.0 (0.91)
Other	100.0	33.9 (1.56)	7.2 (0.64)	58.9 (1.62)
Uninsured	100.0	4.2 (0.24)	3.4 (0.22)	92.4 (0.32)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	6.8 (0.65)	7.4 (0.75)	85.8 (0.97)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	47.0 (4.32)	11.8 (2.53)	41.3 (4.14)
Medicare only	100.0	13.2 (1.34)	8.7 (1.15)	78.0 (1.69)
Other	100.0	24.8 (3.67)	8.2 (2.33)	67.0 (4.05)
Uninsured	100.0	†	†	87.5 (5.30)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity\1			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	100.0	5.2 (0.18)	3.0 (0.13)	91.8 (0.24)
Small MSA	100.0	7.4 (0.30)	3.6 (0.17)	88.9 (0.34)
Not in MSA	100.0	10.2 (0.58)	4.3 (0.24)	85.5 (0.66)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	6.1 (0.37)	2.8 (0.19)	91.1 (0.43)
Midwest	100.0	6.8 (0.36)	3.7 (0.19)	89.6 (0.44)
South	100.0	7.6 (0.30)	3.6 (0.17)	88.8 (0.34)
West	100.0	5.4 (0.29)	3.3 (0.19)	91.3 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.7 (0.31)	2.1 (0.21)	94.2 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.5 (0.31)	2.7 (0.27)	92.9 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	6.7 (0.28)	3.5 (0.18)	89.8 (0.33)
White, single race, female	100.0	6.9 (0.25)	3.7 (0.17)	89.4 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	8.7 (0.56)	3.5 (0.35)	87.8 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	10.3 (0.62)	4.2 (0.40)	85.5 (0.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	7.6 (0.68)	3.4 (0.44)	89.1 (0.83)
Near poor	100.0	4.3 (0.55)	2.2 (0.34)	93.5 (0.66)
Not poor	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.26)	95.6 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	22.6 (1.32)	4.9 (0.53)	72.5 (1.44)
Near poor	100.0	15.0 (0.71)	4.9 (0.42)	80.2 (0.84)
Not poor	100.0	3.7 (0.16)	3.3 (0.14)	93.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	22.5 (1.48)	7.1 (0.90)	70.4 (1.66)
Near poor	100.0	10.2 (0.85)	4.2 (0.58)	85.6 (1.03)
Not poor	100.0	4.1 (0.37)	2.7 (0.30)	93.2 (0.50)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 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 Limitation in work activity is 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 denominatores when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

\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.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity\1			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1
	Percent\2 (standard error)
Total\3 (crude)	7.1 (0.24)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	7.1 (0.24)
Sex	
Male	9.3 (0.36)
Female	4.9 (0.27)
Age	
Under 12 years	6.5 (0.28)
12-17 years	8.4 (0.40)
Race	
One race\4	7.1 (0.24)
White	7.2 (0.29)
Black or African American	7.6 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*9.6 (3.19)
Asian	4.3 (0.88)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†
Two or more races\5	8.1 (1.06)
Black or African American, white	7.1 (1.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	15.4 (3.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race	
Hispanic or Latino	5.7 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.1 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.6 (0.29)
White, single race	7.8 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	7.5 (0.54)
Family income\7	
Less than $35,000	8.9 (0.47)
$35,000 or more	6.6 (0.31)
$35,000-$49,999	7.3 (0.73)
$50,000-$74,999	6.9 (0.59)
$75,000-$99,999	7.0 (0.73)
$100,000 or more	5.8 (0.49)
Poverty status\8	
Poor	8.7 (0.58)
Near poor	8.3 (0.57)
Not poor	6.4 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage\9	
Private	6.1 (0.33)
Medicaid	9.0 (0.43)
Other	7.9 (1.19)
Uninsured	6.1 (0.72)
Place of residence\10	
Large MSA	6.8 (0.32)
Small MSA	7.7 (0.49)
Not in MSA	7.2 (0.49)
Region	
Northeast	10.1 (0.75)
Midwest	8.3 (0.52)
South	5.8 (0.35)
West	6.0 (0.42)

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1
	Percent\2 (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex	
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.4 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.9 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	10.2 (0.52)
White, single race, female	5.3 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.8 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.1 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	6.4 (0.84)
Near poor	5.4 (0.66)
Not poor	5.4 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	11.8 (1.23)
Near poor	9.4 (0.99)
Not poor	7.0 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	9.3 (1.00)
Near poor	9.9 (1.38)
Not poor	4.6 (0.65)

* 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.

\1 Receiving special education or early intervention services is 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 denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

\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.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1
	Percent\2 (standard error)

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

\9 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 7.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1
	Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)
Total\2 (crude)	122.23 (5.01)
Total\2 (age-adjusted)	122.40 (5.06)
Sex	
Male	121.90 (6.74)
Female	122.55 (7.33)
Age	
Under 12 years	92.69 (9.11)
12-17 years	180.32 (18.37)
18-44 years	115.04 (7.66)
45-64 years	121.45 (9.29)
65-74 years	99.31 (14.68)
75 years and over	201.15 (32.54)
Race	
One race\3	121.30 (5.07)
White	126.78 (5.94)
Black or African American	109.42 (11.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*94.81 (42.29)
Asian	63.39 (13.86)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†
Two or more races\4	171.21 (36.65)
Black or African American, white	*158.65 (66.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*214.74 (72.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin\5 and race	
Hispanic or Latino	71.34 (7.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	63.97 (8.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	131.83 (5.75)
White, single race	139.74 (7.03)
Black or African American, single race	109.15 (11.62)
Education\6	
Less than a high school diploma	135.30 (15.43)
High school diploma or GED\7	106.80 (10.10)
Some college	139.10 (13.51)
Bachelor's degree or higher	115.78 (11.12)
Family income\8	
Less than $35,000	146.22 (9.79)
$35,000 or more	117.46 (6.58)
$35,000-$49,999	128.00 (15.54)
$50,000-$74,999	108.03 (11.84)
$75,000-$99,999	131.20 (15.22)
$100,000 or more	110.78 (9.60)
Poverty status\9	
Poor	144.85 (14.56)
Near poor	111.59 (11.04)
Not poor	126.58 (7.03)
Health insurance coverage\10	
Under 65 years:	
Private	118.58 (6.63)
Medicaid	146.21 (14.93)
Other	168.66 (35.52)
Uninsured	89.68 (9.23)
65 years and over:	
Private	170.00 (26.93)
Medicare and Medicaid	*135.26 (52.17)
Medicare only	95.95 (23.14)
Other	*194.97 (66.42)
Uninsured	-

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1
	Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)
Place of residence\11	
Large MSA	109.53 (5.98)
Small MSA	143.79 (10.72)
Not in MSA	122.54 (12.30)
Region	
Northeast	108.28 (11.78)
Midwest	124.22 (8.83)
South	125.44 (8.67)
West	125.92 (11.32)
Current health status	
Excellent	91.73 (7.12)
Very good	112.30 (8.49)
Good	134.61 (9.98)
Fair	189.50 (23.03)
Poor	376.23 (73.08)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% 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 Injury and poisoning episodes are 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1
	Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)

\10 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 8.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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 (crude)	45.83 (3.04)	16.52 (1.67)	13.37 (1.70)	15.28 (1.71)	8.34 (1.57)	20.52 (1.90)	2.37 (0.67)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	45.49 (3.05)	16.92 (1.71)	13.46 (1.72)	15.24 (1.71)	8.47 (1.60)	20.48 (1.93)	2.34 (0.66)
Sex							
Male	38.18 (3.75)	19.15 (2.63)	13.36 (2.19)	15.62 (2.41)	12.78 (2.41)	20.25 (2.48)	*2.56 (1.00)
Female	53.19 (4.95)	13.99 (2.08)	13.39 (2.42)	14.95 (2.44)	*4.08 (1.40)	20.77 (2.95)	*2.19 (0.86)
Age							
Under 12 years	51.18 (6.83)	12.92 (3.51)	*7.25 (2.34)	†	†	10.78 (3.14)	†
12-17 years	57.13 (10.54)	43.25 (8.60)	*19.84 (7.24)	*15.48 (5.85)	*8.72 (3.88)	28.58 (6.72)	†
18-44 years	26.19 (4.38)	17.76 (2.83)	15.46 (2.89)	20.97 (3.29)	12.57 (2.63)	21.43 (3.56)	†
45-64 years	48.72 (6.26)	10.90 (2.65)	13.01 (2.92)	18.32 (3.73)	*6.95 (2.20)	21.07 (3.36)	*2.48 (1.22)
65-74 years	50.02 (9.94)	†	†	†	†	*23.90 (8.14)	†
75 years and over	121.83 (23.61)	†	*17.76 (7.61)	*15.46 (7.46)	-	*24.45 (10.78)	-
Race							
One race\4	45.42 (3.07)	16.41 (1.69)	13.47 (1.72)	14.70 (1.70)	8.45 (1.60)	20.52 (1.92)	2.32 (0.67)
White	48.11 (3.61)	16.51 (1.95)	13.17 (1.97)	15.41 (1.96)	9.45 (1.76)	21.61 (2.26)	*2.52 (0.80)
Black or African American	37.76 (6.39)	20.57 (4.71)	18.04 (4.61)	11.27 (3.31)	†	18.32 (4.30)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	-	†	†	-	†	-
Asian	*17.43 (5.60)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\5	*67.42 (21.50)	*22.03 (9.71)	†	*45.88 (18.73)	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*103.53 (46.07)	†	-	†	-	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	32.20 (5.30)	5.83 (1.66)	8.38 (2.14)	*6.91 (2.73)	*5.97 (2.65)	11.43 (2.63)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	31.12 (7.02)	*5.47 (1.99)	*7.33 (2.52)	*3.66 (1.74)	†	10.37 (2.93)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	48.40 (3.50)	18.53 (1.95)	14.32 (1.97)	16.86 (1.96)	8.79 (1.61)	22.23 (2.21)	2.70 (0.77)
White, single race	52.07 (4.28)	19.03 (2.35)	14.27 (2.35)	17.55 (2.32)	10.15 (1.86)	23.76 (2.71)	*2.93 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race	34.29 (6.17)	21.57 (4.94)	18.92 (4.83)	11.82 (3.47)	†	19.21 (4.51)	†
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	66.55 (12.72)	*12.60 (4.67)	*16.34 (5.08)	*10.51 (3.57)	*8.10 (3.38)	21.20 (5.83)	-
High school diploma or GED\8	43.05 (6.55)	13.69 (3.55)	9.04 (2.49)	12.15 (3.34)	*9.39 (3.02)	18.45 (3.88)	†
Some college	51.08 (8.36)	15.41 (4.30)	17.75 (3.93)	25.40 (4.94)	*8.84 (3.32)	18.96 (4.05)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	34.64 (5.59)	12.43 (3.18)	9.46 (2.82)	22.71 (5.19)	*6.83 (2.51)	26.45 (5.49)	*3.26 (1.63)
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	61.14 (6.57)	13.92 (2.74)	19.37 (3.54)	13.79 (3.07)	11.33 (2.85)	24.36 (4.07)	*2.31 (1.07)
$35,000 or more	40.87 (3.73)	18.05 (2.21)	11.60 (1.92)	17.73 (2.35)	8.07 (1.78)	18.69 (2.28)	*2.44 (0.94)
$35,000-$49,999	54.23 (10.35)	15.78 (4.34)	15.05 (4.08)	15.95 (4.76)	*5.01 (2.13)	19.51 (5.51)	†
$50,000-$74,999	31.12 (5.77)	22.56 (5.06)	*12.09 (4.25)	21.48 (5.30)	*7.23 (2.76)	*10.59 (3.56)	†
$75,000-$99,999	47.76 (9.17)	*12.69 (3.83)	*10.86 (4.35)	*15.20 (4.74)	*13.78 (5.29)	24.96 (6.14)	†
$100,000 or more	36.54 (5.10)	18.80 (3.89)	9.40 (2.50)	17.19 (4.24)	*7.50 (3.15)	21.35 (4.26)	-

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						
Poverty status\10							
Poor	69.17 (10.94)	17.61 (4.54)	13.93 (3.70)	*12.79 (5.11)	*12.70 (4.34)	16.68 (3.86)	†
Near poor	32.97 (6.07)	13.65 (3.73)	22.28 (4.91)	*12.49 (3.77)	*6.57 (2.61)	21.12 (4.86)	†
Not poor	45.91 (4.14)	17.40 (2.19)	11.67 (1.98)	18.29 (2.39)	9.16 (1.88)	21.84 (2.66)	*2.29 (0.87)
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65 years:							
Private	38.18 (3.58)	17.63 (2.36)	12.84 (2.40)	18.41 (2.45)	9.23 (2.20)	19.50 (2.38)	*2.78 (0.96)
Medicaid	70.19 (11.53)	19.19 (4.13)	17.78 (4.19)	*12.91 (5.20)	*6.18 (2.93)	18.67 (4.29)	†
Other	61.15 (18.29)	*26.32 (11.75)	*18.39 (8.40)	†	†	†	-
Uninsured	20.25 (4.72)	*11.66 (3.71)	12.22 (3.09)	*12.23 (4.03)	*11.79 (3.75)	19.14 (4.67)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	93.64 (18.33)	†	*13.02 (5.36)	*14.60 (6.41)	†	*31.56 (10.20)	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*107.94 (48.06)	-	†	-	-	†	-
Medicare only	*58.48 (18.56)	†	†	†	-	†	-
Other	*97.99 (41.77)	†	†	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	40.68 (3.99)	13.48 (2.03)	13.33 (2.29)	13.23 (2.08)	7.68 (1.70)	20.40 (2.46)	†
Small MSA	57.42 (6.60)	20.79 (3.52)	12.86 (2.67)	20.57 (3.84)	6.34 (1.88)	21.89 (4.11)	*3.92 (1.65)
Not in MSA	40.36 (5.06)	18.31 (4.05)	*14.55 (4.53)	11.77 (3.30)	*14.51 (7.11)	18.23 (3.77)	*4.80 (2.00)
Region							
Northeast	41.68 (7.24)	13.62 (3.52)	*10.29 (4.06)	13.34 (3.46)	*5.67 (2.27)	22.52 (5.01)	†
Midwest	45.33 (5.92)	17.05 (3.66)	13.20 (3.83)	20.25 (4.58)	9.17 (2.60)	17.64 (3.50)	†
South	45.46 (5.20)	18.10 (2.93)	16.37 (3.02)	14.48 (2.75)	*10.70 (3.66)	16.79 (2.59)	*3.54 (1.47)
West	50.10 (6.43)	15.73 (3.21)	11.24 (2.72)	13.02 (2.81)	*5.87 (1.95)	27.69 (4.86)	†

* 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 Injury and poisoning episodes are 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 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

\11 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						
Total\5 (crude)	8.95 (1.38)	12.31 (1.48)	18.71 (1.88)	2.75 (0.68)	17.47 (1.76)	31.69 (2.54)	30.11 (2.54)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	8.91 (1.38)	12.25 (1.50)	18.16 (1.84)	2.91 (0.72)	18.26 (1.86)	31.71 (2.56)	29.98 (2.55)
Sex							
Male	7.54 (1.49)	16.69 (2.49)	18.50 (2.58)	*2.13 (0.74)	24.08 (2.95)	31.98 (3.48)	20.89 (2.65)
Female	10.31 (2.22)	8.11 (1.66)	18.90 (2.77)	*3.35 (1.14)	11.12 (1.93)	31.41 (3.60)	38.97 (4.24)
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	†	19.82 (4.79)	44.25 (6.32)	23.63 (4.07)
12-17 years	*6.58 (3.25)	†	*12.99 (5.83)	24.03 (6.82)	76.06 (11.92)	33.66 (8.17)	24.72 (6.99)
18-44 years	11.78 (2.39)	20.03 (3.26)	16.32 (2.82)	†	18.37 (3.21)	26.49 (4.35)	20.55 (3.63)
45-64 years	10.56 (2.60)	16.31 (3.09)	27.94 (4.56)	–	4.88 (1.43)	30.94 (4.90)	30.16 (4.72)
65-74 years	†	–	25.98 (6.88)	–	–	*26.20 (8.08)	40.32 (9.26)
75 years and over	†	†	*41.84 (12.92)	–	–	36.18 (10.31)	105.05 (22.84)
Race							
One race\6	9.08 (1.41)	12.43 (1.51)	18.86 (1.89)	2.64 (0.69)	17.17 (1.76)	31.05 (2.56)	29.75 (2.58)
White	8.39 (1.58)	12.06 (1.67)	20.00 (2.15)	2.40 (0.72)	17.94 (2.07)	32.89 (3.00)	32.68 (3.02)
Black or African American	15.60 (4.27)	17.27 (4.68)	13.82 (3.78)	†	14.34 (3.69)	26.88 (5.17)	16.80 (4.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	–	†	–	†	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*10.44 (4.71)	*18.65 (6.32)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Two or more races\7	†	†	†	†	†	*65.18 (22.45)	*49.19 (17.74)
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*3.21 (1.33)	9.27 (2.74)	*6.95 (2.26)	†	13.92 (3.59)	20.57 (4.53)	16.35 (2.99)
Mexican or Mexican American	†	*11.14 (3.77)	*8.71 (3.29)	†	*12.34 (4.35)	17.56 (4.97)	12.29 (3.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.04 (1.62)	12.88 (1.69)	20.93 (2.20)	2.92 (0.78)	18.14 (1.99)	33.79 (2.84)	32.71 (2.96)
White, single race	9.69 (1.90)	12.61 (1.94)	22.88 (2.58)	*2.47 (0.83)	19.35 (2.44)	35.65 (3.47)	36.37 (3.60)
Black or African American, single race	16.35 (4.48)	18.11 (4.91)	14.21 (3.96)	†	12.48 (3.13)	26.04 (5.26)	17.01 (4.24)
Education\9							
Less than a high school diploma	*13.40 (4.67)	*14.56 (4.45)	29.82 (7.01)	–	†	26.33 (7.23)	51.78 (11.91)
High school diploma or GED\10	*7.21 (2.26)	17.09 (3.39)	25.31 (5.13)	–	†	24.51 (4.73)	28.83 (5.48)
Some college	15.19 (3.70)	22.89 (4.76)	23.76 (5.16)	–	*6.96 (3.02)	36.65 (7.82)	34.03 (6.43)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*5.38 (1.89)	*8.89 (3.02)	23.15 (4.88)	–	18.83 (4.35)	24.72 (4.78)	31.99 (5.99)
Family income\11							
Less than $35,000	12.90 (3.04)	10.92 (2.70)	20.89 (3.64)	*3.75 (1.62)	11.71 (2.29)	36.97 (4.99)	50.07 (5.86)
$35,000 or more	7.44 (1.48)	13.84 (2.04)	18.84 (2.47)	*2.61 (0.80)	21.10 (2.52)	30.84 (3.24)	22.85 (3.03)
$35,000-$49,999	*13.52 (4.46)	*13.12 (4.12)	20.53 (5.73)	†	14.61 (3.90)	38.93 (9.59)	*22.38 (7.50)
$50,000-$74,999	*3.91 (1.87)	14.64 (3.75)	23.93 (5.45)	†	16.06 (4.68)	25.68 (5.54)	20.21 (5.70)
$75,000-$99,999	*7.54 (3.72)	20.59 (5.84)	*17.90 (5.49)	†	21.47 (5.60)	30.34 (6.61)	32.17 (9.11)
$100,000 or more	*6.43 (2.01)	*9.81 (3.25)	14.05 (3.47)	†	29.26 (5.24)	30.24 (5.02)	20.07 (3.83)

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						
Poverty status\12							
Poor	*9.21 (3.01)	†	*18.22 (5.58)	*9.19 (3.91)	17.27 (4.51)	40.73 (8.38)	45.81 (7.89)
Near poor	15.75 (4.52)	14.50 (4.26)	13.17 (3.92)	†	10.76 (2.91)	29.48 (6.01)	30.55 (5.86)
Not poor	7.27 (1.45)	14.35 (2.03)	21.56 (2.65)	*2.10 (0.71)	20.81 (2.58)	32.59 (3.28)	27.05 (3.44)
Health insurance coverage\13							
Under 65 years:							
Private	9.59 (2.04)	15.49 (2.30)	16.71 (2.40)	3.00 (0.90)	25.44 (2.93)	29.13 (3.03)	19.35 (2.48)
Medicaid	*6.88 (2.37)	†	*17.87 (5.43)	*7.85 (3.50)	20.59 (4.77)	44.55 (9.48)	43.93 (7.78)
Other	†	†	†	-	*11.93 (5.52)	*60.18 (19.42)	*59.22 (25.04)
Uninsured	9.67 (2.81)	19.47 (4.83)	*14.72 (4.46)	†	†	24.85 (5.57)	19.21 (4.20)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	40.35 (10.88)	-	-	31.62 (8.70)	84.83 (18.38)
Medicare and Medicaid	†	-	†	-	-	†	†
Medicare only	†	-	*24.72 (8.97)	-	-	*18.16 (7.78)	*36.73 (16.39)
Other	†	-	†	-	-	†	*131.30 (58.36)
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\14							
Large MSA	8.79 (1.88)	11.21 (2.01)	13.34 (2.16)	*3.04 (1.05)	18.97 (2.54)	28.67 (3.15)	25.14 (3.00)
Small MSA	6.79 (1.83)	15.85 (2.88)	25.29 (4.19)	*2.45 (1.09)	20.68 (3.46)	37.17 (5.38)	35.33 (5.63)
Not in MSA	*13.75 (4.61)	*9.06 (3.03)	23.79 (4.54)	†	*6.09 (2.28)	31.05 (5.81)	36.55 (5.78)
Region							
Northeast	*5.68 (2.36)	10.15 (2.80)	*13.27 (4.11)	†	21.88 (4.70)	26.99 (5.16)	28.54 (5.21)
Midwest	*8.09 (3.43)	14.59 (3.64)	22.24 (4.01)	*3.53 (1.59)	18.03 (3.72)	28.49 (4.71)	29.31 (5.09)
South	12.77 (2.55)	10.68 (2.30)	21.13 (3.37)	*2.60 (1.28)	14.30 (2.74)	34.99 (4.45)	29.40 (4.21)
West	*6.37 (2.26)	14.23 (3.20)	15.54 (3.53)	*2.97 (1.13)	18.46 (3.62)	33.36 (5.88)	33.21 (6.01)

* 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 Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 "Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

\3 "Other" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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, 2009

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
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population\4 (standard error)						

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 12.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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 (crude)	39.46 (2.91)	24.85 (2.14)	7.97 (1.08)	*1.93 (0.62)	13.60 (1.62)	15.15 (1.67)	3.75 (0.83)	3.60 (0.75)	1.83 (0.51)	9.65 (1.25)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	39.19 (2.91)	24.67 (2.16)	8.32 (1.14)	*1.88 (0.63)	13.56 (1.61)	15.73 (1.75)	3.69 (0.82)	3.61 (0.77)	1.79 (0.52)	9.66 (1.27)
Sex										
Male	28.86 (3.35)	29.62 (3.24)	7.04 (1.42)	†	12.53 (1.90)	20.85 (2.74)	5.47 (1.40)	*2.70 (1.08)	*2.14 (0.87)	11.71 (1.91)
Female	49.64 (4.90)	20.28 (3.04)	8.86 (1.69)	*2.55 (1.01)	14.63 (2.50)	9.67 (1.92)	*2.09 (0.93)	4.47 (1.17)	*1.53 (0.56)	7.67 (1.64)
Age										
Under 12 years	38.73 (5.89)	15.64 (3.79)	12.72 (3.31)	-	*6.67 (2.79)	*9.81 (3.09)	-	†	†	*6.75 (2.59)
12-17 years	20.34 (5.57)	28.19 (8.11)	50.15 (9.30)	-	14.64 (4.34)	48.52 (9.76)	†	-	-	*13.22 (5.78)
18-44 years	29.77 (4.03)	22.24 (3.86)	*3.68 (1.36)	†	15.40 (2.68)	20.27 (3.26)	*4.62 (1.58)	*4.50 (1.68)	*2.50 (1.12)	10.29 (2.14)
45-64 years	42.93 (6.13)	28.80 (4.45)	†	*2.91 (1.15)	14.65 (3.24)	6.78 (1.98)	*5.04 (1.98)	*2.93 (1.23)	*2.98 (1.13)	9.92 (2.29)
65-74 years	41.11 (9.12)	*18.94 (6.00)	-	†	*14.10 (5.29)	†	†	†	-	†
75 years and over	112.98 (27.76)	52.23 (13.82)	-	†	*15.02 (7.11)	†	-	5.11 (1.39)	-	†
Race										
One race\4	38.78 (2.94)	25.01 (2.18)	7.54 (1.08)	*1.91 (0.63)	13.76 (1.65)	15.01 (1.69)	3.76 (0.85)	3.64 (0.76)	1.83 (0.52)	9.61 (1.26)
White	41.55 (3.43)	26.46 (2.57)	7.24 (1.21)	*2.07 (0.76)	13.97 (1.92)	15.01 (1.93)	4.49 (1.04)	4.13 (0.92)	*1.55 (0.56)	9.91 (1.46)
Black or African American	29.37 (5.67)	20.99 (4.68)	*9.94 (3.34)	†	16.86 (4.17)	15.05 (4.50)	-	†	*3.35 (1.67)	*10.00 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
Asian	*14.86 (6.77)	†	†	-	†	*16.38 (7.67)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†
Two or more races\5	*75.05 (22.72)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	*80.76 (39.80)	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	†	-	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	22.13 (4.20)	9.05 (2.07)	*4.86 (2.23)	†	6.59 (1.71)	11.78 (3.39)	*2.83 (1.38)	†	†	*5.83 (2.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	18.74 (5.04)	8.60 (2.33)	*2.17 (1.00)	†	*3.81 (1.31)	*12.17 (4.44)	*4.34 (2.12)	†	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	42.73 (3.37)	27.84 (2.52)	8.56 (1.22)	*2.02 (0.72)	14.92 (1.89)	15.78 (1.89)	3.92 (0.96)	3.66 (0.81)	*1.53 (0.50)	10.37 (1.41)
White, single race	45.95 (4.06)	30.27 (3.10)	7.66 (1.37)	*2.17 (0.90)	15.81 (2.30)	16.32 (2.28)	4.80 (1.22)	4.42 (1.03)	*1.12 (0.53)	10.74 (1.68)
Black or African American, single race	28.52 (5.80)	22.01 (4.91)	*10.42 (3.51)	†	17.37 (4.40)	*13.06 (4.13)	-	†	*3.52 (1.75)	*10.20 (3.26)
Education\7										
Less than a high school diploma	61.69 (12.53)	28.20 (7.00)	-	†	17.98 (5.15)	†	†	†	†	*10.63 (4.59)
High school diploma or GED\8	37.57 (5.96)	29.47 (5.51)	†	†	9.82 (2.63)	*5.20 (2.45)	*4.77 (1.92)	*5.11 (1.94)	†	11.01 (3.07)
Some college	49.84 (9.54)	29.19 (6.27)	†	*4.39 (1.93)	18.49 (4.26)	*10.29 (3.26)	*4.80 (2.34)	*7.92 (3.27)	†	10.78 (2.73)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.12 (6.54)	17.90 (3.95)	†	†	13.17 (3.27)	23.14 (5.06)	†	†	†	*6.13 (2.14)
Family income\9										
Less than $35,000	55.51 (6.18)	28.00 (4.13)	5.36 (1.54)	†	20.11 (3.59)	10.13 (2.54)	*4.40 (1.72)	*6.03 (2.00)	*1.92 (0.83)	11.33 (2.55)
$35,000 or more	35.26 (3.79)	23.92 (2.92)	10.16 (1.64)	*1.01 (0.46)	10.52 (1.64)	18.83 (2.39)	3.83 (1.09)	*2.75 (0.93)	*1.86 (0.71)	9.72 (1.59)
$35,000-$49,999	44.72 (11.32)	*26.30 (8.26)	*10.29 (3.73)	†	*10.64 (3.53)	*10.56 (3.26)	*4.32 (2.08)	*6.13 (2.42)	†	*10.82 (3.98)
$50,000-$74,999	32.38 (7.03)	28.86 (5.76)	*7.47 (3.07)	†	*9.68 (2.91)	*13.22 (4.40)	†	†	†	*9.14 (2.78)
$75,000-$99,999	42.93 (9.97)	25.35 (6.35)	*9.02 (3.80)	-	*11.05 (4.17)	17.81 (4.80)	*7.90 (3.73)	-	†	*10.31 (3.57)
$100,000 or more	27.26 (4.28)	17.49 (3.91)	12.97 (3.07)	†	10.85 (2.66)	29.37 (5.25)	†	†	†	*9.16 (2.88)
Poverty status\10										
Poor	49.12 (9.06)	29.46 (6.60)	*10.52 (3.53)	†	15.28 (4.29)	*13.35 (4.20)	†	*8.04 (3.87)	†	*11.49 (3.60)
Near poor	38.25 (6.60)	19.45 (3.98)	†	-	17.97 (4.41)	*9.12 (2.81)	*7.68 (3.04)	*5.56 (2.12)	†	*7.03 (3.17)
Not poor	40.68 (4.19)	25.27 (3.01)	9.15 (1.55)	*1.04 (0.47)	12.36 (1.86)	19.12 (2.47)	3.76 (1.11)	*2.21 (0.89)	*2.08 (0.74)	10.60 (1.66)

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)									
Health insurance coverage\11										
Under 65 years:										
Private	27.86 (2.93)	24.35 (3.00)	11.16 (1.79)	*1.67 (0.83)	13.88 (2.34)	21.63 (2.73)	*4.03 (1.28)	*0.98 (0.43)	*2.01 (0.72)	10.25 (1.62)
Medicaid	60.87 (10.10)	26.48 (6.35)	*12.39 (3.81)	†	11.13 (3.00)	12.47 (3.63)	†	*5.35 (2.41)	†	*8.87 (3.45)
Other	*75.31 (27.73)	*30.63 (13.18)	†	†	*25.29 (11.86)	*19.95 (7.94)	-	†	-	†
Uninsured	28.26 (5.60)	17.50 (4.40)	†	†	12.20 (3.06)	*3.87 (1.93)	*6.12 (2.31)	†	†	*9.50 (3.59)
65 years and over:										
Private	87.66 (21.77)	43.38 (11.30)	-	†	*14.28 (5.78)	†	†	†	-	†
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
Medicare only	*42.34 (17.08)	*19.27 (7.59)	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
Other	*144.15 (59.62)	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\12										
Large MSA	33.28 (3.33)	21.91 (2.90)	8.62 (1.67)	*2.34 (1.03)	13.42 (2.09)	14.68 (2.20)	*2.16 (1.01)	*1.92 (0.89)	*2.19 (0.80)	7.94 (1.46)
Small MSA	51.45 (6.94)	24.86 (4.07)	6.85 (1.63)	†	14.24 (2.98)	21.01 (3.71)	*5.10 (1.60)	6.70 (1.68)	†	11.14 (2.58)
Not in MSA	36.63 (5.32)	34.75 (4.98)	*7.99 (2.73)	†	*12.91 (4.18)	*5.21 (2.09)	*6.41 (2.48)	†	†	12.47 (3.56)
Region										
Northeast	30.54 (5.06)	21.54 (4.84)	*5.82 (2.18)	†	*11.61 (3.56)	14.60 (3.85)	†	†	†	18.09 (4.22)
Midwest	35.56 (4.53)	28.35 (4.67)	11.50 (2.78)	†	12.52 (3.71)	17.75 (3.85)	*4.87 (2.09)	*2.72 (1.01)	†	*7.14 (2.15)
South	41.23 (4.72)	28.32 (3.84)	6.17 (1.71)	*2.54 (0.96)	16.81 (2.86)	11.40 (2.39)	*2.72 (1.16)	*4.38 (1.61)	*2.14 (0.95)	7.80 (1.85)
West	47.44 (8.29)	18.48 (3.79)	8.89 (2.08)	†	11.20 (2.80)	18.81 (3.88)	*6.31 (2.17)	*4.33 (1.49)	†	8.58 (2.39)

* 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 Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is 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 to estimates from prior years.

\2 Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

\11 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access: Did not receive medical care due to cost\1	Selected measures of health care access: Delayed seeking medical care due to cost\2
	Percent\3 (standard error)	
Total\4 (crude)	6.9 (0.15)	10.1 (0.19)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	6.9 (0.15)	10.0 (0.19)
Sex		
Male	6.5 (0.18)	9.3 (0.21)
Female	7.4 (0.17)	10.8 (0.23)
Age		
Under 12 years	2.2 (0.18)	4.2 (0.29)
12-17 years	3.0 (0.25)	5.8 (0.40)
18-44 years	9.6 (0.25)	13.1 (0.29)
45-64 years	9.5 (0.29)	13.6 (0.33)
65 years and over	2.6 (0.18)	4.5 (0.26)
Race		
One race\5	6.9 (0.15)	10.0 (0.19)
White	6.7 (0.17)	10.2 (0.22)
Black or African American	8.9 (0.37)	10.6 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.3 (1.54)	11.5 (1.72)
Asian	3.9 (0.40)	5.1 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.3 (1.84)	9.1 (2.31)
Two or more races\6	8.5 (0.93)	13.9 (1.32)
Black or African American, white	5.4 (1.02)	9.0 (1.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.6 (2.17)	21.8 (3.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race		
Hispanic or Latino	8.2 (0.32)	10.5 (0.42)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.9 (0.40)	10.3 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.7 (0.16)	10.0 (0.20)
White, single race	6.4 (0.18)	10.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	8.9 (0.38)	10.6 (0.42)
Education\8		
Less than a high school diploma	11.9 (0.48)	13.9 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED\9	9.2 (0.32)	12.7 (0.38)
Some college	9.8 (0.32)	14.3 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6 (0.22)	8.3 (0.31)
Family income\10		
Less than $35,000	12.7 (0.32)	16.0 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	4.7 (0.16)	7.9 (0.21)
$35,000-$49,999	8.7 (0.37)	13.1 (0.48)
$50,000-$74,999	6.3 (0.36)	10.3 (0.48)
$75,000-$99,999	3.3 (0.28)	6.2 (0.39)
$100,000 or more	1.7 (0.16)	3.5 (0.22)
Poverty status\11		
Poor	12.4 (0.47)	14.8 (0.53)
Near poor	11.3 (0.42)	15.1 (0.50)
Not poor	4.8 (0.15)	8.1 (0.20)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access: Did not receive medical care due to cost\1	Selected measures of health care access: Delayed seeking medical care due to cost\2
	Percent\3 (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage\12		
Under 65 years:		
Private	3.5 (0.14)	6.7 (0.20)
Medicaid	4.8 (0.28)	6.4 (0.35)
Other	8.2 (0.71)	11.0 (0.79)
Uninsured	24.6 (0.58)	30.4 (0.65)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.4 (0.20)	3.0 (0.30)
Medicare and Medicaid	4.6 (0.91)	3.6 (0.85)
Medicare only	4.2 (0.40)	7.3 (0.58)
Other	*1.5 (0.55)	*2.2 (0.70)
Uninsured	14.7 (4.06)	18.4 (4.97)
Place of residence\13		
Large MSA	6.3 (0.18)	9.6 (0.24)
Small MSA	7.7 (0.32)	10.7 (0.37)
Not in MSA	7.4 (0.30)	10.6 (0.50)
Region		
Northeast	4.9 (0.25)	7.0 (0.32)
Midwest	6.9 (0.34)	10.9 (0.41)
South	7.8 (0.26)	10.5 (0.30)
West	7.2 (0.30)	10.9 (0.45)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	4.4 (0.14)	7.3 (0.20)
Good	9.1 (0.30)	12.7 (0.35)
Fair or poor	18.7 (0.56)	22.4 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.9 (0.42)	10.1 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.5 (0.37)	11.0 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	6.1 (0.22)	9.4 (0.26)
White, single race, female	6.7 (0.22)	10.8 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	7.7 (0.47)	9.5 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.8 (0.48)	11.6 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	11.4 (0.83)	13.2 (0.96)
Near poor	9.2 (0.61)	11.5 (0.81)
Not poor	6.0 (0.38)	8.5 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	13.9 (0.78)	17.8 (0.84)
Near poor	12.6 (0.66)	17.7 (0.75)
Not poor	4.6 (0.18)	8.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	11.5 (0.83)	12.4 (0.93)
Near poor	11.4 (0.87)	13.7 (0.97)
Not poor	6.7 (0.44)	9.0 (0.59)

* 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.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Selected measures 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)	

\1 Did not receive medical care due to cost is 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 Delayed medical care due to cost is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

\12 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 15.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays\1			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.3 (0.16)	5.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.3 (0.19)	7.5 (0.17)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.5 (0.27)	6.7 (0.26)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	98.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.04)
18-44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.18)	5.4 (0.16)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.06)
45-64 years	100.0	91.5 (0.22)	6.1 (0.20)	1.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	83.0 (0.46)	11.8 (0.39)	3.2 (0.22)	2.0 (0.16)
Race					
One race\4	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White	100.0	91.7 (0.15)	6.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American	100.0	91.6 (0.30)	6.2 (0.27)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	89.3 (1.59)	8.1 (1.47)	*1.6 (0.65)	*1.0 (0.37)
Asian	100.0	94.9 (0.40)	4.2 (0.38)	0.6 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.09)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	94.2 (1.58)	5.4 (1.55)	-	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	91.7 (0.80)	6.3 (0.71)	1.2 (0.27)	*0.8 (0.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.7 (1.45)	5.9 (1.11)	*1.0 (0.44)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	90.8 (1.51)	6.6 (1.37)	*1.2 (0.45)	*1.5 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.9 (0.28)	5.5 (0.23)	0.9 (0.09)	0.6 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.3 (0.34)	5.3 (0.31)	0.9 (0.11)	0.4 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.6 (0.15)	6.4 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	91.4 (0.17)	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.31)	6.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	86.7 (0.48)	8.9 (0.39)	2.4 (0.20)	1.9 (0.19)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	90.3 (0.30)	7.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	90.6 (0.28)	7.0 (0.26)	1.4 (0.11)	1.0 (0.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.6 (0.26)	5.9 (0.23)	1.0 (0.10)	0.5 (0.07)
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	100.0	88.8 (0.26)	8.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.10)	1.4 (0.09)
$35,000 or more	100.0	93.0 (0.15)	5.6 (0.14)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	91.0 (0.35)	7.0 (0.31)	1.3 (0.13)	0.7 (0.10)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	93.1 (0.28)	5.4 (0.25)	0.9 (0.09)	0.6 (0.09)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	93.3 (0.34)	5.6 (0.31)	0.8 (0.11)	0.4 (0.07)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.0 (0.24)	5.0 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status\10					
Poor	100.0	89.0 (0.38)	7.9 (0.32)	1.6 (0.14)	1.4 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (0.36)	6.9 (0.30)	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.12)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.16)	5.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.13)	0.6 (0.04)	0.3 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	88.0 (0.40)	9.1 (0.35)	1.5 (0.13)	1.4 (0.13)
Other	100.0	86.8 (0.83)	9.1 (0.76)	2.1 (0.31)	2.0 (0.36)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.22)	3.7 (0.20)	0.7 (0.09)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.9 (0.61)	12.0 (0.50)	3.3 (0.31)	1.8 (0.22)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	78.1 (1.86)	14.9 (1.67)	3.9 (0.82)	3.1 (0.64)
Medicare only	100.0	84.3 (0.89)	10.8 (0.77)	3.1 (0.37)	1.9 (0.26)
Other	100.0	79.8 (1.70)	14.1 (1.38)	3.4 (0.90)	2.7 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	96.0 (1.58)	*3.7 (1.50)	-	†

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	100.0	92.6 (0.16)	5.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.2 (0.25)	7.0 (0.23)	1.1 (0.08)	0.7 (0.07)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.2 (0.35)	7.2 (0.26)	1.5 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.1 (0.31)	6.2 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)
Midwest	100.0	90.8 (0.30)	6.9 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
South	100.0	91.4 (0.22)	6.5 (0.19)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.08)
West	100.0	93.1 (0.25)	5.5 (0.22)	0.9 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.1 (0.26)	3.6 (0.21)	0.9 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.6 (0.48)	7.6 (0.40)	1.0 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.6 (0.22)	5.6 (0.19)	1.1 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.2 (0.25)	7.6 (0.22)	1.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.2 (0.39)	4.9 (0.33)	1.2 (0.19)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	90.1 (0.46)	7.4 (0.41)	1.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.5 (0.60)	7.6 (0.51)	1.3 (0.24)	0.6 (0.11)
Near poor	100.0	93.0 (0.48)	5.2 (0.40)	1.0 (0.18)	0.8 (0.17)
Not poor	100.0	94.1 (0.40)	4.7 (0.36)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.7 (0.70)	8.5 (0.58)	1.8 (0.24)	2.0 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.58)	7.9 (0.46)	1.8 (0.19)	1.5 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.19)	6.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.1 (0.79)	7.6 (0.67)	1.8 (0.28)	1.5 (0.23)
Near poor	100.0	91.1 (0.74)	6.7 (0.68)	1.4 (0.27)	0.9 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.40)	5.4 (0.35)	1.2 (0.18)	0.6 (0.11)

* 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.

- Quantity zero.

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

\1 Number of hospital stays is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "less than $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.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				

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

\11 Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 17.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)										
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	63.3 (0.49)	15.5 (0.32)	3.6 (0.18)	17.5 (0.28)	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	62.7 (0.49)	16.0 (0.31)	3.5 (0.18)	17.8 (0.29)	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	62.9 (0.51)	13.8 (0.31)	3.9 (0.18)	19.4 (0.35)	100.0	55.6 (0.99)	4.8 (0.36)	29.6 (0.93)	9.1 (0.53)	1.0 (0.17)
Female	100.0	63.7 (0.53)	17.2 (0.38)	3.4 (0.20)	15.7 (0.30)	100.0	55.5 (0.86)	6.6 (0.38)	31.9 (0.78)	5.0 (0.33)	1.0 (0.16)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	53.4 (0.89)	36.5 (0.77)	2.9 (0.43)	7.2 (0.38)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	100.0	60.7 (0.89)	26.3 (0.78)	2.9 (0.32)	10.1 (0.53)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	100.0	61.7 (0.54)	10.0 (0.29)	2.4 (0.15)	25.9 (0.42)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	100.0	72.6 (0.50)	6.7 (0.24)	6.1 (0.23)	14.6 (0.35)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	55.5 (0.80)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Race											
One race\4	100.0	63.6 (0.49)	15.3 (0.32)	3.6 (0.17)	17.5 (0.29)	100.0	55.5 (0.81)	5.8 (0.30)	30.9 (0.73)	6.7 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
White	100.0	66.3 (0.54)	13.2 (0.33)	3.4 (0.18)	17.1 (0.32)	100.0	58.4 (0.87)	4.5 (0.28)	29.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.38)	0.7 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	47.4 (0.89)	28.7 (0.83)	4.9 (0.35)	18.9 (0.55)	100.0	35.5 (1.95)	15.4 (1.64)	39.7 (1.95)	7.3 (1.09)	*2.1 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.9 (3.87)	27.6 (3.53)	4.1 (0.95)	32.5 (3.77)	100.0	28.3 (7.30)	†	52.6 (8.26)	*11.9 (5.21)	†
Asian	100.0	71.3 (1.32)	9.6 (0.76)	2.9 (0.43)	16.2 (0.96)	100.0	38.4 (3.89)	13.1 (1.84)	34.3 (3.30)	8.1 (1.31)	6.1 (1.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	50.4 (8.62)	11.5 (3.40)	*11.2 (5.01)	26.8 (5.50)	100.0	†	†	*38.5 (17.24)	†	-
Two or more races\5	100.0	47.8 (2.06)	28.5 (1.97)	5.4 (0.81)	18.2 (1.39)	100.0	53.6 (6.04)	*10.3 (3.23)	28.1 (5.24)	*7.9 (2.70)	-
Black or African American, white	100.0	38.8 (3.59)	43.1 (3.64)	6.0 (1.63)	12.1 (1.72)	100.0	*31.6 (10.90)	*28.8 (12.41)	*32.9 (12.67)	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	42.1 (3.85)	25.2 (3.73)	5.3 (1.38)	27.5 (2.98)	100.0	53.4 (7.46)	*9.3 (3.78)	28.2 (6.46)	*9.0 (3.43)	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.3 (0.86)	27.2 (0.70)	2.6 (0.32)	32.9 (0.75)	100.0	22.5 (1.94)	18.7 (1.69)	47.8 (2.25)	6.2 (0.96)	4.7 (0.93)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.7 (1.06)	28.0 (0.90)	2.3 (0.28)	35.0 (0.87)	100.0	22.7 (2.20)	14.8 (2.23)	51.2 (3.15)	6.3 (1.28)	5.0 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.6 (0.49)	13.1 (0.33)	3.9 (0.17)	14.4 (0.27)	100.0	58.1 (0.83)	4.8 (0.28)	29.6 (0.76)	6.8 (0.37)	0.7 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	73.3 (0.54)	9.9 (0.34)	3.6 (0.19)	13.2 (0.31)	100.0	61.5 (0.91)	3.3 (0.26)	28.2 (0.84)	6.6 (0.40)	0.4 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	48.0 (0.90)	28.4 (0.84)	4.9 (0.35)	18.8 (0.56)	100.0	36.1 (1.98)	15.4 (1.67)	39.3 (1.98)	7.2 (1.11)	*2.0 (0.67)
Education\7											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.7 (0.80)	20.7 (0.69)	5.5 (0.39)	44.1 (0.92)	100.0	41.9 (1.35)	12.8 (0.79)	36.3 (1.24)	6.6 (0.65)	2.4 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	61.4 (0.63)	9.5 (0.36)	4.8 (0.23)	24.3 (0.52)	100.0	58.4 (1.27)	4.7 (0.50)	30.4 (1.16)	6.1 (0.59)	0.5 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	70.4 (0.59)	6.6 (0.30)	5.1 (0.29)	17.9 (0.44)	100.0	59.2 (1.34)	3.1 (0.41)	28.9 (1.22)	8.2 (0.85)	*0.7 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	88.5 (0.40)	1.9 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)	7.1 (0.31)	100.0	64.5 (1.56)	2.0 (0.41)	26.4 (1.50)	6.6 (0.77)	*0.5 (0.16)
Family income\9											
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.0 (0.66)	38.1 (0.69)	5.0 (0.25)	30.9 (0.52)	100.0	47.4 (1.13)	10.9 (0.58)	35.0 (1.02)	5.6 (0.43)	1.0 (0.18)
$35,000 or more	100.0	78.5 (0.46)	6.5 (0.22)	3.0 (0.20)	12.0 (0.30)	100.0	62.3 (1.12)	2.1 (0.24)	26.5 (1.04)	8.0 (0.58)	1.1 (0.23)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	54.9 (1.00)	16.4 (0.70)	4.7 (0.41)	23.9 (0.72)	100.0	58.5 (1.78)	2.5 (0.45)	30.8 (1.71)	7.5 (0.94)	*0.7 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	74.6 (0.81)	7.0 (0.39)	3.2 (0.31)	15.2 (0.60)	100.0	61.5 (2.04)	1.8 (0.34)	27.3 (1.93)	8.3 (1.03)	*1.1 (0.48)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	85.6 (0.76)	3.6 (0.39)	2.7 (0.42)	8.2 (0.47)	100.0	66.5 (3.01)	*1.7 (0.60)	22.0 (2.36)	8.8 (1.70)	*1.0 (0.48)
$100,000 or more	100.0	91.3 (0.47)	2.0 (0.23)	2.1 (0.22)	4.6 (0.35)	100.0	66.4 (2.17)	2.0 (0.53)	22.1 (1.96)	7.6 (1.19)	*1.8 (0.66)
Poverty status\10											
Poor	100.0	14.2 (0.84)	51.8 (1.00)	3.7 (0.29)	30.3 (0.75)	100.0	21.9 (2.01)	33.2 (2.09)	36.0 (2.07)	6.4 (0.96)	2.5 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	36.1 (0.95)	29.4 (0.78)	5.1 (0.42)	29.4 (0.74)	100.0	45.6 (1.82)	8.3 (0.84)	38.7 (1.59)	6.3 (0.72)	1.1 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	82.1 (0.40)	4.0 (0.17)	3.1 (0.18)	10.8 (0.28)	100.0	63.9 (1.04)	1.7 (0.20)	26.0 (0.94)	7.5 (0.52)	0.9 (0.19)
Place of residence\11											
Large MSA	100.0	66.0 (0.59)	14.3 (0.39)	3.0 (0.14)	16.7 (0.35)	100.0	49.8 (1.16)	6.1 (0.45)	37.0 (1.15)	5.7 (0.45)	1.4 (0.21)
Small MSA	100.0	62.0 (1.00)	15.6 (0.62)	4.7 (0.48)	17.7 (0.58)	100.0	60.9 (1.37)	4.6 (0.49)	25.5 (1.17)	8.4 (0.76)	*0.7 (0.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	56.2 (1.11)	19.7 (0.79)	3.9 (0.30)	20.2 (0.81)	100.0	60.2 (2.00)	7.2 (0.66)	25.4 (1.54)	6.7 (0.60)	*0.5 (0.19)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	69.7 (1.05)	16.8 (0.77)	2.1 (0.21)	11.4 (0.54)	100.0	59.8 (1.75)	6.7 (0.83)	27.2 (1.58)	5.0 (0.72)	1.3 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	67.5 (1.04)	15.4 (0.70)	2.5 (0.17)	14.6 (0.55)	100.0	68.6 (1.64)	4.0 (0.45)	23.0 (1.48)	3.8 (0.52)	*0.6 (0.19)
South	100.0	59.3 (0.85)	14.4 (0.48)	5.1 (0.43)	21.2 (0.52)	100.0	50.3 (1.20)	6.7 (0.54)	33.3 (1.06)	8.5 (0.63)	1.1 (0.22)
West	100.0	60.6 (1.00)	16.4 (0.70)	3.7 (0.27)	19.4 (0.59)	100.0	45.9 (1.81)	5.6 (0.58)	38.9 (1.81)	8.6 (0.86)	1.0 (0.24)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	68.8 (0.51)	13.7 (0.33)	2.6 (0.20)	14.9 (0.29)	100.0	62.2 (1.13)	2.4 (0.26)	28.5 (1.04)	5.9 (0.50)	1.0 (0.20)
Good	100.0	55.2 (0.75)	17.5 (0.53)	4.0 (0.23)	23.3 (0.54)	100.0	57.7 (1.21)	4.7 (0.41)	30.3 (1.14)	6.5 (0.53)	0.8 (0.17)
Fair or poor	100.0	36.9 (0.88)	26.4 (0.81)	12.3 (0.53)	24.4 (0.73)	100.0	40.9 (1.34)	13.4 (0.90)	35.9 (1.24)	8.5 (0.71)	1.2 (0.25)

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, 2009

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	private	Medicaid	Other	uninsured	Total	private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	uninsured
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)										
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	37.2 (0.93)	24.4 (0.70)	2.3 (0.26)	36.0 (0.87)	100.0	26.7 (2.52)	13.4 (1.71)	47.7 (2.92)	7.7 (1.43)	4.5 (1.04)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	37.5 (0.94)	30.3 (0.86)	2.8 (0.43)	29.4 (0.80)	100.0	19.4 (2.30)	22.7 (2.22)	47.9 (2.48)	5.0 (1.10)	5.0 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	72.7 (0.58)	8.7 (0.34)	4.0 (0.22)	14.5 (0.37)	100.0	60.8 (1.14)	2.8 (0.33)	26.8 (1.06)	9.1 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	73.9 (0.59)	11.0 (0.41)	3.3 (0.20)	11.8 (0.35)	100.0	62.0 (0.98)	3.7 (0.34)	29.3 (0.91)	4.8 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	48.1 (1.05)	25.1 (0.95)	5.7 (0.47)	21.1 (0.74)	100.0	37.2 (2.62)	13.9 (2.38)	36.2 (2.86)	11.3 (1.77)	*1.4 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	47.9 (0.98)	31.2 (0.95)	4.2 (0.37)	16.7 (0.63)	100.0	35.4 (2.28)	16.4 (1.79)	41.2 (2.17)	4.6 (1.10)	*2.3 (0.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	6.1 (0.61)	51.2 (1.34)	2.6 (0.38)	40.0 (1.28)	100.0	*6.4 (2.43)	41.9 (4.90)	40.7 (3.95)	7.3 (2.00)	3.7 (1.07)
Near poor	100.0	23.5 (1.24)	33.5 (1.16)	2.9 (0.79)	40.1 (1.32)	100.0	13.2 (3.38)	22.0 (4.37)	52.3 (4.41)	4.8 (1.41)	*7.6 (2.63)
Not poor	100.0	67.4 (1.05)	8.4 (0.50)	2.4 (0.35)	21.8 (0.87)	100.0	37.3 (3.46)	7.5 (1.70)	45.0 (3.62)	*5.7 (1.72)	*4.4 (1.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	22.3 (1.72)	45.5 (1.82)	4.4 (0.52)	27.8 (1.25)	100.0	32.7 (3.14)	26.4 (2.81)	33.0 (3.11)	6.3 (1.43)	*1.5 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	44.1 (1.46)	24.8 (1.19)	6.1 (0.52)	25.0 (1.06)	100.0	54.3 (2.13)	5.1 (0.74)	34.9 (1.92)	5.5 (0.80)	†
Not poor	100.0	85.2 (0.45)	3.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.20)	8.8 (0.33)	100.0	66.7 (1.13)	1.0 (0.19)	24.3 (1.02)	7.6 (0.60)	*0.3 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	9.9 (1.05)	63.7 (1.54)	4.0 (0.52)	22.4 (1.20)	100.0	9.7 (2.75)	44.9 (4.89)	38.4 (3.90)	5.0 (1.48)	†
Near poor	100.0	35.0 (1.83)	35.2 (1.66)	5.4 (0.65)	24.5 (1.30)	100.0	30.5 (4.14)	13.0 (2.71)	46.0 (4.02)	*10.0 (3.02)	†
Not poor	100.0	74.9 (1.01)	6.9 (0.56)	4.8 (0.57)	13.4 (0.69)	100.0	54.6 (3.45)	3.0 (0.75)	31.9 (3.51)	7.6 (1.55)	†

… Category not applicable.

* 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 Health insurance coverage is 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." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "less than $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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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	94.5 (0.19)	5.5 (0.19)	3.8 (0.15)	1.6 (0.11)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.2 (0.20)	5.8 (0.20)	4.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.8 (0.22)	5.2 (0.22)	3.6 (0.16)	1.6 (0.13)
Female	100.0	94.3 (0.21)	5.7 (0.21)	4.0 (0.17)	1.7 (0.12)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.0 (0.32)	5.0 (0.32)	3.8 (0.28)	1.2 (0.18)
12-17 years	100.0	95.0 (0.45)	5.0 (0.45)	3.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.35)
18-44 years	100.0	92.2 (0.28)	7.8 (0.28)	5.4 (0.22)	2.4 (0.16)
45-64 years	100.0	96.9 (0.17)	3.1 (0.17)	2.0 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Race					
One race\6	100.0	94.6 (0.19)	5.4 (0.19)	3.8 (0.15)	1.6 (0.12)
White	100.0	94.6 (0.22)	5.4 (0.22)	3.7 (0.16)	1.6 (0.14)
Black or African American	100.0	93.5 (0.40)	6.5 (0.40)	4.2 (0.35)	2.1 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.3 (1.73)	7.7 (1.73)	*3.8 (1.35)	3.7 (1.06)
Asian	100.0	96.4 (0.53)	3.6 (0.53)	2.7 (0.47)	0.9 (0.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.1 (1.93)	*4.9 (1.93)	†	*4.2 (1.70)
Two or more races\7	100.0	93.2 (1.01)	6.8 (1.01)	4.9 (0.90)	1.8 (0.41)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.1 (1.69)	6.9 (1.69)	*5.3 (1.59)	*1.6 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	92.6 (1.80)	7.4 (1.80)	*4.3 (1.46)	*3.0 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.7 (0.37)	6.3 (0.37)	4.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.8 (0.44)	6.2 (0.44)	4.0 (0.37)	2.1 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.7 (0.21)	5.3 (0.21)	3.7 (0.16)	1.6 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	94.8 (0.24)	5.2 (0.24)	3.7 (0.18)	1.5 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.5 (0.41)	6.5 (0.41)	4.3 (0.36)	2.1 (0.22)
Education\9					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	92.5 (0.65)	7.5 (0.65)	4.3 (0.44)	3.2 (0.48)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	5.7 (0.35)	3.7 (0.27)	1.9 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	93.9 (0.34)	6.1 (0.34)	3.9 (0.27)	2.1 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.7 (0.21)	3.3 (0.21)	2.6 (0.20)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income\11					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.4 (0.55)	10.6 (0.55)	6.8 (0.38)	3.6 (0.39)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.9 (0.19)	4.1 (0.19)	3.0 (0.16)	1.1 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	91.7 (0.60)	8.3 (0.60)	5.8 (0.50)	2.6 (0.31)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	95.3 (0.39)	4.7 (0.39)	3.2 (0.31)	1.4 (0.23)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	96.9 (0.36)	3.1 (0.36)	2.3 (0.30)	0.8 (0.20)
$100,000 or more	100.0	97.7 (0.23)	2.3 (0.23)	1.9 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status\12					
Poor	100.0	90.2 (0.86)	9.8 (0.86)	6.1 (0.59)	3.7 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	89.5 (0.61)	10.5 (0.61)	7.3 (0.52)	3.1 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	96.2 (0.18)	3.8 (0.18)	2.8 (0.15)	1.0 (0.09)
Place of residence\13					
Large MSA	100.0	94.7 (0.23)	5.3 (0.23)	3.8 (0.21)	1.4 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.6 (0.36)	5.4 (0.36)	3.6 (0.23)	1.8 (0.25)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.9 (0.61)	6.1 (0.61)	4.0 (0.41)	2.1 (0.43)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.7 (0.37)	4.3 (0.37)	3.4 (0.33)	0.9 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	94.8 (0.38)	5.2 (0.38)	3.7 (0.33)	1.5 (0.19)
South	100.0	94.0 (0.34)	6.0 (0.34)	4.1 (0.25)	1.9 (0.22)
West	100.0	94.1 (0.42)	5.9 (0.42)	3.7 (0.27)	2.1 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.0 (0.43)	6.0 (0.43)	3.6 (0.33)	2.4 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.4 (0.44)	6.6 (0.44)	4.5 (0.36)	2.1 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	95.1 (0.28)	4.9 (0.28)	3.5 (0.20)	1.3 (0.16)
White, single race, female	100.0	94.5 (0.26)	5.5 (0.26)	3.9 (0.21)	1.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.8 (0.50)	6.2 (0.50)	4.0 (0.41)	2.0 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.3 (0.52)	6.7 (0.52)	4.5 (0.45)	2.2 (0.27)

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 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)	
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	93.0 (0.71)	7.0 (0.71)	4.4 (0.61)	2.6 (0.44)
Near poor	100.0	90.1 (1.08)	9.9 (1.08)	6.7 (0.92)	3.1 (0.60)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.38)	4.1 (0.38)	2.5 (0.29)	1.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.7 (1.84)	12.3 (1.84)	7.2 (1.15)	*5.0 (1.57)
Near poor	100.0	89.3 (0.89)	10.7 (0.89)	7.9 (0.76)	2.7 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.2 (0.21)	3.8 (0.21)	2.9 (0.18)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (1.01)	8.7 (1.01)	5.8 (0.88)	2.9 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	88.4 (1.32)	11.6 (1.32)	7.1 (1.16)	4.2 (0.71)
Not poor	100.0	96.2 (0.42)	3.8 (0.42)	2.7 (0.34)	1.0 (0.25)

* 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.

\1 Any period without coverage is 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 Duration of period without coverage is 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\10 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2009

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	14.7 (0.46)	11.0 (0.39)	21.2 (0.56)	31.5 (0.61)	21.6 (0.68)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.5 (0.60)	11.3 (0.49)	21.4 (0.70)	29.4 (0.65)	21.3 (0.82)
Sex						
Male	100.0	13.1 (0.54)	10.6 (0.47)	19.6 (0.62)	32.0 (0.74)	24.7 (0.81)
Female	100.0	16.6 (0.61)	11.6 (0.53)	23.3 (0.77)	30.8 (0.79)	17.6 (0.71)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	27.9 (2.02)	13.9 (1.68)	24.2 (2.18)	14.3 (1.46)	19.7 (2.08)
12-17 years	100.0	19.0 (2.12)	11.7 (1.43)	20.8 (2.10)	23.9 (2.08)	24.6 (2.42)
18-44 years	100.0	14.1 (0.53)	11.5 (0.48)	22.1 (0.62)	29.9 (0.68)	22.4 (0.72)
45-64 years	100.0	11.1 (0.72)	8.9 (0.62)	18.2 (0.92)	42.3 (1.19)	19.4 (0.92)
Race						
One race\4	100.0	14.7 (0.46)	11.0 (0.39)	21.3 (0.56)	31.4 (0.61)	21.6 (0.68)
White	100.0	14.6 (0.53)	10.6 (0.45)	20.3 (0.65)	31.8 (0.72)	22.7 (0.81)
Black or African American	100.0	16.6 (1.07)	13.6 (1.03)	27.6 (1.36)	31.3 (1.38)	10.9 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*12.3 (4.19)	7.1 (2.03)	19.6 (5.47)	28.1 (4.74)	32.9 (7.41)
Asian	100.0	10.6 (1.76)	9.5 (1.54)	16.9 (2.05)	28.1 (2.73)	35.0 (3.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		†	†	*37.4 (13.56)	*21.3 (9.54)	*23.4 (9.52)
Two or more races\5	100.0	16.4 (3.35)	13.6 (2.93)	19.3 (3.23)	33.6 (4.23)	17.1 (4.02)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*21.3 (7.54)	*13.1 (4.19)	17.5 (5.00)	35.6 (7.72)	*12.5 (4.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*10.7 (4.12)	*12.9 (4.73)	19.3 (4.91)	35.0 (6.82)	*22.0 (6.79)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.2 (0.68)	7.6 (0.56)	16.7 (0.86)	23.0 (0.88)	42.4 (1.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	10.1 (0.79)	7.6 (0.68)	15.4 (0.96)	22.5 (1.05)	44.3 (1.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.9 (0.59)	12.7 (0.52)	23.4 (0.72)	35.5 (0.76)	11.4 (0.68)
White, single race	100.0	17.4 (0.74)	12.6 (0.64)	22.6 (0.88)	37.4 (0.95)	10.1 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.9 (1.10)	13.9 (1.07)	28.2 (1.40)	31.6 (1.40)	9.5 (0.87)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.6 (0.63)	5.6 (0.57)	13.6 (0.99)	31.5 (1.19)	41.8 (1.34)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	11.1 (0.77)	9.7 (0.63)	20.9 (0.95)	40.0 (1.16)	18.4 (0.95)
Some college	100.0	16.1 (0.92)	12.1 (0.81)	24.0 (1.10)	38.0 (1.26)	9.8 (0.71)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.3 (1.63)	14.4 (1.55)	21.9 (1.69)	31.8 (1.91)	14.6 (1.30)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	100.0	11.8 (0.59)	9.8 (0.50)	20.2 (0.75)	32.9 (0.83)	25.2 (0.94)
$35,000 or more	100.0	17.9 (0.81)	12.9 (0.71)	22.3 (0.92)	29.8 (0.91)	17.1 (0.94)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	14.7 (1.09)	12.1 (1.11)	24.4 (1.45)	29.8 (1.41)	19.0 (1.29)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	21.0 (1.58)	12.0 (1.17)	21.3 (1.45)	29.7 (1.59)	16.1 (1.29)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	18.2 (2.34)	15.9 (2.16)	21.2 (2.32)	28.1 (2.52)	16.6 (2.43)
$100,000 or more	100.0	19.2 (2.48)	15.1 (2.21)	19.4 (2.34)	31.7 (2.38)	14.6 (3.76)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	100.0	10.0 (0.75)	9.3 (0.74)	20.0 (1.13)	31.0 (1.23)	29.6 (1.48)
Near poor	100.0	14.9 (1.05)	10.2 (0.73)	21.2 (1.07)	30.6 (1.16)	23.1 (1.07)
Not poor	100.0	18.2 (0.83)	13.6 (0.75)	21.9 (0.89)	32.1 (0.94)	14.3 (1.05)
Place of residence\11						
Large MSA	100.0	14.5 (0.65)	11.6 (0.55)	21.3 (0.77)	28.9 (0.87)	23.7 (0.88)
Small MSA	100.0	14.8 (0.79)	10.5 (0.70)	21.1 (0.96)	33.8 (1.06)	19.7 (1.38)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.1 (1.16)	10.1 (0.91)	21.4 (1.42)	35.0 (1.64)	18.3 (1.58)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	14.2 (1.42)	10.0 (1.17)	23.5 (1.86)	29.5 (1.68)	22.8 (2.48)
Midwest	100.0	19.7 (1.18)	13.7 (1.03)	21.3 (1.18)	31.9 (1.39)	13.3 (1.31)
South	100.0	13.2 (0.65)	10.8 (0.58)	21.8 (0.85)	32.2 (0.88)	22.0 (1.03)
West	100.0	13.8 (0.85)	9.8 (0.65)	19.2 (1.08)	30.8 (1.33)	26.4 (1.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	8.5 (0.78)	6.9 (0.61)	13.9 (0.89)	22.4 (1.05)	48.2 (1.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	12.5 (0.85)	8.6 (0.75)	20.4 (1.14)	23.8 (1.12)	34.8 (1.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	16.2 (0.84)	12.6 (0.79)	21.6 (0.99)	38.5 (1.17)	11.2 (0.92)
White, single race, female	100.0	18.8 (1.07)	12.6 (0.88)	23.9 (1.22)	36.0 (1.28)	8.7 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	13.7 (1.32)	13.3 (1.35)	27.4 (1.81)	33.5 (1.82)	12.1 (1.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	20.4 (1.49)	14.4 (1.32)	29.0 (1.82)	29.5 (1.87)	6.7 (0.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	7.2 (0.89)	5.9 (0.92)	16.1 (1.52)	20.9 (1.56)	49.9 (2.06)
Near poor	100.0	11.9 (1.46)	8.2 (1.07)	16.2 (1.49)	21.5 (1.49)	42.2 (1.93)
Not poor	100.0	11.6 (1.29)	10.2 (1.24)	17.3 (1.44)	28.5 (1.89)	32.4 (2.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	11.3 (1.48)	12.2 (1.52)	21.3 (2.09)	42.0 (2.45)	13.3 (2.38)
Near poor	100.0	17.7 (1.62)	10.6 (1.15)	24.5 (1.90)	36.6 (1.97)	10.6 (1.38)
Not poor	100.0	20.0 (1.15)	14.4 (1.08)	22.5 (1.21)	34.8 (1.27)	8.3 (1.52)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	14.9 (1.95)	10.6 (1.51)	26.8 (2.72)	33.5 (2.56)	14.2 (2.17)
Near poor	100.0	15.2 (2.15)	12.8 (2.03)	28.1 (2.54)	34.7 (2.99)	9.2 (1.46)
Not poor	100.0	21.7 (2.21)	18.1 (2.13)	29.3 (2.58)	26.2 (2.25)	4.7 (1.01)

* 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.

\1 Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is 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.

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, 2009

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)				

\3 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\8 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\9 The categories "less than $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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)	27.7 (0.65)	2.7 (0.20)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.50)	48.6 (0.84)	10.0 (0.40)	6.3 (0.51)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	27.6 (0.76)	2.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.29)	12.4 (0.49)	48.1 (0.98)	12.1 (0.61)	7.6 (0.73)
Sex							
Male	28.2 (0.71)	1.7 (0.19)	10.8 (0.51)	15.7 (0.63)	50.2 (0.92)	5.8 (0.39)	6.5 (0.52)
Female	27.2 (0.85)	3.9 (0.34)	8.4 (0.48)	11.8 (0.55)	46.7 (0.99)	15.2 (0.62)	6.0 (0.58)
Age							
Under 12 years	23.2 (2.02)	*2.5 (0.99)	*0.9 (0.32)	5.1 (1.02)	43.0 (2.52)	24.9 (2.31)	13.2 (2.11)
12-17 years	24.8 (2.15)	2.0 (0.59)	*1.9 (0.64)	7.6 (1.18)	46.3 (2.65)	16.4 (1.93)	13.0 (2.62)
18-44 years	24.6 (0.68)	2.4 (0.22)	15.1 (0.57)	15.0 (0.59)	47.4 (0.87)	9.8 (0.43)	5.3 (0.40)
45-64 years	37.6 (1.13)	3.6 (0.40)	0.6 (0.14)	15.4 (0.82)	53.9 (1.31)	4.4 (0.45)	5.1 (0.43)
Race							
One race\5	27.8 (0.65)	2.7 (0.21)	9.5 (0.38)	13.8 (0.49)	48.6 (0.84)	10.0 (0.41)	6.3 (0.51)
White	27.4 (0.76)	2.8 (0.24)	9.4 (0.43)	14.3 (0.57)	49.5 (0.99)	9.7 (0.46)	6.0 (0.62)
Black or African American	32.8 (1.48)	2.5 (0.49)	11.9 (0.96)	12.4 (0.96)	42.6 (1.48)	12.3 (1.05)	5.4 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.8 (5.34)	†	†	*8.0 (3.26)	42.0 (5.26)	16.7 (3.67)	*11.8 (3.97)
Asian	17.8 (2.18)	1.5 (0.43)	7.2 (1.18)	11.4 (1.79)	57.3 (3.02)	5.0 (1.08)	10.4 (1.74)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*44.2 (14.27)	†	†	†	*25.0 (8.38)	†	†
Two or more races\6	25.7 (4.00)	*1.3 (0.63)	20.0 (4.04)	22.8 (3.79)	48.9 (4.11)	10.4 (2.19)	*7.1 (2.43)
Black or African American, white	*24.4 (7.67)	†	24.9 (6.13)	*15.5 (4.88)	22.7 (5.47)	*13.8 (4.63)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	28.5 (6.70)	†	*15.3 (6.67)	33.0 (6.19)	60.1 (6.07)	*6.9 (2.28)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16.7 (0.95)	1.4 (0.27)	5.0 (0.38)	18.1 (0.96)	58.0 (1.28)	11.9 (0.68)	7.1 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.9 (1.10)	1.4 (0.36)	5.0 (0.46)	18.2 (1.19)	59.0 (1.52)	12.7 (0.83)	6.8 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	33.0 (0.79)	3.3 (0.26)	12.0 (0.52)	11.9 (0.55)	44.1 (1.03)	9.0 (0.51)	5.9 (0.69)
White, single race	34.2 (1.01)	3.7 (0.34)	12.1 (0.63)	11.9 (0.67)	43.8 (1.30)	8.3 (0.62)	5.6 (0.93)
Black or African American, single race	33.4 (1.53)	2.5 (0.51)	12.1 (1.00)	12.1 (0.94)	42.4 (1.54)	12.3 (1.09)	5.1 (0.76)
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	20.7 (1.12)	2.0 (0.32)	2.2 (0.44)	21.3 (1.17)	58.2 (1.44)	9.8 (0.70)	6.4 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED\9	34.8 (1.19)	3.9 (0.46)	3.7 (0.49)	14.8 (0.91)	51.7 (1.27)	7.4 (0.61)	4.2 (0.48)
Some college	37.8 (1.29)	3.2 (0.42)	5.5 (0.63)	14.3 (0.91)	47.0 (1.35)	9.1 (0.73)	3.9 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.4 (2.03)	2.9 (0.67)	6.8 (1.09)	14.5 (1.44)	48.2 (2.08)	3.1 (0.61)	7.1 (1.02)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	24.3 (0.84)	3.0 (0.32)	9.0 (0.55)	14.2 (0.68)	50.7 (1.07)	13.0 (0.59)	6.4 (0.59)
$35,000 or more	32.4 (1.07)	2.3 (0.28)	10.5 (0.59)	14.3 (0.76)	45.0 (1.28)	7.2 (0.54)	6.1 (0.91)
$35,000-$49,999	31.5 (1.48)	2.2 (0.41)	6.9 (0.78)	15.4 (1.14)	48.8 (1.80)	8.8 (0.91)	6.3 (0.98)
$50,000-$74,999	33.1 (1.89)	2.5 (0.48)	9.8 (0.90)	14.4 (1.33)	45.6 (2.07)	7.0 (1.04)	5.0 (0.84)
$75,000-$99,999	34.8 (2.87)	*1.9 (0.59)	14.3 (1.75)	11.5 (1.84)	44.2 (2.99)	5.3 (1.20)	5.3 (1.26)
$100,000 or more	30.8 (3.32)	*2.5 (0.88)	20.3 (2.60)	13.6 (2.35)	31.8 (3.13)	4.8 (1.20)	†
Poverty status\11							
Poor	17.9 (1.09)	3.1 (0.55)	8.7 (0.73)	11.5 (0.84)	51.9 (1.57)	16.8 (0.95)	8.3 (1.14)
Near poor	28.7 (1.21)	2.3 (0.29)	7.9 (0.61)	15.1 (0.94)	49.6 (1.37)	12.1 (0.83)	5.1 (0.58)
Not poor	34.8 (1.17)	2.8 (0.33)	11.9 (0.71)	14.5 (0.77)	43.8 (1.29)	5.3 (0.51)	5.7 (1.13)
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	25.4 (0.85)	2.2 (0.22)	9.4 (0.52)	15.1 (0.66)	51.5 (0.98)	8.9 (0.49)	6.3 (0.48)
Small MSA	28.4 (1.27)	3.1 (0.41)	11.2 (0.76)	13.2 (0.98)	46.1 (1.72)	11.0 (0.81)	6.2 (1.24)
Not in MSA	33.2 (1.57)	3.4 (0.59)	8.0 (0.82)	11.9 (1.25)	44.7 (2.05)	11.3 (0.98)	6.6 (1.28)
Region							
Northeast	24.9 (2.07)	2.3 (0.55)	12.8 (1.43)	18.5 (1.61)	43.6 (2.47)	8.1 (1.16)	11.4 (3.08)
Midwest	31.7 (1.48)	3.1 (0.42)	13.8 (0.96)	13.1 (1.11)	40.6 (2.04)	9.3 (0.88)	7.0 (1.34)
South	28.2 (0.95)	3.0 (0.33)	8.2 (0.58)	12.6 (0.73)	51.8 (1.26)	10.7 (0.63)	4.3 (0.41)
West	25.1 (1.27)	1.9 (0.39)	7.9 (0.56)	15.0 (0.97)	51.5 (1.51)	10.0 (0.75)	6.9 (0.59)

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2009

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)						

* 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.

\1 Reasons for no health insurance coverage are 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 "Other" 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 Total 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 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 The category "two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\10 The categories "less than $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 Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. 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: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.