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Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Estimates are disaggregated by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage (where appropriate), place of residence, and region of residence. The topics covered are respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Data Source

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics. In 2011, household interviews were completed for 101,875 persons living in 39,509 households, reflecting a household response rate of 82.0%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2011. About 40 million persons (13%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions. About 5 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living, and about 10 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, about 45 million (17%) 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, 2011

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). NHIS is a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The other two reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for children (1) and for adults (2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5) and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Because of the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first sample design changes were introduced in 1973, and the

first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. In some cases the basic concepts of NHIS changed, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. [For a more complete explanation of the 1982 changes, see “Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1982,” Appendix IV (8).] In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised, and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997 through 2011 with data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic or

Latino origin (12). Most notably, these new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one race group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories—“Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander”—for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the survey became fully compliant with the 1997 OMB race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 NHIS. The tables in the present report reflect the current (1997) standards. The text in the present report uses shorter versions of the 1997 OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text. Although the tables contain information for persons of two or more races, the “Selected Highlights” section focuses on persons reporting one race.

The NHIS sample is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006 and continues in use. Its fundamental

structure is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The current design reduces the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. In 2006 and beyond, oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The current sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are in the family, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

Additionally, beginning with the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where “other race” is mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “other race” response is dropped and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “other race” was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the

OMB race category “White” which numerically is the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the Census Bureau can be found at:
http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf

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

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or intellectually disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses); active-duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS, using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). A new report providing a complete description of the 2006 NHIS sample design is being developed. Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS

in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative’s manual (14).

The annual NHIS questionnaire (also called the Core) consists of four main components: Household Composition Section, Family Core, Sample Adult Core, and Sample Child Core. The Household Composition Section of the questionnaire collects some basic demographic and relationship information about all persons in the household. The Family Core, which is administered separately for each family in the household and is the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members. Topics on the Family Core include sociodemographic characteristics, basic indicators of health status, limitation in activities, injuries, health insurance coverage, and utilization of health care services. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or over the age of majority for a given state responds to questions about all family members in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska it is 19 years and in Mississippi it is 21 years. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually 18 years and over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure

accurate reporting, information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult (the “sample adult”) and one randomly selected child (the “sample child”) in the family. Sample adults respond for themselves, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. In rare instances when the sample adult is mentally or physically incapable of responding, proxy responses are accepted for this person.

The interviewed sample for 2011 consisted of 39,509 households, which yielded 101,875 persons in 40,496 families. The total noninterview rate was 19.0%, of which 11.9% was the result of respondent refusal and unacceptable partial interviews. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls (15).

Estimation Procedures

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

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various population subgroups 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 2011 survey, and about 17% of respondents provided only a broad range for their family's income (see "Income and Poverty Status Changes" section for more information). As a result, poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate (see Appendix I, Table IV) (16). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in the present report are based on reported income only and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Injuries and Poisonings

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

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

Because of changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes,

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

Transition to 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from 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 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 or different record weights were used. Appendix III provides Tables V–XIX containing unadjusted estimates so that readers can compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and can see the effects of age adjustment on the 2011 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted data tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Size Changes in NHIS

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

In 2010, the NHIS sample was expanded by approximately 25% during January–March. No further expansions or reductions were made in the remaining months of that year.

In 2011, the NHIS sample was augmented in 32 states and the District of Columbia. The main goal of the augmentation was to increase the number of reliable state-level estimates that can be made. The 2011 NHIS sample size is the largest sample size since the current sample design was implemented in 2006.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. Further information about the 2006 field test is available in 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 through 2006.

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Because of the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2011, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2011 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Data Limitations

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 1997–2011 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2011 NHIS is based on a different sample design—including the oversampling of the Asian population and of Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, as well as a permanent sample reduction of 13%—compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from

the 2006–2011 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) must recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in 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). Appendix I, Tables II–IV provide more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Estimates should be interpreted only after reviewing Appendix I, which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey

instrument, and measurement issues that are currently being evaluated.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t*-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less

than," "more likely," "less likely," "compared with," or "opposed to" indicate a significant difference between estimates, whereas "similar," "no difference," or "comparable" indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t*-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take into account multiple comparisons. Estimates for population subgroups with small sample sizes may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to sampling variability.

Further Information

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

Readers may also wish to join the NHIS listserv by visiting: http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Complete the appropriate information and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers" box, followed by the "Subscribe"

button at the bottom of the page. The listserv is made up of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users worldwide who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

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

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 1 and 2)

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.

- Nearly 3 in 10 adults aged 75 and over were in fair or poor health.

- White (37%) and Asian (36%) persons 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 (38%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (18%) 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, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance, and persons who were uninsured, to be in excellent health.

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

Limitation in Usual Activities (Tables 3 and 4)

- About 40.3 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, 26% of adults aged 65-74, and 46% of adults aged 75 and over.

- Asian persons were the least likely to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions compared with white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons.

- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.

- Persons under age 65 who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than

persons who had Medicaid and persons who had some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.

- Persons aged 65 and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, and some other type of health care coverage.

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

- About 5.2 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living (ADLs) such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 9.8 million (4%) required help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 and over, about 12% required the help of another person with ADLs and 20% required help with IADLs.

- Poor adults were at least three times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADLs and IADLs.

- Persons under age 65 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 and persons who had some other type of health insurance.

- Among persons aged 65 and over, those who had both Medicaid and Medicare were about twice as likely as those with private health insurance, Medicare only, and some other type of health care coverage to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity (Table 6)

- About 13.8 million adults aged 18–69 (6%) 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 and 65–69 were about three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18-44.

- About 3% of Asian adults aged 18–69 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 who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid and persons who had other types of health insurance.

- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (22%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (21%) were about twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (10%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 5.2 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2011.

- 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%) were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Children covered by Medicaid (9%) were more likely than children with private health insurance (6%), with other types of insurance (6%), and without any health insurance (4%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Children in the Northeast (10%) and Midwest (9%) were more likely than children in the South (6%) and West (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor (12%) and near poor (9%) were more likely than those who were not poor (7%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Poor Hispanic children (6%) were less likely than poor non-Hispanic white (12%) and non-Hispanic black children (10%) to receive special education or early intervention services.

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

- In 2011, there were 37.9 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 124 episodes per 1,000 population per year.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (129 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rates among black persons (97 per 1,000 population) and Asian persons (68 per 1,000 population).

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (133 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (77 per 1,000 population).

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

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

- The four leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (13.4 million episodes in 2011), overexertion (4.6 million episodes), being struck by a person or an object (4.6 million episodes), and transportation (4.1 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 higher than the rate for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.

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

- About 7.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 6.1 million occurred while participating in sports, 5.4 million occurred while working around the house or yard, and 4.2 million occurred while working at a paid job.

- 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 non-Hispanic black and for Hispanic persons.

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

- In 2011, more than one-half of the 37.9 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 12.3 million episodes occurring inside and 6.9 million occurring outside the home.

- Recreation areas (4.7 million episodes) and streets and highways (4.0 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, and the rate occurring outside the home and at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for persons aged 65-74 aged 75 and over compared with persons under age 12 years.

- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home and outside the home were nearly twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.

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

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 27.4 million persons (9%) delayed seeking medical care in the last year due to cost, and 20.0 million (6%) did not receive needed care due to the cost of care.

- Adults aged 18–44 and aged 45-64 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 more than twice as likely to have delayed seeking care for this reason.

- Persons in the lowest income group were about thirteen times as likely as persons in the highest income group to not get needed medical care due to cost and about seven times as likely to delay seeking medical care.

- Persons under age 65 who were uninsured were about three times as likely as persons who had Medicaid and persons who had other insurance to delay seeking or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

- Persons who were in fair or poor health were about three to four times as likely as persons who were in excellent or very good health to delay seeking or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

Overnight Hospital Stays (Tables 16 and 17)

- About 18.0 million persons (6%) had stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.7 million persons (1%) had stayed overnight on two occasions, and about 2.6 million (less than 1%) had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.

- Persons aged 65 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, those with Medicaid (8%) were more likely than those who had private health insurance (5%) and those who were uninsured (3%) to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (Tables 18 and 19)

- Among persons under age 65, 163 million (61%) had private health insurance, 45 million (17%) were uninsured and 46 million (18%) 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 were the most likely to be uninsured.

- Among persons under age 65, white and Asian persons were more likely than black persons and American Indian or Alaska Native persons to have private health insurance coverage.

- Hispanic persons under age 65 (33%) were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic persons in that age group (14%) to be uninsured.

- Among poor persons under age 65, about 5 in 10 had Medicaid coverage and about 3 in 10 were uninsured.

- Persons under age 65 who were in fair or poor health were nearly three times as likely as persons in that age group

who were in excellent or very good health to have Medicaid coverage.

- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.

- Among the 40 million adults aged 65 and over in 2011, 20.7 million (52%) had private health insurance and 13.0 million (33%) had Medicare alone.

- About 428,000 persons aged 65 and over (1%) were uninsured in 2011.

- Among persons aged 65 and over who were poor, 39% were covered by Medicare only, 35% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, and 16% were covered by private health insurance.

- Among persons aged 65 and over who were not poor, 61% were covered by private health insurance and 28% were covered by Medicare only.

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

- Among persons under age 65 who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 206 million (94%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.

- Among currently insured persons under age 65, 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 were more likely than younger persons and adults aged 45–64 to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year.

- Poor and near-poor persons under age 65 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 (Tables 22 and 23)

- Among persons under age 65 who were uninsured at the time of the interview, about 15 million (31%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months and about 9 million (21%) had never had coverage.

- Uninsured males (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.

- Uninsured persons aged 45–64 were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.

- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (40%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (12%) to have never had health insurance coverage.

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

- Among persons under age 65 who were without health insurance coverage, 19.1 million (43%) lacked coverage due to cost and 11.9 million (27%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.

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

- Uninsured children under age 12 years (34%) were nearly six times as likely as adults aged 45–64 (6%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid and other public coverage.

- Uninsured non-Hispanic persons (32%) were about twice as likely as Hispanic persons (17%) 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 to 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

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 2011 in-house Person File that are derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the NHIS public-use data files (15), with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin, place of residence, and sample design. Detailed sample design variables, place of residence variables, and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors (SEs) produced using the SUDAAN statistical package (21), are shown for all percentages and

rates in the tables. SEs for frequencies are calculated but are not shown in the tables. Percentages and rates with a relative standard error (RSE) 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. Percentages and rates with an RSE greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. RSEs are calculated as:

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

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

Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, the percentages and rates shown in Tables 1–25 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (19,20). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful in regard to other characteristics.

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

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

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

p_i = size of age group i in the standard population,

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

Est = age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. population. Table I provides 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. Health insurance and education are restricted to certain age groups and are therefore adjusted accordingly (for age groups used, see relevant table footnotes). 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, Tables V-XIX.

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

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons, regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts

using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in the present report are based on reported income only and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (and poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table IV shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and poverty status, as well as for education and health insurance coverage.

The “Income and Assets” section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,995. From 1997 to 2006, respondents who did not

know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the "above/below $20,000" question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to select the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income.

However, starting with survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications to the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables, 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. Based on results of the 2006 field test, NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2007–2011 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 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 it was less than $35,000, whether the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

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

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: (a) those who supplied a dollar

amount (78% of the 2011 sample), (b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (14% of the sample), (c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% of the sample), and (d) those who provided no income information (5% of the sample)(unweighted results).

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

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2010 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S.

Census Bureau (16). These poverty thresholds were used in creating the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. For further information, consult the FIN Section of the 2011 *NHIS Survey Description Document* available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2011/srvydesc.pdf.

Persons categorized as “Poor” had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family incomes were strictly below their family’s poverty threshold. The “Near poor” category includes persons with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are by necessity coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 5% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 12% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Five percent of the NHIS sample

is missing information on income, and 12% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results). See Appendix Table IV for the weighted results.

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

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

Because of changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week reference period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates used in this report, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable with estimates from prior years. For further details

about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see both the “Methods” section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (13).

Frequencies presented in Tables 8, 9, 11, and 13 were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 5-week reference period by 10.4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in Tables 8, 10, 12, 14, and XI–XIII were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the “Selected Highlights” section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was:

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

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—Categories of education are based on years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma (GED), or college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools, or home schooling, is counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in

the previous calendar year. Income from all sources includes wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lives in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

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

For persons under age 65, 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 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 interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons covered by IHS only or who only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons aged 65 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 through local or community programs.

This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

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

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

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

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of 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 (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by IHS only or who only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For approximately 1% of respondents, coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that approximately 0.87% of the population under 65 of age and approximately 0.62% of the population aged 65 and over fall into this “Unknown” category.

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity,

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

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

example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

Place of residence—Classified in this report in three categories: “Large MSA” (metropolitan statistical area) of 1 million or more persons, “Small MSA” of less than 1 million persons, and “Not in 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 1995-2005 NHIS data, 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 the U.S. 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 MSA classification criteria as well as addition of a new category—Micropolitan statistical area—for some nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2011 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 definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2011 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on U.S. Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs, visit the Census Bureau website at:

http://www.census.gov/population/metro/

Poverty status—Based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as those whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I for information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

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

extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals—a summary category and two multiple-race categories: “Black or African American and white,” and “American Indian or Alaska Native and white.” Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for “Two or more races”).

Prior to 2003, “other race” was a separate race response on NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. Beginning with the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result, in cases where “other race” was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “other race” response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “other race” is the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group,

the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the Census Bureau can be found at: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

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

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

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;

Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics or Outcomes

Activities of daily living (ADLs)—See "Limitation in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)."

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (a) its onset was more than 3 months before the date of interview or (b) it is a type of condition that ordinarily lasts more than 3

months. Examples of conditions considered chronic regardless of onset are diabetes, emphysema, and arthritis.

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

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

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

treatment. Calls to a poison control center are 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)."

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

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—IADLs include everyday household chores, doing necessary business, or shopping. Persons aged 18 years and over were classified as limited in IADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical,

mental, or emotional problem. Persons with a limitation in IADLs (Table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3 and 4).

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

Not limited—Describes persons who were not limited in their usual age-appropriate work, school, or play activities, ADLs, IADLs, or in any other way, due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period without health insurance coverage—May be of any duration and for any reason. Information on the number of months without coverage was collected for persons who had health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Number of months without coverage was collapsed into two categories for presentation in this report.

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

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

Special education—Teaching designed to meet the needs of a child with special needs or disabilities. It is paid for by the

public school system and may take place at a regular school, at a special school, at a private school, at home, or at a hospital. It is designed for children aged 3–21 years of age, although data collected in NHIS are limited to children aged 17 years of age and under.

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

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Number in thousands\2				
Total\3	305,888	107,734	92,553	73,558	24,297	7,348
Sex						
Male	150,193	54,643	45,219	35,632	11,155	3,363
Female	155,695	53,091	47,335	37,926	13,142	3,986
Age						
Under 12 years	50,267	28,776	13,179	7,401	761	134
12-17 years	24,249	13,061	6,600	3,996	475	88
18-44 years	110,813	41,368	36,424	25,717	6,032	1,156
45-64 years	80,852	18,753	25,652	23,068	9,850	3,379
65-74 years	21,925	3,696	6,212	7,263	3,544	1,157
75 years and over	17,782	2,080	4,486	6,112	3,635	1,434
Race						
One race\4	299,523	105,246	90,717	72,106	23,878	7,186
White	242,404	86,687	74,882	56,557	18,296	5,655
Black or African American	38,774	12,258	10,308	10,727	4,265	1,180
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,802	784	786	850	284	95
Asian	14,958	5,342	4,588	3,791	962	252
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	585	176	154	180	*70	†
Two or more races\5	6,366	2,488	1,837	1,452	419	163
Black or African American, white	1,887	756	677	366	83	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,866	571	451	515	219	109
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	50,277	17,615	13,528	14,108	4,118	884
Mexican or Mexican American	32,023	10,811	8,665	9,422	2,541	566
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,611	90,119	79,025	59,450	20,179	6,465
White, single race	197,065	70,710	62,810	43,811	14,561	4,869
Black or African American, single race	36,923	11,589	9,826	10,235	4,096	1,141
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	4,297	5,726	9,633	6,020	2,446
High school diploma or GED\8	53,817	10,596	16,122	17,607	7,260	2,197
Some college	56,167	14,323	18,948	15,831	5,523	1,482
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	23,059	21,669	11,654	2,720	609
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	93,693	24,489	24,427	27,460	12,779	4,460
$35,000 or more	183,620	73,260	59,822	38,708	9,542	2,216
$35,000-$49,999	39,574	12,505	12,396	10,472	3,294	890
$50,000-$74,999	49,872	17,841	15,970	12,260	3,098	668
$75,000-$99,999	33,478	12,977	11,831	6,892	1,426	353
$100,000 or more	60,696	29,937	19,625	9,084	1,724	305
Poverty status\10						
Poor	43,516	12,419	10,885	12,292	5,782	2,117
Near poor	50,025	15,374	13,347	13,935	5,519	1,801
Not poor	176,971	69,067	58,416	37,341	9,733	2,318
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65 years:						
Private	163,116	69,438	54,075	31,754	6,502	1,229
Medicaid	45,534	16,113	11,837	11,520	4,306	1,739
Other	9,852	2,479	2,163	2,414	1,892	896
Uninsured	45,376	13,189	13,115	13,860	4,293	865
65 years and over:						
Private	20,720	3,440	6,332	6,998	2,974	935
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	125	312	759	927	485
Medicare only	12,996	1,801	3,297	4,394	2,652	835
Other	2,707	305	592	1,018	491	299
Uninsured	428	81	94	135	101	*16

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	163,338	59,712	49,205	38,735	12,079	3,324
Small MSA	93,265	32,597	29,014	21,914	7,432	2,260
Not in MSA	49,284	15,425	14,335	12,908	4,786	1,764
Region						
Northeast	53,560	19,856	15,838	12,794	3,954	1,042
Midwest	70,198	24,455	22,543	16,604	5,178	1,318
South	111,013	38,149	32,860	26,710	9,816	3,389
West	71,117	25,274	21,313	17,449	5,349	1,600
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,857	9,232	7,064	7,187	1,969	389
Hispanic or Latina, female	24,420	8,383	6,464	6,921	2,149	494
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	96,746	35,659	30,504	21,423	6,735	2,288
White, single race, female	100,318	35,050	32,306	22,388	7,826	2,581
Black or African American, single race, male	17,207	5,865	4,533	4,561	1,733	498
Black or African American, single race, female	19,716	5,724	5,293	5,673	2,363	643
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	12,743	3,868	3,106	3,995	1,418	351
Near poor	13,266	4,484	3,600	3,893	1,058	232
Not poor	18,040	7,436	5,261	4,093	1,100	144
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	17,913	5,002	4,623	4,578	2,574	1,124
Near poor	26,625	7,803	7,301	7,091	3,160	1,227
Not poor	130,464	51,054	44,304	26,371	6,842	1,811
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	9,414	2,547	2,302	2,615	1,453	498
Near poor	7,034	2,208	1,574	2,019	990	242
Not poor	15,920	5,460	4,893	4,176	1,160	225

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.2 (0.28)	30.3 (0.25)	23.7 (0.23)	7.6 (0.12)	2.3 (0.06)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.3 (0.29)	30.3 (0.25)	24.1 (0.23)	8.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.8 (0.31)	30.1 (0.29)	23.6 (0.27)	7.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.5 (0.32)	30.4 (0.28)	23.9 (0.27)	7.9 (0.15)	2.3 (0.08)
Age\4						
Under 12 years	100.0	57.3 (0.58)	26.2 (0.50)	14.7 (0.42)	1.5 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	53.9 (0.74)	27.2 (0.65)	16.5 (0.52)	2.0 (0.17)	0.4 (0.07)
18-44 years	100.0	37.4 (0.38)	32.9 (0.35)	23.2 (0.32)	5.4 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)
45-64 years	100.0	23.2 (0.39)	31.8 (0.40)	28.6 (0.37)	12.2 (0.26)	4.2 (0.15)
65-74 years	100.0	16.9 (0.57)	28.4 (0.67)	33.2 (0.68)	16.2 (0.53)	5.3 (0.30)
75 years and over	100.0	11.7 (0.53)	25.3 (0.72)	34.4 (0.80)	20.5 (0.68)	8.1 (0.46)
Race						
One race\5	100.0	36.3 (0.28)	30.3 (0.25)	23.7 (0.24)	7.6 (0.12)	2.2 (0.06)
White	100.0	37.3 (0.32)	30.8 (0.28)	22.7 (0.25)	7.0 (0.14)	2.1 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	30.5 (0.62)	26.4 (0.55)	28.0 (0.63)	11.7 (0.34)	3.4 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.0 (2.58)	27.7 (2.94)	30.9 (2.31)	10.7 (1.06)	3.6 (0.77)
Asian	100.0	35.7 (0.98)	30.2 (0.91)	25.3 (0.86)	6.8 (0.38)	1.9 (0.22)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	28.1 (5.11)	25.1 (4.81)	30.7 (4.64)	15.4 (3.36)	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	31.8 (1.44)	27.5 (1.30)	26.5 (1.36)	9.7 (0.86)	4.5 (0.66)
Black or African American, white	100.0	29.5 (3.68)	30.1 (3.04)	26.6 (3.34)	13.4 (1.92)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.8 (2.70)	24.3 (2.23)	28.4 (2.26)	10.7 (1.40)	5.9 (1.03)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.4 (0.54)	26.2 (0.48)	29.2 (0.51)	10.6 (0.34)	2.6 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.5 (0.69)	26.2 (0.62)	30.5 (0.64)	11.0 (0.48)	2.9 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.3 (0.32)	30.9 (0.28)	22.4 (0.26)	7.2 (0.13)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.9 (0.38)	31.7 (0.33)	20.9 (0.28)	6.4 (0.15)	2.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.5 (0.64)	26.4 (0.57)	28.0 (0.65)	11.7 (0.34)	3.4 (0.17)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	17.2 (0.53)	20.9 (0.53)	34.5 (0.57)	19.6 (0.44)	7.8 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	21.0 (0.39)	30.3 (0.43)	32.3 (0.44)	12.6 (0.30)	3.7 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	25.7 (0.41)	33.6 (0.44)	28.3 (0.40)	9.8 (0.28)	2.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	38.1 (0.48)	36.1 (0.46)	19.8 (0.39)	4.8 (0.19)	1.1 (0.09)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.7 (0.40)	26.3 (0.42)	29.2 (0.39)	13.3 (0.24)	4.6 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.4 (0.35)	32.3 (0.32)	20.9 (0.27)	5.2 (0.13)	1.3 (0.06)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	32.5 (0.66)	31.4 (0.63)	26.1 (0.57)	7.9 (0.30)	2.1 (0.14)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	36.5 (0.61)	31.9 (0.59)	24.2 (0.51)	6.1 (0.25)	1.4 (0.11)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	39.3 (0.78)	34.9 (0.75)	20.4 (0.59)	4.2 (0.25)	1.2 (0.14)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.3 (0.64)	31.5 (0.60)	15.1 (0.43)	3.3 (0.20)	0.8 (0.11)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	100.0	25.0 (0.56)	23.8 (0.55)	28.9 (0.58)	16.1 (0.39)	6.2 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	29.3 (0.55)	26.6 (0.55)	28.5 (0.51)	11.7 (0.31)	3.9 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	41.4 (0.35)	32.4 (0.32)	19.9 (0.25)	5.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage\12						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	45.1 (0.38)	32.6 (0.33)	18.3 (0.28)	3.5 (0.10)	0.6 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	26.3 (0.57)	24.2 (0.56)	27.8 (0.58)	15.0 (0.44)	6.8 (0.32)
Other	100.0	35.1 (1.43)	25.0 (1.25)	21.5 (1.01)	12.9 (0.64)	5.5 (0.41)
Uninsured	100.0	32.8 (0.71)	28.5 (0.65)	28.7 (0.63)	8.3 (0.30)	1.7 (0.11)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	16.4 (0.57)	30.5 (0.73)	33.9 (0.72)	14.5 (0.56)	4.6 (0.30)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.8 (0.79)	12.0 (1.13)	29.0 (1.73)	35.6 (1.69)	18.6 (1.53)
Medicare only	100.0	13.8 (0.66)	25.3 (0.81)	33.9 (0.89)	20.6 (0.78)	6.5 (0.43)
Other	100.0	11.3 (1.26)	21.8 (1.66)	37.7 (1.89)	18.1 (1.50)	11.0 (1.36)
Uninsured	100.0	18.3 (4.43)	24.3 (4.82)	25.3 (4.04)	27.9 (5.00)	*4.3 (2.01)

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Place of residence\13						
Large MSA	100.0	37.1 (0.39)	30.1 (0.33)	23.5 (0.31)	7.3 (0.16)	2.0 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	35.9 (0.51)	31.1 (0.46)	23.1 (0.42)	7.6 (0.23)	2.3 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	33.4 (0.71)	29.3 (0.67)	25.5 (0.65)	8.7 (0.37)	3.1 (0.17)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	39.1 (0.77)	29.4 (0.62)	23.1 (0.62)	6.7 (0.27)	1.7 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	35.7 (0.59)	32.1 (0.54)	23.4 (0.44)	7.1 (0.25)	1.8 (0.11)
South	100.0	35.2 (0.45)	29.7 (0.41)	23.7 (0.42)	8.5 (0.23)	2.9 (0.11)
West	100.0	36.0 (0.54)	30.0 (0.47)	24.4 (0.43)	7.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.2 (0.64)	26.3 (0.57)	29.2 (0.62)	9.9 (0.45)	2.4 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	30.6 (0.58)	26.0 (0.56)	29.4 (0.57)	11.2 (0.36)	2.8 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.3 (0.43)	31.4 (0.39)	21.0 (0.32)	6.2 (0.17)	2.0 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.4 (0.42)	32.0 (0.37)	20.8 (0.32)	6.7 (0.19)	2.1 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.3 (0.73)	26.1 (0.66)	27.1 (0.78)	11.1 (0.46)	3.4 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.0 (0.75)	26.8 (0.68)	28.8 (0.74)	12.2 (0.43)	3.3 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	24.2 (0.95)	22.1 (0.91)	32.4 (1.00)	16.7 (0.81)	4.7 (0.44)
Near poor	100.0	28.9 (1.02)	25.8 (0.98)	31.2 (1.00)	11.3 (0.59)	2.8 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	39.3 (0.85)	28.8 (0.78)	23.6 (0.68)	7.2 (0.47)	1.1 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.8 (0.96)	25.3 (0.97)	25.9 (0.92)	15.3 (0.57)	6.8 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	30.0 (0.87)	27.9 (0.80)	26.2 (0.71)	11.4 (0.45)	4.4 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	42.5 (0.43)	33.2 (0.40)	18.6 (0.29)	4.5 (0.14)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	23.0 (1.01)	23.1 (1.09)	28.2 (1.15)	18.8 (0.85)	6.9 (0.49)
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (1.32)	22.1 (1.19)	29.3 (1.29)	15.4 (0.82)	3.8 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	35.7 (0.95)	30.2 (0.88)	25.2 (0.83)	7.3 (0.40)	1.6 (0.19)

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

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

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

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

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

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of limitation in usual activities, and frequency of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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			
Total\4	305,888	263,993	41,529	40,344
Sex				
Male	150,193	130,312	19,696	19,195
Female	155,695	133,681	21,833	21,149
Age				
Under 12 years	50,267	46,545	3,660	3,583
12-17 years	24,249	21,820	2,385	2,333
18-44 years	110,813	103,539	7,190	6,880
45-64 years	80,852	66,501	14,234	13,857
65-74 years	21,925	16,066	5,838	5,673
75 years and over	17,782	9,523	8,221	8,019
Race				
One race\5	299,523	258,564	40,619	39,456
White	242,404	209,001	33,161	32,197
Black or African American	38,774	32,841	5,871	5,714
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,802	2,336	456	449
Asian	14,958	13,878	1,054	1,023
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	585	508	77	74
Two or more races\6	6,366	5,429	911	888
Black or African American, white	1,887	1,717	169	166
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,866	1,383	479	471
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	50,277	45,817	4,404	4,263
Mexican or Mexican American	32,023	29,305	2,670	2,579
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,611	218,176	37,125	36,081
White, single race	197,065	167,544	29,328	28,493
Black or African American, single race	36,923	31,203	5,658	5,508
Education\8				
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	19,852	8,275	8,081
High school diploma or GED\9	53,817	42,748	11,023	10,726
Some college	56,167	46,942	9,161	8,907
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	54,713	4,984	4,833
Family income\10				
Less than $35,000	93,693	72,241	21,354	20,854
$35,000 or more	183,620	166,605	16,900	16,421
$35,000-$49,999	39,574	34,063	5,483	5,355
$50,000-$74,999	49,872	44,670	5,177	5,035
$75,000-$99,999	33,478	30,893	2,571	2,507
$100,000 or more	60,696	56,980	3,668	3,525
Poverty status\11				
Poor	43,516	34,378	9,097	8,927
Near poor	50,025	40,730	9,254	9,042
Not poor	176,971	158,991	17,847	17,331
Health insurance coverage\12				
Under 65 years:				
Private	163,116	152,394	10,558	10,164
Medicaid	45,534	36,460	9,031	8,830
Other	9,852	6,152	3,693	3,615
Uninsured	45,376	41,282	4,056	3,946
65 years and over:				
Private	20,720	14,236	6,457	6,279
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	952	1,652	1,620
Medicare only	12,996	8,381	4,599	4,477
Other	2,707	1,473	1,231	1,208
Uninsured	428	349	79	79

Table 3. Frequency distribution of limitation in usual activities, and frequency of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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		
Place of residence\13				
Large MSA	163,338	143,526	19,587	19,008
Small MSA	93,265	80,001	13,179	12,780
Not in MSA	49,284	40,466	8,764	8,557
Region				
Northeast	53,560	46,247	7,273	7,027
Midwest	70,198	60,458	9,638	9,353
South	111,013	95,167	15,753	15,378
West	71,117	62,122	8,865	8,587
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,857	23,619	2,213	2,148
Hispanic or Latina, female	24,420	22,198	2,192	2,115
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	96,746	82,770	13,877	13,531
White, single race, female	100,318	84,773	15,452	14,962
Black or African American, single race, male	17,207	14,545	2,629	2,566
Black or African American, single race, female	19,716	16,658	3,030	2,942
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	12,743	11,256	1,469	1,429
Near poor	13,266	12,164	1,094	1,075
Not poor	18,040	16,759	1,266	1,216
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	17,913	12,940	4,961	4,879
Near poor	26,625	20,219	6,390	6,241
Not poor	130,464	116,113	14,281	13,884
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	9,414	7,289	2,121	2,088
Near poor	7,034	5,707	1,314	1,293
Not poor	15,920	14,433	1,465	1,409

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

\2 A subset of the category "Limited."

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

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

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

Table 3. Frequency distribution of limitation in usual activities, and frequency of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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		

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		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	86.9 (0.16)	13.1 (0.16)	12.8 (0.16)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	86.4 (0.18)	13.6 (0.18)	13.2 (0.18)
Sex				
Male	100.0	86.9 (0.20)	13.1 (0.20)	12.8 (0.19)
Female	100.0	87.0 (0.19)	13.0 (0.19)	12.6 (0.19)
Age\6				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.26)	7.1 (0.25)
12-17 years	100.0	90.1 (0.39)	9.9 (0.39)	9.7 (0.38)
18-44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.16)	6.5 (0.16)	6.2 (0.16)
45-64 years	100.0	82.4 (0.35)	17.6 (0.35)	17.2 (0.35)
65-74 years	100.0	73.3 (0.65)	26.7 (0.65)	26.0 (0.65)
75 years and over	100.0	53.7 (0.87)	46.3 (0.87)	45.5 (0.88)
Race				
One race\7	100.0	87.0 (0.16)	13.0 (0.16)	12.7 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.1 (0.18)	12.9 (0.18)	12.5 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	83.7 (0.39)	16.3 (0.39)	15.9 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.9 (1.25)	17.1 (1.25)	16.9 (1.24)
Asian	100.0	92.2 (0.39)	7.8 (0.39)	7.6 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	83.4 (2.73)	16.6 (2.73)	16.1 (2.69)
Two or more races\8	100.0	79.8 (1.15)	20.2 (1.15)	19.8 (1.16)
Black or African American, white	100.0	76.2 (2.36)	23.8 (2.36)	23.6 (2.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	75.2 (1.99)	24.8 (1.99)	24.2 (1.97)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	88.5 (0.31)	11.5 (0.31)	11.2 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	88.1 (0.40)	11.9 (0.40)	11.5 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.5 (0.18)	13.5 (0.18)	13.2 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	86.6 (0.20)	13.4 (0.20)	13.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	83.7 (0.40)	16.3 (0.40)	15.9 (0.39)
Education\10				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	74.6 (0.50)	25.4 (0.50)	25.0 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	81.1 (0.36)	18.9 (0.36)	18.4 (0.36)
Some college	100.0	83.2 (0.36)	16.8 (0.36)	16.4 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.7 (0.27)	9.3 (0.27)	9.0 (0.27)
Family income\12				
Less than $35,000	100.0	78.3 (0.30)	21.7 (0.30)	21.3 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	100.0	90.3 (0.16)	9.7 (0.16)	9.4 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	86.7 (0.39)	13.3 (0.39)	13.0 (0.39)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	89.3 (0.29)	10.7 (0.29)	10.4 (0.29)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	91.6 (0.35)	8.4 (0.35)	8.2 (0.35)
$100,000 or more	100.0	92.7 (0.27)	7.3 (0.27)	7.0 (0.27)
Poverty status\13				
Poor	100.0	74.8 (0.48)	25.2 (0.48)	24.8 (0.48)
Near poor	100.0	80.9 (0.37)	19.1 (0.37)	18.7 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	90.1 (0.16)	9.9 (0.16)	9.6 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage\14				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	94.0 (0.13)	6.0 (0.13)	5.8 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	72.0 (0.52)	28.0 (0.52)	27.5 (0.52)
Other	100.0	73.6 (0.89)	26.4 (0.89)	26.0 (0.89)
Uninsured	100.0	91.4 (0.30)	8.6 (0.30)	8.4 (0.30)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	68.0 (0.73)	32.0 (0.73)	31.2 (0.72)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	36.8 (1.66)	63.2 (1.66)	62.3 (1.71)
Medicare only	100.0	64.1 (0.89)	35.9 (0.89)	35.2 (0.89)
Other	100.0	54.6 (1.97)	45.4 (1.97)	44.8 (1.98)
Uninsured	100.0	78.6 (4.67)	21.4 (4.67)	21.4 (4.67)

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		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	88.0 (0.19)	12.0 (0.19)	11.7 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	86.4 (0.32)	13.6 (0.32)	13.3 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.1 (0.49)	15.9 (0.49)	15.6 (0.48)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.2 (0.37)	12.8 (0.37)	12.4 (0.37)
Midwest	100.0	86.7 (0.32)	13.3 (0.32)	13.0 (0.32)
South	100.0	86.3 (0.28)	13.7 (0.28)	13.5 (0.28)
West	100.0	87.7 (0.33)	12.3 (0.33)	12.0 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	88.8 (0.46)	11.2 (0.46)	10.9 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	88.4 (0.37)	11.6 (0.37)	11.3 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	86.5 (0.25)	13.5 (0.25)	13.2 (0.25)
White, single race, female	100.0	86.9 (0.25)	13.1 (0.25)	12.7 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	83.5 (0.56)	16.5 (0.56)	16.2 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.2 (0.44)	15.8 (0.44)	15.5 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	83.0 (0.77)	17.0 (0.77)	16.6 (0.77)
Near poor	100.0	88.4 (0.55)	11.6 (0.55)	11.4 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	91.4 (0.43)	8.6 (0.43)	8.3 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	70.4 (0.75)	29.6 (0.75)	29.2 (0.76)
Near poor	100.0	77.6 (0.56)	22.4 (0.56)	22.0 (0.56)
Not poor	100.0	89.8 (0.20)	10.2 (0.20)	9.9 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.8 (0.95)	27.2 (0.95)	26.9 (0.95)
Near poor	100.0	79.8 (0.88)	20.2 (0.88)	19.9 (0.87)
Not poor	100.0	90.0 (0.43)	10.0 (0.43)	9.6 (0.43)

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

\2 A subset of the category "Limited".

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

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

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

\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 and over	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands\3			Percent\4 (standard error)	
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
Total\5 (crude)	231,372	5,198	9,804	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
Sex					
Male	112,091	2,044	3,371	1.9 (0.10)	3.1 (0.11)
Female	119,281	3,154	6,433	2.5 (0.08)	5.0 (0.12)
Age\6					
18-44 years	110,813	767	1,637	0.7 (0.05)	1.5 (0.07)
45-64 years	80,852	1,514	3,179	1.9 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)
65-74 years	21,925	799	1,450	3.6 (0.26)	6.6 (0.34)
75 years and over	17,782	2,118	3,538	11.9 (0.52)	19.9 (0.67)
Race					
One race\7	228,093	5,105	9,637	2.2 (0.07)	4.1 (0.10)
White	186,414	4,045	7,700	2.1 (0.07)	3.9 (0.10)
Black or African American	27,783	805	1,483	3.4 (0.20)	6.1 (0.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,977	42	109	2.5 (0.65)	6.0 (0.83)
Asian	11,505	205	327	2.3 (0.23)	3.6 (0.31)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	414	†	*19	*5.8 (2.37)	*8.7 (3.09)
Two or more races\8	3,279	93	167	3.5 (0.71)	6.4 (0.94)
Black or African American, white	610	*12	*18	9.0 (0.42)	*5.1 (2.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,388	63	103	4.5 (1.25)	7.3 (1.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,761	477	864	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	20,107	265	515	2.3 (0.23)	4.3 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,611	4,721	8,939	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
White, single race	156,614	3,602	6,929	2.1 (0.08)	4.0 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	26,671	793	1,437	3.4 (0.21)	6.1 (0.28)
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	1,460	2,751	4.1 (0.22)	7.9 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED\11	53,817	1,608	3,027	2.7 (0.14)	5.2 (0.19)
Some college	56,167	1,131	2,274	2.2 (0.13)	4.4 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	572	1,076	1.2 (0.10)	2.2 (0.13)
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	70,010	2,855	5,625	3.6 (0.16)	7.2 (0.20)
$35,000 or more	138,307	1,751	3,267	1.6 (0.08)	2.7 (0.10)
$35,000-$49,999	29,994	533	1,144	1.7 (0.14)	3.7 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	37,837	580	1,001	1.8 (0.15)	2.9 (0.18)
$75,000-$99,999	25,286	282	498	1.6 (0.19)	2.5 (0.25)
$100,000 or more	45,189	356	624	1.5 (0.18)	2.4 (0.21)
Poverty status\13					
Poor	28,187	1,142	2,211	4.9 (0.41)	9.3 (0.45)
Near poor	34,932	1,167	2,307	3.2 (0.19)	6.4 (0.25)
Not poor	140,097	1,895	3,623	1.5 (0.07)	2.7 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage\14					
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,332	606	1,451	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
Medicaid	18,096	1,066	1,913	6.2 (0.39)	11.0 (0.51)
Other coverage	8,168	415	915	4.0 (0.45)	8.9 (0.71)
Uninsured	40,203	189	524	0.5 (0.07)	1.4 (0.13)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,720	1,083	2,029	5.5 (0.33)	10.3 (0.47)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	572	842	21.6 (1.53)	31.9 (1.86)
Medicare only	12,996	996	1,602	7.9 (0.45)	12.6 (0.59)
Other coverage	2,707	254	468	9.3 (1.33)	17.2 (1.62)
Uninsured	428	†	*27	†	*7.0 (2.41)

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 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	123,467	2,718	4,723	2.3 (0.11)	4.0 (0.14)
Small MSA	70,264	1,469	3,024	2.1 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)
Not in MSA	37,641	1,011	2,057	2.4 (0.16)	4.9 (0.25)
Region					
Northeast	41,695	987	1,716	2.2 (0.21)	3.9 (0.25)
Midwest	52,698	1,065	2,144	2.0 (0.13)	4.0 (0.20)
South	83,591	1,867	3,714	2.2 (0.09)	4.4 (0.15)
West	53,387	1,279	2,229	2.4 (0.15)	4.2 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,871	198	313	2.1 (0.28)	2.9 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,890	278	551	2.6 (0.23)	4.9 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	75,957	1,432	2,375	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.13)
White, single race, female	80,657	2,170	4,554	2.2 (0.10)	4.8 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, male	12,014	291	498	2.9 (0.31)	4.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, female	14,657	502	939	3.8 (0.25)	6.9 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,981	155	284	3.5 (0.47)	6.0 (0.61)
Near poor	8,250	123	233	2.2 (0.31)	4.2 (0.47)
Not poor	13,193	104	199	1.6 (0.30)	2.6 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	13,074	638	1,249	5.4 (0.55)	10.4 (0.67)
Near poor	19,746	794	1,608	3.4 (0.26)	7.0 (0.35)
Not poor	105,244	1,476	2,893	1.4 (0.08)	2.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,828	265	519	5.5 (0.63)	10.6 (0.79)
Near poor	4,853	181	353	4.1 (0.50)	7.8 (0.65)
Not poor	12,582	198	338	2.2 (0.25)	3.6 (0.33)

… Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

\8 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.
\9 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\10 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, and 75 and over.
\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

\12 The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
\13 Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

\14 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 18-44, and 45-64, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65-74 and 75 and over, for persons aged 65 and over.
\15 MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 6. Frequency distribution and age-adjusted percent distribution of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18-69, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18-69	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	6.3 (0.13)	3.1 (0.08)	90.5 (0.17)
Total\4 (crude)	204,237	13,838	6,790	183,487	100.0	6.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.09)	89.9 (0.18)
Sex								
Male	100,586	6,434	3,308	90,783	100.0	6.0 (0.16)	3.1 (0.12)	90.9 (0.21)
Female	103,650	7,404	3,482	92,704	100.0	6.6 (0.17)	3.1 (0.11)	90.3 (0.20)
Age\5								
18-44 years	110,813	3,760	2,178	104,839	100.0	3.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.09)	94.6 (0.15)
45-64 years	80,852	8,533	3,668	68,581	100.0	10.6 (0.27)	4.5 (0.15)	84.9 (0.33)
65-69 years	12,572	1,545	944	10,067	100.0	12.3 (0.60)	7.5 (0.44)	80.2 (0.75)
Race								
One race\6	201,129	13,479	6,633	180,895	100.0	6.2 (0.13)	3.1 (0.09)	90.7 (0.17)
White	162,880	10,558	5,505	146,734	100.0	6.0 (0.14)	3.2 (0.10)	90.9 (0.19)
Black or African American	25,552	2,441	873	22,206	100.0	9.4 (0.34)	3.4 (0.21)	87.2 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,783	165	64	1,555	100.0	8.8 (1.16)	3.4 (0.74)	87.8 (1.45)
Asian	10,523	294	181	10,039	100.0	2.8 (0.25)	1.7 (0.20)	95.5 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	392	*21	†	362	100.0	*5.7 (2.00)	†	91.9 (2.50)
Two or more races\7	3,107	358	158	2,591	100.0	12.4 (1.17)	5.4 (0.69)	82.2 (1.33)
Black or African American, white	606	46	*21	539	100.0	12.0 (3.44)	5.5 (1.32)	82.5 (3.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,254	228	79	947	100.0	17.0 (2.17)	5.7 (1.09)	77.3 (2.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	30,913	1,396	610	28,890	100.0	5.1 (0.23)	2.2 (0.15)	92.7 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	19,128	802	394	17,918	100.0	5.0 (0.27)	2.5 (0.21)	92.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	173,323	12,442	6,180	154,597	100.0	6.5 (0.15)	3.3 (0.10)	90.2 (0.19)
White, single race	134,768	9,338	4,969	120,396	100.0	6.2 (0.17)	3.4 (0.11)	90.4 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	24,497	2,365	853	21,248	100.0	9.4 (0.35)	3.4 (0.21)	87.2 (0.42)
Education\9								
Less than a high school diploma	21,763	3,424	1,045	17,294	100.0	14.7 (0.47)	4.4 (0.27)	80.9 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED\10	45,024	4,443	2,008	38,542	100.0	9.1 (0.28)	4.1 (0.20)	86.8 (0.34)
Some college	50,412	3,821	2,020	44,538	100.0	7.2 (0.24)	3.9 (0.17)	89.0 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,281	1,298	1,204	51,744	100.0	2.2 (0.12)	2.1 (0.13)	95.6 (0.18)
Family income\11								
Less than $35,000	58,229	8,315	3,230	46,654	100.0	14.2 (0.31)	5.5 (0.19)	80.3 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	126,968	4,657	3,170	119,129	100.0	3.4 (0.11)	2.3 (0.09)	94.3 (0.15)
$35,000-$49,999	25,984	1,649	921	23,408	100.0	6.1 (0.31)	3.4 (0.22)	90.5 (0.40)
$50,000-$74,999	34,377	1,560	1,021	31,791	100.0	4.3 (0.22)	2.8 (0.19)	92.9 (0.29)
$75,000-$99,999	23,678	739	495	22,444	100.0	2.9 (0.22)	2.0 (0.18)	95.1 (0.29)
$100,000 or more	42,928	709	734	41,486	100.0	1.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.12)	96.9 (0.17)
Poverty status\12								
Poor	25,908	4,263	1,277	20,360	100.0	18.2 (0.52)	5.4 (0.29)	76.4 (0.57)
Near poor	29,890	3,296	1,465	25,118	100.0	11.5 (0.38)	5.1 (0.25)	83.4 (0.45)
Not poor	125,973	4,767	3,436	117,753	100.0	3.4 (0.11)	2.5 (0.09)	94.1 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage\13								
Under 65 years:								
Private	123,332	3,271	2,798	117,217	100.0	2.3 (0.09)	2.1 (0.08)	95.6 (0.13)
Medicaid	18,096	4,562	1,038	12,479	100.0	26.5 (0.66)	5.9 (0.37)	67.7 (0.71)
Other	8,168	2,638	661	4,862	100.0	24.4 (1.01)	7.0 (0.64)	68.5 (1.11)
Uninsured	40,203	1,769	1,317	37,108	100.0	4.7 (0.22)	3.5 (0.18)	91.8 (0.29)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,649	619	456	5,565	100.0	9.3 (0.73)	6.9 (0.60)	83.8 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	742	253	83	405	100.0	34.1 (3.06)	11.2 (1.97)	54.7 (3.17)
Medicare only	4,041	486	295	3,257	100.0	12.0 (1.01)	7.3 (0.76)	80.7 (1.19)
Other	797	171	94	529	100.0	21.5 (2.67)	11.9 (2.29)	66.6 (2.99)
Uninsured	239	*14	†	211	100.0	*5.9 (2.49)	†	88.3 (4.16)
Place of residence\14								
Large MSA	110,303	6,101	3,151	100,973	100.0	5.2 (0.16)	2.7 (0.10)	92.0 (0.19)
Small MSA	61,945	4,364	2,198	55,348	100.0	6.6 (0.25)	3.4 (0.16)	90.1 (0.33)
Not in MSA	31,989	3,373	1,441	27,165	100.0	9.5 (0.44)	4.1 (0.23)	86.5 (0.54)
Region								
Northeast	36,462	2,220	1,085	33,135	100.0	5.5 (0.29)	2.7 (0.17)	91.8 (0.35)
Midwest	46,453	3,043	1,621	41,752	100.0	6.1 (0.27)	3.3 (0.18)	90.6 (0.33)
South	73,909	5,834	2,539	65,496	100.0	7.4 (0.25)	3.3 (0.16)	89.4 (0.32)
West	47,412	2,740	1,545	43,104	100.0	5.5 (0.23)	3.1 (0.16)	91.4 (0.33)

Table 6. Frequency distribution and age-adjusted percent distribution of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18-69, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18-69	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	16,102	716	260	15,120	100.0	5.1 (0.33)	1.9 (0.20)	93.0 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14,811	680	351	13,770	100.0	5.0 (0.29)	2.6 (0.21)	92.4 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	66,575	4,278	2,484	59,777	100.0	5.8 (0.20)	3.4 (0.15)	90.8 (0.26)
White, single race, female	68,193	5,060	2,485	60,619	100.0	6.6 (0.22)	3.3 (0.15)	90.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	11,194	1,101	407	9,673	100.0	9.7 (0.48)	3.6 (0.32)	86.7 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,303	1,264	446	11,575	100.0	9.2 (0.43)	3.3 (0.25)	87.6 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	6,583	503	172	5,906	100.0	9.9 (0.75)	3.3 (0.39)	86.8 (0.83)
Near poor	7,732	325	140	7,267	100.0	5.1 (0.44)	2.3 (0.30)	92.6 (0.53)
Not poor	12,595	385	229	11,976	100.0	3.2 (0.27)	1.9 (0.20)	94.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	11,839	2,466	777	8,593	100.0	21.7 (0.81)	6.8 (0.49)	71.4 (0.91)
Near poor	15,969	2,262	1,034	12,669	100.0	14.0 (0.56)	6.3 (0.39)	79.7 (0.66)
Not poor	93,099	3,666	2,754	86,673	100.0	3.4 (0.13)	2.7 (0.12)	93.9 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:					100.0			
Poor	5,395	1,060	247	4,085	100.0	21.2 (1.00)	4.9 (0.54)	74.0 (1.12)
Near poor	4,365	541	211	3,605	100.0	12.6 (0.85)	4.9 (0.56)	82.5 (1.01)
Not poor	11,739	471	279	10,984	100.0	3.7 (0.27)	2.2 (0.23)	94.1 (0.36)

… Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 7. Frequency and age-adjusted percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons under age 18 years	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1	
	Number in thousands\2		Percent\3 (standard error)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	...	...	6.9 (0.21)
Total\4 (crude)	74,517	5,153	6.9 (0.21)
Sex			
Male	38,103	3,426	9.0 (0.30)
Female	36,414	1,727	4.8 (0.23)
Age\5			
Under 12 years	50,267	3,135	6.2 (0.24)
12-17 years	24,249	2,018	8.3 (0.36)
Race			
One race\6	71,430	4,977	7.0 (0.22)
White	55,990	3,981	7.1 (0.25)
Black or African American	10,991	800	7.3 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	825	57	6.9 (1.51)
Asian	3,454	125	3.7 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	171	†	*8.6 (4.21)
Two or more races\7	3,087	176	5.8 (0.78)
Black or African American, white	1,277	79	6.0 (1.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	478	37	8.0 (2.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,516	973	5.6 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,916	644	5.4 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,000	4,180	7.3 (0.25)
White, single race	40,451	3,163	7.8 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	10,252	743	7.2 (0.52)
Family income\9			
Less than $35,000	23,683	1,992	8.6 (0.43)
$35,000 or more	45,314	2,897	6.4 (0.24)
$35,000-$49,999	9,579	673	7.1 (0.52)
$50,000-$74,999	12,035	790	6.6 (0.45)
$75,000-$99,999	8,193	500	6.1 (0.62)
$100,000 or more	15,507	934	6.0 (0.41)
Poverty status\10			
Poor	15,330	1,306	8.9 (0.54)
Near poor	15,093	1,087	7.3 (0.44)
Not poor	36,874	2,357	6.4 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage\11			
Private	39,784	2,356	5.9 (0.25)
Medicaid	27,438	2,454	9.4 (0.41)
Other	1,684	105	6.2 (1.30)
Uninsured	5,173	224	4.2 (0.59)
Place of residence\12			
Large MSA	39,871	2,692	6.8 (0.26)
Small MSA	23,002	1,608	7.0 (0.39)
Not in MSA	11,644	853	7.4 (0.65)
Region			
Northeast	11,865	1,180	10.0 (0.67)
Midwest	17,500	1,482	8.5 (0.45)
South	27,422	1,500	5.5 (0.31)
West	17,730	991	5.6 (0.37)

Table 7. Frequency and age-adjusted percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons under age 18 years	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1	
	Number in thousands\2		Percent\3 (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,986	635	7.1 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8,530	339	4.0 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	20,789	2,145	10.3 (0.48)
White, single race, female	19,662	1,018	5.2 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,194	473	9.1 (0.71)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,058	270	5.3 (0.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	5,761	342	6.2 (0.58)
Near poor	5,016	267	5.3 (0.59)
Not poor	4,847	285	5.9 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	4,839	555	11.7 (1.12)
Near poor	6,879	626	9.2 (0.80)
Not poor	25,220	1,753	6.9 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	3,586	339	10.0 (1.08)
Near poor	2,181	156	7.0 (1.00)
Not poor	3,339	175	5.1 (0.74)

… Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7. Frequency and age-adjusted percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 8. Annualized frequency and age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1: Number\1 of episodes	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1: Rate\1 of episodes
	Number\1 in thousands\2		Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	...	...	124.06 (4.10)
Total\3 (crude)	305,888	37,876	123.82 (4.06)
Sex			
Male	150,193	18,622	124.97 (6.17)
Female	155,695	19,254	122.61 (5.60)
Age\4			
Under 12 years	50,267	5,395	107.33 (9.23)
12-17 years	24,249	4,202	173.27 (16.47)
18-44 years	110,813	13,025	117.54 (6.90)
45-64 years	80,852	9,589	118.60 (7.74)
65-74 years	21,925	2,957	134.86 (17.50)
75 years and over	17,782	2,707	152.25 (19.39)
Race			
One race\5	299,523	36,577	122.27 (4.12)
White	242,404	31,253	129.24 (4.85)
Black or African American	38,774	3,768	96.59 (8.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,802	*453	*156.01 (50.61)
Asian	14,958	1,031	67.53 (11.03)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	585	†	†
Two or more races\6	6,366	1,299	217.18 (37.31)
Black or African American, white	1,887	409	*189.29 (58.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,866	*386	*199.17 (70.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race			
Hispanic or Latino	50,277	3,970	76.64 (6.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	32,023	2,413	73.86 (8.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,611	33,906	132.93 (4.83)
White, single race	197,065	27,814	142.28 (5.98)
Black or African American, single race	36,923	3,480	93.39 (8.83)
Education\8			
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	3,366	115.50 (14.01)
High school diploma or GED\9	53,817	5,344	98.09 (8.23)
Some college	56,167	8,717	157.56 (11.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	6,985	120.11 (9.74)
Family income\10			
Less than $35,000	93,693	13,215	141.09 (8.33)
$35,000 or more	183,620	22,312	123.67 (5.50)
$35,000-$49,999	39,574	4,660	117.71 (11.52)
$50,000-$74,999	49,872	5,536	113.92 (9.44)
$75,000-$99,999	33,478	3,408	104.50 (11.55)
$100,000 or more	60,696	8,707	148.93 (11.87)
Poverty status\11			
Poor	43,516	5,861	141.35 (13.14)
Near poor	50,025	6,431	129.60 (10.92)
Not poor	176,971	22,270	127.64 (5.71)
Health insurance coverage\12			
Under 65 years:			
Private	163,116	19,483	121.06 (5.71)
Medicaid	45,534	6,475	164.59 (15.31)
Other	9,852	1,890	190.50 (37.62)
Uninsured	45,376	4,201	94.33 (11.35)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,720	2,904	142.57 (17.48)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	676	260.80 (61.63)
Medicare only	12,996	1,507	115.96 (21.16)
Other	2,707	*553	*206.17 (68.43)
Uninsured	428	†	†

Table 8. Annualized frequency and age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	163,338	19,586	120.13 (5.72)
Small MSA	93,265	12,054	129.82 (7.46)
Not in MSA	49,284	6,235	124.64 (10.76)
Region			
Northeast	53,560	6,354	120.23 (10.72)
Midwest	70,198	8,448	121.84 (9.14)
South	111,013	13,216	119.53 (6.23)
West	71,117	9,858	137.78 (8.45)
Current health status			
Excellent	107,734	10,312	93.82 (7.17)
Very good	92,553	11,424	123.79 (7.90)
Good	73,558	8,589	118.95 (8.45)
Fair	24,297	4,725	200.22 (22.72)
Poor	7,348	2,814	415.30 (83.35)

… Category not applicable.

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

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

\1 Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and “Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?” Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared 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 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Annualized frequency and age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 9. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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
	Number\1 in thousands						
Total\3	13,409	4,581	4,057	4,647	2,925	7,799	*459
Sex							
Male	5,158	2,453	2,300	2,578	1,756	4,229	†
Female	8,252	2,128	1,757	2,069	1,169	3,569	*310
Age							
Under 12 years	2,732	439	812	*187	*266	913	†
12-17 years	1,014	774	528	483	*390	1,013	-
18-44 years	3,216	2,014	1,713	1,638	1,150	3,151	†
45-64 years	3,172	925	686	1,969	863	1,705	*268
65-74 years	1,357	*197	*266	*369	*111	*658	-
75 years and over	1,919	*234	†	-	†	*359	-
Race							
One race\4	13,170	4,412	3,904	4,325	2,842	7,487	*437
White	11,562	3,758	3,223	3,624	2,381	6,316	*389
Black or African American	1,152	582	559	381	*239	832	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	353	†	†	*207	†	*256	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-
Two or more races\5	*240	*169	*153	*322	†	*311	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	*225	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,321	505	498	427	341	878	-
Mexican or Mexican American	756	289	*229	237	290	613	-
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,088	4,076	3,558	4,220	2,584	6,921	*459
White, single race	10,317	3,352	2,772	3,376	2,055	5,553	*389
Black or African American, single race	1,095	509	512	334	*239	768	†
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	1,654	*374	*224	*204	*136	722	†
High school diploma or GED\8	2,168	643	540	688	494	789	†
Some college	2,736	699	831	1,546	833	1,988	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,199	764	*523	1,151	583	1,560	*205
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	5,379	1,344	1,404	1,243	1,271	2,451	†
$35,000 or more	7,479	2,997	2,393	3,051	1,473	4,623	*296
$35,000-$49,999	1,625	659	761	520	*181	829	†
$50,000-$74,999	2,078	719	*630	886	*267	909	†
$75,000-$99,999	1,204	537	†	451	*227	744	-
$100,000 or more	2,573	1,082	757	1,194	797	2,140	†
Poverty status\10							
Poor	2,555	633	608	384	725	907	†
Near poor	2,664	632	829	625	*329	1,279	†
Not poor	7,216	3,040	2,266	3,214	1,536	4,703	*296
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65 years:							
Private	5,504	2,819	2,170	3,100	1,343	4,298	*250
Medicaid	2,738	769	787	*360	671	1,080	†
Other	614	†	†	*260	†	*442	†
Uninsured	1,253	404	532	518	490	963	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,947	*156	†	*277	†	*363	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*343	†	†	-	-	*264	-
Medicare only	641	*206	†	†	†	†	-
Other	*344	†	†	†	-	†	-
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	6,479	2,516	2,065	2,453	1,543	4,217	*313
Small MSA	4,409	1,476	1,208	1,572	827	2,490	†
Not in MSA	2,521	589	784	621	555	1,091	†
Region							
Northeast	2,094	551	886	589	*481	1,623	†
Midwest	3,313	1,254	588	1,062	771	1,308	†
South	4,785	1,617	1,509	1,481	957	2,737	†
West	3,217	1,159	1,074	1,514	716	2,131	†

Table 9. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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
	Number\1 in thousands						

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

\1 Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and “Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?” Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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 Includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	43.67 (2.35)	15.32 (1.40)	13.59 (1.51)	14.69 (1.38)	9.58 (1.14)	25.79 (1.92)	*1.41 (0.43)
Total\3 (crude)	43.84 (2.35)	14.98 (1.36)	13.26 (1.46)	15.19 (1.44)	9.56 (1.13)	25.50 (1.90)	*1.50 (0.46)
Sex							
Male	35.22 (3.09)	16.94 (2.17)	15.58 (2.03)	16.37 (2.07)	11.63 (1.80)	28.34 (2.98)	†
Female	51.65 (3.67)	13.71 (1.88)	11.60 (2.00)	13.18 (1.79)	7.38 (1.35)	23.18 (2.53)	*1.91 (0.72)
Age\4							
Under 12 years	54.35 (6.52)	8.73 (2.35)	16.15 (3.79)	*3.72 (1.56)	*5.28 (1.92)	18.17 (3.64)	†
12-17 years	41.81 (7.36)	31.91 (6.80)	21.79 (5.81)	19.92 (5.65)	*16.07 (5.83)	41.77 (7.93)	-
18-44 years	29.02 (3.32)	18.17 (2.64)	15.46 (2.37)	14.78 (2.16)	10.38 (1.94)	28.44 (3.28)	†
45-64 years	39.24 (4.42)	11.44 (2.28)	8.48 (1.91)	24.36 (3.71)	10.68 (2.25)	21.09 (3.42)	*3.32 (1.34)
65-74 years	61.88 (11.72)	*8.97 (3.64)	*12.15 (5.60)	*16.83 (5.28)	*5.05 (2.29)	*29.99 (9.61)	-
75 years and over	107.91 (16.34)	*13.13 (5.62)	†	-	†	*20.18 (7.02)	-
Race							
One race\5	43.79 (2.38)	15.07 (1.40)	13.41 (1.54)	13.81 (1.37)	9.48 (1.15)	25.36 (1.92)	*1.36 (0.43)
White	47.31 (2.82)	16.08 (1.67)	13.86 (1.85)	14.23 (1.63)	9.87 (1.33)	26.41 (2.21)	*1.48 (0.52)
Black or African American	30.80 (4.58)	14.53 (3.43)	13.89 (3.34)	9.58 (2.57)	*6.11 (2.01)	21.15 (4.15)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	24.33 (6.93)	†	†	*13.35 (4.42)	†	*15.85 (5.25)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-
Two or more races\6	*39.78 (13.24)	†	†	*53.02 (16.32)	†	*61.98 (24.48)	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	25.27 (3.81)	10.16 (2.32)	9.38 (2.53)	8.70 (2.08)	6.91 (1.92)	16.22 (2.71)	-
Mexican or Mexican American	23.79 (5.01)	*9.14 (2.80)	*6.41 (2.16)	8.36 (2.50)	*9.34 (3.01)	16.81 (3.34)	-
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.64 (2.76)	16.60 (1.63)	14.67 (1.80)	15.75 (1.56)	10.16 (1.33)	27.46 (2.24)	*1.67 (0.52)
White, single race	51.65 (3.46)	18.21 (2.04)	15.29 (2.29)	16.13 (1.94)	10.56 (1.60)	28.64 (2.66)	*1.81 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race	30.53 (4.68)	13.24 (3.32)	13.37 (3.40)	8.71 (2.51)	*6.37 (2.10)	20.61 (4.21)	†
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	55.84 (9.78)	*12.61 (3.85)	*7.67 (3.04)	*8.17 (3.55)	*4.70 (2.03)	24.67 (6.48)	†
High school diploma or GED\9	37.66 (5.14)	12.74 (3.11)	11.10 (2.92)	12.23 (2.86)	9.32 (2.55)	14.69 (3.26)	†
Some college	52.58 (6.31)	12.17 (2.89)	15.32 (3.11)	25.89 (4.00)	15.22 (3.61)	35.03 (5.66)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	40.68 (5.99)	13.37 (3.21)	*8.52 (2.62)	18.45 (3.72)	9.33 (2.61)	26.61 (4.47)	*3.15 (1.45)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	55.60 (5.19)	14.89 (2.50)	15.41 (2.74)	14.05 (2.63)	13.97 (2.46)	25.84 (3.49)	†
$35,000 or more	43.43 (3.21)	16.86 (1.94)	13.41 (1.99)	15.51 (1.79)	7.82 (1.36)	25.15 (2.43)	*1.48 (0.59)
$35,000-$49,999	39.53 (6.43)	17.35 (4.09)	19.84 (5.33)	13.11 (3.44)	*4.43 (1.80)	21.35 (4.53)	†
$50,000-$74,999	43.97 (6.20)	15.32 (3.48)	*12.76 (3.92)	16.91 (3.36)	*5.35 (2.07)	18.66 (3.93)	†
$75,000-$99,999	39.93 (7.24)	15.33 (4.16)	†	11.56 (3.35)	*6.91 (3.17)	23.08 (5.61)	-
$100,000 or more	50.01 (7.19)	19.36 (4.41)	12.74 (3.12)	17.24 (3.45)	12.00 (3.01)	35.17 (5.25)	†
Poverty status\11							
Poor	62.50 (8.72)	14.68 (3.70)	14.05 (3.93)	8.45 (2.44)	17.78 (4.17)	22.46 (4.02)	†
Near poor	52.01 (6.72)	12.33 (2.94)	16.18 (3.92)	13.70 (3.47)	*6.98 (2.15)	27.01 (5.85)	†
Not poor	42.25 (3.14)	17.74 (2.04)	13.72 (2.08)	16.59 (1.86)	8.55 (1.46)	27.28 (2.61)	*1.51 (0.60)
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65 years:							
Private	34.85 (2.97)	17.68 (2.14)	14.42 (2.14)	17.62 (2.08)	7.99 (1.46)	27.16 (2.74)	*1.34 (0.57)
Medicaid	74.43 (11.34)	18.40 (4.21)	19.73 (5.05)	*9.55 (3.49)	16.75 (3.97)	24.29 (4.92)	†
Other	*53.33 (16.44)	†	†	*21.51 (8.91)	†	*49.15 (19.48)	†
Uninsured	35.93 (8.34)	7.39 (2.03)	9.72 (2.73)	10.23 (2.96)	8.98 (2.52)	21.25 (5.01)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	97.34 (15.07)	*7.59 (3.38)	†	*12.44 (4.46)	†	*17.12 (6.56)	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*131.20 (40.53)	†	†	-	-	*103.00 (47.53)	-
Medicare only	49.51 (11.82)	*16.14 (7.62)	†	†	†	*27.10 (13.44)	-
Other	*127.85 (43.78)	†	†	†	-	†	-
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	40.29 (3.11)	15.72 (2.01)	12.64 (1.88)	14.40 (1.87)	9.30 (1.53)	26.06 (2.65)	*1.72 (0.65)
Small MSA	46.76 (4.62)	15.98 (2.48)	13.43 (2.86)	16.33 (2.81)	9.10 (2.14)	27.37 (3.62)	†
Not in MSA	49.52 (6.00)	12.44 (2.98)	16.77 (4.48)	12.41 (3.02)	10.56 (2.58)	21.50 (4.00)	†
Region							
Northeast	39.20 (5.15)	10.54 (2.68)	17.48 (4.41)	10.84 (2.76)	*9.79 (3.15)	30.14 (5.45)	†
Midwest	47.30 (5.58)	18.43 (3.30)	8.62 (2.20)	15.23 (3.07)	11.16 (2.67)	19.01 (3.50)	†
South	43.33 (3.80)	15.23 (2.31)	13.70 (2.63)	12.78 (2.07)	8.32 (1.63)	25.17 (2.98)	†
West	44.99 (4.79)	16.29 (2.95)	15.41 (3.17)	20.38 (3.39)	10.02 (2.29)	30.00 (4.13)	†

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						

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

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

- Quantity zero.

\1 Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and “Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?” Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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 Includes unknown causes.

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

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 11. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Driving\2	at paid job	around house	Attending school	Sports	activities (excluding	Other\3
	Number\1 in thousands						
Total\4	2,197	4,223	5,381	1,114	6,108	7,286	11,371
Sex							
Male	1,048	2,425	2,112	560	4,055	3,872	4,522
Female	1,149	1,798	3,269	555	2,053	3,414	6,849
Age							
Under 12 years	*314	-	†	*310	730	2,365	1,598
12-17 years	*173	-	†	596	1,891	789	742
18-44 years	1,113	1,886	1,782	†	2,732	2,175	3,222
45-64 years	400	2,071	1,995	-	523	1,357	3,103
65-74 years	†	†	832	-	*180	*269	1,249
75 years and over	†	†	647	-	†	*331	1,457
Race							
One race\5	2,122	4,069	5,276	1,073	5,785	7,079	10,943
White	1,793	3,434	4,464	911	4,843	6,213	9,486
Black or African American	*247	399	493	*162	623	582	1,216
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Asian	†	*172	*154	-	*248	*206	*114
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\6	†	*154	*104	†	*323	*207	*428
Black or African American, white	-	†	-	†	*195	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	*232
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*430	483	415	*89	670	887	976
Mexican or Mexican American	*157	384	268	†	404	427	693
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,767	3,740	4,966	1,026	5,438	6,399	10,394
White, single race	1,395	3,091	4,084	836	4,317	5,357	8,643
Black or African American, single race	*215	348	493	*162	539	551	1,125
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	†	387	772	-	†	482	1,469
High school diploma or GED\9	*328	949	974	-	*140	902	2,082
Some college	538	1,441	1,716	†	899	1,281	2,589
Bachelor's degree or higher	*284	1,114	1,437	-	1,244	858	1,997
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	670	995	1,973	*258	1,342	2,682	5,172
$35,000 or more	1,390	3,179	3,070	707	4,323	4,040	5,562
$35,000-$49,999	*470	627	740	*212	564	678	1,356
$50,000-$74,999	*323	860	752	†	851	1,291	1,417
$75,000-$99,999	†	689	*404	†	567	725	896
$100,000 or more	*423	1,002	1,173	*406	2,341	1,346	1,892
Poverty status\11							
Poor	*383	*285	872	*154	710	1,422	2,042
Near poor	*349	482	815	*177	540	1,487	2,493
Not poor	1,234	3,316	3,294	677	4,264	3,646	5,791
Health insurance coverage\12							
Under 65 years:							
Private	943	2,788	2,499	757	4,671	3,467	4,306
Medicaid	*460	†	563	*228	770	1,866	2,509
Other	†	†	*285	†	†	568	642
Uninsured	*405	971	514	†	*280	785	1,191
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	799	-	†	*286	1,445
Medicare and Medicaid	-	-	*171	-	-	†	*328
Medicare only	†	†	*247	-	†	*216	729
Other	-	†	*262	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	†

Table 11. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Driving\2	Working at paid job	Working around house	Attending school	Sports	Other activities (excluding sports)\3	Other\3
	Number\1 in thousands						
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	1,290	1,886	2,715	731	3,704	3,627	5,723
Small MSA	*447	1,600	1,570	*218	1,787	2,220	4,098
Not in MSA	*460	736	1,096	*165	617	1,439	1,550
Region							
Northeast	*556	681	547	*216	850	1,444	1,927
Midwest	*316	1,038	1,391	†	1,616	1,507	2,372
South	858	1,390	1,708	480	1,949	2,644	4,296
West	*468	1,113	1,734	*219	1,693	1,690	2,777

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

\2 Includes both drivers and passengers.

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

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

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	7.36 (1.17)	13.21 (1.32)	16.95 (1.44)	3.91 (0.80)	21.07 (1.80)	24.27 (1.70)	36.77 (2.21)
Total\5 (crude)	7.18 (1.13)	13.81 (1.39)	17.59 (1.48)	3.64 (0.74)	19.97 (1.70)	23.82 (1.67)	37.18 (2.21)
Sex							
Male	7.25 (1.36)	15.68 (2.01)	14.17 (2.02)	3.91 (1.08)	27.77 (2.80)	25.96 (2.49)	30.22 (3.23)
Female	7.60 (1.68)	10.83 (1.70)	19.64 (2.26)	*3.95 (1.19)	14.45 (2.12)	22.48 (2.32)	42.70 (3.10)
Age\6							
Under 12 years	*6.25 (2.48)	-	†	*6.16 (2.13)	14.52 (3.21)	47.04 (5.22)	31.79 (5.16)
12-17 years	*7.11 (3.02)	-	†	24.56 (6.96)	77.97 (10.50)	32.54 (7.19)	30.60 (7.34)
18-44 years	10.05 (1.96)	17.02 (2.36)	16.08 (2.49)	†	24.65 (3.27)	19.63 (2.65)	29.08 (3.28)
45-64 years	4.95 (1.48)	25.62 (3.89)	24.68 (3.40)	-	6.47 (1.93)	16.79 (2.81)	38.39 (4.33)
65-74 years	†	†	37.95 (9.14)	-	*8.20 (3.74)	*12.26 (4.64)	56.96 (11.76)
75 years and over	†	†	36.41 (9.20)	-	†	*18.61 (6.18)	81.94 (14.38)
Race							
One race\7	7.26 (1.18)	12.85 (1.32)	16.86 (1.47)	3.90 (0.82)	20.48 (1.81)	24.21 (1.72)	36.08 (2.21)
White	7.69 (1.43)	13.41 (1.55)	17.27 (1.68)	4.22 (1.00)	21.56 (2.11)	26.58 (2.02)	38.31 (2.55)
Black or African American	*6.22 (2.03)	10.10 (2.60)	12.80 (2.98)	*3.90 (1.61)	15.40 (3.80)	14.66 (3.61)	32.28 (4.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Asian	†	*11.27 (4.23)	*10.17 (4.49)	-	*16.01 (5.22)	*14.63 (5.81)	*7.05 (3.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\8	†	*29.35 (12.08)	*23.64 (11.20)	†	*42.80 (15.05)	*24.42 (9.77)	*83.61 (27.58)
Black or African American, white	-	†	-	†	*87.36 (43.63)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	8.61 (2.55)	9.90 (2.20)	8.70 (2.06)	*1.37 (0.64)	12.25 (2.56)	15.12 (2.58)	20.32 (3.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	*4.28 (1.82)	12.65 (3.23)	9.41 (2.74)	†	11.04 (2.83)	10.90 (2.53)	23.70 (5.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.22 (1.34)	13.60 (1.49)	17.97 (1.66)	4.59 (0.99)	23.25 (2.11)	26.26 (2.03)	39.63 (2.58)
White, single race	7.63 (1.72)	14.47 (1.81)	18.49 (1.98)	5.20 (1.30)	24.79 (2.58)	29.38 (2.51)	42.37 (3.11)
Black or African American, single race	*5.65 (1.95)	9.09 (2.52)	13.27 (3.09)	*4.14 (1.70)	14.05 (3.76)	14.62 (3.76)	31.27 (4.74)
Education\10							
Less than a high school diploma	†	15.85 (4.47)	25.73 (6.76)	-	†	18.08 (5.09)	46.81 (8.55)
High school diploma or GED\11	*6.64 (2.27)	17.79 (3.25)	16.89 (3.44)	-	*3.16 (1.37)	17.69 (3.62)	36.23 (5.21)
Some college	10.09 (2.48)	24.07 (4.18)	31.21 (4.75)	†	16.36 (3.65)	23.33 (4.12)	48.06 (6.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*4.58 (1.64)	18.21 (4.10)	25.47 (4.63)	-	21.22 (3.95)	14.66 (3.13)	34.86 (5.07)
Family income\12							
Less than $35,000	7.54 (1.99)	11.04 (2.10)	20.49 (3.07)	*3.09 (1.04)	15.55 (2.80)	28.58 (3.36)	53.78 (4.97)
$35,000 or more	8.00 (1.68)	15.87 (1.91)	16.95 (2.02)	4.02 (1.08)	24.36 (2.37)	22.41 (2.07)	31.86 (2.83)
$35,000-$49,999	*12.02 (4.55)	15.68 (3.85)	18.03 (4.32)	*5.76 (2.50)	15.10 (4.10)	17.50 (4.27)	33.28 (5.94)
$50,000-$74,999	*6.90 (3.03)	16.43 (3.26)	15.78 (3.80)	†	18.11 (3.54)	26.08 (4.07)	29.73 (5.41)
$75,000-$99,999	†	17.05 (4.31)	*14.49 (4.86)	†	18.44 (4.83)	22.64 (5.37)	27.84 (6.01)
$100,000 or more	*7.19 (2.38)	15.09 (4.11)	18.44 (3.77)	*6.84 (2.69)	39.46 (5.66)	22.41 (4.00)	37.42 (6.53)
Poverty status\13							
Poor	*8.85 (3.39)	*6.60 (2.20)	*25.11 (7.79)	*3.15 (1.24)	14.82 (3.69)	30.88 (5.43)	52.17 (6.96)
Near poor	*6.79 (3.00)	10.55 (2.58)	17.07 (3.99)	*3.29 (1.51)	10.84 (2.68)	28.56 (4.94)	50.68 (7.73)
Not poor	7.35 (1.55)	16.41 (1.97)	17.08 (1.91)	4.57 (1.27)	26.46 (2.65)	21.97 (2.28)	33.80 (2.90)

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						
Health insurance coverage\14							
Under 65 years:							
Private	6.08 (1.30)	14.72 (1.84)	13.48 (1.77)	5.36 (1.43)	31.10 (3.02)	23.15 (2.59)	27.15 (2.64)
Medicaid	*13.55 (4.60)	†	20.48 (5.67)	*2.82 (0.92)	13.08 (3.11)	34.88 (6.27)	76.74 (11.26)
Other	†	†	*25.03 (10.54)	†	†	*54.98 (16.60)	*48.39 (18.05)
Uninsured	*7.55 (2.54)	16.51 (3.22)	8.98 (2.49)	†	*7.81 (3.61)	22.51 (6.01)	29.53 (7.51)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	38.92 (9.22)	-	†	*14.24 (4.94)	71.97 (12.98)
Medicare and Medicaid	-	-	*67.23 (30.81)	-	-	†	*126.01 (38.31)
Medicare only	†	†	*19.19 (7.25)	-	†	*16.40 (7.18)	55.78 (16.11)
Other	-	†	*97.93 (47.48)	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	†
Place of residence\15							
Large MSA	7.83 (1.54)	11.07 (1.72)	16.02 (1.97)	4.76 (1.26)	23.49 (2.50)	22.59 (2.35)	35.04 (3.02)
Small MSA	*5.13 (1.79)	16.38 (2.65)	16.81 (2.84)	*2.47 (1.02)	20.50 (3.54)	24.12 (2.84)	43.21 (4.43)
Not in MSA	*9.89 (4.03)	14.40 (2.96)	19.58 (4.04)	*3.83 (1.75)	13.31 (3.05)	30.03 (4.98)	30.53 (4.47)
Region							
Northeast	*11.13 (3.72)	12.11 (3.46)	9.77 (2.71)	*4.64 (2.03)	17.06 (3.62)	29.33 (4.79)	34.18 (5.49)
Midwest	*4.57 (1.63)	14.38 (2.80)	19.96 (3.91)	†	24.30 (4.08)	21.60 (3.56)	33.93 (4.65)
South	7.80 (2.07)	11.95 (2.00)	14.70 (2.04)	4.62 (1.35)	18.53 (2.82)	24.26 (2.75)	38.73 (3.68)
West	*6.74 (2.20)	15.12 (2.95)	23.75 (3.17)	*3.22 (1.24)	24.52 (4.03)	23.89 (3.36)	38.32 (4.28)

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

\2 Includes both drivers and passengers.

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

\4 Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 13. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	12,343	6,941	3,298	815	4,014	4,661	1,102	1,057	1,032	2,715
Sex										
Male	4,576	3,924	1,558	†	2,007	3,024	1,008	618	499	1,251
Female	7,767	3,018	1,740	713	2,008	1,637	†	440	534	1,463
Age										
Under 12 years	1,603	1,268	628	†	513	681	†	*202	†	353
12-17 years	454	558	1,667	-	452	885	†	-	†	†
18-44 years	3,443	2,106	612	*175	2,014	2,399	422	535	*326	1,107
45-64 years	3,665	1,911	*255	*427	776	*460	429	*299	*440	971
65-74 years	1,531	459	†	†	*205	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	1,647	639	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Race										
One race\3	11,896	6,702	3,122	793	3,891	4,605	1,043	970	975	2,626
White	10,268	5,727	2,645	713	3,165	4,064	917	851	772	2,218
Black or African American	1,298	636	411	†	588	*290	†	†	†	*328
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	-	-	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	*188	*218	†	-	*119	*116	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	†
Two or more races\4	*447	*239	*175	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*245	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	-	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\5 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	1,130	708	487	†	564	323	*212	†	*108	327
Mexican or Mexican American	500	509	348	†	*278	*222	*187	†	†	*225
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,213	6,233	2,811	776	3,450	4,338	890	971	924	2,388
White, single race	9,314	5,058	2,172	696	2,670	3,814	754	780	697	1,928
Black or African American, single race	1,231	607	411	†	519	*236	†	†	†	*304
Education\6										
Less than a high school diploma	1,902	522	-	†	*240	†	†	†	†	*275
High school diploma or GED\7	1,966	1,311	†	†	651	*221	*234	†	*168	545
Some college	3,409	1,483	†	*340	929	895	*291	*304	*304	473
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,298	1,222	*245	*240	550	1,031	†	*217	*231	702
Family income\8										
Less than $35,000	5,270	2,683	791	*277	1,537	1,041	*443	*240	*340	700
$35,000 or more	6,310	3,759	2,230	*538	2,339	3,214	612	725	635	1,979
$35,000-$49,999	1,354	703	447	†	752	*415	†	†	*179	480
$50,000-$74,999	1,926	1,152	514	*156	*558	*333	*242	†	*194	415
$75,000-$99,999	988	560	*296	†	*313	489	*186	*239	†	*192
$100,000 or more	2,042	1,345	972	†	717	1,976	†	*266	*195	892

Table 13. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	2,081	1,279	529	†	871	*471	†	*171	†	*260
Near poor	2,729	1,250	*375	†	802	*259	*302	†	*131	*352
Not poor	6,238	3,865	2,082	642	2,154	3,335	653	674	694	1,985
Health insurance coverage\10										
Under 65 years:										
Private	4,971	3,345	2,108	*441	1,780	3,596	547	620	*360	1,689
Medicaid	2,598	1,189	716	†	1,043	*327	†	*181	†	*302
Other	682	344	†	-	*357	†	-	†	†	*153
Uninsured	875	965	*201	†	574	*322	*303	†	*305	386
65 years and over:										
Private	1,659	664	†	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
Medicare and Medicaid	373	*175	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
Medicare only	770	*217	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Other	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	†
Uninsured	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\11										
Large MSA	6,269	3,789	2,028	*337	1,930	2,810	*221	574	582	1,280
Small MSA	4,195	1,648	812	*277	1,495	1,415	*430	440	*350	969
Not in MSA	1,880	1,505	458	*201	*589	*436	*452	†	†	*466
Region										
Northeast	2,288	857	542	†	926	731	†	*323	†	*428
Midwest	2,423	1,677	711	*467	782	1,114	*435	*130	*291	529
South	4,305	2,592	1,285	*251	1,683	1,300	*306	*384	*444	817
West	3,326	1,815	759	†	624	1,515	*264	*220	*209	940

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

- Quantity zero.

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

\1 Based on the question, "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 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

\5 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\6 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

\7 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

Table 13. Annualized frequency of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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									

\10 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	39.59 (2.37)	22.60 (1.68)	11.36 (1.23)	2.49 (0.60)	13.45 (1.43)	16.00 (1.56)	3.51 (0.70)	3.48 (0.69)	3.24 (0.61)	8.74 (1.10)
Total\3 (crude)	40.35 (2.40)	22.69 (1.68)	10.78 (1.18)	2.67 (0.64)	13.12 (1.39)	15.24 (1.48)	3.60 (0.72)	3.46 (0.67)	3.37 (0.64)	8.88 (1.12)
Sex										
Male	30.53 (3.23)	26.12 (2.75)	10.66 (1.65)	†	13.62 (1.83)	20.65 (2.43)	6.49 (1.28)	4.15 (1.12)	3.35 (0.94)	8.41 (1.46)
Female	48.13 (3.62)	19.04 (2.11)	12.07 (1.87)	4.10 (1.07)	13.39 (2.04)	11.41 (1.94)	†	2.79 (0.81)	3.16 (0.83)	9.10 (1.57)
Age\4										
Under 12 years	31.89 (5.06)	25.23 (4.28)	12.50 (3.05)	†	10.20 (2.93)	13.55 (3.30)	†	*4.02 (1.73)	†	7.02 (2.07)
12-17 years	18.73 (5.44)	23.01 (6.58)	68.76 (10.29)	-	18.66 (5.19)	36.50 (7.43)	†	-	†	†
18-44 years	31.07 (3.67)	19.00 (2.60)	5.52 (1.49)	*1.58 (0.76)	18.18 (2.51)	21.65 (2.99)	3.81 (1.08)	4.82 (1.43)	*2.94 (0.94)	9.99 (1.83)
45-64 years	45.33 (4.75)	23.64 (3.59)	*3.16 (1.57)	*5.29 (1.68)	9.59 (2.11)	*5.69 (1.74)	5.31 (1.57)	*3.69 (1.16)	*5.44 (1.67)	12.01 (2.59)
65-74 years	69.86 (13.15)	20.95 (5.88)	†	†	*9.37 (3.92)	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	92.60 (15.04)	35.93 (9.05)	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Race										
One race\5	38.80 (2.38)	22.31 (1.69)	11.09 (1.26)	2.44 (0.60)	13.31 (1.45)	16.20 (1.59)	3.38 (0.70)	3.26 (0.68)	3.09 (0.61)	8.59 (1.10)
White	40.94 (2.75)	23.35 (1.93)	11.86 (1.50)	2.69 (0.70)	13.65 (1.75)	17.97 (1.89)	3.69 (0.83)	3.63 (0.83)	3.00 (0.69)	8.90 (1.27)
Black or African American	34.82 (5.02)	16.27 (3.51)	9.85 (2.70)	†	14.60 (3.04)	*7.33 (2.67)	†	†	†	*8.44 (2.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	-	-	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	*12.48 (4.61)	*14.44 (5.58)	†	-	†	*7.42 (3.04)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	†
Two or more races\6	*85.45 (27.92)	*43.76 (16.99)	*20.95 (9.70)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	-	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	23.32 (3.74)	13.17 (2.52)	8.19 (1.96)	†	10.75 (2.68)	6.05 (1.79)	*4.67 (1.63)	†	*2.20 (1.04)	6.34 (1.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	18.92 (4.80)	15.54 (3.54)	8.66 (2.36)	†	*7.48 (2.29)	*6.27 (2.28)	*6.60 (2.48)	†	†	*6.67 (2.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	42.07 (2.74)	24.28 (1.98)	12.09 (1.46)	2.69 (0.68)	14.05 (1.66)	18.42 (1.90)	3.40 (0.79)	3.90 (0.83)	3.33 (0.68)	9.15 (1.28)
White, single race	44.66 (3.31)	25.32 (2.35)	12.68 (1.84)	3.06 (0.82)	14.65 (2.13)	21.74 (2.42)	3.79 (0.99)	4.26 (1.05)	3.20 (0.79)	9.44 (1.51)
Black or African American, single race	34.48 (5.08)	16.29 (3.61)	10.47 (2.87)	†	13.39 (2.98)	*6.27 (2.54)	†	†	†	*8.19 (2.72)
Education\8										
Less than a high school diploma	61.46 (11.41)	17.63 (4.50)	-	†	*9.15 (3.37)	†	†	†	†	*11.33 (3.48)
High school diploma or GED\9	34.18 (4.91)	23.71 (4.28)	†	†	13.48 (3.72)	*4.55 (1.75)	*4.57 (1.74)	†	*3.35 (1.43)	9.95 (2.46)
Some college	63.13 (7.21)	26.84 (4.53)	*4.08 (2.00)	*5.64 (2.06)	16.74 (3.19)	16.58 (3.77)	*5.03 (1.82)	*5.43 (2.09)	*5.21 (1.76)	7.87 (2.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.66 (5.80)	21.27 (3.75)	*4.41 (1.82)	†	9.30 (2.38)	17.91 (3.68)	†	*3.57 (1.71)	*3.59 (1.65)	12.08 (3.28)
Family income\10										
Less than $35,000	53.75 (5.14)	29.25 (3.46)	9.34 (1.91)	*2.95 (1.07)	17.06 (2.84)	11.56 (2.49)	*4.79 (1.60)	*2.63 (0.90)	*3.57 (1.10)	7.63 (1.82)
$35,000 or more	35.68 (2.95)	21.11 (2.26)	12.44 (1.67)	*2.90 (0.97)	12.96 (1.94)	18.22 (2.10)	3.05 (0.78)	3.89 (0.97)	3.24 (0.87)	10.30 (1.56)
$35,000-$49,999	33.75 (6.09)	17.21 (4.21)	11.84 (3.50)	†	19.31 (5.26)	*10.91 (3.39)	†	†	*4.40 (2.07)	12.15 (3.58)
$50,000-$74,999	39.15 (5.85)	24.39 (4.81)	11.42 (2.65)	†	*11.14 (3.50)	*7.05 (2.26)	*4.85 (1.90)	†	†	7.94 (2.34)
$75,000-$99,999	32.71 (7.25)	17.59 (4.83)	*8.63 (2.81)	†	*9.79 (4.15)	15.94 (4.64)	*4.38 (2.07)	*6.93 (3.18)	†	*5.19 (2.04)
$100,000 or more	38.25 (6.42)	21.79 (3.99)	15.12 (3.53)	†	11.84 (3.04)	33.88 (5.19)	†	*3.99 (1.74)	†	15.12 (4.01)
Poverty status\11										
Poor	59.09 (9.95)	28.89 (5.12)	10.55 (2.58)	†	19.81 (4.40)	*9.70 (2.95)	†	*3.52 (1.46)	†	*5.56 (2.03)
Near poor	54.83 (7.73)	25.63 (4.45)	*6.95 (2.12)	†	16.33 (3.98)	*5.18 (1.95)	*6.01 (2.08)	†	*2.47 (1.15)	*7.41 (2.31)
Not poor	35.19 (2.94)	21.98 (2.34)	13.11 (1.88)	3.16 (0.92)	12.56 (2.03)	20.80 (2.36)	3.28 (0.89)	3.81 (1.01)	3.39 (0.83)	10.67 (1.60)
Health insurance coverage\12										
Under 65 years:										
Private	30.09 (2.83)	20.51 (2.32)	14.15 (2.02)	*2.08 (0.67)	11.55 (1.76)	23.99 (2.67)	2.96 (0.83)	3.79 (1.02)	*1.89 (0.66)	9.92 (1.51)
Medicaid	83.55 (11.63)	27.05 (5.71)	8.90 (1.88)	†	27.72 (6.53)	*7.20 (2.59)	†	*4.05 (1.89)	†	*6.39 (2.99)
Other	*64.38 (21.34)	*30.88 (10.56)	†	-	†	†	-	†	†	†
Uninsured	21.01 (4.80)	20.74 (5.98)	*6.39 (2.89)	†	*12.78 (4.00)	*12.06 (5.32)	*5.04 (1.69)	†	*5.38 (1.79)	6.60 (1.93)
65 years and over:										
Private	82.13 (13.69)	32.74 (8.34)	†	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
Medicare and Medicaid	145.51 (37.49)	*65.58 (30.06)	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
Medicare only	59.77 (16.40)	*16.55 (5.87)	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Other	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	†
Uninsured	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)									
Place of residence\13										
Large MSA	38.31 (3.19)	22.93 (2.39)	12.97 (1.90)	*1.89 (0.78)	11.78 (1.82)	17.73 (2.19)	*1.32 (0.53)	3.54 (1.01)	3.37 (0.86)	7.76 (1.38)
Small MSA	44.04 (4.54)	17.80 (2.66)	9.02 (1.87)	*2.85 (1.16)	16.71 (2.58)	16.21 (2.96)	*4.43 (1.52)	4.65 (1.28)	*3.67 (1.22)	10.14 (2.13)
Not in MSA	35.26 (5.72)	30.55 (4.40)	10.69 (2.84)	*3.88 (1.74)	*12.55 (4.15)	*9.13 (2.77)	9.27 (2.75)	†	†	*8.68 (2.86)
Region										
Northeast	41.01 (5.84)	16.66 (3.54)	10.70 (2.81)	†	18.42 (4.56)	14.67 (3.72)	†	*6.51 (2.51)	†	*8.35 (2.70)
Midwest	35.25 (5.05)	23.39 (3.56)	10.63 (2.72)	*6.39 (1.98)	11.19 (2.47)	16.97 (3.45)	*6.18 (2.03)	*1.75 (0.83)	*4.19 (1.51)	7.57 (2.24)
South	38.31 (3.86)	23.45 (2.91)	12.28 (2.07)	*2.05 (0.95)	15.33 (2.51)	12.31 (2.10)	*2.76 (0.91)	*3.40 (1.14)	3.66 (1.08)	7.25 (1.63)
West	45.71 (4.89)	25.42 (3.55)	10.98 (2.35)	†	9.09 (2.24)	21.75 (3.84)	*3.58 (1.57)	*3.12 (1.21)	*2.91 (1.18)	12.70 (2.72)

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

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

- Quantity zero.

\1 Based on the question, "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 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages 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, 2011

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)	...	...	...	6.4 (0.12)	8.8 (0.15)
Total\4 (crude)	305,888	19,965	27,391	6.5 (0.12)	9.0 (0.15)
Sex					
Male	150,193	8,984	12,353	5.9 (0.13)	8.1 (0.16)
Female	155,695	10,980	15,038	6.9 (0.15)	9.5 (0.18)
Age\5					
Under 12 years	50,267	734	1,511	1.5 (0.11)	3.0 (0.19)
12-17 years	24,249	552	941	2.3 (0.19)	3.9 (0.27)
18-44 years	110,813	10,029	12,922	9.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.24)
45-64 years	80,852	7,610	10,413	9.4 (0.24)	12.9 (0.28)
65 years and over	39,707	1,040	1,604	2.6 (0.16)	4.0 (0.20)
Race					
One race\6	299,523	19,475	26,728	6.4 (0.12)	8.8 (0.15)
White	242,404	15,321	21,929	6.2 (0.14)	8.9 (0.18)
Black or African American	38,774	3,249	3,606	8.4 (0.27)	9.2 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,802	256	286	9.1 (1.51)	10.2 (1.55)
Asian	14,958	619	868	3.9 (0.32)	5.6 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	585	*30	*40	4.6 (1.35)	6.6 (1.83)
Two or more races\7	6,366	489	663	9.8 (0.87)	13.3 (1.01)
Black or African American, white	1,887	99	133	7.6 (1.63)	12.8 (2.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,866	211	284	11.4 (1.65)	15.1 (1.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	50,277	3,776	4,856	8.0 (0.25)	10.2 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	32,023	2,312	2,970	7.9 (0.31)	10.0 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,611	16,188	22,535	6.2 (0.13)	8.6 (0.17)
White, single race	197,065	11,953	17,627	5.9 (0.16)	8.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	36,923	3,082	3,407	8.3 (0.28)	9.1 (0.30)
Education\9					
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	3,357	3,790	12.9 (0.42)	14.4 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED\10	53,817	4,877	6,318	9.4 (0.29)	12.1 (0.33)
Some college	56,167	5,568	7,573	9.6 (0.28)	13.1 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	2,387	4,118	3.9 (0.16)	6.7 (0.22)
Family income\11					
Less than $35,000	93,693	11,945	14,598	13.3 (0.27)	16.2 (0.31)
$35,000 or more	183,620	6,930	11,232	3.7 (0.11)	5.9 (0.15)
$35,000-$49,999	39,574	3,047	4,121	7.8 (0.33)	10.5 (0.39)
$50,000-$74,999	49,872	2,476	3,988	4.8 (0.23)	7.8 (0.32)
$75,000-$99,999	33,478	806	1,610	2.3 (0.18)	4.6 (0.28)
$100,000 or more	60,696	601	1,513	1.0 (0.09)	2.4 (0.15)
Poverty status\12					
Poor	43,516	5,363	6,060	13.6 (0.39)	15.3 (0.44)
Near poor	50,025	5,842	7,499	12.6 (0.35)	16.0 (0.41)
Not poor	176,971	6,782	11,246	3.7 (0.11)	6.0 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage\13					
Under 65 years:					
Private	163,116	4,972	9,006	2.9 (0.10)	5.3 (0.14)
Medicaid	45,534	1,897	2,411	6.6 (0.32)	8.0 (0.36)
Other	9,852	961	1,182	7.4 (0.62)	9.3 (0.74)
Uninsured	45,376	11,050	13,130	21.9 (0.49)	27.6 (0.68)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,720	292	516	1.4 (0.16)	2.4 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	85	137	3.3 (0.56)	5.3 (0.79)
Medicare only	12,996	543	793	4.1 (0.33)	6.0 (0.42)
Other	2,707	*34	63	*1.2 (0.41)	2.3 (0.61)
Uninsured	428	82	93	19.0 (4.50)	20.3 (4.60)

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages 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, 2011

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	163,338	10,250	14,180	6.1 (0.16)	8.5 (0.18)
Small MSA	93,265	6,215	8,645	6.6 (0.24)	9.2 (0.31)
Not in MSA	49,284	3,499	4,565	7.2 (0.32)	9.4 (0.36)
Region					
Northeast	53,560	2,476	3,544	4.5 (0.23)	6.4 (0.30)
Midwest	70,198	4,113	6,055	5.8 (0.26)	8.5 (0.35)
South	111,013	8,355	10,523	7.4 (0.21)	9.3 (0.23)
West	71,117	5,020	7,268	7.0 (0.26)	10.1 (0.31)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	200,288	7,692	12,068	3.9 (0.10)	6.0 (0.14)
Good	73,558	6,672	8,700	8.8 (0.24)	11.5 (0.29)
Fair or poor	31,645	5,576	6,597	17.8 (0.60)	21.3 (0.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,857	1,857	2,440	7.5 (0.31)	9.7 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	24,420	1,919	2,416	8.5 (0.30)	10.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,746	5,410	7,864	5.4 (0.17)	7.9 (0.21)
White, single race, female	100,318	6,543	9,764	6.4 (0.20)	9.5 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male	17,207	1,232	1,379	7.2 (0.35)	8.0 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female	19,716	1,850	2,028	9.2 (0.36)	10.0 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	12,743	1,315	1,528	13.0 (0.69)	14.7 (0.76)
Near poor	13,266	1,176	1,513	10.0 (0.54)	12.8 (0.60)
Not poor	18,040	879	1,313	4.6 (0.30)	7.0 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	17,913	2,596	3,081	14.4 (0.66)	17.2 (0.74)
Near poor	26,625	3,574	4,740	14.4 (0.55)	18.9 (0.66)
Not poor	130,464	4,662	8,175	3.4 (0.13)	6.0 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	9,414	1,159	1,092	14.2 (0.72)	13.4 (0.74)
Near poor	7,034	817	933	12.1 (0.74)	13.8 (0.77)
Not poor	15,920	782	1,058	4.5 (0.29)	6.1 (0.39)

… Category not applicable.

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

\1 Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

\2 Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

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

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

\5 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages 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, 2011

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 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 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0-11, 12-17, 18-44, and 45-64, for persons under age 65, and using two age groups: 65-74 and 75 and over, for persons aged 65 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 and using five age groups: 0-11, 12-17, 18-44, 45-64, and 65 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 16. Frequency distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands\2				
Total\3	305,888	281,040	18,042	3,652	2,560
Sex					
Male	150,193	140,469	6,897	1,450	1,074
Female	155,695	140,571	11,145	2,202	1,486
Age					
Under 12 years	50,267	46,767	2,988	267	171
12-17 years	24,249	23,652	446	55	50
18-44 years	110,813	103,629	5,664	882	519
45-64 years	80,852	74,020	4,521	1,183	919
65 years and over	39,707	32,972	4,423	1,265	901
Race					
One race\4	299,523	275,198	17,661	3,560	2,517
White	242,404	222,402	14,708	2,828	1,963
Black or African American	38,774	35,456	2,175	607	479
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,802	2,623	124	*30	*22
Asian	14,958	14,209	596	85	45
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	585	509	58	†	†
Two or more races\5	6,366	5,842	381	92	43
Black or African American, white	1,887	1,757	101	*22	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,866	1,665	137	44	*18
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	50,277	47,087	2,434	383	313
Mexican or Mexican American	32,023	30,138	1,461	206	180
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,611	233,953	15,608	3,269	2,247
White, single race	197,065	179,917	12,506	2,507	1,692
Black or African American, single race	36,923	33,730	2,096	577	463
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	28,134	24,786	2,031	720	563
High school diploma or GED\8	53,817	48,596	3,575	783	754
Some college	56,167	50,605	3,978	950	585
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,776	55,149	3,630	624	306
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	93,693	83,864	6,734	1,611	1,363
$35,000 or more	183,620	170,807	9,977	1,720	1,023
$35,000-$49,999	39,574	36,410	2,340	452	340
$50,000-$74,999	49,872	46,034	3,001	486	318
$75,000-$99,999	33,478	31,307	1,710	317	130
$100,000 or more	60,696	57,056	2,926	464	234
Poverty status\10					
Poor	43,516	39,109	2,986	735	614
Near poor	50,025	45,493	3,276	689	548
Not poor	176,971	164,221	9,758	1,832	1,040
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65 years:					
Private	163,116	153,332	7,771	1,100	648
Medicaid	45,534	40,835	3,260	730	646
Other	9,852	8,542	863	231	198
Uninsured	45,376	43,161	1,693	324	162
65 years and over:					
Private	20,720	17,285	2,348	651	410
Medicare and Medicaid	2,609	1,939	384	148	116
Medicare only	12,996	10,934	1,373	357	270
Other	2,707	2,197	294	107	99
Uninsured	428	407	*13	-	†
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	163,338	150,914	8,904	1,875	1,253
Small MSA	93,265	85,380	5,863	1,096	798
Not in MSA	49,284	44,746	3,275	681	509

Table 16. Frequency distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands\2				
Region					
Northeast	53,560	49,294	2,957	711	499
Midwest	70,198	63,966	4,591	853	602
South	111,013	101,460	6,921	1,419	997
West	71,117	66,319	3,574	668	462
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	25,857	24,633	900	145	144
Hispanic or Latina, female	24,420	22,454	1,534	238	169
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,746	89,918	4,862	1,017	727
White, single race, female	100,318	89,999	7,645	1,489	965
Black or African American, single race, male	17,207	16,027	753	222	169
Black or African American, single race, female	19,716	17,703	1,343	355	295
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	12,743	11,757	739	118	124
Near poor	13,266	12,466	640	94	67
Not poor	18,040	17,057	775	113	81
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	17,913	15,757	1,417	399	299
Near poor	26,625	23,736	2,039	465	372
Not poor	130,464	120,532	7,668	1,383	779
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	9,414	8,373	650	190	178
Near poor	7,034	6,426	431	93	84
Not poor	15,920	14,791	760	229	137

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

Table 16. Frequency distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays\1			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	92.2 (0.11)	5.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	92.1 (0.11)	5.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.8 (0.13)	4.6 (0.11)	0.9 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.6 (0.16)	7.1 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)	0.9 (0.04)
Age\4					
Under 12 years	100.0	93.2 (0.21)	6.0 (0.20)	0.5 (0.06)	0.3 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	1.8 (0.16)	0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.06)
18-44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.14)	5.1 (0.13)	0.8 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
45-64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.20)	5.6 (0.16)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	83.3 (0.38)	11.2 (0.32)	3.2 (0.18)	2.3 (0.16)
Race					
One race\5	100.0	92.2 (0.11)	5.8 (0.09)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
White	100.0	92.2 (0.12)	6.0 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.1 (0.26)	5.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.4 (0.79)	4.7 (0.60)	*1.1 (0.44)	*0.8 (0.28)
Asian	100.0	95.0 (0.32)	4.1 (0.29)	0.6 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	86.5 (2.88)	9.8 (2.28)	†	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	90.9 (0.78)	6.0 (0.63)	1.9 (0.40)	1.2 (0.32)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.0 (3.20)	2.7 (0.54)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.6 (1.32)	7.2 (1.07)	2.2 (0.66)	*1.0 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.0 (0.23)	5.2 (0.20)	1.0 (0.09)	0.8 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.4 (0.26)	5.0 (0.24)	0.9 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.0 (0.12)	6.0 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	92.0 (0.14)	6.1 (0.13)	1.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.1 (0.27)	5.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)
Education\8					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	89.4 (0.32)	6.6 (0.25)	2.2 (0.16)	1.8 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	91.0 (0.23)	6.4 (0.20)	1.4 (0.10)	1.3 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	89.9 (0.26)	7.3 (0.23)	1.7 (0.11)	1.1 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.0 (0.22)	6.3 (0.20)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Family income\10					
Less than $35,000	100.0	90.1 (0.20)	6.9 (0.17)	1.6 (0.08)	1.4 (0.08)
$35,000 or more	100.0	92.9 (0.13)	5.6 (0.12)	1.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.04)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	92.3 (0.29)	5.8 (0.26)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	92.3 (0.26)	6.0 (0.23)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	93.3 (0.29)	5.3 (0.27)	1.0 (0.11)	0.4 (0.07)
$100,000 or more	100.0	93.4 (0.24)	5.3 (0.21)	0.8 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status\11					
Poor	100.0	88.9 (0.35)	7.4 (0.26)	2.0 (0.15)	1.7 (0.18)
Near poor	100.0	90.9 (0.26)	6.5 (0.23)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
Not poor	100.0	93.0 (0.13)	5.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
Health insurance coverage\12					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.3 (0.13)	4.7 (0.12)	0.6 (0.04)	0.4 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	87.1 (0.42)	8.2 (0.33)	2.4 (0.18)	2.2 (0.18)
Other	100.0	89.2 (0.65)	7.7 (0.57)	1.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.22)
Uninsured	100.0	95.6 (0.19)	3.4 (0.16)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	83.2 (0.51)	11.5 (0.45)	3.2 (0.25)	2.0 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.9 (1.56)	14.9 (1.30)	5.7 (0.89)	4.5 (0.83)
Medicare only	100.0	84.4 (0.64)	10.7 (0.53)	2.8 (0.27)	2.1 (0.26)
Other	100.0	81.5 (1.48)	10.9 (1.05)	3.9 (0.86)	3.7 (0.70)
Uninsured	100.0	97.0 (1.16)	*2.0 (0.94)	-	†

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays\1			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Place of residence\13					
Large MSA	100.0	92.6 (0.14)	5.5 (0.12)	1.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.8 (0.20)	6.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	0.8 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	91.4 (0.29)	6.4 (0.26)	1.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.6 (0.24)	5.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.10)	0.8 (0.09)
Midwest	100.0	91.4 (0.26)	6.6 (0.23)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.7 (0.17)	6.2 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.05)
West	100.0	93.4 (0.20)	5.0 (0.18)	0.9 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.3 (0.29)	4.1 (0.24)	0.8 (0.14)	0.8 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.5 (0.33)	6.5 (0.29)	1.2 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.6 (0.17)	4.8 (0.14)	0.9 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.4 (0.22)	7.5 (0.20)	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.7 (0.34)	4.7 (0.27)	1.5 (0.16)	1.2 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.7 (0.38)	6.9 (0.31)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.1 (0.53)	6.1 (0.42)	1.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	92.8 (0.42)	5.5 (0.39)	1.0 (0.17)	0.7 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	94.0 (0.36)	4.7 (0.31)	0.7 (0.13)	0.5 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.7 (0.62)	8.2 (0.45)	2.4 (0.27)	1.8 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.40)	7.3 (0.36)	1.6 (0.15)	1.3 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.16)	5.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.3 (0.67)	7.8 (0.52)	2.4 (0.29)	2.5 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	90.7 (0.61)	6.5 (0.53)	1.4 (0.26)	1.3 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	92.8 (0.37)	4.8 (0.30)	1.5 (0.17)	0.9 (0.16)

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

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

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

\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.
\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.
\9 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 and over					
	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands\2										
Total\3	266,181	163,116	45,534	9,852	45,376	39,707	20,720	2,609	12,996	2,707	428
Sex											
Male	132,732	80,843	20,844	5,116	24,771	17,461	9,243	872	5,444	1,569	215
Female	133,449	82,273	24,690	4,736	20,605	22,246	11,476	1,737	7,553	1,138	213
Age											
Under 12 years	50,267	25,474	20,392	1,110	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	24,249	14,309	7,046	575	2,173	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	110,813	66,763	12,267	2,788	27,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	80,852	56,569	5,829	5,380	12,359	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	39,707	20,720	2,609	12,996	2,707	428
Race											
One race\4	260,137	159,978	43,946	9,540	44,418	39,385	20,556	2,590	12,903	2,672	417
White	208,271	134,129	30,740	7,284	34,625	34,133	18,709	1,827	10,814	2,275	300
Black or African American	35,361	15,955	10,519	1,681	6,617	3,413	1,263	462	1,370	235	48
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,527	842	694	106	854	274	71	*38	127	*24	†
Asian	13,428	8,760	1,913	417	2,199	1,531	506	256	583	127	54
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	550	291	*79	*52	*124	35	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races\5	6,044	3,138	1,588	312	958	321	163	*19	94	*35	†
Black or African American, white	1,873	800	740	96	229	14	†	-	†	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,629	745	394	106	374	236	119	*17	67	*23	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	47,374	17,085	13,905	1,371	14,574	2,904	757	543	1,215	232	136
Mexican or Mexican American	30,532	10,234	9,211	793	9,989	1,491	387	266	620	110	90
Not Hispanic or Latino	218,808	146,031	31,628	8,481	30,802	36,803	19,962	2,066	11,782	2,475	291
White, single race	165,582	118,725	18,411	6,115	21,242	31,483	18,007	1,340	9,700	2,074	175
Black or African American, single race	33,592	15,370	9,849	1,600	6,202	3,332	1,252	444	1,331	224	46
Education\7											
Less than a high school diploma	19,834	5,803	4,374	1,131	8,359	8,300	3,039	1,311	3,314	450	156
High school diploma or GED\8	41,501	23,722	4,499	2,077	10,756	12,316	6,596	638	4,050	908	97
Some college	47,212	31,809	3,480	2,690	8,941	8,955	5,088	356	2,692	715	56
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,639	44,075	1,130	1,441	3,769	9,136	5,742	236	2,498	569	82
Family income\9											
Less than $35,000	78,106	19,503	30,544	3,939	23,495	15,587	6,472	1,947	5,961	999	177
$35,000 or more	165,180	128,314	12,682	5,164	18,361	18,440	11,169	496	5,140	1,386	199
$35,000-$49,999	33,717	18,094	6,291	1,393	7,711	5,857	3,238	169	1,850	513	61
$50,000-$74,999	44,242	32,331	4,049	1,465	6,221	5,630	3,277	177	1,657	432	70
$75,000-$99,999	30,557	25,789	1,328	1,030	2,265	2,921	1,944	60	679	206	*28
$100,000 or more	56,663	52,100	1,014	1,275	2,166	4,033	2,710	89	954	235	*41
Poverty status\10											
Poor	40,284	6,672	20,628	1,470	11,172	3,232	532	1,127	1,263	221	69
Near poor	43,353	14,624	13,309	2,249	12,925	6,673	2,811	685	2,621	459	88
Not poor	154,727	126,689	6,930	5,036	15,421	22,244	13,683	472	6,247	1,605	195

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 and over					
	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands\2										
Place of residence\11											
Large MSA	144,049	90,796	23,418	4,436	23,987	19,289	9,354	1,404	6,865	1,243	261
Small MSA	81,037	50,243	13,339	3,551	13,287	12,228	6,755	621	3,766	916	114
Not in MSA	41,095	22,077	8,777	1,865	8,102	8,190	4,611	584	2,366	548	53
Region											
Northeast	45,829	30,339	8,589	1,142	5,346	7,731	4,114	615	2,575	313	57
Midwest	61,266	41,279	9,726	1,629	8,160	8,932	5,800	362	2,304	355	75
South	96,763	55,490	16,163	4,758	19,547	14,249	6,840	968	4,874	1,307	162
West	62,323	36,008	11,056	2,323	12,323	8,795	3,966	663	3,243	731	133
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	183,813	123,513	27,950	4,641	26,304	16,474	9,772	437	5,098	897	175
Good	60,183	31,754	11,520	2,414	13,860	13,375	6,998	759	4,394	1,018	135
Fair or poor	21,875	7,731	6,045	2,788	5,158	9,770	3,909	1,411	3,487	790	118
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	24,602	8,880	6,660	641	8,214	1,255	344	211	537	106	52
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,772	8,205	7,246	730	6,360	1,648	413	331	678	126	85
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	82,714	58,889	8,509	3,271	11,464	14,032	8,057	430	4,109	1,251	94
White, single race, female	82,868	59,836	9,902	2,844	9,777	17,451	9,950	910	5,591	823	80
Black or African American, single race, male	15,901	7,214	4,190	866	3,366	1,306	529	120	490	125	*24
Black or African American, single race, female	17,691	8,156	5,660	733	2,836	2,025	723	324	841	98	*22
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	12,146	1,038	6,412	323	4,317	596	45	266	192	49	41
Near poor	12,536	2,846	4,398	356	4,845	730	155	135	336	66	40
Not poor	16,939	11,446	1,513	525	3,364	1,101	452	59	448	88	43
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	16,194	3,990	7,409	704	3,948	1,719	397	542	635	113	†
Near poor	21,707	8,694	5,782	1,401	5,749	4,918	2,389	381	1,790	333	*26
Not poor	111,751	95,390	3,683	3,354	8,940	18,713	11,981	257	5,035	1,316	98
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	8,784	931	5,307	336	2,099	630	73	203	316	31	†
Near poor	6,368	2,091	2,324	305	1,596	667	176	107	337	34	†
Not poor	14,480	10,766	1,084	746	1,764	1,440	767	86	445	119	*18

… Category not applicable.

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 and over					
	All persons	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons	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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 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	61.3 (0.45)	17.8 (0.30)	3.5 (0.11)	17.4 (0.24)	100.0	52.4 (0.70)	6.6 (0.32)	33.0 (0.63)	6.9 (0.32)	1.1 (0.10)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	61.8 (0.45)	17.3 (0.30)	3.7 (0.12)	17.2 (0.24)	100.0	52.5 (0.70)	6.6 (0.31)	32.9 (0.63)	6.9 (0.31)	1.1 (0.10)
Sex											
Male	100.0	61.1 (0.46)	16.1 (0.29)	3.7 (0.12)	19.2 (0.28)	100.0	53.2 (0.84)	5.1 (0.34)	31.4 (0.75)	9.2 (0.45)	1.2 (0.16)
Female	100.0	61.4 (0.48)	19.5 (0.35)	3.4 (0.14)	15.7 (0.26)	100.0	51.9 (0.75)	7.9 (0.41)	34.2 (0.71)	5.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.11)
Age\4											
Under 12 years	100.0	51.0 (0.73)	40.8 (0.72)	2.2 (0.20)	6.0 (0.27)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	100.0	59.4 (0.80)	29.2 (0.74)	2.4 (0.23)	9.0 (0.42)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	100.0	60.9 (0.48)	11.2 (0.25)	2.5 (0.12)	25.4 (0.38)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	100.0	70.6 (0.45)	7.3 (0.22)	6.7 (0.22)	15.4 (0.31)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	52.4 (0.70)	6.6 (0.32)	33.0 (0.63)	6.9 (0.32)	1.1 (0.10)
Race											
One race\5	100.0	61.4 (0.45)	17.7 (0.30)	3.5 (0.11)	17.4 (0.25)	100.0	52.5 (0.70)	6.7 (0.32)	33.0 (0.64)	6.9 (0.32)	1.0 (0.10)
White	100.0	64.1 (0.50)	15.7 (0.32)	3.3 (0.12)	16.9 (0.28)	100.0	55.1 (0.77)	5.4 (0.31)	31.9 (0.70)	6.7 (0.33)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	46.0 (0.85)	29.7 (0.70)	4.8 (0.27)	19.5 (0.52)	100.0	37.1 (1.54)	13.9 (1.15)	40.7 (1.54)	7.0 (0.75)	1.4 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.0 (3.10)	26.7 (2.75)	4.1 (0.86)	35.2 (3.99)	100.0	26.2 (7.17)	14.5 (3.73)	46.2 (7.06)	*8.3 (2.67)	*4.7 (2.03)
Asian	100.0	65.7 (1.27)	15.1 (0.99)	3.0 (0.33)	16.1 (0.78)	100.0	31.9 (2.42)	17.7 (2.37)	39.1 (2.75)	8.1 (1.35)	3.1 (0.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.9 (6.77)	13.9 (3.62)	*9.8 (3.73)	22.4 (5.11)	100.0	†	†	†	*40.9 (14.24)	†
Two or more races\6	100.0	54.0 (1.70)	20.4 (1.19)	5.9 (0.71)	19.6 (1.21)	100.0	53.8 (5.28)	*4.9 (1.71)	26.5 (4.04)	*11.0 (4.05)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	52.6 (3.63)	23.7 (2.25)	*5.1 (1.71)	18.6 (2.74)	100.0	†	-	*33.4 (13.95)	47.7 (0.00)	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	44.8 (2.98)	24.7 (2.63)	6.1 (1.19)	24.3 (2.29)	100.0	55.3 (5.72)	*5.5 (2.19)	25.0 (4.55)	*9.0 (3.44)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.9 (0.67)	26.0 (0.51)	3.2 (0.19)	32.9 (0.54)	100.0	25.9 (1.64)	19.3 (1.43)	42.5 (1.63)	8.0 (0.91)	4.3 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.9 (0.82)	25.5 (0.64)	3.1 (0.21)	35.5 (0.66)	100.0	25.8 (2.40)	18.6 (1.89)	42.3 (2.15)	7.6 (1.25)	5.6 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	66.6 (0.48)	15.6 (0.33)	3.6 (0.13)	14.2 (0.25)	100.0	54.5 (0.73)	5.7 (0.31)	32.2 (0.67)	6.8 (0.32)	0.8 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	71.5 (0.55)	12.3 (0.36)	3.3 (0.14)	12.9 (0.29)	100.0	57.5 (0.81)	4.3 (0.30)	31.0 (0.75)	6.7 (0.34)	0.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	46.6 (0.88)	29.5 (0.72)	4.7 (0.28)	19.2 (0.52)	100.0	37.7 (1.55)	13.7 (1.17)	40.5 (1.56)	6.8 (0.77)	1.3 (0.32)
Education\8											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	28.7 (0.70)	22.2 (0.68)	5.3 (0.30)	43.8 (0.79)	100.0	36.6 (1.20)	15.8 (0.93)	40.1 (1.14)	5.5 (0.48)	2.0 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	56.0 (0.59)	11.6 (0.36)	4.6 (0.21)	27.8 (0.50)	100.0	53.7 (1.08)	5.2 (0.44)	32.9 (0.99)	7.4 (0.50)	0.8 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	67.1 (0.51)	7.7 (0.27)	5.4 (0.23)	19.8 (0.41)	100.0	57.1 (1.12)	4.0 (0.43)	30.2 (1.04)	8.1 (0.62)	0.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	87.4 (0.34)	2.3 (0.14)	2.7 (0.16)	7.6 (0.26)	100.0	62.4 (1.28)	2.8 (0.41)	27.4 (1.16)	6.5 (0.58)	0.8 (0.19)
Family income\10											
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.4 (0.57)	38.8 (0.48)	5.1 (0.19)	30.7 (0.47)	100.0	41.2 (0.95)	12.6 (0.63)	38.5 (0.88)	6.5 (0.40)	1.2 (0.16)
$35,000 or more	100.0	77.4 (0.42)	8.2 (0.24)	3.0 (0.15)	11.5 (0.25)	100.0	60.2 (0.97)	2.9 (0.28)	28.1 (0.90)	7.9 (0.52)	1.0 (0.14)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	53.7 (0.87)	19.1 (0.60)	4.1 (0.30)	23.0 (0.59)	100.0	55.6 (1.64)	2.9 (0.44)	31.7 (1.59)	8.8 (0.90)	1.0 (0.24)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	72.9 (0.69)	9.7 (0.43)	3.2 (0.25)	14.2 (0.47)	100.0	58.2 (1.70)	3.4 (0.55)	29.0 (1.51)	8.2 (0.98)	1.1 (0.27)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	84.4 (0.70)	4.7 (0.38)	3.3 (0.35)	7.6 (0.43)	100.0	66.1 (2.27)	2.2 (0.58)	23.2 (2.01)	7.8 (1.27)	*0.8 (0.28)
$100,000 or more	100.0	91.8 (0.41)	2.0 (0.19)	2.1 (0.19)	4.1 (0.27)	100.0	64.4 (1.87)	2.8 (0.60)	25.3 (1.74)	6.6 (0.99)	*0.9 (0.31)
Poverty status\11											
Poor	100.0	17.4 (0.78)	47.5 (0.72)	4.4 (0.24)	30.7 (0.70)	100.0	16.4 (1.36)	35.2 (1.80)	39.3 (1.86)	7.0 (1.08)	2.2 (0.43)
Near poor	100.0	34.3 (0.74)	28.6 (0.59)	5.7 (0.28)	31.5 (0.57)	100.0	41.7 (1.42)	10.4 (0.81)	39.5 (1.34)	6.9 (0.62)	1.4 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	81.8 (0.35)	5.1 (0.18)	3.1 (0.14)	10.0 (0.23)	100.0	61.4 (0.90)	2.2 (0.21)	28.1 (0.81)	7.5 (0.45)	0.8 (0.12)
Place of residence\12											
Large MSA	100.0	63.2 (0.51)	16.9 (0.35)	3.0 (0.12)	16.9 (0.29)	100.0	48.8 (0.95)	7.4 (0.46)	36.0 (0.87)	6.6 (0.42)	1.3 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	61.9 (0.92)	17.1 (0.58)	4.2 (0.27)	16.8 (0.47)	100.0	55.5 (1.24)	5.1 (0.51)	30.9 (1.22)	7.6 (0.67)	0.9 (0.17)
Not in MSA	100.0	53.1 (1.16)	22.2 (0.84)	4.1 (0.30)	20.6 (0.81)	100.0	56.5 (1.84)	7.2 (0.76)	29.0 (1.43)	6.7 (0.65)	0.6 (0.17)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	65.8 (1.02)	20.1 (0.79)	2.3 (0.22)	11.8 (0.46)	100.0	53.5 (1.54)	8.1 (0.87)	33.6 (1.47)	4.1 (0.58)	0.7 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	67.4 (0.99)	16.4 (0.65)	2.5 (0.16)	13.6 (0.50)	100.0	65.2 (1.41)	4.1 (0.54)	25.9 (1.21)	4.0 (0.38)	0.8 (0.22)
South	100.0	57.4 (0.68)	17.2 (0.42)	4.7 (0.24)	20.7 (0.42)	100.0	48.2 (1.22)	6.9 (0.51)	34.4 (1.17)	9.4 (0.64)	1.1 (0.16)
West	100.0	58.0 (0.95)	18.2 (0.64)	3.6 (0.22)	20.2 (0.53)	100.0	45.4 (1.37)	7.6 (0.71)	37.1 (1.17)	8.4 (0.73)	1.5 (0.23)

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 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	68.3 (0.44)	14.2 (0.28)	2.5 (0.12)	14.9 (0.26)	100.0	59.5 (0.93)	2.7 (0.24)	31.1 (0.86)	5.7 (0.41)	1.0 (0.15)
Good	100.0	49.5 (0.65)	24.5 (0.50)	3.4 (0.18)	22.5 (0.45)	100.0	52.6 (1.04)	5.8 (0.43)	33.0 (0.97)	7.6 (0.51)	1.0 (0.17)
Fair or poor	100.0	31.0 (0.98)	39.2 (1.03)	7.5 (0.35)	22.2 (0.85)	100.0	40.2 (1.11)	14.6 (0.82)	35.8 (1.03)	8.1 (0.59)	1.2 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	38.0 (0.74)	23.7 (0.52)	2.9 (0.21)	35.3 (0.62)	100.0	27.0 (2.22)	18.0 (1.97)	42.7 (2.23)	8.7 (1.43)	3.6 (0.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	37.8 (0.76)	28.5 (0.62)	3.5 (0.26)	30.1 (0.61)	100.0	25.1 (1.87)	20.4 (1.64)	42.3 (1.93)	7.4 (0.98)	4.9 (0.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	71.2 (0.58)	11.3 (0.36)	3.5 (0.15)	14.0 (0.34)	100.0	57.7 (0.97)	3.1 (0.30)	29.5 (0.86)	9.1 (0.50)	0.7 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	71.8 (0.60)	13.3 (0.42)	3.2 (0.17)	11.7 (0.32)	100.0	57.4 (0.87)	5.2 (0.41)	32.2 (0.84)	4.7 (0.34)	0.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	46.6 (0.95)	25.4 (0.71)	5.5 (0.38)	22.5 (0.66)	100.0	40.8 (2.19)	9.2 (1.24)	38.4 (2.15)	9.9 (1.28)	*1.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.5 (1.00)	33.1 (0.88)	4.1 (0.31)	16.3 (0.61)	100.0	35.8 (1.72)	16.3 (1.55)	41.9 (1.80)	4.9 (0.79)	*1.1 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	9.7 (0.74)	43.6 (1.05)	3.7 (0.39)	43.0 (1.15)	100.0	7.8 (1.94)	45.0 (3.65)	32.3 (3.34)	8.1 (2.08)	6.8 (1.67)
Near poor	100.0	23.9 (0.98)	29.8 (0.88)	3.4 (0.40)	42.9 (1.00)	100.0	21.3 (3.51)	18.5 (2.52)	46.0 (3.53)	9.0 (2.07)	5.2 (1.21)
Not poor	100.0	68.1 (0.95)	9.1 (0.54)	3.2 (0.32)	19.7 (0.69)	100.0	40.4 (3.06)	5.7 (1.23)	42.2 (3.10)	8.6 (1.68)	3.2 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	24.7 (1.36)	45.9 (1.23)	4.6 (0.37)	24.9 (1.07)	100.0	22.8 (2.22)	32.5 (2.57)	37.1 (2.65)	6.8 (1.48)	†
Near poor	100.0	40.3 (1.19)	25.9 (0.94)	6.6 (0.44)	27.2 (0.86)	100.0	48.1 (1.73)	7.9 (0.90)	36.6 (1.62)	6.8 (0.75)	*0.6 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	85.3 (0.38)	3.8 (0.21)	2.8 (0.16)	8.1 (0.24)	100.0	63.9 (1.01)	1.4 (0.20)	26.9 (0.91)	7.3 (0.49)	0.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	11.5 (0.99)	55.8 (1.22)	4.7 (0.51)	28.0 (1.02)	100.0	11.5 (2.31)	32.2 (3.45)	50.3 (3.50)	4.8 (1.30)	†
Near poor	100.0	33.4 (1.50)	34.9 (1.42)	5.2 (0.51)	26.5 (1.16)	100.0	26.7 (3.14)	16.2 (2.48)	51.1 (3.34)	5.1 (1.26)	†
Not poor	100.0	74.4 (0.98)	8.5 (0.62)	5.1 (0.53)	11.9 (0.60)	100.0	52.2 (2.51)	6.9 (1.36)	31.2 (2.42)	8.7 (1.44)	*1.0 (0.38)

… Category not applicable.
* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.
† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger and are not shown.
- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 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: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Unless otherwise specified, for persons under 65 of age, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 0-11, 12-17, 18-44, and 45-64. For persons aged 65 and over, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age two groups: 65-74 and 75 and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 20. Frequency distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	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	218,502	205,842	12,002	8,178	3,670
Sex					
Male	106,803	100,661	5,805	3,966	1,757
Female	111,699	105,181	6,197	4,212	1,912
Age					
Under 12 years	46,976	44,843	2,055	1,619	408
12-17 years	21,930	21,015	868	621	226
18-44 years	81,818	74,571	6,847	4,481	2,289
45-64 years	67,778	65,413	2,232	1,457	747
Race					
One race\5	213,464	201,138	11,687	7,934	3,602
White	172,153	162,423	9,284	6,361	2,820
Black or African American	28,156	26,194	1,821	1,201	597
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,642	1,563	77	46	*30
Asian	11,091	10,537	504	323	155
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	422	420	†	†	-
Two or more races\6	5,038	4,703	315	244	68
Black or African American, white	1,636	1,526	107	89	*19
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,245	1,140	99	*65	*31
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	32,361	29,918	2,262	1,423	819
Mexican or Mexican American	20,238	18,680	1,427	862	552
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,141	175,923	9,740	6,755	2,850
White, single race	143,250	135,706	7,245	5,090	2,072
Black or African American, single race	26,819	24,990	1,706	1,121	562
Education\8					
Less than a high school diploma	11,308	10,345	915	533	372
High school diploma or GED\9	30,299	28,441	1,770	1,127	619
Some college	37,979	35,431	2,468	1,604	837
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,646	44,875	1,706	1,236	462
Family income\10					
Less than $35,000	53,985	48,389	5,317	3,421	1,833
$35,000 or more	146,160	139,799	6,166	4,441	1,671
$35,000-$49,999	25,778	23,717	1,980	1,294	661
$50,000-$74,999	37,845	35,778	2,042	1,503	516
$75,000-$99,999	28,148	27,119	993	714	276
$100,000 or more	54,389	53,185	1,151	931	218
Poverty status\11					
Poor	28,770	26,116	2,509	1,578	888
Near poor	30,182	26,985	3,087	2,035	1,037
Not poor	138,655	133,096	5,397	3,946	1,419
Place of residence\12					
Large MSA	118,650	111,784	6,409	4,359	1,963
Small MSA	67,133	63,244	3,741	2,594	1,100
Not in MSA	32,720	30,813	1,852	1,225	607
Region					
Northeast	40,070	38,113	1,842	1,372	433
Midwest	52,634	49,526	2,932	2,022	874
South	76,411	71,875	4,353	2,752	1,544
West	49,387	46,328	2,874	2,033	819

Table 20. Frequency distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	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	16,180	15,011	1,083	686	383
Hispanic or Latina, female	16,181	14,908	1,180	737	436
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	70,669	66,863	3,634	2,558	1,036
White, single race, female	72,582	68,843	3,611	2,532	1,036
Black or African American, single race, male	12,270	11,495	726	481	237
Black or African American, single race, female	14,549	13,495	980	640	325
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	7,773	7,025	680	429	250
Near poor	7,600	6,808	749	453	286
Not poor	13,484	12,773	679	442	234
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	12,103	10,891	1,151	756	366
Near poor	15,877	14,125	1,730	1,177	554
Not poor	102,427	98,559	3,778	2,799	963
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	6,574	6,046	515	282	221
Near poor	4,720	4,262	437	288	147
Not poor	12,596	11,981	592	451	138

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	94.1 (0.15)	5.9 (0.15)	4.0 (0.13)	1.8 (0.07)
Total\5 (crude)	100.0	94.5 (0.14)	5.5 (0.14)	3.8 (0.12)	1.7 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.1 (0.18)	5.9 (0.18)	4.0 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
Female	100.0	94.1 (0.18)	5.9 (0.18)	4.0 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
Age\6					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.25)	4.4 (0.25)	3.5 (0.21)	0.9 (0.11)
12-17 years	100.0	96.0 (0.27)	4.0 (0.27)	2.8 (0.24)	1.0 (0.13)
18-44 years	100.0	91.6 (0.23)	8.4 (0.23)	5.5 (0.19)	2.8 (0.13)
45-64 years	100.0	96.7 (0.15)	3.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.12)	1.1 (0.09)
Race					
One race\7	100.0	94.1 (0.15)	5.9 (0.15)	4.0 (0.13)	1.8 (0.08)
White	100.0	94.2 (0.18)	5.8 (0.18)	4.0 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	93.1 (0.37)	6.9 (0.37)	4.6 (0.30)	2.3 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	94.9 (1.12)	5.1 (1.12)	2.9 (0.78)	*2.2 (0.71)
Asian	100.0	95.4 (0.46)	4.6 (0.46)	2.9 (0.38)	1.4 (0.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	99.5 (0.46)	†	†	-
Two or more races\8	100.0	92.6 (0.82)	7.4 (0.82)	5.4 (0.73)	1.9 (0.42)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.7 (1.69)	8.3 (1.69)	6.8 (1.58)	*1.5 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	91.3 (2.10)	8.7 (2.10)	*5.2 (1.81)	*3.2 (1.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.6 (0.37)	7.4 (0.37)	4.5 (0.28)	2.8 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.4 (0.50)	7.6 (0.50)	4.4 (0.34)	3.1 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.4 (0.16)	5.6 (0.16)	3.9 (0.14)	1.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	94.5 (0.20)	5.5 (0.20)	3.8 (0.17)	1.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.2 (0.38)	6.8 (0.38)	4.5 (0.31)	2.3 (0.19)
Education\10					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	91.0 (0.61)	9.0 (0.61)	5.2 (0.44)	3.7 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED\11	100.0	93.3 (0.33)	6.7 (0.33)	4.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.19)
Some college	100.0	92.9 (0.31)	7.1 (0.31)	4.6 (0.25)	2.4 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.1 (0.19)	3.9 (0.19)	2.8 (0.16)	1.0 (0.10)
Family income\12					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.3 (0.36)	10.7 (0.36)	6.8 (0.28)	3.7 (0.22)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.5 (0.17)	4.5 (0.17)	3.2 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	91.9 (0.44)	8.1 (0.44)	5.2 (0.39)	2.8 (0.22)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	94.4 (0.36)	5.6 (0.36)	4.1 (0.32)	1.4 (0.15)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	96.2 (0.35)	3.8 (0.35)	2.7 (0.31)	1.1 (0.16)
$100,000 or more	100.0	97.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.20)	1.9 (0.18)	0.4 (0.07)
Poverty status\13					
Poor	100.0	89.9 (0.49)	10.1 (0.49)	6.2 (0.37)	3.8 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	89.0 (0.49)	11.0 (0.49)	7.1 (0.41)	3.9 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	95.8 (0.17)	4.2 (0.17)	3.1 (0.15)	1.1 (0.08)
Place of residence\14					
Large MSA	100.0	94.3 (0.19)	5.7 (0.19)	3.9 (0.17)	1.7 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.0 (0.30)	6.0 (0.30)	4.1 (0.25)	1.8 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.6 (0.45)	6.4 (0.45)	4.2 (0.33)	2.1 (0.25)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.1 (0.33)	4.9 (0.33)	3.7 (0.29)	1.1 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	94.0 (0.34)	6.0 (0.34)	4.1 (0.28)	1.8 (0.17)
South	100.0	93.8 (0.25)	6.2 (0.25)	3.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.14)
West	100.0	93.8 (0.30)	6.2 (0.30)	4.3 (0.26)	1.8 (0.13)

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	92.8 (0.46)	7.2 (0.46)	4.4 (0.34)	2.6 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.4 (0.41)	7.6 (0.41)	4.6 (0.32)	3.0 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	94.4 (0.23)	5.6 (0.23)	3.9 (0.19)	1.6 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	94.6 (0.23)	5.4 (0.23)	3.8 (0.20)	1.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.5 (0.47)	6.5 (0.47)	4.2 (0.38)	2.2 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	92.9 (0.46)	7.1 (0.46)	4.7 (0.38)	2.3 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin\9, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	88.3 (0.95)	11.7 (0.95)	7.1 (0.76)	4.6 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.86)	10.9 (0.86)	6.0 (0.67)	4.7 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	94.9 (0.52)	5.1 (0.52)	3.3 (0.38)	1.8 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (0.75)	10.0 (0.75)	6.5 (0.58)	3.3 (0.45)
Near poor	100.0	88.5 (0.74)	11.5 (0.74)	7.7 (0.62)	3.8 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.20)	3.0 (0.18)	1.0 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.2 (1.00)	9.8 (1.00)	5.2 (0.72)	4.4 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	90.0 (0.93)	10.0 (0.93)	6.5 (0.82)	3.4 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	95.1 (0.47)	4.9 (0.47)	3.7 (0.41)	1.2 (0.21)

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

\6 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

\11 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 22. Frequency distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65	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	45,376	5,685	3,973	9,179	14,731	9,364
Sex						
Male	24,771	2,587	1,802	4,836	8,344	5,799
Female	20,605	3,098	2,170	4,343	6,388	3,565
Age						
Under 12 years	3,000	957	364	559	397	475
12-17 years	2,173	475	221	371	441	459
18-44 years	27,844	3,111	2,586	5,858	8,898	6,045
45-64 years	12,359	1,142	802	2,391	4,995	2,386
Race						
One race\4	44,418	5,513	3,879	8,994	14,477	9,240
White	34,625	4,271	2,906	7,050	11,480	7,417
Black or African American	6,617	879	758	1,451	2,260	968
American Indian or Alaska Native	854	*60	40	86	119	158
Asian	2,199	294	172	396	585	640
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	124	†	†	*12	*33	*57
Two or more races\5	958	172	94	185	254	124
Black or African American, white	229	58	38	61	60	*12
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	374	*40	†	48	117	50
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	14,574	1,273	918	2,341	3,566	5,946
Mexican or Mexican American	9,989	849	665	1,486	2,425	4,219
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,802	4,412	3,055	6,838	11,165	3,418
White, single race	21,242	3,117	2,059	4,901	8,187	1,935
Black or African American, single race	6,202	835	731	1,397	2,146	805
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	8,359	527	393	1,186	2,630	3,375
High school diploma or GED\8	10,756	923	824	2,078	4,358	2,008
Some college	8,941	1,101	843	2,082	3,628	937
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,769	609	392	922	1,195	403
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	23,495	2,442	1,953	4,758	8,072	5,496
$35,000 or more	18,361	2,892	1,766	3,780	5,765	3,078
$35,000-$49,999	7,711	1,128	669	1,627	2,498	1,491
$50,000-$74,999	6,221	976	644	1,273	1,987	1,007
$75,000-$99,999	2,265	354	209	495	731	289
$100,000 or more	2,166	434	244	385	549	291
Poverty status\10						
Poor	11,172	1,148	973	2,008	3,654	2,987
Near poor	12,925	1,569	1,062	2,728	4,312	2,894
Not poor	15,421	2,462	1,498	3,271	5,115	2,056
Place of residence\11						
Large MSA	23,987	2,887	2,120	4,955	7,455	5,501
Small MSA	13,287	1,675	1,221	2,724	4,422	2,472
Not in MSA	8,102	1,123	632	1,499	2,854	1,392
Region						
Northeast	5,346	676	518	1,225	1,462	1,162
Midwest	8,160	1,210	793	1,747	2,924	1,028
South	19,547	2,317	1,658	3,732	6,584	4,462
West	12,323	1,482	1,003	2,475	3,762	2,713
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,214	583	425	1,142	2,040	3,702
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,360	690	493	1,199	1,526	2,244
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	11,464	1,489	867	2,668	4,609	1,248
White, single race, female	9,777	1,628	1,192	2,233	3,578	687
Black or African American, single race, male	3,366	315	363	752	1,234	505
Black or African American, single race, female	2,836	520	368	645	912	300

Table 22. Frequency distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65	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	4,317	419	255	594	880	2,076
Near poor	4,845	351	305	847	1,231	1,978
Not poor	3,364	330	238	604	1,015	1,024
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	3,948	426	427	828	1,728	456
Near poor	5,749	864	503	1,393	2,353	525
Not poor	8,940	1,582	910	2,044	3,255	610
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	2,099	230	217	478	821	296
Near poor	1,596	243	191	344	542	229
Not poor	1,764	307	246	401	517	183

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	17.0 (0.65)	9.8 (0.47)	21.0 (0.60)	31.0 (0.63)	21.2 (0.63)
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	13.2 (0.42)	9.3 (0.35)	21.4 (0.50)	34.3 (0.59)	21.8 (0.58)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.1 (0.74)	8.4 (0.52)	20.7 (0.71)	32.1 (0.74)	23.6 (0.75)
Female	100.0	19.2 (0.80)	11.5 (0.62)	21.5 (0.73)	29.6 (0.78)	18.1 (0.72)
Age\4						
Under 12 years	100.0	34.8 (2.27)	13.2 (1.52)	20.3 (1.71)	14.4 (1.59)	17.3 (1.59)
12-17 years	100.0	24.1 (2.16)	11.2 (1.47)	18.9 (1.78)	22.4 (1.93)	23.3 (1.79)
18-44 years	100.0	11.7 (0.43)	9.8 (0.40)	22.1 (0.57)	33.6 (0.68)	22.8 (0.68)
45-64 years	100.0	9.8 (0.60)	6.8 (0.50)	20.4 (0.81)	42.6 (0.90)	20.4 (0.78)
Race						
One race\5	100.0	16.9 (0.66)	9.7 (0.48)	21.1 (0.61)	31.0 (0.64)	21.3 (0.64)
White	100.0	16.6 (0.73)	9.2 (0.52)	21.2 (0.71)	31.3 (0.75)	21.7 (0.75)
Black or African American	100.0	19.1 (1.66)	13.4 (1.52)	21.3 (1.40)	31.6 (1.33)	14.5 (1.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*13.9 (4.22)	*8.4 (2.55)	19.2 (4.89)	23.3 (3.17)	35.2 (5.46)
Asian	100.0	17.4 (2.48)	8.2 (1.53)	18.5 (2.12)	27.2 (2.62)	28.7 (2.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	23.4 (2.59)	†	†	*22.0 (7.67)	44.1 (8.37)
Two or more races\6	100.0	20.9 (3.21)	12.2 (2.21)	18.5 (2.37)	31.0 (3.27)	17.3 (3.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	19.0 (4.43)	14.3 (3.48)	20.6 (4.05)	32.5 (7.88)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*18.0 (6.05)	*7.8 (3.85)	15.3 (4.22)	44.4 (6.65)	14.5 (3.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.9 (0.73)	7.2 (0.53)	17.0 (0.77)	24.0 (0.88)	39.9 (1.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.6 (0.81)	7.2 (0.61)	15.7 (0.89)	23.9 (1.06)	41.6 (1.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.9 (0.96)	11.2 (0.68)	23.0 (0.82)	34.3 (0.87)	11.6 (0.64)
White, single race	100.0	20.2 (1.22)	10.6 (0.83)	23.9 (1.11)	35.6 (1.12)	9.6 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.6 (1.74)	13.8 (1.62)	22.1 (1.49)	31.7 (1.37)	12.9 (1.20)
Education\8						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	6.5 (0.55)	4.8 (0.44)	14.7 (0.74)	33.0 (1.05)	41.1 (1.14)
High school diploma or GED\9	100.0	9.1 (0.59)	8.0 (0.53)	20.4 (0.81)	42.9 (1.09)	19.6 (0.80)
Some college	100.0	12.7 (0.76)	9.7 (0.69)	24.1 (1.02)	42.6 (1.12)	10.8 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.2 (1.30)	11.1 (1.02)	26.1 (1.52)	34.1 (1.55)	11.6 (1.04)
Family income\10						
Less than $35,000	100.0	15.2 (0.85)	9.4 (0.63)	19.4 (0.74)	31.8 (0.88)	24.2 (0.94)
$35,000 or more	100.0	19.7 (1.05)	10.5 (0.75)	22.2 (0.93)	30.6 (0.94)	17.1 (0.84)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	18.5 (1.53)	9.5 (0.97)	21.6 (1.37)	31.3 (1.51)	19.1 (1.43)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	19.0 (1.72)	11.7 (1.41)	22.0 (1.58)	30.6 (1.50)	16.8 (1.36)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	21.0 (3.30)	9.1 (1.75)	24.0 (2.67)	32.1 (2.81)	13.8 (2.32)
$100,000 or more	100.0	25.9 (3.28)	11.3 (2.24)	23.9 (3.28)	25.7 (2.72)	13.2 (2.52)
Poverty status\11						
Poor	100.0	15.0 (1.12)	10.0 (0.98)	16.6 (0.84)	30.5 (1.12)	27.8 (1.33)
Near poor	100.0	16.0 (1.14)	8.7 (0.68)	21.4 (1.04)	32.0 (1.22)	21.9 (1.08)
Not poor	100.0	20.8 (1.26)	11.0 (0.91)	23.3 (1.19)	31.5 (1.03)	13.5 (0.83)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	100.0	16.2 (0.83)	9.9 (0.60)	21.1 (0.80)	29.6 (0.85)	23.2 (0.83)
Small MSA	100.0	17.3 (1.29)	10.1 (0.91)	21.4 (1.15)	31.8 (1.30)	19.3 (1.24)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.7 (1.55)	9.0 (1.17)	20.1 (1.44)	33.9 (1.47)	18.3 (1.57)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.2 (2.60)	10.7 (1.61)	23.0 (2.19)	25.1 (1.82)	20.9 (2.08)
Midwest	100.0	20.4 (1.69)	10.9 (1.28)	22.0 (1.62)	33.8 (1.40)	12.9 (1.44)
South	100.0	15.6 (0.90)	9.7 (0.73)	19.2 (0.83)	31.8 (0.95)	23.7 (0.96)
West	100.0	16.1 (1.21)	9.1 (0.72)	22.0 (1.06)	30.3 (1.28)	22.5 (1.17)

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	10.8 (0.85)	6.1 (0.58)	14.9 (0.90)	24.6 (1.05)	43.6 (1.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	13.5 (0.92)	8.4 (0.68)	19.5 (1.04)	23.4 (0.95)	35.2 (1.30)
not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	19.2 (1.45)	8.4 (0.86)	24.5 (1.29)	36.7 (1.29)	11.2 (0.99)
White, single race, female	100.0	21.5 (1.46)	13.1 (1.24)	23.3 (1.31)	34.2 (1.44)	7.8 (0.90)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	14.8 (1.85)	13.4 (2.05)	22.8 (1.83)	34.1 (1.72)	14.9 (1.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	24.9 (2.23)	14.4 (1.73)	21.4 (1.70)	28.6 (1.60)	10.7 (1.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	12.8 (1.30)	6.8 (0.95)	12.9 (1.04)	20.2 (1.36)	47.3 (1.88)
Near poor	100.0	9.8 (1.06)	7.0 (0.86)	18.9 (1.37)	24.8 (1.41)	39.5 (1.86)
Not poor	100.0	13.0 (1.67)	8.1 (1.24)	20.4 (2.17)	29.1 (1.87)	29.4 (2.12)
not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.9 (2.75)	12.6 (2.46)	19.1 (1.83)	38.4 (2.62)	13.0 (2.57)
Near poor	100.0	20.9 (2.26)	8.4 (1.07)	23.7 (1.93)	38.4 (2.34)	8.6 (1.03)
Not poor	100.0	22.7 (1.92)	11.8 (1.42)	25.3 (1.74)	33.3 (1.41)	6.9 (0.91)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.0 (3.04)	13.0 (2.80)	21.9 (2.95)	33.3 (2.17)	13.8 (1.99)
Near poor	100.0	21.4 (3.24)	13.7 (2.37)	20.0 (2.00)	32.0 (2.86)	13.0 (1.80)
Not poor	100.0	22.7 (4.21)	13.1 (2.02)	24.0 (3.35)	27.4 (2.67)	12.8 (3.50)

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

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

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

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

\4 Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 24. Frequency of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65	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	45,376	11,904	1,144	4,020	5,146	19,117	5,044	2,710
Sex								
Male	24,771	6,656	364	2,494	3,176	10,850	1,578	1,589
Female	20,605	5,248	779	1,526	1,971	8,267	3,466	1,122
Age								
Under 12 years	3,000	645	*36	34	157	864	930	270
12-17 years	2,173	352	64	*35	124	932	383	222
18-44 years	27,844	6,443	575	3,871	3,355	11,490	3,020	1,529
45-64 years	12,359	4,465	469	80	1,510	5,831	711	689
Race								
One race\5	44,418	11,674	1,121	3,923	5,034	18,763	4,943	2,673
White	34,625	9,359	916	2,915	4,109	15,084	3,720	2,064
Black or African American	6,617	1,772	158	818	643	2,377	974	312
American Indian or Alaska Native	854	98	†	35	74	203	80	*32
Asian	2,199	435	42	137	197	1,043	163	258
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	124	†	-	†	†	*56	†	†
Two or more races\6	958	230	*23	97	112	354	101	37
Black or African American, white	229	51	†	32	*14	94	44	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	374	63	†	*33	65	124	*27	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,574	2,361	176	913	1,953	7,374	1,936	1,221
Mexican or Mexican American	9,989	1,588	111	601	1,353	4,960	1,409	860
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,802	9,543	967	3,106	3,194	11,743	3,107	1,489
White, single race	21,242	7,190	746	2,103	2,297	8,297	1,955	933
Black or African American, single race	6,202	1,712	153	775	619	2,145	916	280
Education\8								
Less than a high school diploma	8,359	1,720	142	228	1,226	4,343	997	605
High school diploma or GED\9	10,756	3,393	320	532	1,341	4,704	926	531
Some college	8,941	3,229	353	511	1,106	3,785	802	408
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,769	1,395	97	305	440	1,441	179	227
Family income\10								
Less than $35,000	23,495	5,752	662	2,043	2,496	10,111	3,289	1,559
$35,000 or more	18,361	5,368	381	1,697	2,363	7,642	1,524	884
$35,000-$49,999	7,711	2,139	193	583	1,019	3,481	824	355
$50,000-$74,999	6,221	1,965	80	594	801	2,599	501	255
$75,000-$99,999	2,265	662	53	270	339	846	126	97
$100,000 or more	2,166	602	55	250	204	716	73	177
Poverty status\11								
Poor	11,172	2,226	274	1,062	1,024	4,675	1,972	916
Near poor	12,925	3,508	313	1,078	1,483	5,763	1,649	636
Not poor	15,421	4,930	407	1,449	2,105	6,148	926	708
Place of residence\12								
Large MSA	23,987	5,996	530	1,994	2,882	10,744	2,510	1,625
Small MSA	13,287	3,652	410	1,283	1,429	5,332	1,485	747
Not in MSA	8,102	2,256	203	742	835	3,041	1,050	338
Region								
Northeast	5,346	1,220	90	454	576	2,394	446	406
Midwest	8,160	2,612	260	811	999	2,777	905	435
South	19,547	5,130	523	1,707	2,058	8,413	2,311	1,161
West	12,323	2,943	271	1,047	1,513	5,533	1,381	709

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

\2 "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" column.

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

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

Table 24. Frequency of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65	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 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentage of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	26.9 (0.67)	2.6 (0.20)	7.1 (0.25)	10.7 (0.41)	42.9 (0.79)	15.2 (0.62)	7.1 (0.48)
Total\4 (crude)	27.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.17)	9.3 (0.32)	11.9 (0.38)	44.3 (0.68)	11.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.34)
Sex							
Male	27.7 (0.78)	1.7 (0.21)	7.8 (0.31)	11.8 (0.49)	45.0 (0.89)	11.0 (0.64)	7.6 (0.57)
Female	26.0 (0.79)	3.6 (0.30)	6.3 (0.32)	9.3 (0.48)	40.5 (0.93)	20.4 (0.82)	6.6 (0.51)
Age\5							
Under 12 years	23.5 (1.96)	*1.3 (0.46)	1.2 (0.36)	5.7 (1.01)	31.5 (2.09)	33.9 (2.21)	9.8 (1.41)
12-17 years	18.0 (1.72)	3.3 (0.88)	*1.8 (0.57)	6.3 (1.16)	47.6 (2.39)	19.6 (1.79)	11.3 (1.74)
18-44 years	24.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.18)	14.5 (0.48)	12.6 (0.48)	43.1 (0.76)	11.3 (0.39)	5.7 (0.35)
45-64 years	37.9 (1.05)	4.0 (0.33)	0.7 (0.13)	12.8 (0.62)	49.6 (1.02)	6.0 (0.44)	5.9 (0.45)
Race							
One race\6	26.8 (0.68)	2.5 (0.21)	7.1 (0.25)	10.7 (0.41)	42.8 (0.80)	15.4 (0.63)	7.2 (0.49)
White	27.4 (0.79)	2.6 (0.23)	6.8 (0.27)	11.0 (0.49)	43.8 (0.92)	14.6 (0.70)	7.1 (0.58)
Black or African American	25.9 (1.42)	2.4 (0.48)	9.4 (0.66)	9.6 (0.92)	35.3 (1.73)	22.4 (1.70)	5.6 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.4 (4.48)	†	6.1 (1.55)	13.6 (3.07)	42.2 (5.69)	19.3 (4.51)	*8.1 (3.42)
Asian	21.6 (2.54)	1.8 (0.49)	5.5 (1.02)	7.9 (1.10)	48.7 (2.89)	8.8 (1.88)	12.9 (2.18)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	-	*8.5 (4.06)	†	63.7 (9.32)	†	†
Two or more races\7	27.2 (3.44)	*2.9 (1.17)	8.0 (1.41)	13.2 (2.32)	46.2 (3.77)	11.8 (2.17)	5.4 (1.57)
Black or African American, white	*21.5 (7.05)	†	8.8 (2.35)	*6.2 (2.55)	44.9 (7.76)	15.6 (4.21)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.2 (6.33)	†	*8.7 (2.88)	21.0 (5.10)	43.7 (5.43)	*13.1 (5.38)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17.1 (0.80)	1.4 (0.23)	4.9 (0.32)	12.5 (0.65)	51.0 (1.15)	16.6 (0.75)	9.1 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.2 (0.95)	1.2 (0.22)	4.7 (0.37)	12.7 (0.78)	50.3 (1.35)	17.1 (0.86)	9.1 (0.89)
Not Hispanic or Latino	31.9 (0.94)	3.1 (0.27)	8.3 (0.33)	9.8 (0.52)	38.7 (1.01)	14.5 (0.86)	6.1 (0.65)
White, single race	34.3 (1.24)	3.4 (0.36)	8.1 (0.40)	10.0 (0.69)	39.0 (1.27)	13.1 (1.09)	5.7 (0.87)
Black or African American, single race	26.6 (1.50)	2.5 (0.51)	9.6 (0.69)	10.0 (0.99)	33.7 (1.71)	22.7 (1.78)	5.5 (1.06)
Education\9							
Less than a high school diploma	21.8 (0.90)	1.8 (0.26)	2.7 (0.36)	14.9 (0.76)	53.6 (1.20)	12.1 (0.67)	7.4 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED\10	33.4 (1.03)	3.2 (0.31)	4.9 (0.44)	13.1 (0.68)	45.8 (1.06)	8.8 (0.53)	5.1 (0.49)
Some college	38.1 (1.22)	4.3 (0.46)	5.3 (0.48)	12.8 (0.73)	44.5 (1.18)	8.9 (0.57)	4.8 (0.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.5 (1.62)	2.7 (0.55)	8.4 (0.91)	12.4 (1.07)	40.7 (1.63)	5.0 (0.68)	6.4 (0.80)
Family income\11							
Less than $35,000	23.2 (0.81)	2.8 (0.28)	6.8 (0.32)	9.7 (0.51)	42.6 (1.05)	18.9 (0.92)	8.2 (0.74)
$35,000 or more	30.8 (1.12)	2.2 (0.29)	7.5 (0.40)	12.3 (0.68)	43.3 (1.22)	11.7 (0.88)	5.5 (0.60)
$35,000-$49,999	28.3 (1.70)	2.4 (0.41)	6.4 (0.62)	12.0 (0.95)	45.4 (1.79)	14.7 (1.39)	5.3 (1.06)
$50,000-$74,999	33.4 (1.83)	1.3 (0.28)	7.4 (0.60)	12.5 (1.23)	43.5 (2.00)	10.6 (1.49)	4.5 (0.79)
$75,000-$99,999	31.8 (3.24)	*3.2 (1.01)	9.1 (1.03)	15.4 (2.22)	41.9 (3.47)	8.5 (2.33)	4.7 (1.19)
$100,000 or more	32.9 (3.73)	*3.3 (1.51)	9.7 (1.41)	9.6 (1.74)	35.5 (3.99)	6.4 (1.87)	11.6 (2.43)
Poverty status\12							
Poor	19.1 (0.98)	2.5 (0.39)	7.3 (0.46)	8.8 (0.77)	41.6 (1.36)	21.9 (1.25)	10.3 (1.14)
Near poor	27.3 (1.22)	2.5 (0.35)	6.7 (0.47)	10.3 (0.65)	44.2 (1.38)	16.7 (1.15)	5.7 (0.74)
Not poor	34.3 (1.32)	2.7 (0.33)	7.6 (0.40)	12.9 (0.78)	42.0 (1.44)	9.2 (0.90)	5.1 (0.58)
Place of residence\13							
Large MSA	25.0 (0.87)	2.2 (0.25)	6.5 (0.30)	11.3 (0.56)	45.6 (1.07)	14.5 (0.80)	8.0 (0.71)
Small MSA	29.0 (1.30)	3.3 (0.50)	7.8 (0.53)	10.2 (0.78)	40.1 (1.45)	15.3 (1.18)	6.7 (0.75)
Not in MSA	29.3 (1.66)	2.5 (0.42)	8.1 (0.66)	9.8 (0.92)	39.2 (2.00)	17.2 (1.53)	5.1 (0.98)
Region							
Northeast	25.3 (2.65)	1.4 (0.30)	6.8 (0.90)	10.3 (1.79)	43.0 (2.33)	13.5 (2.40)	10.7 (3.01)
Midwest	33.4 (1.87)	3.2 (0.48)	8.1 (0.54)	10.9 (0.85)	34.7 (1.87)	15.2 (1.70)	6.5 (1.29)
South	25.8 (0.92)	2.8 (0.37)	6.9 (0.39)	9.9 (0.62)	42.9 (1.23)	16.1 (0.91)	7.1 (0.64)
West	25.4 (1.17)	2.2 (0.28)	7.0 (0.46)	12.1 (0.76)	47.7 (1.39)	14.7 (1.02)	6.5 (0.67)

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

\1 Based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.
\2 "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 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.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentage of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

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

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
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, 2011

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Health status	397	0.13	1,2,V
Limitation in usual activities	365	0.12	3,4,VI
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions	584	0.19	3,4,VI
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL)	65	0.03	5,VII
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)	82	0.04	5,VII
Limitation in work activity	122	0.06	6,VIII
Special education or early intervention services	74	0.10	7,IX
Medical care not received due to cost	241	0.08	15,XIV
Medical care delayed due to cost	245	0.08	15,XIV
Number of overnight hospital stays	82	0.03	16,17,XV
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years	2,303	0.87	18,19,XVI
Health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over	247	0.62	18,19,XVI
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years	659	0.30	20,21,XVII
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years	154	0.07	20,21,XVII
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	2,444	5.39	22,23,XVIII
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	2,227	4.91	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, 2011

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes	Reference table
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode	487	1.28	11,12,XII
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence	326	0.85	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, 2011

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons	Reference table
Family income	16,351	5.35	1-25,V-XIX
Poverty status	35,375	11.56	1-25,V-XIX
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	3,527	1.75	1-6,8-25,V-VIII,X-XIX
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,303	0.87	1-6,8-17,V-XIII,X-XV
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	247	0.62	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 distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	35.3 (0.29)	30.3 (0.25)	24.1 (0.23)	8.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.2 (0.28)	30.3 (0.25)	23.7 (0.23)	7.6 (0.12)	2.3 (0.06)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.4 (0.32)	30.1 (0.28)	23.8 (0.27)	7.4 (0.15)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	34.1 (0.32)	30.4 (0.28)	24.4 (0.26)	8.5 (0.16)	2.6 (0.08)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	57.3 (0.58)	26.2 (0.50)	14.7 (0.42)	1.5 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	53.9 (0.74)	27.2 (0.65)	16.5 (0.52)	2.0 (0.17)	0.4 (0.07)
18-44 years	100.0	37.4 (0.38)	32.9 (0.35)	23.2 (0.32)	5.4 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)
45-64 years	100.0	23.2 (0.39)	31.8 (0.40)	28.6 (0.37)	12.2 (0.26)	4.2 (0.15)
65-74 years	100.0	16.9 (0.57)	28.4 (0.67)	33.2 (0.68)	16.2 (0.53)	5.3 (0.30)
75 years and over	100.0	11.7 (0.53)	25.3 (0.72)	34.4 (0.80)	20.5 (0.68)	8.1 (0.46)
Race						
One race\4	100.0	35.2 (0.29)	30.3 (0.25)	24.1 (0.23)	8.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	35.8 (0.33)	30.9 (0.28)	23.4 (0.25)	7.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	31.6 (0.67)	26.6 (0.56)	27.7 (0.64)	11.0 (0.34)	3.0 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.0 (2.86)	28.1 (3.03)	30.4 (2.40)	10.2 (1.10)	3.4 (0.79)
Asian	100.0	35.8 (1.02)	30.7 (0.91)	25.4 (0.85)	6.4 (0.40)	1.7 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	30.1 (4.98)	26.4 (5.02)	30.8 (5.06)	12.0 (3.03)	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	39.1 (1.52)	28.9 (1.31)	22.8 (1.27)	6.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	40.1 (2.55)	35.9 (2.61)	19.4 (1.97)	4.4 (0.75)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.6 (2.80)	24.2 (2.22)	27.6 (2.22)	11.8 (1.57)	5.8 (1.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.1 (0.60)	26.9 (0.50)	28.1 (0.51)	8.2 (0.27)	1.8 (0.10)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.8 (0.78)	27.1 (0.65)	29.4 (0.66)	7.9 (0.34)	1.8 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.3 (0.32)	31.0 (0.27)	23.3 (0.25)	7.9 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	35.9 (0.38)	31.9 (0.32)	22.3 (0.28)	7.4 (0.17)	2.5 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.4 (0.69)	26.6 (0.58)	27.7 (0.66)	11.1 (0.34)	3.1 (0.16)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.3 (0.49)	20.4 (0.50)	34.3 (0.54)	21.4 (0.49)	8.7 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	19.7 (0.37)	30.0 (0.42)	32.7 (0.43)	13.5 (0.32)	4.1 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	25.5 (0.42)	33.8 (0.44)	28.2 (0.40)	9.8 (0.27)	2.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	38.6 (0.49)	36.3 (0.45)	19.5 (0.38)	4.6 (0.18)	1.0 (0.08)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.2 (0.41)	26.1 (0.42)	29.3 (0.39)	13.7 (0.26)	4.8 (0.16)
$35,000 or more	100.0	39.9 (0.36)	32.6 (0.32)	21.1 (0.28)	5.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.06)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	31.6 (0.68)	31.3 (0.62)	26.5 (0.57)	8.3 (0.32)	2.3 (0.15)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	35.8 (0.63)	32.0 (0.58)	24.6 (0.53)	6.2 (0.25)	1.3 (0.11)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	38.8 (0.79)	35.3 (0.75)	20.6 (0.60)	4.3 (0.24)	1.1 (0.11)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.3 (0.67)	32.3 (0.59)	15.0 (0.43)	2.8 (0.15)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	100.0	28.6 (0.62)	25.0 (0.60)	28.3 (0.61)	13.3 (0.37)	4.9 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	30.8 (0.61)	26.7 (0.56)	27.9 (0.52)	11.0 (0.31)	3.6 (0.17)
Not poor	100.0	39.0 (0.36)	33.0 (0.31)	21.1 (0.27)	5.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage\11						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.6 (0.38)	33.2 (0.32)	19.5 (0.28)	4.0 (0.11)	0.8 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	35.4 (0.62)	26.0 (0.58)	25.3 (0.55)	9.5 (0.30)	3.8 (0.19)
Other	100.0	25.2 (1.23)	22.0 (0.99)	24.5 (0.94)	19.2 (0.86)	9.1 (0.59)
Uninsured	100.0	29.1 (0.54)	28.9 (0.52)	30.6 (0.53)	9.5 (0.29)	1.9 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	16.6 (0.59)	30.6 (0.72)	33.8 (0.71)	14.4 (0.55)	4.5 (0.29)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.8 (0.79)	12.0 (1.12)	29.1 (1.76)	35.5 (1.70)	18.6 (1.54)
Medicare only	100.0	13.9 (0.67)	25.4 (0.81)	33.9 (0.88)	20.4 (0.78)	6.4 (0.42)
Other	100.0	11.3 (1.26)	21.9 (1.67)	37.6 (1.88)	18.1 (1.50)	11.1 (1.37)
Uninsured	100.0	18.9 (3.57)	21.9 (3.82)	31.6 (4.31)	23.7 (3.84)	*3.9 (1.52)
Place of residence\12						
Large MSA	100.0	36.6 (0.39)	30.2 (0.33)	23.8 (0.31)	7.4 (0.16)	2.0 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	35.0 (0.52)	31.1 (0.45)	23.5 (0.42)	8.0 (0.25)	2.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.3 (0.66)	29.1 (0.64)	26.2 (0.59)	9.7 (0.41)	3.6 (0.19)

Table V. Crude percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status\1				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.1 (0.79)	29.6 (0.60)	23.9 (0.61)	7.4 (0.30)	1.9 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	34.9 (0.61)	32.2 (0.54)	23.7 (0.44)	7.4 (0.26)	1.9 (0.12)
South	100.0	34.4 (0.45)	29.6 (0.40)	24.1 (0.41)	8.8 (0.24)	3.1 (0.12)
West	100.0	35.6 (0.55)	30.0 (0.47)	24.6 (0.44)	7.5 (0.23)	2.3 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.7 (0.69)	27.3 (0.59)	27.8 (0.61)	7.6 (0.33)	1.5 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	34.3 (0.66)	26.5 (0.58)	28.4 (0.58)	8.8 (0.30)	2.0 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	36.9 (0.42)	31.6 (0.37)	22.2 (0.33)	7.0 (0.19)	2.4 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.0 (0.42)	32.3 (0.36)	22.4 (0.32)	7.8 (0.22)	2.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	34.1 (0.82)	26.4 (0.68)	26.5 (0.79)	10.1 (0.44)	2.9 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.1 (0.78)	26.9 (0.69)	28.8 (0.75)	12.0 (0.44)	3.3 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	30.4 (1.12)	24.4 (1.00)	31.4 (1.08)	11.1 (0.58)	2.8 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	33.8 (1.17)	27.1 (1.05)	29.3 (0.99)	8.0 (0.45)	1.7 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	41.2 (0.92)	29.2 (0.77)	22.7 (0.66)	6.1 (0.40)	0.8 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race						
Poor	100.0	27.9 (1.03)	25.8 (1.03)	25.6 (0.92)	14.4 (0.62)	6.3 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (0.92)	27.5 (0.77)	26.7 (0.72)	11.9 (0.47)	4.6 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	39.2 (0.43)	34.0 (0.38)	20.2 (0.31)	5.2 (0.15)	1.4 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.1 (1.21)	24.5 (1.21)	27.8 (1.22)	15.4 (0.80)	5.3 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	31.4 (1.47)	22.4 (1.25)	28.7 (1.34)	14.1 (0.83)	3.4 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	34.3 (1.00)	30.7 (0.86)	26.2 (0.87)	7.3 (0.41)	1.4 (0.16)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VI. Crude percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		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	86.4 (0.18)	13.6 (0.18)	13.2 (0.18)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	86.9 (0.16)	13.1 (0.16)	12.8 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	86.9 (0.21)	13.1 (0.21)	12.8 (0.21)
Female	100.0	86.0 (0.22)	14.0 (0.22)	13.6 (0.22)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.26)	7.1 (0.25)
12-17 years	100.0	90.1 (0.39)	9.9 (0.39)	9.7 (0.38)
18-44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.16)	6.5 (0.16)	6.2 (0.16)
45-64 years	100.0	82.4 (0.35)	17.6 (0.35)	17.2 (0.35)
65-74 years	100.0	73.3 (0.65)	26.7 (0.65)	26.0 (0.65)
75 years and over	100.0	53.7 (0.87)	46.3 (0.87)	45.5 (0.88)
Race				
One race\6	100.0	86.4 (0.18)	13.6 (0.18)	13.2 (0.18)
White	100.0	86.3 (0.21)	13.7 (0.21)	13.3 (0.21)
Black or African American	100.0	84.8 (0.41)	15.2 (0.41)	14.8 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	83.7 (1.47)	16.3 (1.47)	16.1 (1.45)
Asian	100.0	92.9 (0.41)	7.1 (0.41)	6.9 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	86.9 (2.47)	13.1 (2.47)	12.7 (2.44)
Two or more races\7	100.0	85.6 (0.85)	14.4 (0.85)	14.0 (0.85)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.0 (1.21)	9.0 (1.21)	8.8 (1.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	74.3 (2.11)	25.7 (2.11)	25.3 (2.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.2 (0.26)	8.8 (0.26)	8.5 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	91.6 (0.32)	8.4 (0.32)	8.1 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	85.5 (0.21)	14.5 (0.21)	14.2 (0.21)
White, single race	100.0	85.1 (0.24)	14.9 (0.24)	14.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	84.6 (0.42)	15.4 (0.42)	15.0 (0.42)
Education\9				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	70.6 (0.62)	29.4 (0.62)	28.8 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	79.5 (0.39)	20.5 (0.39)	20.0 (0.39)
Some college	100.0	83.7 (0.37)	16.3 (0.37)	15.9 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.7 (0.26)	8.3 (0.26)	8.1 (0.26)
Family income\11				
Less than $35,000	100.0	77.2 (0.37)	22.8 (0.37)	22.3 (0.36)
$35,000 or more	100.0	90.8 (0.17)	9.2 (0.17)	9.0 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	86.1 (0.44)	13.9 (0.44)	13.6 (0.43)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	89.6 (0.30)	10.4 (0.30)	10.1 (0.30)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	92.3 (0.33)	7.7 (0.33)	7.5 (0.33)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.0 (0.22)	6.0 (0.22)	5.8 (0.22)
Poverty status\12				
Poor	100.0	79.1 (0.51)	20.9 (0.51)	20.6 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	81.5 (0.41)	18.5 (0.41)	18.1 (0.41)
Not poor	100.0	89.9 (0.18)	10.1 (0.18)	9.8 (0.18)

Table VI. Crude percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		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	93.5 (0.14)	6.5 (0.14)	6.2 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	80.1 (0.44)	19.9 (0.44)	19.5 (0.44)
Other	100.0	62.5 (1.19)	37.5 (1.19)	36.9 (1.18)
Uninsured	100.0	91.1 (0.30)	8.9 (0.30)	8.7 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	68.8 (0.73)	31.2 (0.73)	30.5 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	36.6 (1.68)	63.4 (1.68)	62.6 (1.73)
Medicare only	100.0	64.6 (0.91)	35.4 (0.91)	34.7 (0.92)
Other	100.0	54.5 (2.00)	45.5 (2.00)	44.9 (2.02)
Uninsured	100.0	81.6 (3.53)	18.4 (3.53)	18.4 (3.53)
Place of residence\14				
Large MSA	100.0	88.0 (0.22)	12.0 (0.22)	11.7 (0.21)
Small MSA	100.0	85.9 (0.36)	14.1 (0.36)	13.7 (0.36)
Not in MSA	100.0	82.2 (0.59)	17.8 (0.59)	17.4 (0.58)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	86.4 (0.44)	13.6 (0.44)	13.2 (0.43)
Midwest	100.0	86.2 (0.36)	13.8 (0.36)	13.4 (0.35)
South	100.0	85.8 (0.32)	14.2 (0.32)	13.9 (0.31)
West	100.0	87.5 (0.38)	12.5 (0.38)	12.1 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	91.4 (0.34)	8.6 (0.34)	8.3 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.0 (0.32)	9.0 (0.32)	8.7 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	85.6 (0.27)	14.4 (0.27)	14.0 (0.27)
White, single race, female	100.0	84.6 (0.31)	15.4 (0.31)	15.0 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	84.7 (0.57)	15.3 (0.57)	15.0 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.6 (0.47)	15.4 (0.47)	15.0 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	88.5 (0.58)	11.5 (0.58)	11.2 (0.57)
Near poor	100.0	91.8 (0.45)	8.2 (0.45)	8.1 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	93.0 (0.35)	7.0 (0.35)	6.8 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race				
Poor	100.0	72.3 (0.93)	27.7 (0.93)	27.3 (0.93)
Near poor	100.0	76.0 (0.66)	24.0 (0.66)	23.5 (0.65)
Not poor	100.0	89.0 (0.23)	11.0 (0.23)	10.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	77.5 (0.91)	22.5 (0.91)	22.2 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	81.3 (0.96)	18.7 (0.96)	18.4 (0.95)
Not poor	100.0	90.8 (0.44)	9.2 (0.44)	8.9 (0.43)

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

\2 A subset of the category "Limited".

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

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

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

Table VI. Crude percent distribution of limitation in usual activities, and percentage of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities\1		
		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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

\9 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VII. Crude percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs\1 and IADLs\2	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent\3 (standard error)	
Total\4 (crude)	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
Sex		
Male	1.8 (0.09)	3.0 (0.11)
Female	2.6 (0.09)	5.4 (0.14)
Age		
18-44 years	0.7 (0.05)	1.5 (0.07)
45-64 years	1.9 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)
65-74 years	3.6 (0.26)	6.6 (0.34)
75 years and over	11.9 (0.52)	19.9 (0.67)
Race		
One race\5	2.2 (0.07)	4.2 (0.10)
White	2.2 (0.08)	4.1 (0.11)
Black or African American	2.9 (0.19)	5.3 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.1 (0.53)	5.5 (0.88)
Asian	1.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*4.5 (2.07)
Two or more races\6	2.8 (0.57)	5.1 (0.78)
Black or African American, white	*2.0 (0.95)	*3.0 (1.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	4.5 (1.18)	7.4 (1.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.5 (0.12)	2.6 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.3 (0.14)	2.6 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.4 (0.08)	4.5 (0.11)
White, single race	2.3 (0.09)	4.4 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	3.0 (0.19)	5.4 (0.27)
Education\8		
Less than a high school diploma	5.2 (0.26)	9.8 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED\9	3.0 (0.15)	5.6 (0.20)
Some college	2.0 (0.12)	4.1 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.0 (0.08)	1.8 (0.11)
Family income\10		
Less than $35,000	4.1 (0.18)	8.0 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	1.3 (0.06)	2.4 (0.09)
$35,000-$49,999	1.8 (0.15)	3.8 (0.23)
$50,000-$74,999	1.5 (0.13)	2.6 (0.17)
$75,000-$99,999	1.1 (0.13)	2.0 (0.19)
$100,000 or more	0.8 (0.08)	1.4 (0.11)
Poverty status\11		
Poor	4.1 (0.34)	7.8 (0.40)
Near poor	3.3 (0.20)	6.6 (0.27)
Not poor	1.4 (0.06)	2.6 (0.09)

Table VII. Crude percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	1.2 (0.06)
Medicaid	5.9 (0.38)	10.6 (0.50)
Other coverage	5.1 (0.48)	11.2 (0.74)
Uninsured	0.5 (0.07)	1.3 (0.12)
65 years and over:		
Private	5.2 (0.32)	9.8 (0.46)
Medicare and Medicaid	21.9 (1.55)	32.3 (1.91)
Medicare only	7.7 (0.44)	12.3 (0.59)
Other coverage	9.4 (1.35)	17.3 (1.65)
Uninsured	†	*6.2 (2.10)
Place of residence/13		
Large MSA	2.2 (0.11)	3.8 (0.14)
Small MSA	2.1 (0.13)	4.3 (0.18)
Not in MSA	2.7 (0.19)	5.5 (0.30)
Region		
Northeast	2.4 (0.24)	4.1 (0.29)
Midwest	2.0 (0.13)	4.1 (0.21)
South	2.2 (0.10)	4.4 (0.16)
West	2.4 (0.16)	4.2 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.8 (0.17)	3.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.9 (0.11)	3.1 (0.13)
White, single race, female	2.7 (0.12)	5.6 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.4 (0.27)	4.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.4 (0.24)	6.4 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.2 (0.30)	4.1 (0.41)
Near poor	1.5 (0.21)	2.8 (0.32)
Not poor	0.8 (0.13)	1.5 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	4.9 (0.53)	9.6 (0.67)
Near poor	4.0 (0.30)	8.1 (0.42)
Not poor	1.4 (0.08)	2.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	4.6 (0.52)	8.9 (0.69)
Near poor	3.7 (0.48)	7.3 (0.66)
Not poor	1.6 (0.18)	2.7 (0.24)

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

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

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

Table VII. Crude percentages of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons aged 18 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table VIII. Crude percent distribution of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18-69, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity\1		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	6.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.09)	89.9 (0.18)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.3 (0.13)	3.1 (0.08)	90.5 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	100.0	6.4 (0.18)	3.3 (0.12)	90.3 (0.22)
Female	100.0	7.1 (0.18)	3.4 (0.12)	89.5 (0.22)
Age				
18-44 years	100.0	3.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.09)	94.6 (0.15)
45-64 years	100.0	10.6 (0.27)	4.5 (0.15)	84.9 (0.33)
65-69 years	100.0	12.3 (0.60)	7.5 (0.44)	80.2 (0.75)
Race				
One race\4	100.0	6.7 (0.14)	3.3 (0.09)	90.0 (0.19)
White	100.0	6.5 (0.16)	3.4 (0.10)	90.1 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	9.6 (0.36)	3.4 (0.21)	87.0 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	9.2 (1.26)	3.6 (0.79)	87.2 (1.61)
Asian	100.0	2.8 (0.25)	1.7 (0.21)	95.5 (0.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*5.4 (1.82)	†	92.3 (2.35)
Two or more races\5	100.0	11.5 (1.12)	5.1 (0.66)	83.4 (1.29)
Black or African American, white	100.0	7.6 (1.86)	*3.4 (1.19)	88.9 (2.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	18.2 (2.19)	6.3 (1.20)	75.5 (2.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.5 (0.20)	2.0 (0.13)	93.5 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	4.2 (0.24)	2.1 (0.17)	93.7 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.2 (0.16)	3.6 (0.10)	89.2 (0.21)
White, single race	100.0	6.9 (0.18)	3.7 (0.12)	89.4 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	9.7 (0.37)	3.5 (0.22)	86.8 (0.44)
Education\7				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.7 (0.53)	4.8 (0.29)	79.5 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	9.9 (0.30)	4.5 (0.20)	85.7 (0.37)
Some college	100.0	7.6 (0.25)	4.0 (0.17)	88.4 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.13)	95.4 (0.19)
Family income\9				
Less than $35,000	100.0	14.3 (0.35)	5.5 (0.19)	80.2 (0.41)
$35,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.12)	2.5 (0.10)	93.8 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	6.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.24)	90.1 (0.43)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	4.5 (0.23)	3.0 (0.20)	92.5 (0.31)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	3.1 (0.23)	2.1 (0.19)	94.8 (0.31)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.7 (0.12)	1.7 (0.13)	96.6 (0.18)
Poverty status\10				
Poor	100.0	16.5 (0.56)	4.9 (0.27)	78.6 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	11.0 (0.39)	4.9 (0.24)	84.1 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	3.8 (0.12)	2.7 (0.10)	93.5 (0.17)

Table VIII. Crude percent distribution of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18-69, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity\1		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)			
Health insurance coverage\11				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.7 (0.10)	2.3 (0.09)	95.1 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	25.2 (0.70)	5.7 (0.36)	69.0 (0.76)
Other	100.0	32.3 (1.18)	8.1 (0.56)	59.6 (1.22)
Uninsured	100.0	4.4 (0.21)	3.3 (0.17)	92.3 (0.28)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	9.3 (0.73)	6.9 (0.60)	83.8 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	34.1 (3.06)	11.2 (1.97)	54.7 (3.17)
Medicare only	100.0	12.0 (1.01)	7.3 (0.76)	80.7 (1.19)
Other	100.0	21.5 (2.67)	11.9 (2.29)	66.6 (2.99)
Uninsured	100.0	*5.9 (2.49)	†	88.3 (4.16)
Place of residence\12				
Large MSA	100.0	5.5 (0.17)	2.9 (0.11)	91.6 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	7.0 (0.27)	3.6 (0.17)	89.4 (0.36)
Not in MSA	100.0	10.5 (0.50)	4.5 (0.26)	84.9 (0.62)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	6.1 (0.33)	3.0 (0.18)	90.9 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	6.6 (0.28)	3.5 (0.19)	90.0 (0.35)
South	100.0	7.9 (0.27)	3.4 (0.16)	88.7 (0.35)
West	100.0	5.8 (0.25)	3.3 (0.17)	91.0 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	4.4 (0.28)	1.6 (0.17)	93.9 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.19)	93.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	6.4 (0.22)	3.7 (0.17)	89.8 (0.28)
White, single race, female	100.0	7.4 (0.24)	3.6 (0.16)	88.9 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	9.8 (0.51)	3.6 (0.32)	86.5 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.5 (0.46)	3.4 (0.26)	87.1 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	7.6 (0.59)	2.6 (0.30)	89.7 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	4.2 (0.35)	1.8 (0.23)	94.0 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	3.1 (0.26)	1.8 (0.20)	95.1 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	20.8 (0.97)	6.6 (0.50)	72.6 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	14.2 (0.62)	6.5 (0.40)	79.4 (0.75)
Not poor	100.0	3.9 (0.14)	3.0 (0.13)	93.1 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	19.7 (1.00)	4.6 (0.52)	75.8 (1.15)
Near poor	100.0	12.4 (0.88)	4.8 (0.56)	82.7 (1.05)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.30)	2.4 (0.25)	93.6 (0.40)

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

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

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

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

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

Table VIII. Crude percent distribution of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons aged 18-69, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table IX. Crude percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services\1
	Percent\2 (standard error)
Total\3 (crude)	6.9 (0.21)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	6.9 (0.21)
Sex	
Male	9.0 (0.30)
Female	4.7 (0.23)
Age	
Under 12 years	6.2 (0.24)
12-17 years	8.3 (0.36)
Race	
One race\4	7.0 (0.22)
White	7.1 (0.25)
Black or African American	7.3 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.9 (1.51)
Asian	3.6 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†
Two or more races\5	5.7 (0.77)
Black or African American, white	6.2 (1.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	7.8 (2.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race	
Hispanic or Latino	5.6 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.4 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.3 (0.25)
White, single race	7.8 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	7.3 (0.53)
Family income\7	
Less than $35,000	8.4 (0.42)
$35,000 or more	6.4 (0.24)
$35,000-$49,999	7.0 (0.52)
$50,000-$74,999	6.6 (0.45)
$75,000-$99,999	6.1 (0.62)
$100,000 or more	6.0 (0.41)
Poverty status\8	
Poor	8.5 (0.52)
Near poor	7.2 (0.43)
Not poor	6.4 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage\9	
Private	5.9 (0.25)
Medicaid	8.9 (0.40)
Other	6.2 (1.31)
Uninsured	4.3 (0.59)
Place of residence\10	
Large MSA	6.8 (0.26)
Small MSA	7.0 (0.39)
Not in MSA	7.3 (0.64)
Region	
Northeast	10.0 (0.67)
Midwest	8.5 (0.45)
South	5.5 (0.30)
West	5.6 (0.37)

Table IX. Crude percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Persons under age 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	7.1 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.0 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	10.3 (0.48)
White, single race, female	5.2 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.1 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.3 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	5.9 (0.56)
Near poor	5.3 (0.60)
Not poor	5.9 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	11.5 (1.10)
Near poor	9.1 (0.79)
Not poor	7.0 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	9.4 (1.03)
Near poor	7.2 (1.05)
Not poor	5.3 (0.76)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table IX. Crude percentage of persons under age 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

\9 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table X. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1
	Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)
Total\2 (crude)	123.82 (4.06)
Total\2 (age-adjusted)	124.06 (4.10)
Sex	
Male	123.99 (6.10)
Female	123.66 (5.58)
Age	
Under 12 years	107.33 (9.23)
12-17 years	173.27 (16.47)
18-44 years	117.54 (6.90)
45-64 years	118.60 (7.74)
65-74 years	134.86 (17.50)
75 years and over	152.25 (19.39)
Race	
One race\3	122.12 (4.08)
White	128.93 (4.79)
Black or African American	97.18 (8.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*161.55 (51.63)
Asian	68.93 (11.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†
Two or more races\4	204.10 (32.11)
Black or African American, white	216.86 (61.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*206.69 (67.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin\5 and race	
Hispanic or Latino	78.95 (6.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	75.36 (7.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino	132.65 (4.72)
White, single race	141.14 (5.77)
Black or African American, single race	94.24 (8.94)
Education\6	
Less than a high school diploma	119.65 (14.56)
High school diploma or GED\7	99.31 (8.26)
Some college	155.20 (11.04)
Bachelor's degree or higher	116.85 (9.38)
Family income\8	
Less than $35,000	141.04 (8.28)
$35,000 or more	121.51 (5.35)
$35,000-$49,999	117.76 (11.46)
$50,000-$74,999	111.00 (8.99)
$75,000-$99,999	101.81 (10.78)
$100,000 or more	143.46 (10.86)
Poverty status\9	
Poor	134.69 (11.81)
Near poor	128.56 (10.57)
Not poor	125.84 (5.59)
Health insurance coverage\10	
Under 65 years:	
Private	119.44 (5.61)
Medicaid	142.20 (11.43)
Other	191.81 (29.77)
Uninsured	92.57 (8.88)
65 years and over:	
Private	140.17 (17.05)
Medicare and Medicaid	259.21 (60.89)
Medicare only	115.95 (21.33)
Other	*204.21 (67.07)
Uninsured	†

Table X. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes\1
	Rate\1 per 1000 population (standard error)
Place of residence\11	
Large MSA	119.91 (5.70)
Small MSA	129.25 (7.31)
Not in MSA	126.51 (10.64)
Region	
Northeast	118.62 (10.58)
Midwest	120.35 (8.91)
South	119.05 (6.14)
West	138.62 (8.46)
Current health status	
Excellent	95.71 (6.31)
Very good	123.43 (7.79)
Good	116.76 (7.85)
Fair	194.47 (18.15)
Poor	382.92 (48.98)

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

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

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

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

\4 Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

\5 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

\6 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

\7 GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

Table X. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

\10 Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 and those aged 65 and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 8.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XI. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)\2	Poisoning
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total\3 (crude)	43.84 (2.35)	14.98 (1.36)	13.26 (1.46)	15.19 (1.44)	9.56 (1.13)	25.50 (1.90)	*1.50 (0.46)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	43.67 (2.35)	15.32 (1.40)	13.59 (1.51)	14.69 (1.38)	9.58 (1.14)	25.79 (1.92)	*1.41 (0.43)
Sex							
Male	34.34 (2.99)	16.33 (2.07)	15.31 (1.99)	17.16 (2.18)	11.69 (1.79)	28.16 (2.95)	†
Female	53.00 (3.72)	13.67 (1.86)	11.29 (1.92)	13.29 (1.80)	7.51 (1.38)	22.93 (2.47)	*1.99 (0.76)
Age							
Under 12 years	54.35 (6.52)	8.73 (2.35)	16.15 (3.79)	*3.72 (1.56)	*5.28 (1.92)	18.17 (3.64)	†
12-17 years	41.81 (7.36)	31.91 (6.80)	21.79 (5.81)	19.92 (5.65)	*16.07 (5.83)	41.77 (7.93)	-
18-44 years	29.02 (3.32)	18.17 (2.64)	15.46 (2.37)	14.78 (2.16)	10.38 (1.94)	28.44 (3.28)	†
45-64 years	39.24 (4.42)	11.44 (2.28)	8.48 (1.91)	24.36 (3.71)	10.68 (2.25)	21.09 (3.42)	*3.32 (1.34)
65-74 years	61.88 (11.72)	*8.97 (3.64)	*12.15 (5.60)	*16.83 (5.28)	*5.05 (2.29)	*29.99 (9.61)	-
75 years and over	107.91 (16.34)	*13.13 (5.62)	†	-	†	*20.18 (7.02)	-
Race							
One race\4	43.97 (2.38)	14.73 (1.36)	13.03 (1.48)	14.44 (1.44)	9.49 (1.14)	25.00 (1.90)	*1.46 (0.46)
White	47.70 (2.83)	15.50 (1.60)	13.30 (1.75)	14.95 (1.70)	9.82 (1.31)	26.06 (2.20)	*1.61 (0.56)
Black or African American	29.71 (4.40)	15.01 (3.54)	14.41 (3.47)	9.83 (2.64)	*6.17 (2.03)	21.46 (4.17)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	23.60 (6.55)	†	†	*13.83 (4.52)	†	*17.09 (5.67)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-
Two or more races\5	*37.65 (12.38)	*26.53 (12.23)	*24.00 (11.13)	*50.58 (15.67)	†	*48.90 (18.91)	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	-	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	*120.85 (60.26)	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	26.28 (3.85)	10.04 (2.23)	9.91 (2.71)	8.48 (2.03)	6.79 (1.83)	17.45 (2.91)	-
Mexican or Mexican American	23.60 (4.38)	9.02 (2.68)	*7.16 (2.37)	7.39 (2.11)	9.06 (2.70)	19.13 (3.82)	-
Not Hispanic or Latino	47.29 (2.76)	15.95 (1.55)	13.92 (1.67)	16.51 (1.65)	10.11 (1.30)	27.08 (2.20)	*1.79 (0.55)
White, single race	52.36 (3.42)	17.01 (1.89)	14.07 (2.04)	17.13 (2.03)	10.43 (1.54)	28.18 (2.61)	*1.97 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race	29.67 (4.54)	13.79 (3.45)	13.86 (3.52)	9.04 (2.61)	*6.48 (2.13)	20.81 (4.20)	†
Education\7							
Less than a high school diploma	58.78 (9.97)	*13.29 (4.02)	*7.95 (3.13)	*7.27 (3.13)	*4.82 (2.02)	25.67 (7.30)	†
High school diploma or GED\8	40.28 (5.53)	11.96 (2.76)	10.03 (2.59)	12.79 (3.00)	9.17 (2.49)	14.66 (3.28)	†
Some college	48.71 (5.75)	12.44 (2.96)	14.79 (2.92)	27.53 (4.28)	14.83 (3.38)	35.39 (5.67)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.79 (5.28)	12.78 (2.99)	*8.75 (2.67)	19.26 (3.92)	9.76 (2.69)	26.10 (4.35)	*3.42 (1.57)
Family income\9							
Less than $35,000	57.42 (5.30)	14.35 (2.40)	14.98 (2.68)	13.27 (2.48)	13.56 (2.35)	26.16 (3.57)	†
$35,000 or more	40.73 (2.87)	16.32 (1.84)	13.03 (1.94)	16.62 (1.94)	8.02 (1.38)	25.18 (2.43)	*1.61 (0.64)
$35,000-$49,999	41.05 (6.71)	16.66 (3.87)	19.23 (5.11)	13.14 (3.44)	*4.57 (1.83)	20.96 (4.44)	†
$50,000-$74,999	41.66 (5.61)	14.42 (3.18)	*12.64 (3.82)	17.76 (3.55)	*5.36 (2.10)	18.22 (3.78)	†
$75,000-$99,999	35.96 (5.99)	16.04 (4.37)	†	13.48 (3.83)	*6.78 (3.07)	22.23 (5.06)	-
$100,000 or more	42.39 (5.21)	17.82 (3.61)	12.47 (3.13)	19.67 (4.02)	13.14 (3.19)	35.26 (5.20)	†

Table XI. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)\2	Poisoning
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Poverty status\10							
Poor	58.72 (7.48)	14.55 (3.58)	13.97 (3.93)	8.82 (2.59)	16.67 (3.89)	20.84 (3.46)	†
Near poor	53.26 (6.68)	12.64 (3.02)	16.56 (4.14)	12.50 (3.13)	*6.57 (2.00)	25.56 (5.48)	†
Not poor	40.77 (2.96)	17.18 (1.95)	12.80 (1.91)	18.16 (2.05)	8.68 (1.44)	26.58 (2.53)	*1.67 (0.67)
Health insurance coverage\11							
Under 65 years:							
Private	33.74 (2.82)	17.28 (2.08)	13.30 (1.95)	19.00 (2.25)	8.23 (1.47)	26.35 (2.66)	*1.53 (0.67)
Medicaid	60.13 (7.36)	16.90 (3.49)	17.29 (4.21)	*7.91 (2.54)	14.73 (3.51)	23.71 (4.10)	†
Other	62.33 (14.88)	†	†	*26.37 (10.19)	†	*44.82 (14.92)	†
Uninsured	27.62 (4.60)	8.91 (2.48)	11.72 (3.20)	11.41 (3.15)	10.81 (2.95)	21.23 (4.29)	†
65 years and over:							
Private	93.96 (14.44)	*7.55 (3.29)	†	*13.37 (4.79)	†	*17.50 (6.65)	-
Medicare and Medicaid	*131.61 (40.65)	†	†	-	-	*101.16 (46.67)	-
Medicare only	49.33 (11.90)	*15.86 (7.45)	†	†	†	†	-
Other	*127.13 (42.87)	†	†	†	-	†	-
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	39.67 (3.06)	15.40 (1.97)	12.64 (1.88)	15.02 (1.95)	9.45 (1.54)	25.82 (2.63)	*1.92 (0.72)
Small MSA	47.27 (4.63)	15.83 (2.44)	12.95 (2.75)	16.86 (2.91)	8.86 (2.08)	26.70 (3.48)	†
Not in MSA	51.16 (6.13)	11.95 (2.83)	15.90 (3.99)	12.60 (3.11)	11.27 (2.64)	22.14 (4.24)	†
Region							
Northeast	39.09 (5.21)	10.29 (2.64)	16.54 (4.04)	10.99 (2.83)	*8.98 (2.88)	30.30 (5.74)	†
Midwest	47.20 (5.51)	17.86 (3.14)	8.38 (2.14)	15.13 (3.11)	10.99 (2.61)	18.64 (3.40)	†
South	43.10 (3.73)	14.56 (2.18)	13.59 (2.58)	13.34 (2.20)	8.62 (1.68)	24.65 (2.88)	†
West	45.24 (4.83)	16.30 (2.96)	15.10 (3.09)	21.30 (3.53)	10.06 (2.29)	29.96 (4.12)	†

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

\1 Based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and “Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?” Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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 Includes unknown causes.
\3 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

Table XI. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode\1						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)\2	Poisoning
	Rate\1 per 1,000 population (standard error)						

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 10.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XII. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	7.18 (1.13)	13.81 (1.39)	17.59 (1.48)	3.64 (0.74)	19.97 (1.70)	23.82 (1.67)	37.18 (2.21)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	7.36 (1.17)	13.21 (1.32)	16.95 (1.44)	3.91 (0.80)	21.07 (1.80)	24.27 (1.70)	36.77 (2.21)
Sex							
Male	6.98 (1.30)	16.14 (2.07)	14.06 (1.99)	3.73 (1.03)	27.00 (2.71)	25.78 (2.46)	30.11 (3.18)
Female	7.38 (1.59)	11.55 (1.82)	21.00 (2.38)	3.56 (1.07)	13.19 (1.92)	21.93 (2.24)	43.99 (3.17)
Age							
Under 12 years	*6.25 (2.48)	-	†	*6.16 (2.13)	14.52 (3.21)	47.04 (5.22)	31.79 (5.16)
12-17 years	*7.11 (3.02)	-	†	24.56 (6.96)	77.97 (10.50)	32.54 (7.19)	30.60 (7.34)
18-44 years	10.05 (1.96)	17.02 (2.36)	16.08 (2.49)	†	24.65 (3.27)	19.63 (2.65)	29.08 (3.28)
45-64 years	4.95 (1.48)	25.62 (3.89)	24.68 (3.40)	-	6.47 (1.93)	16.79 (2.81)	38.39 (4.33)
65-74 years	†	†	37.95 (9.14)	-	*8.20 (3.74)	*12.26 (4.64)	56.96 (11.76)
75 years and over	†	†	36.41 (9.20)	-	†	*18.61 (6.18)	81.94 (14.38)
Race							
One race\6	7.09 (1.13)	13.58 (1.41)	17.62 (1.51)	3.58 (0.75)	19.32 (1.71)	23.64 (1.68)	36.54 (2.22)
White	7.40 (1.35)	14.17 (1.66)	18.42 (1.76)	3.76 (0.89)	19.98 (1.95)	25.63 (1.94)	39.14 (2.60)
Black or African American	*6.37 (2.07)	10.29 (2.69)	12.71 (2.99)	*4.18 (1.69)	16.06 (3.93)	15.02 (3.71)	31.36 (4.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Asian	†	*11.49 (4.29)	*10.32 (4.50)	-	*16.58 (5.36)	*13.79 (5.37)	*7.61 (3.31)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	†	-	-
Two or more races\7	†	*24.24 (10.04)	*16.39 (7.61)	†	*50.77 (16.66)	*32.51 (12.15)	*67.17 (21.11)
Black or African American, white	-	†	-	†	*103.11 (47.72)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	*124.57 (61.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*8.55 (2.63)	9.60 (2.10)	8.25 (1.96)	*1.77 (0.85)	13.33 (2.74)	17.65 (3.00)	19.42 (3.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	*4.90 (2.07)	11.98 (2.96)	8.37 (2.41)	†	12.62 (3.18)	13.35 (3.10)	21.64 (4.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.91 (1.25)	14.63 (1.61)	19.43 (1.75)	4.01 (0.87)	21.28 (1.93)	25.04 (1.93)	40.67 (2.60)
White, single race	7.08 (1.53)	15.69 (1.98)	20.73 (2.11)	4.24 (1.07)	21.91 (2.28)	27.19 (2.30)	43.86 (3.15)
Black or African American, single race	*5.83 (2.00)	9.42 (2.64)	13.35 (3.14)	*4.39 (1.78)	14.61 (3.87)	14.92 (3.85)	30.48 (4.55)
Education\9							
Less than a high school diploma	†	13.76 (3.77)	27.46 (7.64)	-	†	17.15 (4.82)	52.23 (9.63)
High school diploma or GED\10	*6.09 (2.02)	17.64 (3.20)	18.09 (3.67)	-	*2.60 (1.11)	16.75 (3.32)	38.68 (5.55)
Some college	9.58 (2.32)	25.66 (4.47)	30.57 (4.56)	†	16.01 (3.57)	22.82 (3.98)	46.10 (5.99)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*4.75 (1.76)	18.65 (4.12)	24.04 (4.29)	-	20.81 (3.86)	14.36 (3.08)	33.41 (4.71)
Family income\11							
Less than $35,000	7.15 (1.87)	10.62 (2.07)	21.06 (3.16)	*2.75 (0.94)	14.33 (2.58)	28.62 (3.34)	55.20 (5.03)
$35,000 or more	7.57 (1.58)	17.31 (2.08)	16.72 (1.92)	3.85 (1.03)	23.55 (2.29)	22.01 (2.03)	30.29 (2.61)
$35,000-$49,999	*11.88 (4.38)	15.85 (3.89)	18.70 (4.45)	*5.35 (2.31)	14.25 (3.89)	17.12 (4.17)	34.27 (6.15)
$50,000-$74,999	*6.47 (2.79)	17.25 (3.42)	15.09 (3.45)	†	17.07 (3.35)	25.90 (4.09)	28.42 (4.89)
$75,000-$99,999	†	20.59 (5.09)	*12.06 (3.66)	†	16.95 (4.28)	21.66 (4.92)	26.76 (5.48)
$100,000 or more	*6.97 (2.43)	16.52 (4.04)	19.34 (3.63)	*6.69 (2.64)	38.57 (5.41)	22.19 (3.78)	31.18 (4.82)

Table XII. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	*8.81 (3.42)	*6.54 (2.18)	20.03 (5.41)	*3.55 (1.38)	16.31 (4.01)	32.69 (5.44)	46.94 (6.04)
Near poor	*6.98 (3.23)	9.64 (2.36)	16.29 (3.77)	*3.54 (1.61)	10.80 (2.68)	29.74 (5.01)	49.83 (7.36)
Not poor	6.97 (1.43)	18.74 (2.24)	18.61 (2.03)	3.82 (1.07)	24.10 (2.41)	20.61 (2.10)	32.73 (2.76)
Health insurance coverage\13							
Under 65 years:							
Private	5.78 (1.24)	17.09 (2.16)	15.32 (1.96)	4.64 (1.24)	28.64 (2.77)	21.26 (2.33)	26.40 (2.51)
Medicaid	*10.11 (3.73)	†	12.36 (3.36)	*5.01 (1.66)	16.91 (3.56)	40.98 (5.79)	55.10 (7.18)
Other	†	†	*28.97 (8.84)	†	†	57.66 (15.30)	65.12 (19.42)
Uninsured	*8.92 (2.92)	21.41 (4.15)	11.33 (3.12)	†	*6.16 (2.34)	17.30 (3.73)	26.25 (4.82)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	38.55 (9.16)	-	†	*13.83 (4.81)	69.76 (12.46)
Medicare and Medicaid	-	-	*65.77 (30.03)	-	-	†	*126.01 (38.28)
Medicare only	†	†	*18.98 (7.07)	-	†	*16.60 (7.26)	56.09 (16.47)
Other	-	†	*96.95 (46.12)	-	-	†	†
Uninsured	-	-	-	-	-	-	†
Place of residence\14							
Large MSA	7.90 (1.54)	11.55 (1.81)	16.62 (2.03)	4.48 (1.18)	22.68 (2.42)	22.20 (2.31)	35.04 (3.02)
Small MSA	*4.80 (1.67)	17.16 (2.81)	16.83 (2.83)	*2.34 (0.96)	19.16 (3.28)	23.81 (2.80)	43.95 (4.41)
Not in MSA	*9.34 (3.59)	14.94 (3.04)	22.24 (4.70)	*3.35 (1.52)	12.53 (2.89)	29.20 (4.74)	31.45 (4.38)
Region							
Northeast	*10.38 (3.33)	12.72 (3.66)	10.21 (2.81)	*4.04 (1.77)	15.87 (3.39)	26.96 (4.36)	35.98 (5.80)
Midwest	*4.50 (1.62)	14.79 (2.86)	19.82 (3.83)	†	23.02 (3.87)	21.47 (3.53)	33.79 (4.60)
South	7.73 (2.03)	12.52 (2.10)	15.39 (2.11)	4.33 (1.26)	17.56 (2.66)	23.82 (2.68)	38.70 (3.65)
West	*6.58 (2.14)	15.66 (3.10)	24.38 (3.31)	*3.09 (1.19)	23.81 (3.90)	23.77 (3.36)	39.05 (4.31)

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

\2 Includes both drivers and passengers.

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

\4 Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

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

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

\9 Shown only for persons aged 25 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.

Table XII. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 12.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	40.35 (2.40)	22.69 (1.68)	10.78 (1.18)	2.67 (0.64)	13.12 (1.39)	15.24 (1.48)	3.60 (0.72)	3.46 (0.67)	3.37 (0.64)	8.88 (1.12)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	39.59 (2.37)	22.60 (1.68)	11.36 (1.23)	2.49 (0.60)	13.45 (1.43)	16.00 (1.56)	3.51 (0.70)	3.48 (0.69)	3.24 (0.61)	8.74 (1.10)
Sex										
Male	30.47 (3.23)	26.13 (2.72)	10.37 (1.64)	†	13.36 (1.80)	20.14 (2.36)	6.71 (1.32)	4.11 (1.09)	3.32 (0.90)	8.33 (1.44)
Female	49.89 (3.72)	19.38 (2.12)	11.17 (1.71)	4.58 (1.20)	12.89 (1.93)	10.51 (1.78)	†	2.82 (0.80)	3.43 (0.91)	9.40 (1.63)
Age										
Under 12 years	31.89 (5.06)	25.23 (4.28)	12.50 (3.05)	†	10.20 (2.93)	13.55 (3.30)	†	*4.02 (1.73)	†	7.02 (2.07)
12-17 years	18.73 (5.44)	23.01 (6.58)	68.76 (10.29)	-	18.66 (5.19)	36.50 (7.43)	†	-	†	†
18-44 years	31.07 (3.67)	19.00 (2.60)	5.52 (1.49)	*1.58 (0.76)	18.18 (2.51)	21.65 (2.99)	3.81 (1.08)	4.82 (1.43)	*2.94 (0.94)	9.99 (1.83)
45-64 years	45.33 (4.75)	23.64 (3.59)	*3.16 (1.57)	*5.29 (1.68)	9.59 (2.11)	*5.69 (1.74)	5.31 (1.57)	*3.69 (1.16)	*5.44 (1.67)	12.01 (2.59)
65-74 years	69.86 (13.15)	20.95 (5.88)	†	†	*9.37 (3.92)	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	92.60 (15.04)	35.93 (9.05)	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Race										
One race\4	39.72 (2.42)	22.38 (1.70)	10.43 (1.19)	2.65 (0.65)	12.99 (1.40)	15.37 (1.51)	3.48 (0.72)	3.24 (0.66)	3.26 (0.65)	8.77 (1.13)
White	42.36 (2.83)	23.62 (1.95)	10.91 (1.39)	2.94 (0.77)	13.06 (1.67)	16.77 (1.77)	3.78 (0.86)	3.51 (0.78)	3.19 (0.74)	9.15 (1.31)
Black or African American	33.48 (4.79)	16.40 (3.59)	10.59 (2.90)	†	15.18 (3.16)	*7.48 (2.69)	†	†	†	*8.45 (2.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	-	-	†	†	†	†	†	-
Asian	*12.57 (4.56)	*14.61 (5.58)	†	-	*7.97 (3.79)	*7.79 (3.18)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	†
Two or more races\5	*70.27 (22.00)	*37.56 (13.62)	*27.53 (12.06)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*131.10 (61.44)	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	-	-
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race										
Hispanic or Latino	22.48 (3.54)	14.08 (2.61)	9.68 (2.29)	†	11.21 (2.84)	6.42 (1.85)	*4.23 (1.44)	†	*2.15 (1.01)	6.50 (1.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.61 (3.41)	15.89 (3.43)	10.86 (2.93)	†	*8.70 (2.67)	*6.93 (2.50)	*5.84 (2.10)	†	†	*7.04 (2.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino	43.87 (2.84)	24.39 (1.98)	11.00 (1.34)	3.04 (0.76)	13.50 (1.57)	16.97 (1.74)	3.48 (0.81)	3.80 (0.78)	3.61 (0.74)	9.34 (1.30)
White, single race	47.26 (3.45)	25.67 (2.35)	11.02 (1.60)	3.53 (0.94)	13.55 (1.93)	19.35 (2.14)	3.83 (1.01)	3.96 (0.94)	3.54 (0.88)	9.79 (1.55)
Black or African American, single race	33.35 (4.87)	16.44 (3.68)	11.12 (3.04)	†	14.06 (3.13)	*6.38 (2.55)	†	†	†	*8.23 (2.76)
Education\7										
Less than a high school diploma	67.59 (12.30)	18.56 (4.63)	-	†	*8.53 (3.20)	†	†	†	†	*9.77 (3.02)
High school diploma or GED\8	36.54 (5.24)	24.37 (4.40)	†	†	12.10 (3.19)	*4.11 (1.57)	*4.35 (1.63)	†	*3.13 (1.26)	10.13 (2.52)
Some college	60.70 (6.87)	26.41 (4.36)	†	*6.05 (2.18)	16.54 (3.13)	15.94 (3.63)	*5.18 (1.88)	*5.41 (2.01)	*5.42 (1.87)	8.43 (2.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.44 (5.51)	20.45 (3.59)	*4.10 (1.58)	*4.02 (1.86)	9.21 (2.40)	17.24 (3.50)	†	*3.63 (1.71)	*3.86 (1.77)	11.75 (3.17)
Family income\9										
Less than $35,000	56.25 (5.38)	28.64 (3.32)	8.44 (1.74)	*2.96 (1.07)	16.41 (2.71)	11.11 (2.39)	*4.73 (1.62)	*2.56 (0.88)	*3.63 (1.09)	7.47 (1.79)
$35,000 or more	34.37 (2.79)	20.47 (2.11)	12.14 (1.64)	*2.93 (0.92)	12.74 (1.91)	17.50 (2.01)	3.33 (0.85)	3.95 (0.96)	3.46 (0.89)	10.78 (1.61)
$35,000-$49,999	34.21 (6.12)	17.76 (4.35)	11.31 (3.33)	†	19.00 (5.08)	*10.50 (3.26)	†	†	*4.51 (2.13)	12.12 (3.53)
$50,000-$74,999	38.63 (5.51)	23.09 (4.40)	10.32 (2.31)	*3.12 (1.52)	*11.18 (3.53)	*6.68 (2.15)	*4.85 (1.90)	†	*3.89 (1.80)	8.33 (2.44)
$75,000-$99,999	29.50 (6.21)	16.72 (4.41)	*8.84 (2.87)	†	*9.35 (3.96)	14.60 (4.00)	*5.55 (2.67)	*7.14 (3.18)	†	*5.73 (2.28)
$100,000 or more	33.65 (4.99)	22.16 (3.82)	16.02 (3.78)	†	11.81 (3.10)	32.56 (4.91)	†	*4.39 (1.77)	*3.21 (1.56)	14.70 (3.47)
Poverty status\10										
Poor	47.83 (7.26)	29.38 (4.98)	12.16 (2.95)	†	20.02 (4.41)	*10.82 (3.30)	†	*3.94 (1.65)	†	*5.98 (2.16)
Near poor	54.56 (7.41)	24.98 (4.32)	*7.50 (2.30)	†	16.04 (4.02)	*5.19 (1.93)	*6.04 (2.13)	†	*2.62 (1.23)	*7.04 (2.19)
Not poor	35.25 (2.90)	21.84 (2.28)	11.76 (1.70)	3.63 (1.02)	12.17 (1.91)	18.85 (2.13)	3.69 (1.00)	3.81 (0.97)	3.92 (0.95)	11.21 (1.66)

Table XIII. Crude annualized rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	30.48 (2.82)	20.51 (2.30)	12.92 (1.87)	*2.71 (0.86)	10.91 (1.66)	22.05 (2.44)	3.35 (0.91)	3.80 (0.97)	*2.21 (0.79)	10.35 (1.60)
Medicaid	57.06 (7.23)	26.10 (4.55)	15.72 (3.32)	†	22.92 (4.99)	*7.18 (2.34)	†	*3.97 (1.66)	†	*6.63 (2.42)
Other	69.18 (19.47)	34.93 (9.94)	†	-	*36.24 (15.23)	†	-	†	†	*15.56 (7.29)
Uninsured	19.28 (3.78)	21.27 (4.32)	*4.42 (1.85)	†	12.66 (3.36)	*7.09 (2.54)	*6.67 (2.23)	†	*6.71 (2.21)	8.50 (2.53)
65 years and over:										
Private	80.06 (13.25)	32.07 (8.13)	†	†	†	†	-	†	†	†
Medicare and Medicaid	143.23 (36.62)	*67.16 (30.89)	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
Medicare only	59.21 (16.57)	*16.68 (5.88)	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	†
Other	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	†
Uninsured	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of residence\12										
Large MSA	38.38 (3.18)	23.20 (2.42)	12.42 (1.83)	*2.07 (0.84)	11.81 (1.81)	17.21 (2.12)	*1.35 (0.54)	3.51 (0.99)	3.56 (0.92)	7.84 (1.40)
Small MSA	44.98 (4.60)	17.67 (2.61)	8.70 (1.79)	*2.97 (1.20)	16.03 (2.47)	15.17 (2.76)	*4.61 (1.61)	4.72 (1.29)	*3.75 (1.24)	10.39 (2.19)
Not in MSA	38.14 (6.31)	30.54 (4.33)	9.30 (2.45)	*4.07 (1.71)	*11.96 (3.73)	*8.85 (2.79)	9.17 (2.68)	†	†	*9.46 (2.92)
Region										
Northeast	42.73 (6.19)	16.01 (3.48)	10.13 (2.86)	†	17.28 (4.19)	13.65 (3.40)	†	*6.04 (2.27)	†	*8.00 (2.60)
Midwest	34.51 (4.89)	23.89 (3.62)	10.13 (2.60)	*6.65 (2.05)	11.14 (2.47)	15.87 (3.22)	*6.20 (2.02)	*1.85 (0.88)	*4.15 (1.47)	7.54 (2.22)
South	38.78 (3.92)	23.35 (2.88)	11.58 (1.95)	*2.26 (1.02)	15.16 (2.48)	11.71 (2.02)	*2.75 (0.90)	*3.46 (1.14)	*4.00 (1.20)	7.36 (1.61)
West	46.78 (4.95)	25.52 (3.57)	10.67 (2.29)	†	8.77 (2.15)	21.31 (3.74)	*3.71 (1.61)	*3.10 (1.18)	*2.94 (1.19)	13.22 (2.89)

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

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

- Quantity zero.

\1 Based on the question, "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 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 14.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIV. Crude percentages 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, 2011

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)	
Total\4 (crude)	6.5 (0.12)	9.0 (0.15)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	6.4 (0.12)	8.8 (0.15)
Sex		
Male	6.0 (0.14)	8.2 (0.17)
Female	7.1 (0.15)	9.7 (0.19)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.5 (0.11)	3.0 (0.19)
12-17 years	2.3 (0.19)	3.9 (0.27)
18-44 years	9.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.24)
45-64 years	9.4 (0.24)	12.9 (0.28)
65 years and over	2.6 (0.16)	4.0 (0.20)
Race		
One race\5	6.5 (0.12)	8.9 (0.15)
White	6.3 (0.14)	9.1 (0.18)
Black or African American	8.4 (0.28)	9.3 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.2 (1.56)	10.2 (1.57)
Asian	4.1 (0.34)	5.8 (0.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.1 (1.53)	6.8 (1.90)
Two or more races\6	7.7 (0.67)	10.4 (0.78)
Black or African American, white	5.2 (1.01)	7.0 (1.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.3 (1.63)	15.3 (1.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race		
Hispanic or Latino	7.5 (0.24)	9.7 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.2 (0.29)	9.3 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.3 (0.14)	8.8 (0.17)
White, single race	6.1 (0.16)	9.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	8.4 (0.29)	9.2 (0.31)
Education\8		
Less than a high school diploma	11.9 (0.39)	13.5 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED\9	9.1 (0.28)	11.7 (0.32)
Some college	9.9 (0.29)	13.5 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.0 (0.16)	6.9 (0.22)
Family income\10		
Less than $35,000	12.8 (0.26)	15.6 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	3.8 (0.11)	6.1 (0.15)
$35,000-$49,999	7.7 (0.33)	10.4 (0.39)
$50,000-$74,999	5.0 (0.24)	8.0 (0.33)
$75,000-$99,999	2.4 (0.19)	4.8 (0.30)
$100,000 or more	1.0 (0.09)	2.5 (0.16)
Poverty status\11		
Poor	12.3 (0.37)	13.9 (0.42)
Near poor	11.7 (0.34)	15.0 (0.41)
Not poor	3.8 (0.11)	6.4 (0.15)

Table XIV. Crude percentages 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, 2011

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	3.0 (0.11)	5.5 (0.15)
Medicaid	4.2 (0.20)	5.3 (0.25)
Other	9.8 (0.66)	12.0 (0.76)
Uninsured	24.4 (0.48)	29.0 (0.56)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.4 (0.16)	2.5 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	3.3 (0.56)	5.2 (0.79)
Medicare only	4.2 (0.33)	6.1 (0.42)
Other	*1.2 (0.41)	2.3 (0.61)
Uninsured	19.1 (3.75)	21.8 (4.17)
Place of residence\13		
Large MSA	6.3 (0.16)	8.7 (0.19)
Small MSA	6.7 (0.24)	9.3 (0.31)
Not in MSA	7.1 (0.32)	9.3 (0.35)
Region		
Northeast	4.6 (0.23)	6.6 (0.31)
Midwest	5.9 (0.26)	8.6 (0.35)
South	7.5 (0.21)	9.5 (0.24)
West	7.1 (0.26)	10.2 (0.31)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	3.8 (0.11)	6.0 (0.14)
Good	9.1 (0.25)	11.8 (0.28)
Fair or poor	17.6 (0.46)	20.9 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.2 (0.30)	9.4 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7.9 (0.28)	9.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	5.6 (0.17)	8.1 (0.22)
White, single race, female	6.5 (0.21)	9.7 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	7.2 (0.35)	8.0 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.4 (0.37)	10.3 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin\7, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	10.3 (0.59)	12.0 (0.65)
Near poor	8.9 (0.49)	11.4 (0.55)
Not poor	4.9 (0.32)	7.3 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	14.5 (0.69)	17.2 (0.77)
Near poor	13.4 (0.54)	17.8 (0.65)
Not poor	3.6 (0.13)	6.3 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	12.3 (0.69)	11.6 (0.72)
Near poor	11.6 (0.73)	13.3 (0.76)
Not poor	4.9 (0.31)	6.6 (0.40)

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

\1 Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

Table XIV. Crude percentages 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, 2011

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)	

\2 Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

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

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

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

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

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 15.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XV. Crude percent distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays\1				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	92.1 (0.11)	5.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	92.2 (0.11)	5.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.7 (0.13)	4.6 (0.11)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.16)	7.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	93.2 (0.21)	6.0 (0.20)	0.5 (0.06)	0.3 (0.05)
12-17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	1.8 (0.16)	0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.06)
18-44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.14)	5.1 (0.13)	0.8 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
45-64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.20)	5.6 (0.16)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	83.3 (0.38)	11.2 (0.32)	3.2 (0.18)	2.3 (0.16)
Race					
One race\4	100.0	92.1 (0.11)	5.9 (0.09)	1.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.6 (0.26)	5.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.7 (0.76)	4.4 (0.57)	*1.1 (0.42)	*0.8 (0.26)
Asian	100.0	95.1 (0.31)	4.0 (0.28)	0.6 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	87.0 (2.70)	9.8 (2.11)	†	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	91.9 (0.65)	6.0 (0.56)	1.5 (0.28)	0.7 (0.18)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.1 (0.95)	5.4 (0.86)	*1.1 (0.42)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.3 (1.35)	7.4 (1.10)	2.4 (0.69)	*1.0 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.8 (0.20)	4.8 (0.18)	0.8 (0.06)	0.6 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.2 (0.22)	4.6 (0.21)	0.6 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.12)	6.1 (0.10)	1.3 (0.05)	0.9 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.15)	6.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.05)	0.9 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.26)	5.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.11)	1.3 (0.11)
Education\7					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.2 (0.36)	7.2 (0.27)	2.6 (0.17)	2.0 (0.15)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	90.5 (0.25)	6.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)
Some college	100.0	90.2 (0.25)	7.1 (0.22)	1.7 (0.11)	1.0 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.4 (0.22)	6.1 (0.19)	1.0 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)
Family income\9					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.6 (0.22)	7.2 (0.18)	1.7 (0.09)	1.5 (0.08)
$35,000 or more	100.0	93.1 (0.13)	5.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.04)	0.6 (0.04)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	92.1 (0.30)	5.9 (0.26)	1.1 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	92.4 (0.25)	6.0 (0.23)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	93.6 (0.28)	5.1 (0.25)	0.9 (0.10)	0.4 (0.07)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.0 (0.21)	4.8 (0.19)	0.8 (0.07)	0.4 (0.05)
Poverty status\10					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (0.31)	6.9 (0.25)	1.7 (0.12)	1.4 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	91.0 (0.27)	6.6 (0.24)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
Not poor	100.0	92.9 (0.13)	5.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage\11					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.2 (0.13)	4.8 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.4 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	89.8 (0.31)	7.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.10)
Other	100.0	86.9 (0.65)	8.8 (0.53)	2.4 (0.29)	2.0 (0.26)
Uninsured	100.0	95.2 (0.18)	3.7 (0.16)	0.7 (0.08)	0.4 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	83.5 (0.51)	11.3 (0.44)	3.1 (0.25)	2.0 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	75.0 (1.57)	14.8 (1.30)	5.7 (0.90)	4.5 (0.85)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (0.64)	10.6 (0.53)	2.8 (0.27)	2.1 (0.26)
Other	100.0	81.5 (1.49)	10.9 (1.05)	4.0 (0.87)	3.7 (0.70)
Uninsured	100.0	95.5 (1.74)	*3.0 (1.41)	-	†

Table XV. Crude percent distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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 (0.15)	5.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.7 (0.20)	6.3 (0.17)	1.2 (0.07)	0.9 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.29)	6.7 (0.26)	1.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.2 (0.27)	5.5 (0.20)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	91.4 (0.26)	6.6 (0.22)	1.2 (0.10)	0.9 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.6 (0.17)	6.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.9 (0.05)
West	100.0	93.4 (0.20)	5.0 (0.18)	0.9 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.4 (0.21)	3.5 (0.18)	0.6 (0.08)	0.6 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.0 (0.31)	6.3 (0.28)	1.0 (0.10)	0.7 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.2 (0.17)	5.0 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	89.9 (0.22)	7.6 (0.19)	1.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.3 (0.32)	4.4 (0.26)	1.3 (0.14)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.9 (0.38)	6.8 (0.30)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	92.3 (0.42)	5.8 (0.38)	0.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.15)
Near poor	100.0	94.0 (0.36)	4.8 (0.34)	0.7 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)
Not poor	100.0	94.6 (0.32)	4.3 (0.28)	0.6 (0.10)	0.5 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.2 (0.61)	7.9 (0.45)	2.2 (0.25)	1.7 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	89.2 (0.42)	7.7 (0.37)	1.7 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.16)	5.9 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.2 (0.61)	6.9 (0.49)	2.0 (0.26)	1.9 (0.23)
Near poor	100.0	91.3 (0.59)	6.1 (0.50)	1.3 (0.25)	1.2 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	92.9 (0.37)	4.8 (0.29)	1.4 (0.16)	0.9 (0.17)

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 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 distribution of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 17.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 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	61.8 (0.45)	17.3 (0.30)	3.7 (0.12)	17.2 (0.24)	100.0	52.5 (0.70)	6.6 (0.31)	32.9 (0.63)	6.9 (0.31)	1.1 (0.10)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	61.3 (0.45)	17.8 (0.30)	3.5 (0.11)	17.4 (0.24)	100.0	52.4 (0.70)	6.6 (0.32)	33.0 (0.63)	6.9 (0.32)	1.1 (0.10)
Sex											
Male	100.0	61.4 (0.46)	15.8 (0.30)	3.9 (0.13)	18.8 (0.28)	100.0	53.3 (0.83)	5.0 (0.33)	31.4 (0.74)	9.0 (0.44)	1.2 (0.16)
Female	100.0	62.2 (0.48)	18.7 (0.35)	3.6 (0.14)	15.6 (0.26)	100.0	51.9 (0.75)	7.9 (0.41)	34.1 (0.71)	5.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.11)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	51.0 (0.73)	40.8 (0.72)	2.2 (0.20)	6.0 (0.27)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-17 years	100.0	59.4 (0.80)	29.2 (0.74)	2.4 (0.23)	9.0 (0.42)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-44 years	100.0	60.9 (0.48)	11.2 (0.25)	2.5 (0.12)	25.4 (0.38)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-64 years	100.0	70.6 (0.45)	7.3 (0.22)	6.7 (0.22)	15.4 (0.31)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	52.5 (0.70)	6.6 (0.31)	32.9 (0.63)	6.9 (0.31)	1.1 (0.10)
Race											
One race\4	100.0	62.0 (0.45)	17.0 (0.30)	3.7 (0.12)	17.2 (0.24)	100.0	52.5 (0.70)	6.6 (0.31)	33.0 (0.64)	6.8 (0.31)	1.1 (0.10)
White	100.0	64.9 (0.50)	14.9 (0.32)	3.5 (0.13)	16.7 (0.28)	100.0	55.1 (0.77)	5.4 (0.31)	31.9 (0.70)	6.7 (0.33)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	45.9 (0.88)	30.3 (0.78)	4.8 (0.28)	19.0 (0.52)	100.0	37.4 (1.52)	13.7 (1.13)	40.6 (1.53)	7.0 (0.76)	1.4 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.7 (3.32)	27.8 (2.96)	4.2 (0.91)	34.2 (3.98)	100.0	26.1 (7.03)	14.0 (3.55)	46.3 (7.14)	*8.6 (2.76)	*5.1 (2.30)
Asian	100.0	65.9 (1.25)	14.4 (0.97)	3.1 (0.35)	16.5 (0.79)	100.0	33.2 (2.45)	16.8 (2.20)	38.2 (2.73)	8.3 (1.32)	3.5 (0.87)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.3 (6.85)	14.5 (3.57)	*9.5 (3.80)	22.7 (5.48)	100.0	†	†	*25.1 (9.83)	*31.1 (13.77)	†
Two or more races\5	100.0	52.3 (1.68)	26.5 (1.48)	5.2 (0.64)	16.0 (1.03)	100.0	50.8 (4.99)	*5.9 (2.16)	29.1 (4.32)	*11.0 (3.42)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.9 (2.76)	39.7 (2.77)	5.1 (1.26)	12.3 (1.57)	100.0	†	-	*45.9 (22.76)	†	-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.0 (3.08)	24.3 (2.80)	6.6 (1.23)	23.1 (2.25)	100.0	50.3 (5.86)	*7.1 (2.87)	28.4 (5.15)	*9.9 (3.36)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.4 (0.70)	29.6 (0.61)	2.9 (0.19)	31.1 (0.54)	100.0	26.3 (1.63)	18.8 (1.39)	42.1 (1.60)	8.0 (0.90)	4.7 (0.66)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.9 (0.85)	30.5 (0.77)	2.6 (0.19)	33.0 (0.65)	100.0	26.3 (2.37)	18.1 (1.85)	42.1 (2.12)	7.5 (1.22)	6.1 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.3 (0.46)	14.6 (0.31)	3.9 (0.13)	14.2 (0.25)	100.0	54.6 (0.73)	5.6 (0.31)	32.2 (0.67)	6.8 (0.32)	0.8 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	72.2 (0.53)	11.2 (0.33)	3.7 (0.14)	12.9 (0.29)	100.0	57.5 (0.81)	4.3 (0.30)	31.0 (0.75)	6.6 (0.34)	0.6 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	46.5 (0.90)	29.8 (0.81)	4.8 (0.28)	18.8 (0.52)	100.0	38.0 (1.53)	13.5 (1.14)	40.4 (1.54)	6.8 (0.76)	1.4 (0.33)
Education\7											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	29.5 (0.73)	22.2 (0.68)	5.7 (0.33)	42.5 (0.81)	100.0	36.7 (1.19)	15.9 (0.94)	40.1 (1.13)	5.4 (0.47)	1.9 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	57.8 (0.59)	11.0 (0.35)	5.1 (0.23)	26.2 (0.48)	100.0	53.7 (1.08)	5.2 (0.44)	33.0 (0.99)	7.4 (0.50)	0.8 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	67.8 (0.51)	7.4 (0.26)	5.7 (0.24)	19.1 (0.40)	100.0	57.1 (1.11)	4.0 (0.42)	30.2 (1.02)	8.0 (0.59)	0.6 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	87.4 (0.34)	2.2 (0.14)	2.9 (0.17)	7.5 (0.25)	100.0	62.9 (1.26)	2.6 (0.36)	27.4 (1.15)	6.2 (0.55)	0.9 (0.19)
Family income\9											
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.2 (0.60)	39.4 (0.59)	5.1 (0.19)	30.3 (0.46)	100.0	41.6 (0.95)	12.5 (0.63)	38.3 (0.88)	6.4 (0.40)	1.1 (0.15)
$35,000 or more	100.0	78.0 (0.41)	7.7 (0.23)	3.1 (0.14)	11.2 (0.25)	100.0	60.7 (0.95)	2.7 (0.25)	28.0 (0.88)	7.5 (0.50)	1.1 (0.16)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	54.0 (0.87)	18.8 (0.63)	4.2 (0.30)	23.0 (0.59)	100.0	55.5 (1.63)	2.9 (0.44)	31.7 (1.58)	8.8 (0.89)	1.0 (0.25)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	73.4 (0.67)	9.2 (0.41)	3.3 (0.25)	14.1 (0.47)	100.0	58.4 (1.65)	3.2 (0.48)	29.5 (1.49)	7.7 (0.92)	1.2 (0.31)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	84.8 (0.68)	4.4 (0.36)	3.4 (0.34)	7.4 (0.43)	100.0	66.6 (2.17)	2.1 (0.53)	23.3 (1.94)	7.1 (1.11)	*0.9 (0.33)
$100,000 or more	100.0	92.1 (0.38)	1.8 (0.17)	2.3 (0.20)	3.8 (0.25)	100.0	67.3 (1.78)	2.2 (0.46)	23.7 (1.64)	5.8 (0.86)	*1.0 (0.35)
Poverty status\10											
Poor	100.0	16.7 (0.82)	51.6 (0.86)	3.7 (0.22)	28.0 (0.64)	100.0	16.6 (1.38)	35.1 (1.80)	39.3 (1.86)	6.9 (1.07)	2.1 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	33.9 (0.75)	30.9 (0.64)	5.2 (0.28)	30.0 (0.58)	100.0	42.2 (1.41)	10.3 (0.79)	39.3 (1.34)	6.9 (0.62)	1.3 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	82.2 (0.34)	4.5 (0.16)	3.3 (0.14)	10.0 (0.23)	100.0	61.6 (0.90)	2.1 (0.20)	28.1 (0.80)	7.2 (0.43)	0.9 (0.13)
Place of residence\11											
Large MSA	100.0	63.7 (0.51)	16.4 (0.36)	3.1 (0.12)	16.8 (0.30)	100.0	48.9 (0.95)	7.3 (0.46)	35.9 (0.87)	6.5 (0.41)	1.4 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	62.5 (0.94)	16.6 (0.60)	4.4 (0.28)	16.5 (0.46)	100.0	55.5 (1.23)	5.1 (0.51)	30.9 (1.22)	7.5 (0.67)	0.9 (0.18)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.1 (1.15)	21.5 (0.87)	4.6 (0.31)	19.8 (0.76)	100.0	56.5 (1.85)	7.2 (0.75)	29.0 (1.43)	6.7 (0.66)	0.6 (0.17)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	66.8 (0.99)	18.9 (0.76)	2.5 (0.22)	11.8 (0.47)	100.0	53.6 (1.54)	8.0 (0.85)	33.6 (1.46)	4.1 (0.58)	0.7 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	67.9 (0.99)	16.0 (0.67)	2.7 (0.17)	13.4 (0.49)	100.0	65.2 (1.41)	4.1 (0.54)	25.9 (1.21)	4.0 (0.38)	0.8 (0.23)
South	100.0	57.8 (0.68)	16.8 (0.44)	5.0 (0.24)	20.4 (0.41)	100.0	48.3 (1.22)	6.8 (0.49)	34.4 (1.16)	9.2 (0.63)	1.1 (0.17)
West	100.0	58.4 (0.97)	17.9 (0.68)	3.8 (0.23)	20.0 (0.52)	100.0	45.4 (1.37)	7.6 (0.70)	37.1 (1.17)	8.4 (0.73)	1.5 (0.24)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	67.7 (0.46)	15.3 (0.33)	2.5 (0.12)	14.4 (0.26)	100.0	59.7 (0.93)	2.7 (0.23)	31.1 (0.86)	5.5 (0.39)	1.1 (0.15)
Good	100.0	53.3 (0.62)	19.3 (0.45)	4.1 (0.19)	23.3 (0.44)	100.0	52.6 (1.04)	5.7 (0.43)	33.0 (0.97)	7.7 (0.51)	1.0 (0.18)
Fair or poor	100.0	35.6 (0.77)	27.8 (0.69)	12.8 (0.49)	23.7 (0.62)	100.0	40.2 (1.11)	14.5 (0.81)	35.9 (1.04)	8.1 (0.58)	1.2 (0.20)

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 and for persons aged 65 and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage\1 by age										
	Under age 65					65 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	36.4 (0.75)	27.3 (0.62)	2.6 (0.20)	33.7 (0.63)	100.0	27.5 (2.18)	16.9 (1.88)	43.0 (2.21)	8.5 (1.38)	4.1 (0.88)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	36.4 (0.80)	32.1 (0.74)	3.2 (0.25)	28.2 (0.59)	100.0	25.3 (1.85)	20.3 (1.61)	41.5 (1.92)	7.7 (1.01)	5.2 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	71.7 (0.55)	10.4 (0.34)	4.0 (0.16)	14.0 (0.34)	100.0	57.8 (0.96)	3.1 (0.30)	29.5 (0.85)	9.0 (0.49)	0.7 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	72.7 (0.57)	12.0 (0.38)	3.5 (0.16)	11.9 (0.32)	100.0	57.3 (0.88)	5.2 (0.41)	32.2 (0.84)	4.7 (0.35)	0.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	46.1 (0.98)	26.8 (0.85)	5.5 (0.38)	21.5 (0.67)	100.0	41.0 (2.13)	9.3 (1.22)	38.0 (2.10)	9.7 (1.23)	*1.9 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	46.9 (1.01)	32.6 (0.94)	4.2 (0.31)	16.3 (0.61)	100.0	36.0 (1.71)	16.1 (1.53)	41.9 (1.80)	4.9 (0.79)	*1.1 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	8.6 (0.69)	53.0 (1.09)	2.7 (0.32)	35.7 (1.05)	100.0	7.6 (1.93)	44.9 (3.69)	32.3 (3.36)	8.3 (2.16)	6.9 (1.77)
Near poor	100.0	22.9 (0.99)	35.3 (0.98)	2.9 (0.39)	38.9 (1.00)	100.0	21.2 (3.45)	18.4 (2.51)	46.0 (3.54)	9.0 (2.05)	5.4 (1.28)
Not poor	100.0	67.9 (0.96)	9.0 (0.54)	3.1 (0.31)	20.0 (0.73)	100.0	41.5 (2.94)	5.5 (1.12)	41.1 (2.92)	8.1 (1.42)	3.9 (1.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	24.9 (1.55)	46.2 (1.51)	4.4 (0.37)	24.6 (1.08)	100.0	23.3 (2.25)	31.9 (2.55)	37.4 (2.68)	6.6 (1.46)	†
Near poor	100.0	40.2 (1.20)	26.7 (0.99)	6.5 (0.44)	26.6 (0.88)	100.0	48.6 (1.70)	7.7 (0.85)	36.4 (1.61)	6.8 (0.75)	*0.5 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	85.7 (0.35)	3.3 (0.17)	3.0 (0.15)	8.0 (0.24)	100.0	64.1 (1.01)	1.4 (0.19)	26.9 (0.90)	7.0 (0.47)	0.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:	100.0										
Poor	100.0	10.7 (0.98)	61.2 (1.39)	3.9 (0.46)	24.2 (1.03)	100.0	11.5 (2.30)	32.2 (3.45)	50.2 (3.50)	4.8 (1.30)	†
Near poor	100.0	33.1 (1.54)	36.8 (1.55)	4.8 (0.50)	25.3 (1.19)	100.0	26.7 (3.16)	16.2 (2.48)	51.1 (3.35)	5.1 (1.26)	†
Not poor	100.0	75.0 (0.90)	7.6 (0.54)	5.2 (0.49)	12.3 (0.60)	100.0	53.4 (2.42)	6.0 (1.15)	31.0 (2.38)	8.3 (1.38)	*1.2 (0.44)

… Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVII. Crude percent distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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 (0.14)	5.5 (0.14)	3.8 (0.12)	1.7 (0.07)
Total\5 (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.1 (0.15)	5.9 (0.15)	4.0 (0.13)	1.8 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.5 (0.17)	5.5 (0.17)	3.7 (0.14)	1.7 (0.08)
Female	100.0	94.4 (0.17)	5.6 (0.17)	3.8 (0.14)	1.7 (0.09)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.25)	4.4 (0.25)	3.5 (0.21)	0.9 (0.11)
12-17 years	100.0	96.0 (0.27)	4.0 (0.27)	2.8 (0.24)	1.0 (0.13)
18-44 years	100.0	91.6 (0.23)	8.4 (0.23)	5.5 (0.19)	2.8 (0.13)
45-64 years	100.0	96.7 (0.15)	3.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.12)	1.1 (0.09)
Race					
One race\6	100.0	94.5 (0.15)	5.5 (0.15)	3.7 (0.12)	1.7 (0.07)
White	100.0	94.6 (0.17)	5.4 (0.17)	3.7 (0.14)	1.6 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	93.5 (0.35)	6.5 (0.35)	4.3 (0.29)	2.1 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	95.3 (0.97)	4.7 (0.97)	2.8 (0.75)	*1.9 (0.59)
Asian	100.0	95.4 (0.46)	4.6 (0.46)	2.9 (0.37)	1.4 (0.25)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	99.6 (0.38)	†	†	-
Two or more races\7	100.0	93.7 (0.75)	6.3 (0.75)	4.9 (0.71)	1.3 (0.28)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.4 (1.20)	6.6 (1.20)	5.4 (1.13)	*1.1 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	92.0 (2.15)	8.0 (2.15)	*5.3 (2.03)	*2.5 (0.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8 and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.0 (0.38)	7.0 (0.38)	4.4 (0.29)	2.5 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.9 (0.50)	7.1 (0.50)	4.3 (0.34)	2.7 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.8 (0.15)	5.2 (0.15)	3.6 (0.13)	1.5 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	94.9 (0.18)	5.1 (0.18)	3.6 (0.15)	1.4 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.6 (0.36)	6.4 (0.36)	4.2 (0.30)	2.1 (0.18)
Education\9					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	91.9 (0.53)	8.1 (0.53)	4.7 (0.39)	3.3 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED\10	100.0	94.1 (0.29)	5.9 (0.29)	3.7 (0.22)	2.0 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	93.5 (0.29)	6.5 (0.29)	4.2 (0.23)	2.2 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.3 (0.18)	3.7 (0.18)	2.7 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)
Family income\11					
Less than $35,000	100.0	90.1 (0.34)	9.9 (0.34)	6.4 (0.27)	3.4 (0.20)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.8 (0.16)	4.2 (0.16)	3.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	92.3 (0.43)	7.7 (0.43)	5.0 (0.39)	2.6 (0.21)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	94.6 (0.35)	5.4 (0.35)	4.0 (0.31)	1.4 (0.15)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	96.5 (0.34)	3.5 (0.34)	2.5 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)
$100,000 or more	100.0	97.9 (0.18)	2.1 (0.18)	1.7 (0.17)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status\12					
Poor	100.0	91.2 (0.44)	8.8 (0.44)	5.5 (0.34)	3.1 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	89.7 (0.47)	10.3 (0.47)	6.8 (0.40)	3.4 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	96.1 (0.16)	3.9 (0.16)	2.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.07)
Place of residence\13					
Large MSA	100.0	94.6 (0.19)	5.4 (0.19)	3.7 (0.16)	1.7 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	94.4 (0.28)	5.6 (0.28)	3.9 (0.23)	1.6 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.3 (0.40)	5.7 (0.40)	3.8 (0.29)	1.9 (0.22)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.4 (0.31)	4.6 (0.31)	3.4 (0.27)	1.1 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	94.4 (0.33)	5.6 (0.33)	3.9 (0.27)	1.7 (0.16)
South	100.0	94.3 (0.24)	5.7 (0.24)	3.6 (0.19)	2.0 (0.13)
West	100.0	94.2 (0.29)	5.8 (0.29)	4.1 (0.25)	1.7 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin\8, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.3 (0.44)	6.7 (0.44)	4.3 (0.33)	2.4 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.7 (0.42)	7.3 (0.42)	4.6 (0.33)	2.7 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	94.8 (0.21)	5.2 (0.21)	3.6 (0.18)	1.5 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.0 (0.21)	5.0 (0.21)	3.5 (0.18)	1.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	94.1 (0.43)	5.9 (0.43)	3.9 (0.37)	1.9 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.2 (0.45)	6.8 (0.45)	4.4 (0.37)	2.2 (0.24)

Table XVII. Crude percent distribution of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7-12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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	91.2 (0.73)	8.8 (0.73)	5.6 (0.59)	3.2 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	90.1 (0.81)	9.9 (0.81)	6.0 (0.72)	3.8 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	95.0 (0.53)	5.0 (0.53)	3.3 (0.38)	1.7 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.4 (0.73)	9.6 (0.73)	6.3 (0.58)	3.0 (0.43)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.73)	10.9 (0.73)	7.4 (0.62)	3.5 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	96.3 (0.18)	3.7 (0.18)	2.7 (0.16)	0.9 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	92.2 (0.89)	7.8 (0.89)	4.3 (0.67)	3.4 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	90.7 (0.89)	9.3 (0.89)	6.1 (0.79)	3.1 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	95.3 (0.44)	4.7 (0.44)	3.6 (0.38)	1.1 (0.20)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\9 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage\1				
		6 months or less	7-12 months	13-36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution\2 (standard error)				
Total\3 (crude)	100.0	13.2 (0.42)	9.3 (0.35)	21.4 (0.50)	34.3 (0.59)	21.8 (0.58)
Total\3 (age-adjusted)	100.0	17.0 (0.65)	9.8 (0.47)	21.0 (0.60)	31.0 (0.63)	21.2 (0.63)
Sex						
Male	100.0	11.1 (0.46)	7.7 (0.38)	20.7 (0.57)	35.7 (0.70)	24.8 (0.68)
Female	100.0	15.8 (0.56)	11.1 (0.48)	22.2 (0.65)	32.7 (0.72)	18.2 (0.63)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	34.8 (2.27)	13.2 (1.52)	20.3 (1.71)	14.4 (1.59)	17.3 (1.59)
12-17 years	100.0	24.1 (2.16)	11.2 (1.47)	18.9 (1.78)	22.4 (1.93)	23.3 (1.79)
18-44 years	100.0	11.7 (0.43)	9.8 (0.40)	22.1 (0.57)	33.6 (0.68)	22.8 (0.68)
45-64 years	100.0	9.8 (0.60)	6.8 (0.50)	20.4 (0.81)	42.6 (0.90)	20.4 (0.78)
Race						
One race\4	100.0	13.1 (0.43)	9.2 (0.35)	21.4 (0.50)	34.4 (0.60)	21.9 (0.58)
White	100.0	12.9 (0.49)	8.8 (0.39)	21.3 (0.59)	34.7 (0.70)	22.4 (0.68)
Black or African American	100.0	13.9 (0.99)	12.0 (0.90)	23.0 (1.15)	35.8 (1.17)	15.3 (1.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	13.1 (3.84)	8.5 (2.41)	18.6 (4.47)	25.7 (3.83)	34.1 (5.04)
Asian	100.0	14.1 (1.64)	8.2 (1.21)	19.0 (1.86)	28.0 (2.16)	30.7 (2.30)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*10.1 (4.31)	*28.5 (9.39)	50.0 (10.07)
Two or more races\5	100.0	20.7 (2.96)	11.3 (2.06)	22.3 (2.80)	30.7 (3.09)	15.0 (2.82)
Black or African American, white	100.0	25.3 (5.91)	16.5 (3.90)	26.5 (5.44)	26.3 (5.85)	*5.3 (2.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	14.6 (4.11)	*7.0 (3.44)	17.6 (4.45)	42.5 (5.41)	18.3 (4.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6 and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.1 (0.55)	6.5 (0.42)	16.7 (0.65)	25.4 (0.85)	42.3 (1.05)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.8 (0.62)	6.9 (0.51)	15.4 (0.75)	25.1 (1.05)	43.7 (1.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.3 (0.56)	10.6 (0.47)	23.7 (0.66)	38.6 (0.75)	11.8 (0.49)
White, single race	100.0	15.4 (0.70)	10.2 (0.56)	24.3 (0.86)	40.5 (0.92)	9.6 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.1 (1.03)	12.4 (0.95)	23.6 (1.20)	36.3 (1.21)	13.6 (1.01)
Education\7						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	6.5 (0.54)	4.8 (0.45)	14.6 (0.73)	32.4 (1.06)	41.6 (1.16)
High school diploma or GED\8	100.0	9.1 (0.58)	8.1 (0.54)	20.4 (0.81)	42.8 (1.09)	19.7 (0.81)
Some college	100.0	12.8 (0.75)	9.8 (0.67)	24.2 (1.02)	42.2 (1.11)	10.9 (0.68)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.3 (1.31)	11.1 (1.02)	26.2 (1.51)	33.9 (1.55)	11.4 (1.03)
Family income\9						
Less than $35,000	100.0	10.7 (0.49)	8.6 (0.44)	20.9 (0.64)	35.5 (0.75)	24.2 (0.77)
$35,000 or more	100.0	16.7 (0.77)	10.2 (0.61)	21.9 (0.78)	33.4 (0.91)	17.8 (0.78)
$35,000-$49,999	100.0	15.2 (1.12)	9.0 (0.76)	21.9 (1.19)	33.7 (1.36)	20.1 (1.23)
$50,000-$74,999	100.0	16.6 (1.29)	10.9 (1.15)	21.6 (1.35)	33.8 (1.54)	17.1 (1.26)
$75,000-$99,999	100.0	17.0 (2.33)	10.1 (1.59)	23.8 (2.16)	35.2 (2.53)	13.9 (2.10)
$100,000 or more	100.0	22.8 (2.59)	12.8 (2.22)	20.2 (2.53)	28.8 (2.74)	15.3 (2.88)
Poverty status\10						
Poor	100.0	10.7 (0.68)	9.0 (0.69)	18.6 (0.81)	33.9 (1.03)	27.7 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	12.5 (0.78)	8.5 (0.56)	21.7 (0.91)	34.3 (1.07)	23.0 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	17.1 (0.84)	10.4 (0.65)	22.7 (0.87)	35.5 (0.99)	14.3 (0.75)
Place of residence\11						
Large MSA	100.0	12.6 (0.56)	9.2 (0.47)	21.6 (0.66)	32.5 (0.75)	24.0 (0.70)
Small MSA	100.0	13.4 (0.82)	9.8 (0.68)	21.8 (1.01)	35.3 (1.24)	19.8 (1.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.0 (1.00)	8.4 (0.74)	20.0 (1.08)	38.1 (1.49)	18.6 (1.46)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	13.4 (1.23)	10.3 (1.17)	24.3 (1.54)	29.0 (1.59)	23.0 (1.62)
Midwest	100.0	15.7 (1.05)	10.3 (0.88)	22.7 (1.30)	38.0 (1.43)	13.3 (1.12)
South	100.0	12.4 (0.61)	8.8 (0.52)	19.9 (0.73)	35.1 (0.88)	23.8 (0.89)
West	100.0	13.0 (0.85)	8.8 (0.62)	21.6 (0.90)	32.9 (1.20)	23.7 (1.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	7.4 (0.57)	5.4 (0.45)	14.5 (0.72)	25.9 (1.03)	46.9 (1.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	11.2 (0.74)	8.0 (0.57)	19.5 (0.91)	24.8 (0.96)	36.5 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	13.7 (0.80)	8.0 (0.60)	24.5 (0.97)	42.4 (1.09)	11.5 (0.72)
White, single race, female	100.0	17.5 (0.88)	12.8 (0.84)	24.0 (1.10)	38.4 (1.16)	7.4 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	9.9 (1.01)	11.5 (1.18)	23.7 (1.58)	38.9 (1.50)	15.9 (1.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	18.9 (1.56)	13.4 (1.19)	23.5 (1.51)	33.2 (1.56)	10.9 (1.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin\6, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	9.9 (1.01)	6.0 (0.73)	14.1 (1.01)	20.8 (1.27)	49.1 (1.72)
Near poor	100.0	7.5 (0.73)	6.5 (0.71)	18.0 (1.18)	26.1 (1.37)	42.0 (1.63)
Not poor	100.0	10.3 (1.25)	7.4 (0.97)	18.8 (1.47)	31.6 (1.76)	31.9 (2.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	11.0 (1.32)	11.0 (1.43)	21.4 (1.57)	44.7 (1.92)	11.8 (1.39)
Near poor	100.0	15.3 (1.42)	8.9 (0.93)	24.7 (1.61)	41.7 (1.75)	9.3 (0.87)
Not poor	100.0	18.8 (1.21)	10.8 (0.90)	24.3 (1.27)	38.7 (1.36)	7.3 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	11.3 (1.40)	10.6 (1.37)	23.4 (2.03)	40.2 (2.08)	14.5 (1.54)
Near poor	100.0	15.7 (2.24)	12.4 (1.68)	22.2 (2.02)	35.0 (2.50)	14.8 (1.95)
Not poor	100.0	18.6 (2.01)	14.9 (1.93)	24.2 (2.39)	31.2 (2.47)	11.1 (1.76)

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

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

\1 Based on the question (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 distribution of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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

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

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

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

\7 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

Table XIX. Crude percentage of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)	27.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.17)	9.3 (0.32)	11.9 (0.38)	44.3 (0.68)	11.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.34)
Total\4 (age-adjusted)	26.9 (0.67)	2.6 (0.20)	7.1 (0.25)	10.7 (0.41)	42.9 (0.79)	15.2 (0.62)	7.1 (0.48)
Sex							
Male	28.3 (0.65)	1.6 (0.16)	10.6 (0.42)	13.5 (0.48)	46.2 (0.74)	6.7 (0.35)	6.8 (0.40)
Female	26.7 (0.69)	4.0 (0.29)	7.8 (0.39)	10.0 (0.43)	42.0 (0.81)	17.6 (0.59)	5.7 (0.37)
Age							
Under 12 years	23.5 (1.96)	*1.3 (0.46)	1.2 (0.36)	5.7 (1.01)	31.5 (2.09)	33.9 (2.21)	9.8 (1.41)
12-17 years	18.0 (1.72)	3.3 (0.88)	*1.8 (0.57)	6.3 (1.16)	47.6 (2.39)	19.6 (1.79)	11.3 (1.74)
18-44 years	24.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.18)	14.5 (0.48)	12.6 (0.48)	43.1 (0.76)	11.3 (0.39)	5.7 (0.35)
45-64 years	37.9 (1.05)	4.0 (0.33)	0.7 (0.13)	12.8 (0.62)	49.6 (1.02)	6.0 (0.44)	5.9 (0.45)
Race							
One race\5	27.6 (0.58)	2.6 (0.17)	9.3 (0.32)	11.9 (0.38)	44.3 (0.68)	11.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.34)
White	28.1 (0.67)	2.8 (0.20)	8.8 (0.35)	12.3 (0.44)	45.3 (0.78)	11.2 (0.46)	6.2 (0.40)
Black or African American	27.9 (1.18)	2.5 (0.38)	12.9 (0.82)	10.1 (0.78)	37.4 (1.44)	15.3 (1.03)	4.9 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.0 (4.09)	†	7.5 (1.92)	15.8 (3.71)	43.3 (5.92)	17.2 (4.23)	*6.9 (3.00)
Asian	20.8 (1.99)	2.0 (0.53)	6.6 (1.03)	9.4 (1.19)	49.9 (2.49)	7.8 (1.24)	12.3 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	-	*15.4 (7.70)	*11.0 (5.29)	52.1 (8.84)	†	†
Two or more races\6	27.8 (3.23)	*2.8 (1.09)	11.7 (2.17)	13.5 (2.27)	42.7 (3.58)	12.2 (2.19)	4.5 (1.25)
Black or African American, white	22.2 (5.79)	†	13.7 (3.76)	*6.1 (2.65)	41.1 (6.30)	19.4 (5.05)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	22.8 (5.00)	†	*11.9 (4.22)	23.7 (5.29)	45.1 (5.86)	*9.7 (3.40)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin\7 and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16.8 (0.70)	1.3 (0.17)	6.5 (0.40)	13.9 (0.66)	52.5 (1.07)	13.8 (0.57)	8.7 (0.65)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.5 (0.84)	1.2 (0.19)	6.2 (0.47)	14.0 (0.79)	51.5 (1.27)	14.6 (0.67)	8.9 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.8 (0.75)	3.3 (0.23)	10.7 (0.41)	11.0 (0.45)	40.4 (0.81)	10.7 (0.50)	5.1 (0.37)
White, single race	35.3 (0.94)	3.7 (0.30)	10.3 (0.51)	11.3 (0.57)	40.7 (0.97)	9.6 (0.61)	4.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	28.8 (1.24)	2.6 (0.39)	13.0 (0.85)	10.4 (0.82)	36.1 (1.45)	15.4 (1.08)	4.7 (0.62)
Education\8							
Less than a high school diploma	21.2 (0.90)	1.7 (0.25)	2.8 (0.38)	15.1 (0.78)	53.5 (1.20)	12.3 (0.67)	7.5 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED\9	32.9 (1.02)	3.1 (0.30)	5.2 (0.47)	13.0 (0.68)	45.7 (1.06)	9.0 (0.54)	5.2 (0.49)
Some college	37.5 (1.20)	4.1 (0.44)	5.9 (0.55)	12.8 (0.73)	43.9 (1.18)	9.3 (0.59)	4.7 (0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.3 (1.62)	2.7 (0.55)	8.6 (0.96)	12.4 (1.07)	40.6 (1.63)	5.0 (0.70)	6.4 (0.79)
Family income\10							
Less than $35,000	25.3 (0.74)	2.9 (0.22)	9.0 (0.42)	11.0 (0.47)	44.5 (0.87)	14.5 (0.57)	6.9 (0.50)
$35,000 or more	30.9 (0.95)	2.2 (0.23)	9.8 (0.50)	13.6 (0.66)	44.0 (1.05)	8.8 (0.57)	5.1 (0.43)
$35,000-$49,999	28.7 (1.44)	2.6 (0.40)	7.8 (0.70)	13.7 (0.97)	46.8 (1.54)	11.1 (0.94)	4.8 (0.70)
$50,000-$74,999	33.1 (1.59)	1.3 (0.27)	10.0 (0.82)	13.5 (1.14)	43.7 (1.75)	8.4 (1.00)	4.3 (0.64)
$75,000-$99,999	31.7 (2.61)	2.5 (0.62)	13.0 (1.54)	16.3 (1.98)	40.5 (2.82)	6.0 (1.36)	4.6 (1.03)
$100,000 or more	31.5 (2.87)	2.9 (0.84)	13.1 (1.80)	10.7 (1.71)	37.5 (3.39)	3.8 (0.97)	9.3 (1.75)
Poverty status\11							
Poor	20.7 (0.93)	2.5 (0.32)	9.9 (0.63)	9.5 (0.63)	43.4 (1.22)	18.3 (0.87)	8.5 (0.82)
Near poor	27.8 (1.05)	2.5 (0.31)	8.6 (0.56)	11.8 (0.67)	45.8 (1.18)	13.1 (0.78)	5.0 (0.49)
Not poor	34.0 (1.01)	2.8 (0.26)	10.0 (0.52)	14.5 (0.70)	42.4 (1.13)	6.4 (0.47)	4.9 (0.42)
Place of residence\12							
Large MSA	26.0 (0.75)	2.3 (0.21)	8.7 (0.40)	12.5 (0.50)	46.7 (0.89)	10.9 (0.50)	7.1 (0.48)
Small MSA	29.0 (1.05)	3.3 (0.39)	10.2 (0.64)	11.4 (0.76)	42.4 (1.34)	11.8 (0.74)	5.9 (0.59)
Not in MSA	30.0 (1.56)	2.7 (0.38)	9.9 (0.79)	11.1 (0.85)	40.4 (1.77)	13.9 (1.15)	4.5 (0.64)
Region							
Northeast	24.2 (1.64)	1.8 (0.39)	9.0 (1.00)	11.4 (1.09)	47.5 (1.89)	8.9 (0.89)	8.1 (1.42)
Midwest	33.5 (1.52)	3.3 (0.42)	10.4 (0.74)	12.8 (0.90)	35.7 (1.50)	11.6 (1.13)	5.6 (0.78)
South	27.2 (0.84)	2.8 (0.28)	9.0 (0.47)	10.9 (0.59)	44.6 (1.09)	12.2 (0.60)	6.2 (0.48)
West	25.7 (1.01)	2.4 (0.29)	9.1 (0.59)	13.2 (0.72)	48.3 (1.26)	12.1 (0.69)	6.2 (0.55)

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

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

- Quantity zero.

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

\2 "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 Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

Table XIX. Crude percentage of currently uninsured persons under age 65, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and by selected characteristics: United States, 2011

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)						

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

\8 Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.